

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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FRENCH'S GREAT WORK

Story of How He Drove Kritzing Out of Cape Colony

MOVEMENT WAS ADMIRABLY PLANNED AND HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

A London despatch says: Details are at length to hand of the manner in which Kritzing was driven across the Orange river by an admirably-planned movement of Gen. French. This resulted in the complete disorganization of the invaders' strength in the colony. On the night of Aug. 9 Kritzing slept to the south of the Naauw Poort-Stormberg line, near Thebus. His forces were much scattered and demoralized. Col. Crabbe was lying the same night in close



GENERAL FRENCH, British officer who chased Kritzing out of Cape Colony.

proximity to the enemy. Both pursuers and pursued were greatly wearied and exhausted. On the night of Aug. 11 Kritzing himself and a few followers managed to cross the line near Thebus, while the bulk of his forces crossed at Schoenbie, moving north beyond the Zuurberg.

Meanwhile, Col. Gorringe had marched to Stormfontein, via Shauks, while Kritzing, ignorant of this new danger, led his men to Roosfontein. There, on the afternoon of Aug. 13, they fell into Gorringe's hands, and received severe punishment. It was in this action that Commandant Cachet was mortally wounded and Kritzing's secretary was taken prisoner.

Escaping hurriedly, the Boers marched northwards towards Transvaalkrantz, but, hawklie, Captains Nickalls and Sandeman were watching their movements, and during the night moved north from Steynsburg, while Col. Crabbe, whose force had by this time recovered from its fatigue, marched northwards from the western spur of the Zuurberg. Col. Gorringe also continued the pursuit, and caught up the enemy on the following afternoon in the Doornkloof Mountains. Kritzing himself just managed to escape. Col. Gorringe, however, still followed the spoor, while Col. Crabbe moved to Tygershoek, and Captains Nickalls and Sandeman extended their forces with a wide front towards Venterstadt, in order to prevent the enemy breaking back. It was intended that this driving line, by the gradual closing in of its rough crescent formation, should finally take the form of a circle, but on the morning of Aug. 15 Kritzing, accompanied by remnants of his force, numbering about 100 men, crossed the Orange river at Frank's Drift. The enemy were vigorously shelled from the top of a small kopje on the north bank of the river. Many of the enemy were on foot, and all appeared to be thoroughly demoralized.

The expulsion of Kritzing from the colony, which was one of the objects of General French's movements, was thus accomplished. Only those who know the difficulties of the British by the absence of local information owing to the disaffection of many of the inhabitants, can appreciate the magnitude of the task. While it is always possible that Kritzing may return, it is considered unlikely that after this first experience of a really hard pursuit he will attempt to re-enter the colony unless he is able to gather together a greater force than before.

London, Aug. 31.—The Cologne 'Gazette's' correspondent in Capetown declares that the entire Cape Colony is a 'seething mass of disorder and alarm.' He asserts also that the Boers are receiving support from all sides. In the early part of August a correspondent of the 'Morning Post' had a long talk with Lord Kitchener, from which he gathered that 'it is not Lord Kitchener, but the government, that is to blame for many of the present evils.' Lord Kitchener, it seems, complained that the home government continually worried him about trivial details, 'merely to reply to parliamentary heckling,' and this compelled him to enforce a strict censorship over telegrams, although personally he objected to the present system. He said he thought correspondents ought to be given great liberty, and to be made responsible for their statements.

TWO MORE REBELS SHOT.

Capetown, Aug. 31.—Two more rebels who were found guilty by the treason court, have been shot at Graaf Reinet.

TROOPER BUSBY WOUNDED.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The High Commissioner to London has informed the Militia Department that C. 1522, Trooper



David Pitt. Agt.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

MR. PUNCH.—'Now, Mr. Bull, wake up! You'll have to keep your eye on that chap. He's always at it, speaks their languages, and knows their money.'

JOHN BULL.—'Pooh! My goods are better than his!'

MR. PUNCH.—'I daresay—but you've got to make them understand it!'

Charles Busby, was accidentally wounded at Bloemendale on Aug. 26. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Busby, 21 Highfield street, Moncton, N.B.

THREE SOLDIERS MURDERED

Shot Down at Graspan After Having Surrendered.

INFORMATION CABLED BY LORD KITCHENER — WAR OFFICE AROUSED BY THE INCIDENT.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 25, says: 'Sworn evidence has been brought to my notice by General Elliot that on June 6 Lieut. Mair, of the New South Wales Artillery, and Privates Harvey and Blunt were shot down after surrendering at Graspan, near Reitz. I have forwarded to Steyn and Botha copies of these statements.

The War Office has telegraphed to Lord Kitchener as follows: 'We understand that you have not received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of Aug. 25, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed who may be captured, and, after trial, proved to have been present on such occasion, will be held guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death, and that the other members will be punished with death or less, according to the degree of complicity.'

BRAVE DOOLAN.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER THOUGH SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY.

A Pretoria despatch says: The Boer commandant Wolmarans, writing about the fight at Bronkhorst Spruit mentions the bravery of Pte. Doolan, of the South African Constabulary. Fifteen Boers surrounded him and demanded that he surrender. Doolan refused and killed four Boers before he was wounded mortally, it is believed.

STATION COMMANDS

The following is the present distribution of the station commands in South Africa:—Bloemfontein, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker; Harrismith, Major-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle; Natal, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hildyard; east of Pretoria, Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. Blood; Pretoria, Major-Gen. Barton; eastern Cape Colony, Major-Gen. Hart; Standerton, Major-Gen.

Clements; Cape Colony district, Major-Gen. Wynne; Barberton, Major-Gen. Stephenson; Heidelberg, Major-Gen. Cooper; Lydenburg, Major-Gen. F. W. Kitchener; Kroonstad, Major-Gen. W. Knox; Naauwpoort, Major-Gen. Jones; Kimberley, Major-Gen. Pretzman; west of Johannesburg, Major-Gen. Wilson; Newcastle, Brig.-Gen. Burn-Murdoch; Irene, Brig.-Gen. Cunningham; Platrand, Brig.-Gen. E. Hamilton; Krugersdorp, Brig.-Gen. Barker; Machadodorp, Brig.-Gen. Reeves; Ventersdorp, Brig.-Gen. G. Hamilton.—Toronto 'Globe,' Aug. 28.

A ST. PETERSBURG RUMOR

STORY IS THAT THE CZAR WILL INTERVENE IN THE WAR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail,' confirming the report that the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor William will meet at Dantzic on Sept. 10, says: 'The Czar and Czarina will leave St. Petersburg in the Russian imperial yacht "Standart," escorted by the cruiser "Svetlana," on Aug. 29, for Fredensborg, where they will meet King Edward. 'I have learned also on the best authority that the Czar is now disposed to intervene with regard to the Transvaal and that the war will be discussed with M. Loubet, King Edward and the Emperor William.'

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD

MEMBER OF THE CONSTABULARY DIES AT PETRUSBURG—COL. GORDON'S CONDITION.

A cable brings word of the death on Aug. 15 at Petrusburg of 2085, John Alexander Marion, of the South African Constabulary. The cause is not given. The trooper's father, Peter Marion, resides at Palmerston, Ont.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

INTERESTING FORECAST IN THE 'FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.'

New York, Aug. 27.—The London correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' says: 'An article in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review" on the settlement of South Africa derives special significance from the fact that the writer, Mr. Ivan Muller, knows more about Lord Milner's intention than anybody else except Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Alfred Milner, it has been said, will land at Capetown with a new constitution for South Africa in his pocket, and the "Fortnightly" article indicates what is probably an outline of the scheme. Mr. Muller makes it clear that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner have decided that the British influence will be paramount in the South

African dominion parliament. He maintains that in any plan of confederation it is of the highest importance that the senate should be the centre of political power, and should have control of the federal funds, and that the English senators should outnumber the Dutch by two to one. For the constitution of the upper chamber he favors the American rather than the Canadian or Australian precedents, but in the first instance the senate would be nominated by the respective governors or the high commissioner.'

DELAWARE'S BROTHER CAPTURED.

Lord Kitchener also says 'Garratt has captured Piet Delarey, brother of the assistant commandant-general.'

THE CONCENTRATED CAMPS

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO DEPORT THE BOER INHABITANTS TO THE COAST TOWNS.

Capetown, Sept. 2.—The military administration has determined, it is said, to deport all the Boers in the reconcentrated camps, numbering upward of a hundred thousand, to garrisoned towns on the coast, where food is more readily available. The railways, thus relieved, will suffice to supply food for the population of Johannesburg, which is as large as before the war, and permit the reopening of all the mines. St. Vincent, C. V. I., Sept. 2.—The steamship 'Montrose,' which sailed from Capetown for Bermuda, on Aug. 16, carrying 301 British troops and 93 Boer prisoners, has arrived here and will proceed for her destination to-morrow.

BOERS BLOW TRAIN UP.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVENTEEN WOUNDED.

London, Sept. 1.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, yesterday, says: 'A train was blown up to-day between Waterval and Hamans Kraal, by 230 Boers who at once fired on the train, setting it on fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Vandelaar, of the Irish Guards, a most promising officer, was killed. The other casualties have not yet been reported.'

London, Sept. 2.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office that nine persons were killed and seventeen wounded in the blowing up and derauling of the train which the Boers destroyed yesterday between Waterval and Hamans Kraal.

SPIES COURT-MARTIALED.

Pretoria, Sept. 2.—Van Aartsen and Trops, two Hollanders, were tried by court-martial on Saturday for breaking their oaths of neutrality and spying. The principal evidence against them was given by accomplices in an expedition to a Boer commando. The party left Pretoria on Aug. 4, stayed four days with the commando and returned to Pretoria.

at 2 p.m. on Aug. 9. Judgment in the case has not yet been rendered. This is the first of a series of important trials. Advocate Lohman, counsel for the Netherlands Railway of South Africa defended the accused. Many Boer sympathisers are under arrest for aiding the burghers. A man named Upton, a Cape colonist, colonial born, was shot as a spy on Saturday morning. He and three other men came in from a Boer commando and were captured as they were endeavoring to repossess the British lines. The other men were ordered to be detained as prisoners of war.

BOER ACTIVITY

CONVOY ATTACKED ON THE WAY FROM KIMBERLEY TO GRIQUATOWN.

Lord Kitchener in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 27, says:—'A convoy on its way from Kimberley to Griquatown was attacked near Rooikopje. The attack was driven off by Captain Humby's escorts, of the Seventy-Fourth Imperial Yeomanry, who lost nine men killed and had twenty-three men wounded. The convoy was brought in safely.

Rawlinson caught eighteen Transvaalers after a forty-minute gallop in the open, east of Edenburg.

BOUND FOR THE NORTH POLE

THE ARCTIC STEAMER 'AMERICA' STARTS ON HER NORTHWARD JOURNEY.

Tromsø, Aug. 31.—The steamer 'Fritjof,' of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition, arrived here yesterday from Franz Josef Land, after visiting Cape Hofer and Wilezekland, where a house was built. The 'Fritjof' reached Franz Josef Land on July 27, but the ship 'America,' another vessel of the expedition, did not arrive until Aug. 18, having sailed too far to the westward. The weather then was very stormy, but the ice conditions were favorable. Six members of the expedition and all the dogs remained at Cape Hofer. The 'Fritjof' left Cape Hofer on Aug. 23 and Cape Flora on Aug. 24. On the latter date the 'America' began her voyage northward. The 'Fritjof' spoke the Russian ice-breaking steamer 'Ernak' three weeks ago. Admiral Makaroff, the originator of the idea to reach the pole with the 'Ernak,' said his experience had convinced him that it was impossible to force a way through to the Polar Sea. The admiral was then homeward bound. He had seen Mr. Baldwin.

MR. BROWN INVITED

WILL PROBABLY ENTER THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CABINET SHORTLY.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 1.—At a Cabinet caucus yesterday, the first since the Premier returned, it was decided to invite Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, into the Cabinet. It is understood that most of the ministers were opposed to this, particularly Mr. McBride, but the Premier, Mr. Dunsmuir, insisted. Mr. Turner leaves next week for London.

Revelstoke, B.C., Aug. 31.—Mr. Fauquier, provincial government agent, was arrested on Thursday night in Revelstoke and was brought before Mr. Fred. Fraser, J.P., and remanded until Sept. 5, and admitted to bail on a charge of being short in his accounts. The shortage will be in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

NEWFOUNDLANDERS NOW ANXIOUS TO ENTER THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 30.—The Hon. J. D. Greene, former premier of Newfoundland, arrived at North Sydney to-day, and in discussing confederation with Canada, said that a strong sentiment was now developing in favor of union, and that a considerable portion of the people were looking favorably upon confederation with Canada. 'Of course, this country would have to offer favorable terms, as Newfoundland had not the resources to fall back upon to maintain her local services of roads, bridges and education.'

HAWAII EPISODE

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Tokio to the 'Times,' says that the United States have replied in a friendly and sympathetic manner to Japan's remonstrance against the treatment accorded Japanese by the medical inspectors at Hawaii and have promised to investigate the matter and to adopt suitable measures to prevent a recurrence of the complaint.

CABINET CHANGE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—The Hon. C. E. Church, commissioner of public works for Nova Scotia, resigned on Saturday, and Arthur Drysdale, K.C., was appointed to the office and was sworn in by Lieutenant-Governor Jones.

BRITISH CUSTOMS RETURNS.

London, Aug. 31.—The British customs collections for the fiscal year of 1900-01 were £26,270,939. This is £3,227,487 more than for 1899-1900, and £2,650,959 more than the budget estimate. The inland revenues collected by the customs were £7,227,977, an increase over those of 1899-1900 of £942,918.

OLD WORLD NEWS

The Czar and King Edward May Not Meet as Arranged

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN PERSIA—GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

New York, Sept. 1.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' cables as follows:—It is reported from Copenhagen that the Czar and King Edward will not meet at Fredensborg, as has been previously announced. If this rumor be confirmed, it will not be proof that anything has gone amiss, but merely that it has been inconvenient to shorten the King's stay at Homburg and impracticable to alter the Czar's engagement at Dantzic. The Czar, while on good terms with the King and German Emperor, must consider the bearings of the dual alliance and give preference to France in ceremonial visits. He is not likely to single out Great Britain for a deliberate affront, and there is no evidence that he intends to do so. The Russian press is more hostile to Germany than to Great Britain and this is an indication that the German Emperor rather than Edward VII. would be slighted if the Czar were looking for an opportunity to discriminate against either power. The King's desire to derive all possible benefit from the waters at Homburg will be a natural explanation if the two sovereigns do not meet at Fredensborg.

THE QUETTA-NUSHKI ROUTE.

The 'Times' has a dismal leader on the opposition offered by Russia to the opening of the Quetta-Nushki route between India and Persia. This route avoids Afghan territory and passes through Seistan to Birjand and Kerman, and is a shorter and safer channel of trade between India and the commercial centres of Eastern Persia than the ordinary Bandar-Abbas route. Russia, having acquired effective control over the customs service of Persia by virtue of a loan contracted last year, is offering strenuous resistance to the development of traffic by the new route. Indian traders are convinced that Persia is virtually in the Russian sphere of influence, and that British commerce will be blocked and paralyzed. The 'Times' considers the decline of British trade in that quarter a natural consequence of the inaction of the government when it might have been possible to secure a Persian loan from London capitalists and avoid arming Russia with fresh resources for extending her influence over Persia. It urges the necessity of more resolute British statesmanship but clearly is not hopeful that anything can be done. The British Foreign Office has been fortunate in having few advantages taken by rival powers of the opportunity offered by the South African war. It owes its immunity from attacks mainly to the pacific purposes of the Czar and to the close relations of the British Royal Family with the Continental courts. The blocking of the Persian trade route is not a large gain for Russia.

NEW GERMAN NAVAL STATION.

An incident which has escaped general observation in England may have a moral for Americans. It is the establishment of a German coaling station in the Farsan, El Kebir, group of islands. A coaling and naval station will be established and works constructed. This has been done in the interest of German commerce, with the Far East, and for the sake of strengthening the navy which the Emperor is building as the chief work of his reign. The time has gone by when Russia can obtain a naval station near Aden and Massowah, since the German Emperor has closed the question. The moral of this episode is that the Emperor may have eyes upon other sites for naval stations for the development of German commerce. While America is planning a canal across Nicaragua or Isthmus, and negotiating over a revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he may be casting about for a naval station at St. Thomas, or in the adjacent islands. The purchase of the Danish group by the United States may be the wisest possible measure for anticipating his enterprise and avoiding an open challenge of the Monroe Doctrine.

FOILED BY A GIRL.

DARING ATTEMPT OF DESPERADOES TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—A daring attempt to deliver thirty-three prisoners from the Madison county jail at Edwardsville was made last night by James Johnston, a man under indictment for the murder last summer of James Byburn, a citizen of Alton. But for Katharine Holz, the daughter of the jailer, the attempt would have proved successful. As it was, seventeen of the thirty-three prisoners, among them five alleged murderers, managed to escape from their cells into the main corridor of the jail, and there kept the sheriff, his deputies, turnkey Thredley, and a large number of citizens at bay for three hours. The city fire department was finally called in, and after turning on half a dozen streams of water, the prisoners cried for mercy. They were then handcuffed and returned to their cells.

C. P. R. EXTENSION.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 2.—A Baldwin despatch says: C. P. R. surveyors are working in a westerly direction from Greenway towards Haldner, just south of the C. N. R. The projected line starts from Carman and runs in a southwesterly direction towards Killarney crossing the valley between Rocky and Pelican lakes.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

Dr. Isidore Singer, an Austrian Jew, has for over ten years been planning a great encyclopaedia of all things Judaic. Recently the Funk & Wagnalls Company has taken up the work, and a very large volume, intended to be the first of twelve, has been published. This first volume does not take us far on in the alphabet, as the last theme treated of is 'Apocalyptic Literature,' but its range includes some long subjects. The aim of the encyclopaedia is to supply a 'faithful record of the multifarious activity of the Jews . . . to give in systematized, comprehensive and yet succinct form a full and accurate account of the history and literature, the social and intellectual life of the Jewish people, of their ethical and religious views, their customs, rights and traditions in all ages and all lands. It also offers detailed biographical information concerning representatives of the Jewish race who have achieved distinction in any of the walks of life.' The work involved in this, 'the greatest Jewish undertaking since the publication of the Talmud,' is of course tremendous. Of the significance of its methods and results, we quote the following from the English 'Christian World':

The 400 contributors now at work, who will probably be joined by a hundred others before the cyclopaedia is complete, represent not only the Jewish scholarship of the world, but the most scholarly circles of the Christian Church. We find among them the well known Germans: Professors Budde, Buhl, Cornill, Konig, Marti, Nowack and Schurer; and English-speaking countries are represented by F. C. Burkitt, Colonel Conder, Professors J. Estlin Carpenter, Charles Cheyne, Driver, Rendel Harris, McCurdy, Sayce and others. Professor Toy, the editor of 'Ezekiel' in the 'Polychrome Bible,' is on the editorial board, and the consulting editors include Professor Moore, of Andover; Professor Ira Price, of Chicago; Dr. C. Taylor, of Cambridge; Professor Strack, of Berlin, and Professor Oort, of Leyden. This co-operation of Christians, though from the nature of the case limited in extent, is one of the most remarkable features of the work. Nothing could show more distinctly the change which has taken place. Fancy a rabbi of Talmudic times accepting such co-operation from a Christian bishop, had the latter been capable of giving it. Evidently the fierce intolerance of that dark period, and the yet darker periods which followed, belongs to the dead past for enlightened Jews as well as enlightened Christians. The former no longer regarded the latter with horror, but nevertheless they are still far apart.

Of course, many articles, especially in the department of biography, appeal mainly, if not exclusively, to Jews. Many others appeal equally to Christians. The articles on Abba, Abel, Abulion, Abraham, Adam, Adam Kadmon, Adonai, Alma, Amen, Amulet, Angelology, Antichrist, Apocalyptic Literature deserve the special attention of Christian readers. Dr. Kohler's article on Am ha-arets is exceptionally interesting. The writer, who is a rabbi in New York, identifies the persons referred to by this well known expression of the Talmud with 'the people that know not the law' and are, therefore, cursed in John vii., 48. He practically admits the accuracy of the New Testament account of the attitude of the Pharisees to the common people, ascribing the triumph of Christianity to the contemptuous and hostile behavior of the former to the latter. This article is not easily found, as it comes after Ananias. As there is no intention of competing with the two Bible dictionaries now coming out in England, Biblical themes are more slightly handled than might otherwise have been the case. The articles are still, however, replete with useful and curious information, especially from Talmudic and Mohammedan sources, and those on the more important subjects are admirably arranged.

Another notable article which deserves separate mention discusses the origin and development of the Hebrew alphabet. It is written by Professor Lidzbarsky, a specialist on Semitic epigraphy, and is abundantly illustrated. A department in which the cyclopaedia is naturally very strong is that dealing with Jewish history down to the present time, and the relation of the Jews to modern movements and discoveries. This volume deals, among other topics of this kind, with the origin and varying fortunes of the Jews in America, who now number more than a million, with the Jewish agricultural colonies in Palestine and elsewhere, with alcoholism, which is very rare in Jewish society, with anti-Semitism, which is said as a literary term to be only about twenty years old, and with the Anglo-Israelite craze which still boasts of two millions of adherents in England and America. One of the most remarkable of the historical articles is Dr. Keyserling's paper on the part taken by Jews directly and indirectly in the discovery of America.

FICTION ABOUT FINANCIERS.

'The Kidnapped Millionaires' is a farcical story by Frederick Upham Adams. (Gage & Co.) The author may not be very conversant with the ways of millionaires, but that does not prevent him from writing a lively and indeed uproarious tale as a background for his views on trusts and other financial developments. The names of some of his characters are easily recognized, such as 'Morton' and 'Carmody.' 'Simon Pence' represents the penurious style of millionaire, and is represented as nearly

getting drowned in trying to recover a coin which had fallen into the water. 'I could see where the nickel lay on the white sand,' he said. 'I knew it was a nickel, as I had but eleven cents and a bridge ticket when I left New York, and when I counted my money out on that rock I had only six cents. That proved it was a nickel; and, besides, it looked like a nickel. I went—' 'You know what a nickel looks like, all right,' said Kent, 'go on with your story; it grows interesting.' 'I did not propose to lose that money,' said Mr. Pence, regarding Mr. Kent with suspicion. 'I could see it as plain as I can see you. It was in about ten feet of water. I went ashore and cut a pole about sixteen feet long, trimmed it up nicely and came back. I reached down into the water and started to poke the nickel along towards the other end of the rock where the water was shallow and I could reach it. It was slow work. Sometimes I would poke it into the sand, and one time I was sure it was lost, but I dug it up again. At last I got it around to the other side of the rock, but was astonished to find that the water was five feet deep there. Then I thought of the tide! To my horror I saw that the water was three feet deep over the place I had crossed, and was running like a mill-race.'

'Did you get the nickel?' asked Mr. Kent. 'No,' said Mr. Pence, sadly. 'An eddy of water whirled the sand over it while I was away. I put my handkerchief on the pole and waded for help. In my excitement I dropped the pole and it floated away with my handkerchief. The tide kept on rising until I could not stay on that side of the rock, so I went to the place where you found me. I expected every minute that an alligator or a crocodile or a shark would come along and get me. It was awful.' 'You should be more careful with your money, Simon,' said Mr. Kent. 'You let me keep that bridge ticket for you. With your careless, reckless disposition in money matters, you will be so reduced in circumstances when you reach New York that you will have to walk home.'

Mr. Pence looked at the millionaire operator doubtfully, but said nothing. He reached in his pocket, produced the six pennies and the red bridge ticket, and went into his room where he placed them in the inner recesses of a drawer. 'The Great Bread Trust,' by W. H. Wright (the Abbey Press, New York), is a tractate in the form of a story. It is most vividly narrated how a certain millionaire, growing richer than all the others, made a corner in grain. He had previously taken the precaution to buy the Pyramid of Cheops and remove it to Chicago.

Although Cheops was entirely altered in form and had practically lost its identity in the building, it retained its ancient name. The day following the organization of the Great Bread Trust, when a force of workmen were set to laying railway tracks through Cheops's colossal door, curiosity and speculation were again inflamed. The reporters who had slept under Filcher's bed for weeks, hoping that a word might escape him, now began to exploit the most startling theories. . . . But as you well know, none of these explanations of the problem of Cheops were correct, and so it developed into a massive granary and no one guessed the true solution. The workmen hammered and planed and sawed, and were content with their daily stipends, though they were unconsciously sealing their own fate.

EXCEPTIONAL EARTHSHINE

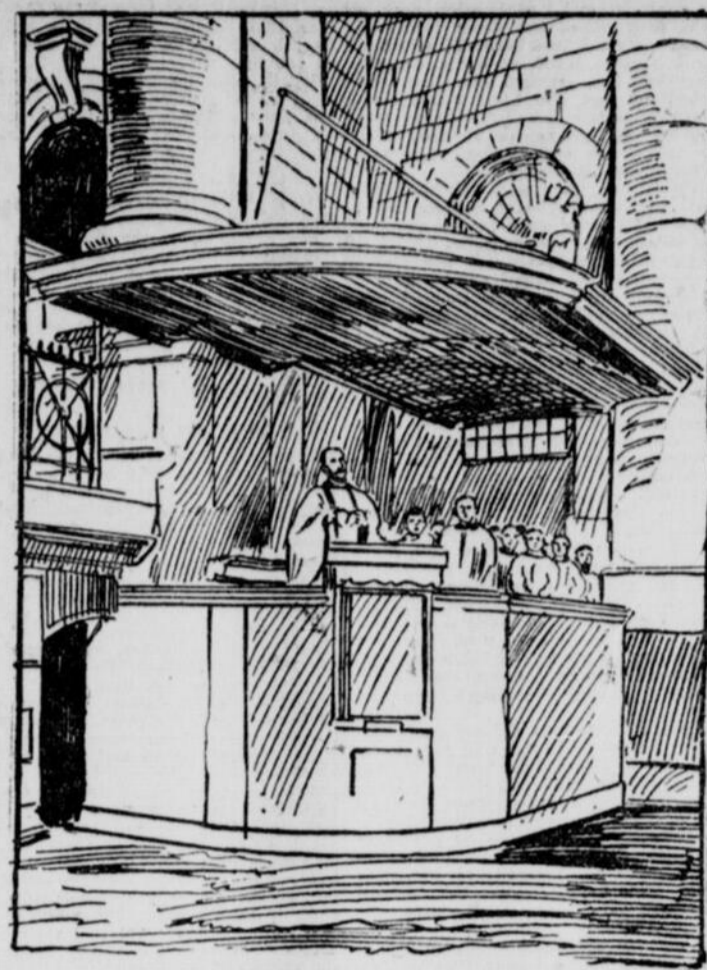
AN UNUSUAL VISIBILITY OF THE NEW MOON INVESTIGATED BY EXPERTS.

(New York Tribune.)

There are two sets of conditions under which it is possible to see light on the moon which comes from the earth. One of these exists at the time of a total eclipse of the moon, when the earth is directly between that body and the sun. Enough solar radiation, passing through the ring of atmosphere around the earth, is bent from its natural path to illuminate the moon faintly, even while it is in the earth's shadow. The moon will sometimes be dim and dusky during an eclipse, and sometimes it has a fairly bright copper color. The degree of illumination depends upon the clearness or cloudiness of the earth's atmosphere in the regions where the bending occurs.

The other situation is produced when the moon gets between the earth and the sun—at the time of 'new moon.' The side of the earth which is turned toward its satellite is brightly illuminated by the sun, whereas the side of the moon which is directed toward the earth receives no sunlight at all. A little light, however, is thrown back from the earth's surface to the moon. This phenomenon is reflection; the other one was refraction.

The amount of reflected light is variable, as well as that which is refracted. What is called 'earthshine' is much brighter at one time than another. Attention has recently been directed to a statement made by G. E. Lumsden, president of the local astronomical society in Toronto, on this subject. He reports that on the evening of March 22, when the moon was nearly new, the dark portion was so distinctly visible that several of the most prominent formations, seas and mountain ranges could be identified with an opera glass. The part of the earth which was turned toward the moon at that hour embraced western America, the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Asia. Mr. Lumsden has asked for information tending to show whether or not any exceptional causes were at work in this quarter of the globe to account for the unusual degree of illumination. The matter has been investigated by



NEW OPEN-AIR PULPIT AT SPITALFIELDS, LONDON.

Open-air pulpits, which suggest the shrines of southern Europe to some extent, have grown in favor in London, where they ornament the picturesque exteriors of four suburban churches. The fourth of these pulpits has recently been erected at the Spitalfields parish church, and daily sermons, sermons, lectures, or addresses are given to any one who chooses to stop and listen. It is erected to the memory of Bishop Billings, a former rector of Spitalfields. There is seating-room for a hundred persons and standing-room for several hundreds more.

The open-air pulpit of St. Bartholomew's, Bethnal Green (also in the rural deanery of Spitalfields), was erected in the church-garden by the Rev. A. R. Clemens soon after his appointment as vicar of the parish in 1886. It has been used since then in summer for mission sermons and services, chiefly on Sunday evenings. A similar pulpit is that of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, also in the rural deanery of Spitalfields, and in summer it is used every evening. Sometimes the preaching is in English and sometimes in Judeo-German. The open-air pulpit of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, was erected in 1892 to the memory of the late Rev. William Cadman, M.A., rector of the parish for thirty-two years. The clergy always appear in their usual robes, and the audiences, which are large, consist mainly of educated people. —Leslie's Weekly.

The United States Weather Bureau and it now reports that of the area which was concerned in producing the earthshine about fifteen percent was land and eighty-five percent was water. Four-tenths of this land is covered with cloudiness in March, on the average, and about four-tenths with snow. Over the ocean the normal percentage of cloudiness for the same months is about six-tenths. Log books of Pacific steamships have been consulted to see if there was an unusual amount of cloud on March 22. The lower side of a cloud is likely to be dark, but the top is white when in a flood of sunshine. Hence it is assumed that the greater the cloudiness the more powerful would have been the reflection. No definite evidence of the prevalence of more than the ordinary amount on the date mentioned has been secured. But granting that there was enough to raise the proportion to seven-tenths, Professor Abbe doubts whether the difference would account for the observed effect.

AT CHAUTAQUA A MONTREAL LADY'S VISIT DESCRIBED AS FULL OF PLEASURE.

Lake Chautauqua, after nearly thirty years of publicity, is too well known to the average reader to require more than the mention of the name. To the Canadian it is known as the place of the original and unrivalled summer school, where studies in history, music, literature, science, art, etc., may be pursued, under the direction of the most competent and popular educators of the country, supplemented by lectures on the same subjects, thus combining study and recreation profitably and pleasantly. The twenty-eighth annual session of this famous school opened on July 3 this year, with the usual large attendance, and as the days advanced the crowds increased, until there is now a population of about twenty thousand, probably as large or larger than ever before, for many have taken in Chautauqua with the Pan-American exhibition. Every available spot is occupied, they say. The greater portion of this population may be found in one or other of the numerous class rooms or in the amphitheatre listening to some portion of the remarkable programme which the management provides. To one paying a first visit to this place Chautauqua is a revelation and the mag-

nitude of the project must be studied in detail to be fully understood. To see the immense amphitheatre, the seating capacity of which is about six thousand, besides the choir gallery of a thousand, filled to its utmost, where the 'lilies bloom,' or rather when a real Chautauqua salute is given by order of the presiding genius of the platform, Dr. Geo. Vincent, the only son of Bishop Vincent, one of the originators of the whole scheme, is a sight not easily forgotten. The programme for 1901 is as varied and interesting as ever, having such names upon the list as Josiah Strong, D.D., J. M. Buckley, D.D., F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., T. Dewitt Talmage, D.D., Major-General Fitz-Hugh Lee, Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Col. Geo. W. Bain, John McNeil, D.D., Principal Grant, of Kingston; R. S. McArthur, D.D., and Dr. W. H. Drummond and many others more or less widely known as preachers, lecturers, elocutionists, or authors.

A Chautauqua audience is not unlike many others, being at times a very moving one. The apparent object of attendance being expressed, by a lady who came into one of the lectures the other day, and secured a prominent seat, 'I am not going to stay through this; I just want to see and hear this lady.' So, after the half-hour talk was well begun the two went out, causing confusion and inattention. The lecturer who can draw and then hold their audience to the close of the hour or half-hour, must indeed possess a wonderful power. To those who have taken up the C. L. S. C. work, and their name is legion, Chautauqua possesses a special attraction, as being the headquarters of that organization, which is nearing its twenty-fifth anniversary, and where the classes meet each year and graduates receive special recognition, pass through the 'golden gate' and receive their diploma. Of course it is not absolutely necessary to be present; but all who can possibly do so make the effort. Aug. 14 was recognition day and many true Chautauquans were present, either in body or spirit. Each class of this famous college had their special place and work in the services of the day.

Those who laughed at the idea when in its infancy have been led to wonder at the advancement made by this circle and the number of its students, increasing year by year. Very few people can pursue a course of specified reading for four consecutive years, without the habit becoming fixed and desire becoming a determination to know more of the subjects studied. To this organization is due the praise and thanks of thousands, whose minds have been guided into channels of usefulness and knowledge, only dreamed of, but who had not, nor ever would have had the means or opportunity of attending college. It was for such as these, and busy men and women who can only spend an hour or so a day, but desire to spend that time to the best advantage, and for those whose aimless, foolish reading is worse than useless to themselves or others. I am sure the most sanguine hopes of the originators have been far exceeded.

Let no one imagine that Chautauqua is a place of study only, or of hard and fast rules. It is anything but that. Entertainments of all kinds are interspersed in the programme, such as concerts, illustrated lectures, athletic exhibitions, pronunciation and spelling contests, regattas, illuminations, etc., making the season replete with interest, instruction and pleasure. Boating, bathing, fishing are to be had in abundance.

[For the 'Witness.' TO AN INDIAN.

I am a stranger in thy ample gate, I gaze intent upon thy plaintive eye; Hast thou a burden buried in thy heart, The echo of a long and painful cry?

What marks are these I trace upon thy brow, What tint and tone in color and in speech; How long the vista in thy backward look, What stretch of line from long Atlantic beach?

Oh, white man's burden carried far and long! Oh, prehistoric groan of bleeding heart— What debt unpaid, what pleading tongues yet due, What trembling fingers feel for brother's part?

I am a stranger; thine the prior right, I am of yester, thou the forest child. Forgive the wrong, for 'neath thy dusky skin I find a man so simple, meek and mild.

Toil on, good brother, in the narrow way, Perchance our trail may cross, and we be found Companions where there never comes a pain, Forever joined in happy hunting ground.

H. T. MILLER. Banks of Grand River, Aug., 1901.

SENTINEL! Sentinel set by the Northern Sea, Is our day so dark, and our Fate so fell, That the heart of Our Lady of Snows should freeze To the Motherland, oh Sentinel?

'Is it all in vain That amidst your ain Lie the sons of the White Lady? Since the veldt ran red With the blood we shed Need ye ask this thing of me?'

II. Sentinel set by the Eastern Sea, What is the tale that the tribesmen tell, Of the Brahmin's love and his loyalty To the English flag, oh Sentinel?

The icy breath Of the Lord of Death Has breathed o'er the Eastern Sea: But no heart was cold, In the farthest hold, Where the English flag flew free.'

III. Sentinel set by the Southern Sea, What of the strife that you sought to quell, And the price in blood and chivalry? What of the price, oh Sentinel?

'We have won this strife For the Empire's life, And the price we shall never know. (Could ye count the cost Had the fight been lost And the English flag laid low?)'

IV. Sentinel set in the Western Isle, Where the sea-bred sons of the Saxon dwell, Have you told the tale of your rank and file— The tale of your dead, oh Sentinel?

'We have wept our dead With a heart of lead: We have wept, with a face of stone, But the English race Shall yield no place Where the English flag has flown.' —Frank Richardson, in London 'Daily Mail.'

Advertisements. WAY FREIGHT HOTEL

Proprietor of the Popular Montreal Hostelery Talks About Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Used Them Some Years Ago for a Bad Case of Kidney Weakness—Recommends Them Highly to all Those Who are Worried by any Urinary Sediment.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Dan W. Allan, proprietor of the Way Freight Hotel here, made a strong statement about the well-known remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Allan's hotel is at 463 St. James street and enjoys considerable popularity with railway men.

Some of the latter were discussing ailments peculiar to engineers, brakemen, firemen, conductors and train crews generally. It was acknowledged that the greatest difficulty a railway man has to contend with is Kidney Trouble. The continual jarring of the train weakens the filters of the system and various forms of Kidney Trouble result. 'Every man that works in an engine cab or on any part of a railway train ought to use Dodd's Kidney Pills,' said one man.

'Are Dodd's Kidney Pills what they're cracked up to be though?' put in a second. 'Yes, sir,' returned the first emphatically, 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are what they're cracked up to be and I'll leave it to Mr. Allan.'

'Gentlemen,' said Mr. Allan, 'I firmly believe Dodd's Kidney Pills will do everything that is claimed for them. They are a genuine medicine. They cured me of Kidney Trouble, I know that. My urine was full of a kind of red brickdust for years. I knew it was my Kidneys, but could get nothing to stop it. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills did the work finally and I've been all right ever since.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE TRAMP'S ANTIDOTE. Housekeeper—'You promised that if I'd give you a good meal and a suit of old clothes you'd tell me how to keep the premises free from tramps.'

Tramp—'Yes, mum; I'm a man of me word, mum, an' I'll keep me promise, although that meal wasn't no great shakes, an' this suit of clothes ain't much of a fit. But I'll tell ye.'

'Well, what course am I to pursue?' 'Never give them anything, mum. Good day, mum.'—New York 'Weekly.'

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to begot painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

Two little London girls who had been sent by the kindness of the vicar's wife to have 'a happy day in the country,' narrating their experiences on their return, said: 'Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a 'appy day. We saw two pigs killed and a gentleman buried.'

Great Things From Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition, and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

OUTGROWN THEIR YOUTH. 'Did I hear you and your sister reciting the Egyptian dynasties?' asked the visitor. 'Yes,' answered the little Boston boy, blushing. 'But please don't say anything about it. Sister and I realize that we are getting too old for those childish games.'—Washington 'Star.'

Six Oils.—The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil—an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns, and scalds of horses and cattle.

'No,' said the doctor, 'I haven't voted yet, and I am not going to vote. I am not feeling well to-day. Isn't that a valid excuse?' 'Not at all,' responded the professor severely, 'That's an invalid excuse.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is somewhat difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of throat or lungs we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleasant as syrup.

THE SUPREME TEST. Clarke—Mr. Shiverly is passionately fond of art. Mrs. Jameson—Yes, and yet not fond enough of it to stop painting.—From 'Town and Country.'

Thos. Sabin, of Edlington, says: 'I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure.' Reader, go thou and do likewise.

'It must be pretty rough to have a highwayman order you to stand, eh?' 'I suppose so, but it's nothing to having a policeman tell you to move on.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

HANDICAPPED. Bibbs—It is very amusing to watch Sellers play golf. Gibbs—Why? Bibbs—He has an impediment in his speech.

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

'When a man takes an ocean voyage,' remarked the observer of events and of things, 'his home is not the only thing he gives up reluctantly.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The Boys' Page.

The Blue Topped Boots.

(By Edward William Thomson, in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

When I started working for Peter Nixon, in Glendover's Landing, Montana, on his ranch about twenty miles north-east of Glendive, I was a young man twenty years old, fresh from the east—I mean Wisconsin—and I had brought from my home a pair of blue-topped boots—I mean 'long boots', the kind that come up over the shins almost to the knees. Of these boots, I was perhaps a little vain, for they fitted me to a dot, and the tops, which were pieces of fine blue morocco going down the front about five inches, were unusual, as such tops were then generally of red or yellow. Nixon told me, the first morning I put the boots on, that I 'couldn't get lost in this here county in them,' but the true story I'm going to tell you will show that he was near being mistaken.

When he rode away toward Glendive and left me in charge of the ranch, I was standing on top of a haystack, forking down fodder to a small bunch of heifers that he wished to bring on fast for a dairy he was then thinking of starting. They stood outside the stout post-and-rail fence which guarded the stack, and I tossed the hay down over the fence to them.

The day was in early April. Things had been shut up tight by a hard frost following rain, and although a little fresh snow had fallen in the night, I could hear the clattering of their hooves before I gave any notice to them—I mean the men coming on the road from the river. My back was to them when first I heard them, and I did not turn round, for a good many bunches of men had been passing that way in the mornings of the two days I had already been working for Nixon.

The first I saw of the men they were abreast of me in the road, about seventy yards away, and I don't suppose I should have turned to look especially at them, if they had not pulled up suddenly. Then I saw they had all Winchester. And they were staring hard at me.

The moment I turned full front to them they yelled in a sort of confused

young man. 'Come down out of that or I'll plunk—oh—wow!'

I heard this last expression, which sounded like a great guffaw, while I was coming down, which was quite unpremeditated by me, for I had been brandishing my pitchfork at the young joker, as I thought him, when a riata came over my head and my jocular forearm. In the next two seconds I was jerked down violently from the haystack, fell hard on the ground, and lay half stunned, with all the wind knocked out of me.

Before I could even try to spring up, three or four—I don't know exactly how many—strong men had grasped me; my hands were tied together behind my back with what felt like wire and was rawhide; and I was hoisted up on an old crow-bait of Nixon's that had been calmly witnessing the proceedings. The men halted him with a riata and led him away, I being barely able to sit up on his razor back. Two of the 'jokers' rode ahead, two beside me, and the rest tailed behind. So far as I could see, all seemed very ready to shoot.

It seemed to me that I was hurt internally. At any rate, they had led me about half a mile before I was able to remonstrate, which I did as jocularly as I could, for I supposed I might earn a valuable reputation for 'sand' by taking the hazing pleasantly.

You fellows are too smart with the rope! I said. 'If you'd played fair, I'd have kept the crowd off with the pitchfork—bet your life!'

The man on my right, the gaunt young rider so quick to anger, swung the back of his left hand against my mouth before I could finish. This was too much. With my lips bleeding and mashed, I cried out, 'Say, you needn't think I'm going to stand this sort of thing! Not much! You're going too far! Striking me like that! You're a brute! Just let my hands free and—'

Then he backhanded my nose, and the man on my left punched me in the ribs, and I stopped my challenge and fell all at once into fear.

Not a laugh had come from any man in the cavalcade since I saw them first. What if they were not counterfeiting those savage looks? Were they in earnest? Did they, then, mistake me for some horse-thief? If so, I was in danger of being hanged soon, I thought, for Nixon had told me that such had been

the attention, and I could effect nothing until they pulled me down from the horse. Then I took them by surprise, for I began a series of kicks, and before they had knocked me down and bound my legs, the fierce young man, who had struck me three times, was doubled up, holding his stomach with his two hands and gasping, while two others were little better off.

'Pretty good for a man with his hands tied!' said the graybeard, appreciatively. 'First time I ever see a regular murdering villain that was so game. I'd feel like giving him a square deal if it wasn't a clear waste of time; and with that he looked hard at my blue-topped boots. 'Aint he got 'em on?' said another. 'Let him die in 'em, seeing he killed Jim in 'em!'

Then I guessed the truth quite accurately. In fact, an unknown man in blue-topped boots had killed Jim Sutherland, a general favorite, near the door of Jim's own house on the river-front, with no witnesses except the poor wife and two little children. Blue-topped boots were rare, and I corresponded in all respects to the description of a smooth-faced young man with blue-topped boots, which the distracted widow had given to the collected avengers.

In ten minutes I should have been a dead boy, had not Nixon come galloping toward the tree. Somebody on his road had told him that the river-front was up looking for a smooth-faced young murderer in blue-topped boots, and he had instantly guessed what might happen to me.

Even his testimony did not easily prevail. But when he had told them again and again, that I had been with him all the previous day, and just how I had been tinkering a plough when the murder occurred, the men freed me, and the graybeard voiced the general sentiment with, 'Young man, we're mighty glad we didn't hang ye, specially as the other feller in fool boots might have got off along of your hanging! We've got to fetch him!'

And then the fierce youth apologized for striking me, and offered to fight me in 'any consarned way I might choose,' if the apology did not satisfy me, which it did.

Now that's a true story, and a queer story, but there is queerer to come, and it is true, too.

About a week after that, I was sent by Nixon to square some logs out on the bluff at the big bend on McGilligan's Creek. Early in the morning, just after I got to work, a man sneaked up in the bushes and covered me with a Winchester before I knew he was there. He made me hold up my hands, and then he came out of the undergrowth—a young, starved man, with a stubbly young beard and blue-topped boots.

He took the cold snack I had brought with me for lunch, ate it ravenously, and then asked me the news of the neighborhood. I told him the story of my blue-topped boots.

Well, sir, to see that fellow roar, laughing at it—he almost lay down! Then he looked seriously at his own blue-tops. And finally, he told me to keep on at my work mighty steady, for he would be in the bushes watching, and would 'plunk' me if I neglected my duty to my employer, as that would be very wrong.

When it was near noon, it suddenly struck me that the young man might not be in the bushes watching me. In fact, he was not. He had probably 'made tracks' as soon as he saw me back at work. I hurried to Nixon's as soon as I was sure of this, and the river-front men were hot after the fugitive early in the afternoon. But they found only the blue tops of his boots, which he had cut off and left in the bushes.

I am not entirely sure of the fate of the unknown murderer, but it is certain that the skeleton and clothing of a man who had probably starved to death were found about forty miles from us, in a secluded gully, the next winter. And the tops of his boots had been cut off. Nobody in our neighborhood knew of this until it was too late to try whether the blue tops, which Nixon keeps to this day, would fit the shortened uppers, but I have little doubt that the murderer had died in the cut-offs.

Such is the story that was told to me on the morning of Aug. 16, 1899, by a Montana man, with whom I conversed on the journey from Montreal.

Our Note Book.

GENERAL GORDON'S SCHOOLBOY TRICKS.

When General Gordon was a lad at school he was as mischievous as most boys; indeed, more so. When the boys had done anything wrong, they were shut up in a large, barely-furnished room, and set to write lines from a Latin author.

One of the most frequent prisoners in this room was the late general, and he used frequently to be annoyed by the boys who were free coming to the door, and jeering at him through the keyhole, telling him what a fine afternoon it was, and inviting him to come out and 'lick' them.

Though he could not oblige them in the former, he resolved to do his best for them in the latter particular. He borrowed a large garden syringe from the gardener, and taking it with him the next time he was sent to write lines, went round to the various desks and sucked up the ink into the syringe.

By-and-by he heard stealthy footsteps coming down the passage. Nearer and nearer they came, and at last halted outside the door. They're peeping through the keyhole, whispered the future general, and, placing the syringe to the keyhole, he squirted the contents through with all the energy he could muster.

There was a smothered exclamation of disgust, and then an appalling silence. Then some one fumbled with the handle of the door; it opened, and in stalked the head master, his face black with wrath, and his once immaculate shirt-front black with ink. We must draw a veil over the painful scene which followed.—'Sunday Magazine.'

RISE OF THE MOUSTACHE.

The custom of wearing moustaches did not prevail in France until the reign of Louis Philippe, when it became obligatory in the whole French army. In England the moustache was worn by hussars after the peace of 1815, and it

was not until the close of the Crimean War that English civilians, as well as English soldiers in general, wore hair on the lip.

Shortly after the moustache came into favor among gentlemen Horace Mayhew was passing through an English county town, and was immediately noted and followed by a small army of children, who pointed to his lip and called out derisively:

'He's got whiskers under his snout! He's got whiskers under his snout!'

For a long time the moustache was the subject of railery, even after it was becoming common, and the famous caricaturist, Leech, printed in 'Punch' a picture of two old-fashioned women, who, when they were spoken to by bearded railway guards, fell on their knees and cried out:

'Take all we have, gentlemen, but spare our lives!'

HEALING THE SMART.

Every one who has known the King of England concedes that he is a man of tact, and in the best sense a good fellow. Sometimes his exalted position forces him to take an authoritative course which his kindness of heart may cause him to deplore.

One night some distinguished men were at his house, and one of them, after dinner, took his place at the piano, and began to sing a vulgar song. Every eye, save that of the singer, was turned on the Prince of Wales. He made no effort to disguise his disapproval, and moved his chair slightly. A terrible silence fell upon the room, but the singer took it for attention and kept on.

The prince coughed and fidgeted, and then, as the offender continued to be oblivious, began talking. He talked more and more loudly, and the singer stopped, looked round, and grew crimson. He had been snubbed. There was no mistake about it.

There the matter might have ended, so far as the prince was concerned, but there it did not end. The guests of the evening went away and told their comrades' disgrace. The papers caught it up, and made the most of it. The singer was, so far as England was concerned, socially and professionally undone.

This sequel came to the ears of the prince, and he was sorry. The man had deserved punishment, but he had not deserved ruin. So at the next entertainment where he sang the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. They sat in the front of their box, and warmly applauded a man who had been punished enough without the interference of their fellows. Then they sent for him and his wife, chatted cordially with them, and did not forget to have the circumstance duly chronicled in the papers.—'Youth's Companion.'

Puzzles.

ARITHMETICAL ENIGMA.

Write down a cipher, prefix fifty, to the right place five, and to the whole add one-fifth of eight. The result will give you the most important factor in human happiness.

A FARMER'S DIFFICULTY.

A farmer has three pigs and five pens, or five pigs and seven pens, or thirteen pigs and fifteen pens, for, indeed, this problem is capable of solution in any case where the numbers are odd and the number of pens exceeds the number of pigs by two. How shall he manage so that each pig shall occupy only one pen, and yet each pen shall always be occupied?—INCOG.

WORD SQUARE.

Not more.
A girl's name,
Comes in winter.
Wise sayings.

BEHEADINGS.

(The same word, beheaded, fills the second, and again beheaded, fills the third blank.)

If your friend you —,
You will find them grown —,
Before you're grown —.

To find a lucky —,
Which tells us of a —,
We hunt the field all —.

To me it's very —,
That foolish old king —,
Judged love only by his —.

A man who tries to —,
His hearers all should —,
And thus do good to —.

With his big, heavy —,
He was breaking the —,
When he fell off the —.

'Twould be useless to play on the —,
Or even to strum on the —,
To soothe the ferocious, wild —.

The night was dark, the wind was —,
Slowly I climbed the rocky —,
My heart foreboding every —.

The soldiers, warm from recent —,
Drank from the cool and rippling —,
And soon they all were very —.

The bride is bought, as with a —,
They ring the bells, they scatter —,
And all the while her heart is —.

His coat was like a ragged —,
He surely was an awkward —,
As ever came from hovel —,
—'Youth's Companion.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

EBENEZER AND HIS DOG.

Every one will have found out that by turning the picture, published last week, upside down, the dog at once came into view.

FIXING THE RING.

This is an old puzzle and used to be described with a touch of sentiment as a matrimonial puzzle. It is in fact a puzzle for two persons, and used very frequently to be tried by a lady and gentleman. The appliances consist of a silken cord and a plain gold ring. The lady holds the cord, and the gentleman the ring, and they are required by their joint efforts to tie the cord in a knot round the ring, each using one hand only.

Solution: Let the lady hold the cord at about three inches from the upper end. The gentleman passes the ring over

Advertisements.



BELL

PIANOS

Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

"BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME"

BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

MADE BY
The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON,
LONDON, ENG.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.
(Catalogue No. 56, Free.)



THE NEW HIGH ARM

No. 3

DROP HEAD SEWING MACHINE.

This Drop Head Sewing Machine is a strictly high grade machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible, possessing all modern improvements, including ball bearings, and its mechanical construction combines simplicity with strength, insuring ease of running and durability.

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is set into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bag to its bearing. The feed-motion—patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tacker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirting Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Feller.

The Accessories include: Needle, Six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

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it, then takes hold of the upper end of the cord, and draws it through the lady's fingers to within an inch or two of the opposite end. The cord is held slack, the ring hanging in the centre of the light. The gentleman then passes the end he holds round the opposite portion of the light, draws it through the loop thus formed, and the trick is done.

WORD SQUARE.

T H E Y
H O M E
E M M A
Y E A R

A CURIOUS WINDOW.

A window in a certain house has recently been made twice its original size, but without increasing either its height or width. How can that be?

The window was diamond-shaped. By enlarging it to a square its area is exactly doubled, without increasing either its height or width. A window shaped as an isosceles or right-angled triangle will equally answer the conditions of the puzzle.

'WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?'

At a recent committee meeting of friends of foreign missions, the leader having given out the hymn, 'Watchman, what of the night?' a grand-daughter of a former missionary in China told the following incident.

Her grandfather, who was a friend of Sir John Bowring, then governor of Hongkong, took him to call one evening upon some American friends. The two daughters of the house, being asked for some music, sang, quite ignorant of its authorship, 'Watchman, tell us of the night.' As they turned from the piano, they were surprised to see tears streaming down Sir John's face.

Many years ago, the governor ex-

plained, 'I wrote that hymn, but until this moment I never heard it sung.'

Few coincidences make such an appeal to the imagination as this scene of two American girls singing to a title-Englishman his own song in a strange land. Nor can the whole cycle of hymnology furnish a better expression of the feeling of the Christian world toward the situation in China to-day than Sir John Bowring's poem of a half-century ago.—'Youth's Companion.'

[For the Boys' Page.] SOLDIERS TWO.

A first-class soldier, six feet tall,
With muscles of tested steel,
A back and front like an iron wall,
And a voice like a trumpet peal;
A hand that slays and trembles not,
An eye that flashes hate,
And a heart that laughs when the red-hot shot
Plays Death on the Lyre of Fate.

Four feet tall, as a lily frail,
Bent by the winds of pain,
A delicate face grown thin and pale,
A voice like a harp's soft strain;
A hand that often trembles now,
An eye with a smile and tear,
And a warm heart soft with heavenly love;
Salute! My mother dear.

For never has might waged nobler fight,
Where a world's its plaudits raised,
Than the unseen fights the days and nights
Have known and never praised;
And never has soldier armed with sword,
Though writing History's pages,
Carved deeds so grand as a mother's hand,
Upon the Eternal Ages.
ASA FERRY.
Maryfield, Assn.



I TOLD HIM THE STORY OF MY BLUE-TOPPED BOOTS.

chases, as of recognition, and I made out some cries of 'That's him!' 'He's the man!' 'We've got him!' At the same moment, as if they had arranged it all before, they broke into two wings and came loping on both sides of the stack and heifers. As I turned round to look for their man, thinking they saw him up near the corral, a big voice yelled: 'Stay right there. Blue-tops, or you'll be full of lead in a wink!'

'Blue-tops!' I looked down at my boots. They meant me! But I was not scared. I thought they intended to play some practical joke on me, because my boots were so beautiful and unusual and conspicuous. I had been told many stories of the boyishness of Montana cattlemen. The question was whether to keep them playfully off with the pitchfork or surrender good-naturedly and let them have their way—of course they would not really hurt me, although they might haze me, as a tenderfoot, a good deal. Or were they thieves who meant to run off the heifers? That seemed most unlikely.

While these easy reflections were in my mind, the tips of the wings of the cavalcade met on the other side of the haystack. The thirteen riders halted at about even distances apart, all facing inward, and so the stack and I were completely surrounded by men who were completely surrounded by men with guns held ready to lift for shooting. But the heifers had bolted through the circle, and the men gave them never a look. Clearly their business was with me.

I took a jocular expression of countenance, for it seemed the judicious thing to do, although the men looked anything but pleasant. Of course they wouldn't let on that they were in good humor, I reflected, if hazing was their game.

'Come down out of that!' a big graybeard commanded.

'Not much,' said I, grinning. 'Oh, what's the use?' cried a young gaunt man, impatiently, and lifted his rifle. 'Let him have it right now!'

'None of that, Jake!' cried the big man, grabbing the uplifted barrel. 'There's been shooting enough. Hanging is the thing. We've engaged to fetch him to the big oak, too!'

'By gracious, it's his infernal fool grin I can't stand!' shrieked the gaunt

the end of three horse-thieves in the region. I at once began expostulating in a new tone.

'What's the matter?' I asked. 'What am I accused of? I've only been here two days. I'm from Wisconsin, and I've been working for Nixon right along. There's some mistake.'

The gaunt, fierce young man on my right looked down at my boots with an evil grin. None of the others seemed to give my questions any attention.

In vain I varied my questions; no reply was made, unless looks of increasing anger and disgust could be called replies. Finally the big graybeard, who was one of the two riding ahead of me, turned savagely, and said, 'You infernal murdering villain, I'll gag you if you don't shut up! Shut up! And I did, but not before the young man had again swung the back of his hand against my mouth. With that, I confess I began to cry and sob.

'Do you mind Jim's woman, how she cried over him last night?' said the young man, speaking to his comrade across my front with an air of intense loathing and contempt for me.

A murder had been committed yesterday, then! And I was supposed to be the slayer!

In horror I spoke out again: 'Great heavens, men, don't hang an innocent person!' but before I had quite finished, the big man turned, and the fierce young man seized me by the back of the neck and held me while the graybeard jammed a quadruped section of barbed wire into my mouth, after tying its ends together with rawhide thongs, which he finally tied behind my head. It almost choked me! The taste was sickening, and I thought I should faint with pain and terror. Now I could not even plead for my life.

They took me two miles farther, and then I saw the river and a much larger company of men under a solitary great oak-tree. The big graybeard had already galloped forward, and I supposed he had told the others the murderer was captured, for a man was out on a long, low branch fixing a dangling rope.

As I came near it, I struggled to release my arms, and made some sound with my mouth, trying to shriek protestations of innocence and demands that Nixon be brought; but they gave me li-

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A lady cyclist at Liverpool has been run over by the carriage of the judges of the Assize Court. The wheels of the law hurt quite as much as those of the ordinary carriage.

There is now one lunatic to every 301 of the population, the Lunacy Commissioners report, or 107,844 in all. The increase in 1900 was 1,333 on the figures of the preceding year, but was much below the average annual increase (2,115) since 1891.

A boy named Shaw, of Spilaby, went to the river at Halton, and while in the water saw a coin in the bed of the stream. He took the coin home, and on being cleaned it was found to be an excellently preserved pound piece of the time of Charles I.

At the evening service in Westminster Abbey recently the flowers in the hat of a lady sitting in the choir stalls were set on fire by one of the candles. Thanks to the presence of mind of a gentleman sitting behind, who quickly tore the burning hat from its owner's head, serious danger was averted.

Twelve holiday-makers were injured lately at the Alexandra Palace, North London, by the blowing to pieces of a traction engine used in connection with a roundabout. Scalding water and fragments of the boiler struck persons who were thirty feet distant.

It is rumored that the Crown Prince of Germany is presently in London for the purpose of courting a daughter of the Duke of Connaught. It is also said that the betrothal of another daughter, Princess Margaret of Connaught, to the Czarwitsch (the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar), will soon be announced.

The management committee of the General Federation of Trades Unions report that the income of the Federation in Britain for the past year was £30,283, and the expenditure £5,168, leaving a balance of £25,115. The reserve fund now stands at £47,000. The Federation has 72 societies on the roll, with an aggregate membership of 409,840.

At the branch meetings of trade union miners which have just been held in various parts of South Lancashire, the pension scheme proposed by the Lancashire Miners' Federation officials has been favorably received. A graduated scale of contributions is proposed, from 1d to 6d per week, to secure a pension of 5s weekly after reaching sixty years of age. Further details are being considered.

A gentleman, having an estate in East Suffolk, has just received a consignment of live birds from Spain, which he proposes endeavoring to acclimatize in this country. The birds have been sent by a friend, who has shooting in the neighborhood of Xeres, and the collection includes several bitterns, some storks, five young curlews, and a couple of lesser bitterns. The bittern used to be a frequent visitor to East Anglia in days gone by.

Quick work has been done in Lincolnshire in connection with the harvest. At Stowgate some wheat was cut, sent to mill, made into flour, and baked into bread all in one day. At Thorney wheat has been cut, thrashed, and sold the same day, fetching 29s per quarter. Several millers have tested the new wheats, and the resulting flour is found better than that yielded last year.

It is probable that the general public will shortly be afforded an opportunity of inspecting one of the most memorable relics of the siege of the foreign legations at Peking, which was sent home to the late Queen by Sir Claude Macdonald, the then British minister. This is the actual flag, torn almost to shreds by the incessant fusillade of shot and shell, which during the whole of the long and trying period continued to float over the British quarters.

In the servants' hall at Windsor Castle is a framed document on which are written twelve rules for royal servants, with a memorandum to the effect that they were 'found in the study of Charles I. of blessed memory.' They are:—'Profane no divine ordinance, touch no state matters, urge no healths, pick no quarrels, maintain no ill opinions, encourage no vice, repeat no grievances, reveal no secrets, make no comparisons, keep no bad company, make no long meals, lay no wagers.' These rules will remain in the hall.

SCOTLAND.

Fully two hundred tons of strawberries were picked at Blairgowrie one week recently. Seven to eight pounds a ton was offered by the jam mills. At the corresponding period of last year £23 to £27 a ton was the price.

A candidate who applied recently for the post of grave-digger for a rural parish in the Stewartry, Kirkcubright, on second thought wrote saying he could not think of taking the appointment 'unless steady work was guaranteed!'

The Duke of Athol, who was 61 years old on Aug. 6, is one of the few peers who can speak Gaelic. He recently sent out to South Africa 220 picked men to serve in the regiment of his eldest son, the Marquis of Tullibardine.

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, the iron-founding trade of Falkirk and district has been passing through a period of dulness and depression, and it is now stated that unless the war comes to an end soon, matters will go from bad to worse.

After an absence of five years in Queensland, where he has acted as Governor of the colony, Lord Lamington returned on Aug. 9 to the Lanarkshire village which bears his name, and was cordially welcomed by the tenantry of his wide estates. The station was decorated with flowers and evergreens. At the village several addresses were presented.

The recent spell of hot weather proved

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destructive to the fish in the Forth, and many fine specimens of salmon and grise could be seen lying on the banks of the river between Alloa and Stirling. The heavy rains of last week helped matters, however, and the fish are as lively as ever. When the water is low they are killed by sand and other dirt getting in about their gills.

The death has taken place at Carrick House, Edy, Orkney, from pneumonia, of Mr. Harry Corwardine Hebdon, proprietor of the Island of Edy. Mr. Hebdon, who was in his fifty-ninth year, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1877. He was a deputy-lieutenant, commissioner of supply, and justice of the peace for Orkney, and chairman of Edy Parish Council.

The Glasgow tramway electric system is undoubtedly the largest in the kingdom under one management. In the financial year which ended with May 31 the number of passengers carried was 132,557,724, whereas seven years ago, when the company handed over the lines at the expiry of their lease to the corporation, the number was only 54,000,000. We have thus an increase equal to over twelve million passengers per annum. Half-penny fares were introduced by the corporation, and the service is now not only splendidly managed, but very cheap, the average fare being 0.87 of a penny. The gross annual revenue has increased from £226,414 six years ago to £489,469 now, yielding a handsome profit to the city; but this will be greatly augmented by the recent adoption of electric traction, for the revenue per car-mile is 14d, and the expenses are now 64d, as against something like 10d for horse haulage. The length of tramways in the city is being greatly extended—to 140 miles of single track.

TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the publishers.

Perhaps some will paste it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. The 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

WESTWARD HO!

THE BONAPARTE LIBRARY GOES TO CHICAGO.

The magnificent linguistic library of the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been acquired by the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the finest philological collection in the world is lost to England, the country of the Prince's birth. The library has been on the market for several years, and various public institutions have endeavored to secure it. At one time it was thought that the Boston Public Library would purchase it, but the arrangements fell through. The Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris tried to obtain the rarest books in the collection, and later there was some talk of the library going to Italy. Strenuous attempts were made by the British Museum authorities to have the collection broken up to fill gaps in their library. Then a movement was started to purchase it as a national testimonial to Gladstone, and it was rumored that the Marquis of Bute was contemplating the presentation of the collection to one of the great Catholic universities. Latest of all came the report that a committee, including the Bishop of Stepney, the Bishop of Portsmouth, Dr. Richard Gardner, Israel Golaner, and Dr. Adler, would be formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions for its purchase for the City of London Library. Nothing came of it, however, and finally several London bankers purchased the library as a private speculation, and until lately it has been stored in a warehouse.

Prince Bonaparte, the great philologist, was born at Thornogrove, England, Jan. 4, 1813, and died in 1891. He mastered all the thirty-odd languages now spoken in Europe, and had a general knowledge of all the hundreds of dialects. The great ambition of his life was to form the most perfect philological library in the world, and many authorities well qualified to judge expertly, agree that he succeeded in his aim. Though his primary object was the acquisition of every language and dialect represented in Europe, in the course of years his ambition went further, and he endeavored to gather together specimens of every known language that possessed even the most rudimentary literature. With the European portion of his scheme he entirely succeeded, and a glance through Victor Collins's 'Catalogue' of the li-

brary shows what great strides he had made toward the accomplishment of his larger task.

While still a young man, the Prince's fame was world-wide, and books came from all parts of the globe to the cousin of an Emperor who was reputed to value a rare book above all other treasures. He was the intimate of all the great linguists of the day, and they took pleasure in assisting in the formation of his collection. He travelled extensively, and never passed a book shop or stall; Catalogues came to him from several countries, and he took pains to be informed at once of all important linguistic books that came upon the market. Money to him was merely a means of obtaining books. In the days of his prosperity he bought them without considering their cost, and when his income was lessened by the fall of the Empire, he actually deprived himself of necessities in order to indulge his love for them.

His literary attainments were rare and extraordinary. Death cut short his intention to compile a catalogue of his collection on a scientific basis, which would have demonstrated the relations of languages and the lessons to be learned from the shading off into one another of their dialectal varieties. The philological importance of this work would have been great, and it is unfortunate that his labors were ended just at the time when all his material was gathered together. In the catalogue he would probably have given the world the final results of his investigations into the history of the Basque language—that linguistic mystery which has puzzled so many eminent philologists. Victor Collins published in 1894 a 'Catalogue' of the library, which he called only an 'attempt.' It is, however, much more than that, and is a most useful work.

In the 718 pages of this quarto catalogue are given the titles of 13,099 books. An abbreviated list of the classes of works described includes the following: Chinese, Tibetan, Hottentot, Bushman, Hawsa, Eme, Barita, Kafir, Australian, Polynesian, Malay, Japanese, Tunda, Samoyedic, Caudic, Livonian, Laponic, Magyar, Turkish, Iberian, Algonquin, Aztec, Brazilian, Eskimo, Chaldee, Hebrew, Phoenician, Coptic, Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Hellenic, French, old French, and over seventy-five French dialects, all classified; Italian and some sixty Italian dialects classified; Castellano, Portuguese, Roumanian, Celtic, Gaelic, Kymric of Wales and of Cornwall and Brittany,

Gothic, Runic, Norse, Swedish, German and innumerable dialects, Polish, English and fifty dialects classified, Russian, Bohemian, Lettish, Old Prussian, Etruscan, Albanian, Greek, Macaronic and, last of all, Volapuk.

Rarities are numerous in the collection, and among them are some of the most valuable books known to all collectors. Many works described in the catalogue will be sought in vain in the published records of the bibliographers. It is therefore welcome news that the collection has come to this country, and that its destination is an institution where its linguistic treasures can be studied at ease. The Newberry Library already holds high rank among public libraries, and the acquisition of Prince Bonaparte's noble collection places it among the world's greatest institutions. Europe will now have to come to Chicago to study its own languages and its own philological history.—New York 'Times.'

THE LATE MR. NELSON GRAY

HE WAS PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH THE LUMBER TRADE.

By the death of the late Mr. Nelson Gray, which took place on Thursday, Aug. 15, the lumber trade of Canada loses one of its oldest and sturdiest pioneers.

Sixty years ago Mr. Gray first brought down his rafts of lumber to Montreal and Quebec, and from that day to this his name has stood for sterling enterprise, honesty and worth.

It is seldom that the life of a nation is so identified with that of any man as in the case of the late Mr. Nelson Gray. Long before the whistle of a steamboat was heard on our rivers, or the trail of the railway was seen in our fields, he was getting out his logs, bartering his merchandise, opening up the country and clearing the rocky road of Canada's advance to nationhood.

Born in Williamsburg, Ont., on Nov. 7, 1822, he entered the lumber business while yet a mere lad. In 1842 he married Marjory, eldest daughter of Adam Cockburn, the founder of the village of Berwick, Ont., and shortly after moved to the county of Stormont, where he founded the village of 'Gray's Corners,' now the large and thriving town of Finch. Here he established a general merchandise, lumber and pearl-ash business, building up quite a competence while yet a young man. But on one winter night a fire starting from some unknown cause spread from building to building, and before anything could be done beyond saving the inmates, the work of years was utterly destroyed. It is related of Mr. Gray in this connection that when a party of friends called to condole with him on the morning after the fire they learned that though now practically penniless he had got together a gang of men and was even then back in his limits getting out timber. Another story related of him tells of an accident in mid-stream, a broken crib and a descent of the Lachine Rapids on three sticks of timber.

In 1865 Mr. Gray removed to Acton Vale, Quebec, where he developed an extensive lumber trade with the States, supplying large quantities of shipping timber for the United States navy during the Civil War.

Although doing business in Montreal on and off for many years, it was not until about twenty years ago that he made his headquarters in Montreal, where he had remained and transacted business until the date of his death. Though meeting with heavy losses he never failed to recover that position of honorable independence which his abilities invariably commanded.

Up to the time of his death, at the ripe age of 79 years, it might be truthfully said that he was a man without an enemy, a Canadian merchant of the old school, one of the fathers of the lumber trade, and a landmark for two generations now unhappily removed.

Mr. Gray leaves a widow and seven children to mourn their loss—four daughters, two of whom are married, and three sons, Adam C., William E., and Dr. Clarence Gray, all of this city.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

The Matter of Vital Statistics a Very Important One

THE LAW IN QUEBEC PROVINCE REMAINS INOPERATIVE.

The publication of the results of the recent census taken in Canada has aroused much interest and provoked considerable comment among thoughtful men all over the Dominion. The question of the population of the Dominion, where it comes from, and what becomes of it, is one of paramount importance.

The subject of natural increase of population is of great importance to the Province of Quebec, and while this matter has been the subject of no little thought and considerable discussion in the past it would seem proper at the present time to offer a few remarks on the subject again.

With the exception of the Province of Quebec, it is said, every province and state in the civilized world has a government system of birth registration. In this province, when a child is born in a Roman Catholic family it is baptized and the priest who performs the rite registers the name of the child and its parents, and the parish in which the parents reside. When a child is born in a Protestant family there is no registration of the birth until it is baptized or christened, which may be many months or even years after the new life begins. In a Jewish family after a certain number of days the rite of circumcision is supposed to be performed and a registration of the birth and parentage is made.

In respect to Jewish registration, however, it must be said that the male children are more carefully looked after than the opposite sex and Dr. Laberge, in studying the question, at one time found that in a certain year there were reported seventy-six male as against only eight female births. This great difference led to inquiry with the result that the doctor was informed that the registration of male children was obligatory while the matter was very frequently neglected in the case of female children. As for the registration of the children of foreign residents the present system, or lack of system, is such as

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to render useless for all practical purposes that of the sections of the community above mentioned.

'Our present system,' said Dr. Laberge, 'might well be compared to a system of book-keeping in which the expense side of the ledger was carefully looked after while the question of income was neglected or ignored.' That is to say we compile volumes of statistics to show how many people die and what they died of, but keep no corresponding account of the births that occur within corresponding limits. No one can state, even approximately, how many children have been born in Montreal or any other part of this province during the past decade, or in any single year of the decade. There are many reasons why such information would be desirable. Many social questions are involved in this knowledge that now can only be considered in the abstract or guessed at by the aid of statistics gathered from other sources.

One of the most important points in this connection is the fact that until a child has been registered it has no civil status and is not recognized as a person in this province would be surprised if they were to inquire into the matter, to find that in the eyes of the law they do not exist, the simple reason being that someone has failed to report their birth to the authorities. This may be of the greatest importance in later years in connection with property matters or business affairs of various kinds.

When a man twenty years of age, who has not been registered or baptized, presents himself before the minister or magistrate for registration, he is placed on the records as a new birth, and his legal existence begins at that time. He cannot, of course, be dated back, and his name cannot be placed in the records of his childhood years. Ministers of various denominations and creeds are provided, upon application at the court house, with a register which is intended for one year. At the end of the year this register is returned and a new one is issued. This enables the authorities to obtain a certain amount of information concerning the natural increase of the population, but the system is so imperfect and the returns so incomplete as to be worthless as a basis on which to calculate the birth rate of any centre or district.

As the boundaries of wards, districts, and counties are not coincident with the limits of the parishes, further trouble would be met if one were to attempt to compile the statistics for a certain section of the country or of a city. Further, the birthrate of the city of Montreal cannot be fairly compared with that of any other; neither can the boast that the birth-rate in this province is higher than in the sister provinces be substantiated by the records.

The result of this state of things has been a demand for civil registration on a system similar to that which exists in all the other provinces of the Dominion. As is well known, Dr. Laberge, medical health officer for the city of Montreal, has been working for nearly ten years to get a law passed that would make such registration compulsory.

Last year the legislature passed a bill to this effect, but it was necessary that the city council should adopt it before it would become law. This was deferred, and it was expected that the matter would be attended to this year, but so far nothing has been done in the matter, and the law remains on the statute books as a dead letter. It took many years to have the law requiring death registration passed, and the civil registration of marriages is still apparently a long way off. The question is one of the greatest importance to the people of this province, and the public would like to see something done in the matter.

AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Wills, the other day, in sentencing some prisoners at the Central Criminal Court, said: 'Judges have before them perpetual object-lessons of how this canker of gambling is eating into the social life, and is demoralizing the poor and needy as well as the rich, and is bringing countless persons within the grasp of the criminal law who are tempted by the facilities which they think are given to them to make themselves rich by other means than honest industry.'

SCOTCH EDUCATION.

It seems Scotland is not such an educational paradise as is generally supposed. In the capital—Edinburgh—the state of elementary education is represented by the chief inspector of schools as in a backward state on account of lack of accommodation. The population in the census returns of this year is given as 316,479, and although extra accommodation is to be ready in September for nearly four thousand children, the inspector states that as a result of past deficiencies 'in some of the schools in the congested localities several children of ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years of age have just come to school for the first time. They cannot be placed in the infant department, nor are they fit to do the work of Standard I, so they are put into a nondescript jumble or booby class by themselves.—London 'Globe.'

The study table is hardly complete without a copy of 'World Wide.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

ONE WOMAN'S LOVE STORY.

Politeness Among Children—Creaking Shoes— Dorinda Again—Children's Aprons.

ONE WOMAN'S LOVE STORY. (BY FLORENCE KENDRICK COOPER.) (Concluded.)

Alas for Catherine! She had not even remembered that she had designated two weeks as the limit of her answer. She had simply felt one thing—that she must take all the time she wanted for decision. And now—she had not only become displeased, but had withdrawn—withdrawn—his suit. That stung her terribly—and all for a little delay. And now a wild rush of conflicting feelings began to course through her startled mind. She had had the usual romantic idea that "once a lover, always a lover," and she was as genuinely shocked as though some duplicity had revealed itself in him. If she had been keen enough to see that there was an underlying something akin to duplicity, and had scorned it as she would have felt compelled to do, she might have had a less sad story, and this tale would have had no basis of fact.

But she was young and alone, and her emotional nature was at once thoroughly excited by the surprise of his letter. She did not know what she felt, but at first indignation was mingled with astonishment. Every cruel sentence was an insult to her. Cold, sharp, egotistic, unfair, insolent—such were some of the words that involuntarily came into her mind as she read and re-read the letter. How could she reply to make him feel himself the heartless, shallow-souled man she felt him to be? A fear assailed her that she could never make him see himself in any such light; that something far more scathing than anything that she could say or do would be necessary to show himself to himself in his true colors. Then the very intensity of her anger foiled its aim, and, having condemned him with bitter wrath, her quick nature turned the weapons upon herself.

She began to think of him as the attentive friend of years, that he had never divided his regard between her and others, while she—she had liked many young men, and had been far less constant to one friendship than he.

"He is so true and honorable himself," she said to herself, "that he can not understand anything else. Men never do understand a woman's delay in things of this sort. They know what they want. Perhaps I am wholly at fault. What else could a proud and honorable man do when his offer of himself, all a man can give, seemed to be disregarded? Why did I not write? Of course, I meant to marry him some time. What should I do without Albert?"

The more she put herself into his place, the more she seemed to be at fault, till she was ready to weep out apology and promise upon his breast. As she thought of all his gifts and the promise of his future devoted to some one else, her heart sick, and she began to feel an angry jealousy, which she immediately took to be love. She had so long thought of him as her especial possession that now he seemed to be depriving her of her rights—her rights in his future, her rights in himself. Then it seemed that he was jilting her. This new fancy excited her more than she was able to bear.

"He shall not treat me so!" she cried out in the solitude of her chamber. "He shall marry me yet, and be sorry for this!"

Catherine was now under the control of a most unnatural spirit. Her purpose to write stood to her, for the time, for an actual letter, and she seemed to have been cast off not for no letter, but for a letter a little delayed, which he knew was coming, but which was not quite prompt enough to suit his punctilious self! She began to believe that he had hastened his letter, planning to wound her; that he already wished to attach himself to some other girl; and she well knew that there would not be another in the whole town who would not have taken him at a moment's notice, and no questions asked. She must make him take back that letter—but now?

She would not lose her whole future on account of a delay in writing a letter, which might just as well have been written a few days earlier. This train of thought aroused a spirit of mischief in Catherine. Although a girl of the highest standards of truth and honor, one who would have treated with deserved contempt the maxim, "All's fair in love," there was a love of fun within her, a tricky spirit that had shrieked with delight when, in her young school days, a prim teacher had tripped over an invisible string thrown across the aisle for her unsuspecting feet. She was not malicious, but there were some things which she loved to see taken down for the fun there was in it! Unfortunately, in the strange game that was going on within her, the elf took his insinuations.

"I know what I'll do," she exclaimed. "I shall certainly keep my promise if I write a letter, dating it just before his letter came. Then I'll pretend to be interrupted—taken by surprise—but, of course, I shall accept his withdrawal, and then if he isn't in a pretty fix, I'd like to see a man that is. That will teach him a lesson or two, I fancy."

To her distorted senses, it seemed at the moment that this course would re-establish their old relations perfectly, with the additional advantage on her side of having outwitted a clever man, and a lawyer at that. She laughed aloud when she began the letter, and she imagined herself and Albert together enjoying this 'coup d'etat.' After dating her letter as of the previous day, she began to write, gradually finding that she had to do considerable small misrepresentations to make her letter 'en rapport' with facts. But she went on, pretending to be interrupted, accepted—in a greatly changed tone—his withdrawal, and sent this letter as soon as it was finished. If she had but waited one day, one hour, her judgment would have regained its balance, her clear inward eye its power of vision, and she would never have sent it.

Mr. Standish wrote at once withdrawing his withdrawal, and the engagement was consummated. But he was unmistakably cool, and she soon found the bond awkward and a little unwelcome. When marriage had set its seal upon their united lives, she learned that in him every feeling and thought were but the tools of his pride; that he was an egotist of so stubborn a type that there was no room in him for love of any one, but himself. She had had no idea of the depth of his offended self-esteem when she had refused to accept his offer. And, although he had scrupulously waited the appointed time for her letter, and cannot quite be said to have felt satisfaction that it had not come, it is true that there was a large element of gratified egotism in the writing of the letter which had so unwarred her. Love, as she might have felt it, was incomprehensible to him. He had thought of her as an



DESIGNS OF APRONS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN. —The 'Ledger Monthly.'

ornament to his home and an aid to his career. As for her own nature, her woman's heart and soul, it is doubtful whether he had ever enumerated these among the qualities which he would have to reckon with in a wife.

Catherine soon felt the gulf between their real lives, and, after trying for a time to adapt her nature to his, she gave up the struggle. There was no more real unity of will, of ambition, of feeling, between them than though they had been born of different races and reared under different conditions. A meager soul than hers might have accepted and even enjoyed the luxury which he provided, the social eminence which he attained. To Catherine the hollowness of her life was worse than death. For ten years she endured the splendid misery of her home, and then she died of a sick heart. She never could understand the incident of her letter, which was the one piece of falsehood of her high, unspotted life. She always feared that a hysterical physical condition was not enough to account for such an act of deception, and that there were latent weaknesses in her which in her children might bring forth bitter fruit. They used to wonder at her sadness and severity when they 'played tricks' on each other, as other children did, and she taught them so that they never forgot its meaning what the long word meant in the sentence, 'Let love be without dissimulation.'

She never told her husband of her ruse. She soon learned that he would have sternly condemned her, without entering into the spirit of her self-reproaches, and would never have comforted her by assurances of his own inestimable gain by its means. And that attitude on his part, after her own agony of doubt and self-condemnation, was something that she found herself unable to bear. A life together with that knowledge between them would have been impossible. So the confession which, in the interests of truth, and for the relief of her own heart, she longed a thousand times to make went unspoken with her into the eternal silence.—Journal and Messenger.

THE CHILDREN'S NATIONAL GUILD OF COURTESY.

(By Lucia Ames Mead in Boston 'Congregationalist'.)

This is the title of a society inaugurated in England in 1892 for the promotion of a spirit of politeness among children of the rising generation. Its methods and its success may well be studied by a people like our own, which is as noted for its lack of

manners among children as for the kind consideration of its men towards all women. If the soft-voiced English child, reared in an atmosphere of respect for age and deference to superiors, needs such an organization, how much more does the obstreperous American youngster, whose "I don't think so," is a common retort to counsel from his elders.

Professor Melkjohn, of St. Andrew's University, is the president of the guild, and among its vice-presidents may be counted men and women of rank and eminent in authorship, among them, Sir Walter Besant. In 1899 the membership in different towns was reported as 35,000 and it has since had large accessions. In a report from the Nottingham centre we find the membership in that town to be nearly 8,000. Even children of six years join the guild and try to carry out the rule: 'Help your parents as much as you can.' According to the report, 'They say they can sweep the hearth, wash up, and father's slippers, fetch the milk,' etc.

In the list of rules, which are divided into rules for 'courtesy to self, courtesy at home, courtesy at school, courtesy at play, courtesy everywhere,' we notice injunctions like the following: 'Do not mark or write on doors or walls; Do not make slides on the pavement—this often results in dangerous accidents; Do not make fun of old or crippled people; Never interrupt when a person is speaking.' What a boon if 25,000 American children would pledge themselves to try to observe this last rule! The spirit of the whole movement is perhaps best exemplified by the following stanza from the little publication, 'Courtesy,' which is the organ of the guild.

A smile, a word, a touch,
And each is easily given;
Yet either may win
A soul from sin,
Or smooth the way to heaven.
A smile may lighten the falling heart,
A word may soften pain's keenest smart,
A touch may lead us from sin's nest,
How easily either is given!

Any boy or girl between the ages of five and fifteen can become a member by paying one penny and signing the declaration, in which a promise is made of special endeavor to observe the rules, which are printed on the certificate of membership. Branches of the guild are formed by adult 'correspondents,' who have the power of suspending members. These correspondents receive instructions from headquarters and carry out the work with that system and co-operation without which enthusiasm and interest would soon wane. Certificates and diplomas are awarded to members after certain years of membership and these serve to encourage membership and promote a worthy pride in it.

An admirable reading book for school children about ten years old, entitled 'Courtesy, A Reader for Older Boys and Girls,' written by H. E. Norton, is published by Macmillan, and serves, with its stories and illustrations, to emphasize the kindly thought for others and the true spirit of service and patriotism which this unique and notable guild is trying to promote.

NO MORE CREAKING SHOES.

(By Miss Laura E. Hutchinson.)

"Oh, dear," said the weary invalid, as she put her hand to her aching head, "it seems as though that constant noise will drive me wild."

"What noise?" queried the friend who had come in for a visit with her shut-in friend. "I do not hear anything unusual."

"No; I presume that you do not notice it, but I am so nervous that any slight noise disturbs me. What I refer to now is the squeaking of Bridget's shoes as she goes about her work. Every step she takes I hear that 'squeak, squeak,' until I am nearly distracted."

"Well," said the friend cheerily, "if that is all that disturbs your peace I am very glad for it can be so easily silenced."

"Why, what do you mean?" queried the invalid, brightening up a little. "I supposed that squeaking shoes were among the things that 'cannot be cured and must be endured,' and I've tried to bear it, thinking it was because Bridget wears such cheap shoes, and I know the poor girl cannot afford better ones."

"You're mistaken about it being only cheap shoes that are musical (?), as I found out to my sorrow," came from the friend, with a merry laugh. "Just before I went East, I purchased a very nice pair of shoes, but I did not get them in time to 'break them in' before going. The next day after I arrived at my friend's was Sunday, and as I wanted my attire for church

to be as perfect as possible, I got the new shoes out and put them on. Old as I am, I still have a childish pride in a fine, neat fitting pair of shoes, and I felt quite complacent as I saw their shining tips peeping from under my dress as we started.

"But pride had a dreadful fall, for, as we neared the church, I heard that unmistakable 'squeak.' I had no idea at first that it came from my lovely new shoes, but I soon found they alone were to blame for the accompaniment to my steps. I wanted to turn back, but my friend said it would not be noticed on the heavy carpet in the church, and so I went, but—I'm really ashamed to own it—that 'squeak' spoiled the service, for I kept thinking I must carry it all the way back. Well, I reached my friend's home, but not in a very religious frame of mind, I'm sorry to admit. I said I'd never put those shoes on again, but my friend just laughed and said: 'Oh, yes, you will after I've stopped that squeak. You let me have them tomorrow, and after I've doctored them I know that even your pride will not rebel at wearing them.'

"Of course, I let her have the shoes, and when she returned them to me the following morning she told me to put them on and go to market with her. I did so very reluctantly, and we started out. I didn't expect to go half a block, but to my astonishment, those shoes were as silent as any one could wish, and during the year that I wore them, I never heard another squeak."

"You did not leave without finding out what magic she used on your shoes?" said the invalid.

"No; indeed, and it was such a simple remedy, too. She merely put a little boiled linseed oil in an old pie tin, and then set the shoes in it—the soles in the oil and the heels outside of the tin, and let them remain there all night. There does not want to be oil enough to come up on the outside, but just to wet the bottom of the soles. She said a friend told her about it and she supposed at first that she had to put the shoes in boiling hot. She did not know that oil is 'boiled' when purchased."

"I wonder if we have any in the house, I'd like to have Bridget give her shoes a dose."

"I'm going to find out, and if there 'en't any I'll run home and get some. You shall not be troubled in that way another day. If I can help it, and I'm sure I can," said the one who was always ready to lend a hand when opportunity offered.—New York 'Observer.'



Sweet Potato Croquettes.—Bake the sweet potatoes until they are tender; then scoop out the centres and put them through a vegetable press. To each two cups of mashed potatoes allow a tablespoonful of butter, a level teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and a half spoonful of white pepper; mix thoroughly. Form into cylinders, dip in egg, then in bread-crumbs and fry in smoking-hot fat.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

Cheese Straws.—Roll piecrust dough the same thickness as for pies. Cut in strips from six to ten inches wide and cut the strips into straws or sticks a quarter of an inch in width. Lay upon baking sheets, leaving a space between the straws. Grate rich cheese, season to taste with salt and red pepper and scatter thickly over the straws and spaces between them. Put in the oven when the greatest heat will be at the top and bake ten to fifteen minutes. Cut the cheese in the centre of the spaces between the straws; remove from the baking sheet with a limber knife.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

THE HEN-PECKED GIRL.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Dear Editor,—I was interested in the article: 'A Talk with Girls,' by Margaret E. Sangster, which you recently published in the Home Department. Dorinda was the girl who was so hard to get along with, and Marjorie or Dorothy, the type of girl who makes no allowances for others' infirmities, and only considers her own case in having Dorinda in the house. If there were more people like Margaret Sangster, who recommends that 'we who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak,' and cultivate the art of 'responsive kindness,' there would be fewer Dorindas in the world.

Dorinda's sisters were so sorry for her, yet one of them said: 'If Dorinda should come to stay here I might as well break up housekeeping at once. She would ruin the peace of our home.' I wonder if there was peace, anyway, in that home.

But if help was required in house work for two or three weeks, it would be 'Oh, I'll just write for Dorinda.' A good many Dorotheas and Marjories do that kind of thing. It is cheaper than hiring help. They do not need to pay their own sister, not even her expenses on the train. They are usually married sisters who have a home and children to attend to, yet they keep a sharp eye on Dorinda lest she should go

from home and earn money on her own account without their knowledge.

I once heard a Dorinda make a reply to a friend of hers in answer to the question: 'Is it not pleasant for you to have so many married sisters living so near within a few minutes' walk?'

The answer was: 'Yes, they are living near, but they are so near they must superintend every room in our house and see that I have not too many luxuries. I must not have too many dresses, and they have to know the price of what I have. If I am sick, there is no necessity to have the doctor; it is too expensive. They are models of perfection in their own eyes.'

These sisters never intend to do what Dorinda does. They will not wait on old people. They believe they will never be old or sick themselves. I am afraid they will not be happy in heaven unless there is something to find fault with.

ELLA S.

Mrs. E. D. very kindly sends the words of 'Drinking Gln,' which we have already published. She asks if any one can send her the words of the old song beginning:

'Tis sweet to be remembered
In the turmoil of this life.'
And ending:
'Tis sweet to be remembered
By those who are far away.'



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

Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 106.



White 10 pieces.
5 Bt 1 Kt, 4 Kt p R 1, 1 P 1 Kt 1 k P 1, 1 P p K 4, 8, 1 P B 5, 2 B 5.

PROBLEM NO. 107.



White 8 pieces.
8, 2 r 5, B 1, 1 P 1 Kt 3, 7 Q 1 Kt 1 k Kt R 2, 1 p 4 r 1, 7 B, 1 K 2 R 3.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 186. Barry. Three moves.
1 B 4 B 1, 8, 4 p 3, 2 Kt 2 R 2, 3 k 4, 8, 1 P 5 K R 3 Kt 3.
Solution:
White: 1 Kt (B 5)—Q 3
2 B—R 7 ch
3 B—R 7
4 R—K 5 ch
Black: 1 P x R
1 K—B 5
1 K—K 5
This problem is cooked by 1 B—Q R 7, followed in each variation by 2 Kt (B 5)—Q 3; also by 1 R—K 5, followed by 2 Kt (B 5)—Q 3, and by 1 B—B 4.
Correct from H. J. Rose, H. W. Barry, George Patterson, Novice, Gilbert Marcotte, F. Warwick, E. W. Allen.
Louis C. Wurtele send incorrect solutions and pay the penalty.
Mr. Barry was this a little joke? If so, why did 'you' not send the cooker? No one discovered more than one solution, except: E. W. Allen.
No. 187. Barry. Two moves.
5 R B 1, 6 B 1, 3 p 1 Kt 1 k 1, 2 p 1 p 1 k 1, R 1 p 1 k 3, 1 Kt 5 p, 2 P p 1 K 1 P, 3 Q 1 b 2.
Key move—B—R 7.
Correct from all except Myrtle House, who sent P x R dis. ch., but P—B 5 saves Black from mate in two. The problem is a fine one, despite its apparent heaviness. The play in reply to the defences by the bishop and the knight at Kt 3 is in each case pretty and in clever relation to the main theme. While we do not consider the problem in Mr. Barry's best manner, we can unreservedly congratulate him upon its success in winning a first prize.
No. 188. Barry. Three moves.
3 B 4, p 7, 4 P 3, 1 k 2 p 1 Kt 1, R 7, 1 p 6, 2 K 3 B 1, 8.
Solution:
White: 1 B—K 4
2 R—Kt 4
2 R x P ch
Black: 1 K—R 3
1 Any other.
Correct from Gilbert Marcotte, 'It's a corker'; George Patterson, T. W. Barry, E. W. Allen.
Novice, F. Warwick, Louis C. Wurtele, send solutions which do not result in a mate in three in all variations and, accordingly, these energetic workers lose one point apiece.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

H. W. Barry	186	187	188	Tot
Gilbert Marcotte	7	3	1	11
George Patterson	7	3	1	11
H. J. Rose	7	3	1	11
Novice	7	3	1	11
F. Warwick	7	3	1	11
Louis C. Wurtele	3	1	1	5
Myrtle House	2	4	1	7
E. W. Allen	7	4	1	12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Myrtle House.—Do not be discouraged by your score. Go on solving all the time. If you do not wish to be considered as competing, we will not mark you, but simply acknowledge all contributions.
Novice and F. Warwick.—Please send White's second moves in solutions to 3ers; as, in case your key differs from the author's, we have sometimes considerable labor to prove or disprove a claim for a cash.
H. W. Barry.—Many thanks for communications and problems. The P. Richardson was new to us. Original contributions especially welcome.
All Solvers.—Better not send solutions, which a little examination would convince you are not correct. In chess, as in some other things, you cannot always be cocksure, but be as cocksure as you're able to be. In future, the author's solution to a 3er will count three points; any solution other than the author's is one only. This is only fair, because if the author's intention has not been discovered, it is obvious that the real point of the problem has not been seen—the puzzle has been cooked, not solved; though, occasionally, it may happen that the cook is fiercer than the solution, as was once the case in a beautiful sul-mate by J. Chocobou. No one discovered the author's solution, but all who cooked the problem had nothing but praise for the cook.

AN EXPLANATION.
In reference to problems 452 and 453, printed last week, Mr. Barry writes us: 'The similarity of theme between Mr. Wurzburg's problem and my own has greatly surprised and interested me. The manner in which my position came into existence may interest your readers, as it may be called the evolution of a problem-theme. Early in April last a young friend of mine, thinking he had composed a problem, sent me the following position:
White—K at K R 3; Q at K B 4; R at Q R 1; Bt at K 6, K R 3; Kts at Q K 5, Q B 5, P at K 2.
Black—K at Q Kt 4; B at Q Kt 5; P at Q B 1.
I divined that my friend's intention was 1. R—R 2, B x R 1; Q—R 4 ch., etc., but, upon my discovery of mate on the move—not to mention cooks and duals galore—he sent me an amendment of the position, by removing the pawn from K 3 and moving R—K 3. There was, however, still a cook (Q—B ch.), also duals, as before. My correspondent said that his original intention was to produce a position in which the Queen would be three times sacrificed to the Black king, but this he found 'impossible,' and suggested that I experiment upon the idea. After some study I produced the following, which I then sent to the 'Pittsburg Dispatch':
White—K at Q 8; Q at Q R 8; R at Q B 5; B at Q Kt 3; Kts at K 6, K B 5, Ps at K Kt 2, K Kt 3, K 3, Q 2.
Black—K at K Kt 3; B at K Kt 3; Ps at K B 3 K 4, K 5.
Mate in three. Key: Q—Kt 7.
This contains three queen sacrifices, combined with three self-blocks by the Black bishop. Later I made No. 452, which is a great improvement on the above, though minus one Q sacrifice. In concluding, I would add that re Mr. Wurzburg's version—which I now see for the first time—the cook—he introduces three Q sacrifices, and his key is better than mine. The other features in each I leave to your solvers' criticism.
Mr. Barry also favored us with some of the correspondence with his young friend referred to above, amply proving, if any proof were needed, the complete independence of this problem from Mr. Wurzburg's.'

GAME NO. 417.

(Hampe—Allgaier.)

White	Black
Mr. Schabielki.	M. Finne.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K B 4	3 P x P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—K Kt 4
5 P—K R 4	5 P—K Kt 5
6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
7 Kt x K B P	7 K x Kt
8 P—Q 4	8 P—Q 3
9 B—Q B 4 ch	9 K—K 2
10 B x K B P	10 Kt—K B 3
11 Castles	11 B—K 2
12 Q—Q 2	12 B—Q 2
13 Q—R K 1	13 B—K 1
14 B—K 6	14 B—Kt 3
15 Kt—Q 5	15 Kt x K P
16 B x Kt	16 B x R
17 B x K R P ch	17 K—Kt 3
18 P—B 5 ch	18 K x P
19 P—B 7 ch	19 K—R 5
20 P—Kt 3 ch	20 K—R 6
21 Q—R 2 mate	

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

It is now fifty years since international chess tournaments have been established. This being a jubilee year, we give a condensed retrospect of all international contests held since 1851:—

1851 London	16. Anderssen
1862 London	14. Anderssen
1867 Paris	13. Kolisch
1870 Baden-Baden	9. Anderssen
1872 London	8. Steinitz
1873 Vienna	12. L. Paulsen
1877 Leipzig	12. Zukertort
1878 Paris	12. English
1879 Weissenhof	16. Blackburne, Englich, Schwartz, tie.
1880 Wiesbaden	17. Blackburne, Englich, Schwartz, tie.
1881 Berlin	17. Blackburne
1882 Vienna	18. Winawer & Steinitz tie.
1883 London	14. Zukertort
1883 Nuremberg	19. Winawer
1885 Hamburg	18. Blackburne
1885 Hereford	11. Blackburne
1885 London	13. Blackburne
1886 Nottingham	10. Burn
1887 Frankfurt-on-Main	21. Mackenzie
1888 Bradford	17. Blackburne
1889 New York	20. Weiss
1889 Breslau	18. Tarrasch
1889 Amsterdam	9. Burn
1890 Manchester	20. Tarrasch
1892 Dresden	17. Tarrasch
1894 Leipzig	18. Tarrasch
1895 Hastings	22. Pillsbury
1895 St. Petersburg	4. Lasker
1896 Nuremberg	19. Lasker
1896 Buda-Pest	13. Tschigorin
1897 Berlin	20. Charnuski
1898 Vienna	19. Tarrasch
1899 Cologne	18. Burn
1900 London	15. Lasker
1900 Paris	17. Lasker
1900 Munich	16. Pillsbury
1901 Monte Carlo	14. Janowski

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is reported that an Englishman is making arrangements for buying Mount Sinai for mining purposes.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, a prominent educator, is reported as saying recently that 'if the preachers give us preaching of sin the scientists must take it up.'

The Rev. John McNeill has been conducting evangelistic meetings in Philadelphia. He explained to the ministers of the city at their Monday meeting, that 'evangelistic' meant 'evangelical with an edge on it.'

The Boston 'Transcript' says: 'More inoculation of the American population with the poison of Old World vice has been accomplished in the two "midways" of Chicago and Buffalo than in the previous two centuries.'

A memorial to the late Dr. Norman Kerr, the well-known specialist in inebriety, has been placed in St. Mark's Church, Hamilton terrace, London. It consists of a mosaic picture of the Parable of the Good Samaritan.

In the United States there is a vigorous organization for suppressing cigarette-smoking, especially among boys, and now our colony of Victoria, says the 'Christian World,' is taking a still more drastic and effective step against juvenile smoking. A clause is to be inserted in the licenses of tobacco dealers making it a legal offence, subject to a penalty of £100, to sell tobacco to children under the age of sixteen.

There is, we learn, says the 'Daily News,' quite a scare among the worshippers at St. Paul's by reason of the dangerous tunnelling contemplated near the foundations. One old city caretaker, who has attended on Sunday for more than forty years, refuses now to cross the threshold. Another elderly lady was heard to say to a friend on Ludgate Hill, 'Do, my dear, let us go to some really safe church.'

'Allow me to build a hall for the use of the soldiers of the Queen and to commemorate the fall of Pretoria, and I will take the whole expense upon myself,' said Sét Ram Gopal Mallani, of Hyderabad, last year, when asked to subscribe towards an extension to the Secunderabad Wesley Church and Soldiers' Home. 'To-day,' says the report of the institution, 'the Ram Gopal Hall stands as a monument of Indian philanthropy and furnishes another illustration of affection for the Queen-Empress.'

The 'Church Economist' has polled about half of the two thousand churches of various denominations in the United States which use the individual communion cup in an effort to test the sentiment of the clergy and laity after their experience with the new method. Only one answer received was unfavorable, two or three were doubtful, all the others were favorable, and most of them emphatically so. Thirty-one states of the Union are included in the poll, and a few churches in Canada and Nova Scotia.

Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, writing in the September 'Missionary Herald,' is optimistic on the whole as to the future in China. He says: 'It is probably true that what has happened has not convinced most mandarins that it would be better from this point to introduce changes, but it has convinced them that there are powers operative in China that they cannot resist and must take into account in all future governmental actions. China will probably continue for a time still to stagger and stumble, but she can no longer sleep after the fashion of the past, and in time will walk with steadiness and purpose.'

Steps are being taken to furnish the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster with a due supply of relics, doubtless to be utilized as the object of pilgrimages, and of Papal dispensations to those who visit the shrines. Already the alleged remains of two saints have been secured, the first said to be the bones of Edmund, King of East Anglia, which have been removed from France, and temporarily deposited at the Duke of Norfolk's castle with elaborate religious ceremonies. The second, the hand of St. James, stated to have been brought to England from Germany in 1123.

The Rev. Dr. William E. Griffis, in an interesting article in the Boston 'Transcript,' on present day movements in Holland, points out the significance of the alliance between the hyper-Calvinists, led by Dr. Kuyper, and the ultramontane faction of the Roman Catholics against the Liberals—in politics and theology—an alliance which has recently won a notable triumph at the polls, which has the support of the young queen, and which has done much to retard the development of Holland. Dr. Griffis puts this strongly. He says: 'This "monster alliance" of Calvinists and Catholics has in twenty-five years torn down more of solid progress than could be built up in fifty years.'

Mr. A. C. Burrage, says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' has leased Bunkin's Island, in Boston harbor, from the Harvard College corporation for a long term of years. He will build a home for crippled children upon it and a finely equipped hospital, and make them practically free to those who need care. The island has been in Harvard's possession for two hundred and twenty years. Hitherto no appeal has been effective in moving Harvard to lease it. Mr. Burrage, who is a wealthy man, doubtless will see to it later that the philanthropy is well endowed. An accident to his own boy last year turned Mr. Burrage's thought in this direction.

Leonard Da Vinci's famous picture of the 'Last Supper' in the refectory of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in Milan, begins to show signs of decay. The famous fresco is to be examined by a commission of experts, who will consider the best means for its preservation. Professor Cavenaghi, of Milan, a well-known Italian restorer, will attempt to refasten on the wall those portions of the picture which have begun to peel off. The closest investigation is also to be made regarding the alleged dampness of the refectory and the best means of ventilating it. Another professor from Rome will subject the face to the picture to a careful microscopic examination, to ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement that a minute living organism in the wall is at the root of the trouble.

The design for one of the most extensive plants yet established for a Young Men's Christian Association—that at Dayton, Ohio—has been accepted. It represents the study of twenty-five years and will be the fourth building erected for that association. The estimated cost, including furnishing, is \$350,000. It will contain an auditorium seating two thousand persons and three hundred on the stage; the assembly hall and parlors will seat three hundred at tables; five business-rooms for rental are provided and a hundred and sixty-four sleeping-rooms for young men. The educational equipment will provide for a thousand students and will include eighteen classrooms, eight shops and laboratories. The gymnasium and bath facilities will accommodate two thousand. The building provides for a membership of four thousand men and six hundred boys.

A pastor of a church in Northwestern Pennsylvania was recently telling us, says the 'Presbyterian Banner,' of the condition of his town. Its principal support is a large paper mill that runs seven days in the week. The result is that the people have no Sabbath, the churches have a hard struggle to grow in such soil, and religious life lacks vigor and fruitfulness. When an effort was made to close the mill on the Sabbath, an official of the company, who lives in a distant city, came to the town and announced that if the mill were closed on Sunday it would remain closed seven days in the week. The threat was successful, and the effort to close the mill stopped. Such action of capitalists is an oppression of laboring men, a violation of law, and a curse to a community. It is a menace to all the interests of society and sows the seeds of anarchy. The Sabbath is one of the roots of religion and of social welfare, and when it is cut off these higher interests of life wither, and poisonous weeds grow up.

THE REVIVAL IN JAPAN. Further news of the religious awakening in Japan is very encouraging. In Tokio special meetings were held in churches, homes, halls and streets, according to a carefully planned campaign. Printed announcements were distributed, hymn leaflets and tracts were circulated, the preaching was simple and direct in the language of the masses, appeals were made for personal decision, and after meetings were held for the guidance of enquirers. Reports made to the central committee show that 5,319 persons made confession of Christ. The co-operation of all bodies of Christians, the simplicity of the message, the earnestness of the leaders, and the use of the open Bible have made a profound impression and prepared the way for larger harvests. This movement was initiated and in the main carried on by the Japanese themselves, while warmly supported by the missionaries. Able native pastors, prominent educators, and members of parliament and reformers were leaders in the work, pressing home the guilt of sin, redemption from sin through Jesus Christ, and the call for pure lives. It was a novel thing in Japan for women to take part in these efforts, distributing invitations and laboring with bands of workers in the street meetings. The campaign has extended to several cities and promises to become a national movement with far-reaching results.—The 'Congregationalist.'

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA IN NEW ENGLAND. (By F. W. Davis.) Lack of aggressiveness is no part of the Mormon faith. Emboldened by their present strength of numbers, and counting on a more favorable reception because of their apparent abandonment of polygamy, they have brought the war into the enemy's country. They are maintaining a regular conference in New England. Elders are traveling about holding services and talking with people wherever they can. The cottage meeting held at the house of a friend is their strongest form of work, according to their own statement. A spirit of investigation led me to attend one such meeting a few weeks ago. Two Mormon elders were to visit there for the evening.

Be it understood that the Mormon organization keeps two thousand proselyters in missionary fields all the time. The system is almost like that of army conscription. The workers are always young and, as the elders said (although they are not obliged to go they almost never refuse). Each man serves in the field to which he is sent for two years, paying his own expenses. When his term expires his return fare is paid.

These elders were young, prepossessing, courteous, dignified, well dressed and dexterous in appearance. One could not doubt their sincerity, zeal or devotion. The manner of conducting the cottage meeting was peculiar. The two elders were the only Latter Day Saints present. They came to dine with a newly-made acquaintance. A few other guests were invited in the evening. First there was music contributed by two ladies. Then the missionaries seated themselves together. Both made brief prayers and then spoke at some length. Although one of them talked for half an hour most of the facts of interest were gained by subsequent questioning. This questioning the elders invited, after the benediction, which closed the formalities.

Nothing was said about polygamy, until when questioned they announced a belief in it. Law forbade it, so their church, willing to obey civil law, ruled against it. Heaven is to be a place of degrees. Latter Day Saints will have the highest places. Women may be saved although unmarried. But as marriage and motherhood are the highest attainment of women, the matron will receive the greater reward.

These Mormon emissaries admit that New Englanders are hard to convert to their way of thinking. There are about sixty communicants in the New England Conference.—Condensed from Boston 'Congregationalist.'

NEW MISSIONARY METHODS IN CHINA. The Rev. Timothy Richard, of Shanghai, the veteran missionary who is so influential with the Chinese Government, writing in the 'Examiner,' London, on 'Some new conditions of pacified work in China,' asserts that mission work must henceforth be carried on 'in the

face of the ignorance and suspicion of the Chinese, in opposition to the wishes of some of the powers, and in spite of the neutrality and indifference of the British and American governments.' But in planning for the new campaign Dr. Richard has in mind something more than the old village gospel preaching method. He says that sixty years' experience has convinced the missionaries that they can do vastly more in shaping the future of China by dealing with the government, the viceroys, the student class, through systematic distribution of literature describing not only the gospel, but the best fruits of civilization and the discoveries of the Occident; and by using the telegraph and formal letter to bring influence to bear upon Chinese officials, providing the communications are prepared by competent persons.

THE LATE DR. WESTCOTT, BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The death-bed scene of Dr. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham, who passed away on the night of Saturday, July 27, was touchingly beautiful. The bishop was quite conscious and cheerful to the last, and just before his death requested that hymns should be sung, and the psalms for the day read to him. Even in his dying moments he gave evidence of his remarkable memory, and corrected the evening psalms which he was reciting. The deceased prelate was born at Birmingham in 1825, and received his early education at King Edward VI's School, in that city. He had the late Archbishop Benson as a schoolfellow, and as he was leaving, Dr. Lightfoot, his predecessor in the See of Durham, entered. While a lad at school, Westcott met the young lady whom he afterwards married. He was going home one day, when he saw a small boy being bullied by a street cad. Dropping his books, the future bishop thrashed the bully, and saw the little fellow home. He thus became acquainted with the boy's eldest sister, Miss Whittard, who was subsequently his wife for nearly fifty years, and who died only a few weeks ago. An amusing story is narrated in connection with Westcott's school-days which seems to show that the late Prince Consort was not much of a Latin scholar. Westcott had the honor on one occasion of reading an address of welcome to the prince, in which, of course, the usual petition for a holiday was embodied. The address was in Latin, and at its conclusion the prince smiled and bowed, but said nothing about the holiday. Straightway Westcott rushed off to his room, rendered the address into English, and again presented it. The holiday was at once granted. Westcott graduated at Cambridge University in 1848 as twenty-third wrangler, being also bracketed first in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. For twenty years he was an assistant master at Harrow, and in 1870 became Regius Professor of Divinity at his old university. Dr. Westcott's hobby was botany and geology, and he was an enthusiastic collector all his life. It was a standing joke in his family that, whenever he returned from a holiday, a truck was needed to bring home his specimens. The bishop was also a clever draughtsman, and his skill with his fingers was well known.—'Christian Herald.'

MRS. HOWARD TAYLOR AT NORTHFIELD.

One hesitates, says a correspondent of the 'Congregationalist,' to try to characterize Mrs. Howard Taylor's morning talks to women in the Congregational church. Those who have not heard her would say my words were overwrought. Those who have come under the spell of her influence realize how inadequate is any description of her personality. A daughter of Grattan Guinness and a worker in the China Inland Mission, she seems to combine in her person and character all the qualities of perfect womanhood. Her exquisitely modulated voice and rare unconsciousness of self add force to the words which fall from her lips. For spiritual insight, gift in prayer and power to make others yearn for 'a closer walk with God,' she seems to me without a peer. Her address on 'Prayer' last Saturday morning was truly inspired. A Wellesley graduate said to me, 'Whenever she came to the college not a girl would miss hearing her.' What Henry Drummond did for young college men Mrs. Taylor is doing for the corresponding class of young women. She will remain in the United States several months longer, and has engagements to speak in various cities.

CHAIR OF TEMPERANCE.

Headed by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Bertrand Russell, a movement is on foot to raise funds for the endowment of a chair of Temperance in the University of London as an offset against the Brewing Professorship in the University of Birmingham. Funds are already being raised, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union of America has been asked to agitate for the endowment of a similar professorship at Yale or Harvard. The Hon. Mrs. Russell, who is the sister-in-law of Earl Russell, is an American herself, and is taking up the matter energetically. A prominent temperance advocate declared recently that temperance should be taught as a scientific proposition. 'Moral suasion is of little avail,' she said. 'Temperance must be taught as a part of hygiene. If brewing is to be taught, temperance must be also.'—'Alliance News.'

[For the 'Witness,' REVERENCE.

Revere thy God; the man who scorns His holy name, his hallowed day, Whatever grace his life adorns, Hath thrown a priceless gem away. Revere humanity; the man Who scoffs at virtue, sneers at worth, And jeers at love's unselfish plan, Reveals his own ignoble birth. Revere thyself; a son of God, And not a grovelling worm art thou. Sink not to earth's unhallowed sod, But raise to heaven thy God-crowned brow. ASA FERRY. Maryfield, Assa, N.W.T.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 15, 1901.

JACOB A PRINCE WITH GOD. (Gen. xxxii, 1-32.)

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Men ought always to pray, and not to faint.—Luke, xviii, 1. Bethel was upon the top of a mountain. Peniel was in a valley. On the mountain top, Jacob was brought low that he might be lifted up. In the valley, he was lifted up that he might always be brought low. Last week, at Bethel, we saw him a poor, homeless, hopeless and helpless outcast fleeing from the wrath of a justly enraged brother. This week, at Peniel, we find him rich in flocks and herds, at the head of a large household, and welcomed with all affection by the very brother from whom he fled. Both Bethel and Peniel were places of prayer. In the one, he cried to God as a penitent sinner for pardon and acceptance. In the other, he cried to Him, as a loving child cries to its father, for protection and guidance. At Bethel he was 'born again,' and became this loving child. (Matt. xviii, 3.) But at Peniel he had reached the full stature of the perfect man. (Eph. iv, 13.)

Jacob's growth in grace—like that of every child of God—was very slow. It took a great many years, and a great variety of experiences, to bring about the character and faith we see at Peniel. After the vision at Bethel, the brief record of all that took place until he reached Padan-Aram, is—'Then Jacob went on his journey and came into the land of the people of the East.' (xxix, 1.) There he was received by Laban, his mother's brother, with true Oriental hospitality, and not as a stranger, but as a kinsman. After he had remained in the household as a guest for a month (xx, 14), Laban proposed to take him into his employ and pay him regular wages.

So he served his uncle fourteen years for his two daughters. Then he proposed to return to his old home. But his services had been so valuable to Laban that he was very unwilling to let him go. (xxx, 25-27.) New terms were, therefore, satisfactorily made, and he remained for at least six years more. Thus the relationship of employer and employee existed between them for fully twenty years, but with many changes. All of these changes, however, were at the instance of Laban.

After parting with Laban at Gilead, Jacob took his journey towards Canaan. At Mahanaim he was met and strengthened by a visitation of angels. (xxxii, 1, 2.) Far to the south, on Mount Seir in Arabia, his brother, Esau, had taken up his residence. It was a long journey, and far out of his way for Jacob to visit him. But at Mahanaim we find him, before crossing the Jordan to go up to Bethel, sending messengers with an affectionate greeting to his brother, and waiting there until they returned to bear his reply. (vr, 3-6.) Evidently he desired to 'gain his brother,' for this is the reason he gives for sending the messengers—'I have sent to tell my lord, that I may find grace in thy sight.' (v, 5.)

It was a message of peace. He would first be reconciled to his brother, and then come and offer gifts upon the altars of his fathers. (Matt. v, 23, 24.) It showed a very different feeling from that manifested twenty years before. Then there was no effort or even desire to find grace. Then the consciousness of guilt filled him with fear. Now, however, whilst there is still an abiding sense of the wrong he had done his brother, there is also a strong desire for reconciliation, even if it costs him much. He will willingly give of his property to make restitution for his offence.

The answer his messengers brought was simply, 'He cometh to meet thee and four hundred men with him.' (v, 6.) Very naturally, Jacob was at once filled with alarm, for such a company evidently signified a hostile intent. With wise prudence, therefore, he prepared to meet the worst, and if possible appease his brother. With these precautions, however, he united earnest and impetuous prayer. (vr, 7-12.)

After sending out in several different companies no less than five hundred and fifty of the choicest of his flocks and herds, he took his wives and children to a place of safety on the other side of the brook Jabbok. Then he was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the break of day. (v, 24.) Evidently the one great desire of his heart was not merely for deliverance from the power of Esau, but more especially that he might be accepted of his brother. (v, 20.) For this he 'wrestled' with all his strength.

No term, perhaps, expresses the conditions of true and earnest prayer more appropriately than this of 'wrestling.' For wrestling is a form of contest in which only two can be engaged. But they are not pitted against each other as in a race, where one seeks to outstrip the other. Neither are they opposed to each other as in a hand-to-hand combat, where one endeavors to disable the other. For the two who wrestle are not generally enemies, but friends, and the struggle is simply a testing of their strength. So in wrestling, the two are locked together, and the more intense the struggle the closer they cling to each other. Each one simply endeavors to throw the other down, not off, and when he does it, he holds him still in his arms and goes down with him.

So Jacob and his mighty antagonist 'wrestled' that night. It is said 'There wrestled with him a man.' (v, 24.) Hosea says (xii, 4) that this 'man' was an 'angel,' and the 'man' himself said that he was 'God.' (v, 28.) As Jacob prayed, his Divine antagonist grappled with him and apparently endeavored to throw him from his earnest purpose, as our Lord once appeared to do with 'a woman of Canaan.' (Matt. xv, 21-28.) Yet he held him in his own almighty arms. Then Jacob also struggled to keep from being thrown. The more he was held off, the closer he pressed up, pleading gifts and promises. 'He kept and made supplication unto him.' (Hos. xii, 4.) Like the man in the parable, who would not let him go unless he blessed him. Such praying is the result only of deep spiritual experiences.

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Then his adversary, 'when he saw that he prevailed not against him, he touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with him.' (v, 25.) Now Jacob could no longer struggle, but his antagonist went down with him, for the arms of his faith were still strong. In his weakness, he found perfect strength, and gained the victory. Henceforth he was no more to be called Jacob, The Supplanter, but Israel, The Prince of God.



TOPIC

September 15, 1901.

TRUE HONOR.

John v., 41-44.

'Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance: for ye serve the Lord Christ.' (Cor. iii, 23, 24.) We are sent into this world to build up characters which will be blessed and useful in that great future for which we are being trained. There is a niche which only we can fill, a crown which only we can wear, music which only we can waken, service which only we can render. God knows what these are, and he is giving us opportunities to prepare for them. Life is our schoolhouse. Its rooms may be bare, but they are littered with opportunities of becoming fit for our great inheritance.

Knitting needles are cheap and common enough, but on them may be wrought the fairest designs in the richest wools. So the incidents of daily life may be commonplace in the extreme, but on them as the material foundation we may build a noble and beautiful character. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters greatly. What we do may or may not live; but the way in which we perform our common tasks becomes an indestructible part of our character, for better or worse, and for ever. Suppose we meet the daily demands in a slovenly and careless spirit, caring only to escape blame, to earn our wage or to preserve a decent average. Or suppose our one aim in life is to get money for our own enjoyment. Is it not clear that the meanness of the motive will react on the whole character behind it? Will it not be certain and inevitable that the soul which is always bathed in such atmosphere, confronted with such ideals, will become slovenly, careless, mercenary, and selfish? And when some great occasion arises it will call in vain for the high qualities of a noble nature.

Suppose, on the other hand, that we do the little duties of life faithfully, punctually, thoughtfully, reverently—not for the praise of man, but for the 'Well done' of Christ—not for the payment we may receive, but because God has given us a little piece of work to do in his great world—not because we must, but because we choose—not as the slaves of circumstances, but as Christ's freed ones—then far down beneath the surge of common life the foundations of a character are laid, more beautiful and en-

during than coral, which shall presently rear itself before the eyes of men and angels, and become an emerald islet, green with perennial beauty, and vocal with the songs of Paradise.

We ought therefore to be very careful how we fulfil the common tasks of daily life. We are making the character in which we have to spend eternity. We are either building into ourselves wood, hay, and stubble which will have to be burnt out at great cost; or the gold, silver, and precious stones, that shall be things of beauty and joy for ever.

We sometimes lay down the story book or the history with a groan. We have been reading of some sudden opportunity which came to a Grace Darling, reared in the obscurity of a fisherman's home, or to a Florence Nightingale, or a John Brown, living apart from the great world in the heart of the Adirondacks.

'Oh,' we say, 'if only such a chance would dip out of my life, and lift me up out of it! I'm weary, weary, of this dull level.' Ah! it is a common mistake. Men think that the occasion makes the hero; whereas it only reveals him. The train must have been laid long before, and carefully, else the falling of a single spark would never blast the mighty rocks or shiver the frowning fortresses. There must be the fabric of strong and noble character, built up by patient continuance in well-doing, else the sudden appeal of the critical hour will knock vainly at the door of life, and the soul will crouch unanswering and helpless within.

If great opportunities were to come to most, we could make nothing of them. They would pass by us unnoticed or unimproved. They would go from us to those who had more nerve, or grit, or spiritual power than we. You cannot, just because you will, speak a foreign language, or dash off a brilliant air upon the piano, or talk easily on the motive of one of Browning's poems. All these demand long and arduous study. That must be given first in the chamber; and then, if a sudden summons comes for any of them, on the housetop of observation, you will be ready. You cannot be brave in a crisis if you are habitually a coward. You cannot be generous with a fortune if you are a miser with a limited income. You cannot be unselfish in some accident which imperils life if you are always pressing for the one vacant seat in train or omnibus, and elbowing your way to the front on every possible occasion. David must practice with sling and stone through long hours in the wilderness, or he will never bring down Goliath. Joseph must be pure in thought and strong in private self-discipline, or he will never resist the solicitations of the temptress. The Sunday-school teacher must be regular, painstaking and faithful in the conduct of his class of little ragged boys, or he will never be promoted to serve his Master as a minister at home, or as a missionary abroad.—From 'Light on Life's Duties,' by the Rev. F. B. Meyer.

TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the same will paste it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. The 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

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The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows:—

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MOBBED BY MARINES.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE ATTACKED BY SPANISH OFFICERS FOR ALLEGED INSULTS.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—The 'Courier,' a Carlist journal, published in San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish Court, recently printed an article, which the officers of the Spanish squadron stationed off San Sebastian considered insulting.

CLOUD BURST IN CLEVELAND.

DAMAGE IS ESTIMATED AT A MILLION DOLLARS.

Cleveland, Sept. 2.—A cloudburst yesterday morning did damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in the eastern part of the city.

That no lives were lost is nothing short of a miracle as the stories of thrilling escapes from the water on several of the principal residential streets of the city are told.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1901.

British sportsmen will appreciate the kindly desire which has found expression in New York that Sir Thomas Lipton may succeed this year in carrying off the 'America' Cup.

We leave it to the learned to say whether Mr. Talpis has rightly interpreted the teachings of the Talmud on questions of social economy.

The fact that the trouble between France and Turkey should arise through French initiative just on the eve of the Czar's visit to France raises the question whether France is acting in collusion with Russia.

The attacks by the British Opposition on the management of the war have been too captious to carry the sympathy of the people.

surrender by throwing down his rifle and then with his pistol shot the man who came smiling forward to arrest him.

That the Russians themselves have no doubt as to their permanent possession of Manchuria is rendered evident to all by the vast harbor works they are developing at their new port of Dalny, in the Bay of Talienwan.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The Canadian House of Commons has two hundred and thirteen members, of which sixty-five represent Quebec, ninety-two Ontario, twenty Nova Scotia, fourteen New Brunswick, five Prince Edward Island, seven Manitoba, six British Columbia, and four the North-West Territories.

The readjustment of representation would be very simple if what has been stated above were the only considerations.

for the province is ascertained at the then last census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards.

Table with 2 columns: 1891, 1901. Rows for population and proportion.

It is clear that the representation of Ontario will not be interfered with if it is found that the fraction formed by the figures for 1901 is equal to the fraction formed by the figures for 1891.

Table with 2 columns: 1901, 1891. Rows for population and proportion.

It is not, and according to section 51 of the act, the representation of Ontario will have to be readjusted unless the corrected figures make a difference in her population of an additional fifty thousand.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day seems to grow in interest. This year the attendance seemed to be more than usually numerous, and the appearance of the men was certainly something for Montreal to be proud of.

In 1882, the society called the Knights of Labor was strengthened and extended and became for some fifteen years one of the most important and effective organizations of working men in America.

directed then as now by the Amalgamated Society. The strike lasted until Sept. 19, when it was resolved to return to work without conditions, and the president of the association officially declared it at an end.

PEOPLES' PARKS.

We cannot too strongly express our protest against the surrender of essentially park property belonging to the nation into the hands of speculators who will vulgarize it and surround it with offensive warnings proclaiming its present owners, the public, to be trespassers if they set foot upon it.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The Inter-oceanic Canal Commissioners in the United States are now said to be strongly in favor of the Panama route, and may recommend it to the President if a satisfactory transfer of the property can be arranged.

and the Nicaraguan Government has taken possession of the property of the company, and has removed its plant from Greytown to the interior.

The history of the Panama canal dates back to the year 1875, when the Colombian Congress passed a bill authorizing the executive to negotiate for the opening of a communication by canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

THE PEACE-MAKER.

An English paper has got from its correspondent in St. Petersburg confirmation of the story that the Czar wants to intervene in the South African difficulty.

We can imagine a meeting of the three sovereigns and the president above-mentioned. 'Uncle Ned,' says the Czar, or seeing there was one present who was not of the family, or for that matter of any family at all, it might be 'Our revered and august uncle.'

ference. 'Yes, Nicky,' or 'Yes, Your Imperial Majesty, you know how I have always been in favor of arbitration, as also has Great Britain, which has submitted to it frequently and shown true sportsmanship in accepting the most unreasonable wrongs at its hands. By the way, Nicky, can you mention any other power that has done this? Any of those represented at The Hague conference? Russia, par exemple?' 'Come, now, Uncle,' puts in the Kaiser, 'you are hitting his benign majesty in a way to hurt him. You must know he is very sensitive. For my part I believe in mailed fists, and I do my best to live up to my principles. Nicht wahr?' 'Certainly, William, when you interfere with telegrams, there's no benevolence nonsense about them. They are meant to hurt. But there is this to be said for you, you don't let your anger burn forever. You often show great sense in kissing and making friends.' 'Any how,' says the Kaiser, 'if any of these Boers, whose babies you are nursing for them so nicely, come into Namaqualand they'll have to become Germans on crossing the border. If they sing psalms it will have to be in German. That's the way they treated the French who came among them, and it's the right way, too.' 'Those Frenchmen,' says President Loubet, 'who surrender their language—the beautiful language of France—and accept a foreign patois have no more claim on France. Still less have those who forced them to do it. But, but, your august Majesties will remember that those Boers have appeared in the role of republicans, and it is my role to appear in the presence of all your Majesties as the champion of all republics, especially when they are, if your Majesties will excuse the word, downtrodden by a monarchy.' The two emperors reply together: 'Your role is a noble but a difficult one.' 'Quite a difficult one,' says King Edward, 'to play before this audience. Gentlemen, we have certainly enjoyed this little chat. Au revoir, messieurs.'

ANGLO-SAXON DECAY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is evidently not wholly of the opinion of Goldsmith, in whose 'Deserted Village' we read, 'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay.' Speaking at the formal opening of Toronto's industrial exhibition last Tuesday, he referred to the criticism our census has evoked in the United States, and while disappointed with the figures himself, he expressed great satisfaction at the comparative trade returns. With a population of seventy-five millions in the last fiscal year the total imports and exports of the United States amounted to \$2,125,000,000, or about \$28 a head, while Canada's total trade, with a population of five millions and a third, amounted to \$380,000,000, or about \$71 per capita. 'So you see,' the Premier is reported to have said, 'even with our limited resources, we can trade, man for man, about two-thirds more than our American neighbors (he should have said 'two and a half times more,' as the figures show), so that we are not inclined to take much of their commiseration, but we shall say to them, 'You try to do better, and then come and tell us where we fail.' In these remarks, Sir Wilfrid seems to have avoided the point which has made the census so bitterly disappointing to the 'native born.' Even in Quebec Sir Wilfrid has to deplore the fact that French-Canadian families do not number sixteen or seventeen, as was the rule not so long ago, and in other parts of the country families seem to be diminishing to a vanishing point. It matters little if the west for a time is fed at the expense of the population of the east, but it matters very much that so far as the 'native born' population is concerned, the sources of supply are drying up.

Agriculture requires less labor than it used to do and the country can afford to give more to the town. It required on an average, forty years ago, four hours and thirty-four minutes of a man's time to produce a bushel of corn, and now it only requires forty-one minutes. The cost has declined from thirty-five and three-quarter cents to ten and a half cents. In 1850, it required three hours of human labor to produce a bushel of wheat, and now it only takes ten minutes. The cost of the labor to produce a bushel of wheat has declined from seventeen and three-quarter cents to three and a third cents. Every ton of hay forty years ago took thirty-five and a half hours of a man's time before it was baled, and now it only takes eleven hours and thirty-four minutes, while the cost has fallen from \$3.06 to \$1.29 a ton. Owing to the universal use of labor-saving machinery and improved processes great economies of time have been effected in the raising of other crops and farm produce in general, while the output has increased enormously. These facts partly account for the diminution of population in some of the older settled parts of Ontario, where so much labor is not required as formerly to produce even greater results, but they

do not account for our entire population only increasing about ten and a half percent, or for there being more families in some parts of the Dominion than ten years ago, while the number of people is less.

But if the fact most to be deplored in our census is the practical decline of the 'native-born' English-speaking part of the population, that factor is also present in the United States of to-day, which owes its increase entirely to immigration. As Brunetiere, the eminent French critic, remarks, in an essay upon the 'American spirit': 'In 1880 there were in the United States only about two hundred thousand Swedes and Norwegians, and now there are two million five hundred thousand. In 1871 there were only about seventy thousand Italians in the union, and now there are a million five hundred thousand. Since then some two million Poles have settled in America, there are one million three hundred thousand French-Canadians there, a million or more of French, Belgians and Swiss, six hundred thousand Hungarians, as many Czechs, one hundred and twenty-five thousand Danes, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand Chinamen, or a total of seven or eight millions, which is not much less than a tenth of the entire population.' The ten or twelve millions of negroes are, of course, native-born, as are many of the Americans of Irish and German extraction, but a large proportion of the two latter—and the citizens of Irish and German origin are estimated at between thirty-five millions and forty-five millions—are immigrants. M. de Nevers, who has recently published a book under the title of 'L'Amérique Américaine,' estimates that the existing descendants of the Puritans, Virginians and other Anglo-Saxons of old American race do not number more than some six or seven millions, and although we are not bound to accept these figures as correct, we do know from the evidence of our eyesight that it is the poor immigrant who increases and multiplies on the face of the earth, and that those with lands and gold and a high standard of comfort rather die out than multiply. The 'Vicar of Wakefield' was of opinion that the man who brought up a large family virtuously deserved well of his country, and Goldsmith is fond of harping on the sentiment that 'a bold peasantry their country's pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied.' All that was before the days of machinery, but it is still true that the nation whose population fails to increase is a decaying nation, which must some day put its neck to the yoke of a more vigorous people. In this respect the present ruling classes in the United States have nothing to boast about, and their representative newspapers should rather advise them to wear sackcloth and ashes than to twit us. The same comparative falling off of population during the past ten years is noticeable in England, where press and pulpit have not been blind to the danger.

MR. CARNEGIE.

Efforts are being made to induce British and Canadian towns to refuse the gifts of Mr. Carnegie because of a lot of anti-British rubbish, found in his book 'The Triumph of Democracy.' We doubt, however, if the purities of that book could receive more poetic retribution than that to which the no doubt repentant author has himself condemned them, namely, to be put in the pillory as a gazing-stock in every town on which a library has been conferred by the mature wisdom of the once callow radical and socialist. Of course the first thing the young and ingenuous visitor to a Carnegie library will do will be to enquire for the works and life of the great Carnegie. What a curious sidelight on the contradictions of history will be furnished the student by his discoveries there. In Mr. Carnegie's magnificent opus he will find that, in speaking of British institutions, he more than once speaks of the insult offered him by his native land at his birth, and of the intensity of his gratitude and admiration for the land which delivered him from those insulting conditions. In the biography he will learn how the writer of those sentiments bought a baronial castle and went and lived like a lord under those institutions. He will read in the great book that the man in America who should preach that the nation should interfere with distant races for their civilization and for their good would be voted either a fool or a hypocrite and he will read in the American history of some years later that the nation did exactly that, and that the president preached it, and that the people by large majority voted for it. He will read in Carnegie, jeune: 'Why talk of Canada or any mere colony. . . What man has grown up in any colony who has become known beyond his own local district? None.' Yet he will read in every primer of American history, or, at least, will be able, without much effort of reasoning, to deduce therefrom that the whole olympus of American demigods were bred colonials. He will read a lot of dirty language about the Royal Family under whose benign aegis and no doubt positive friendship, he settled down to enjoy, the fruition of his

wealth. All this and much more he will read, and smile. There will be only one discernible link to bind these contradictions together, and that is a manly man, full of daring ideals, and daring to live up to them, and of high-minded convictions which he ever did all he could to proclaim and to illustrate. He will see a man who, in spite of his socialistic ideas as to the distribution of wealth, grew fabulously wealthy and who, having done so, devoted his best thinking to choosing such methods for the distribution of his millions as would most benefit or least injure mankind. He will find a man who said that it was a crime to die wealthy, and who then did his honest best, under the most unpropitious circumstances, not to do so.

TRADE DECLINED.

If the Wolvin negotiations, now apparently closed, were made public, we should know a good deal more of the history of the backstairs influence and political pull of these days that are passing than is ever likely to be revealed. Captain A. B. Wolvin, the head of the United States Steel Corporation fleet, which consists of two hundred and fifty vessels, and has by far the greatest tonnage of any fleet on the great lakes, entered into negotiations with the Harbor Commissioners and members of the government in February last. The Harbor Commissioners were unanimously in favor of granting him the lease of a piece of land at Windmill Point on a short term and providing him with facilities to do business there, and Mr. Tarte was understood to favor the proposition. The shipping and grain interests objected, however, and kept the matter open for some time, and the Canada Atlantic Railway also did its best to stop the project. This interference, however, would have been disregarded. Mr. Tarte's contempt for the opinion of the Montreal business man was expressed very clearly during the discussion upon the harbor plans, and the Canada Atlantic was not influential enough to block the way. The Canadian Pacific Railway, however, is all powerful. Mr. Tarte is doing his best to improve the French river at a cost of at least six millions and probably more, so that this railway company may have a seaport at North Bay. So, as soon as Mr. Shaughnessy put his veto on the Wolvin scheme Captain Wolvin might as well have retired. With Captain Wolvin is associated Mr. W. L. Brown, of Chicago, the president of the American Shipbuilding Company, which has eleven yards on the Great Lakes and is most influential. These gentlemen were here last week, prepared to commence the spending of between one and two million dollars on a fleet of ships suitable for the navigation of our canals, and they had every reason to suppose from their treatment that they would have been given the reasonable terms they asked for at an early date. The negotiations had been dragging on for six or seven months, when suddenly Mr. Tarte wired from Pembroke last Tuesday that he could not recommend the scheme to his colleagues. Why this haste, unless to put himself on record so that the Cabinet would not care to take up the matter in face of his published attitude? 'He was very good to me, he was,' says Joe, in 'Bleak House,' but surely Mr. Tarte's gratitude does not interfere with his public spirit? What is important for the public to remember at the proper time is that it has spent some eighty millions or so on its canal system, which is costing it some three millions a year in interest, that the object of doing this was largely to protect the country against high railway rates, and that the exclusion of such trade as Captain Wolvin would have brought proves that the railway interest is powerful enough to prevent any such dangerous quantity of traffic as would interfere with its rates in passing through it.

THE SINKING OF LONDON.

There have appeared cracks in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the Bank of England, and in the Mansion House, and the famous Bow Church Steeple, under whose shadow it is a Londoner's pride to have been born, is now a leaning tower twenty-one inches off the plumb. The Londoners are full of anxious questionings. Is it the crack of doom coming after the stealthy way prescribed by the evolutionary philosophy? Is the fabled New Zealander on his way to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of what was London Bridge? The blame is being laid upon the vibration caused by the underground railways which are multiplying very fast under London, and are likely further to increase at an accelerated rate, the facility with which they can run under and over each other being an added advantage over surface lines and an added danger to the surface. A saying of Sir Christopher Wren about the fatal effects on buildings of continued vibration has been unearthed and dwelt upon as though Sir Christopher, being undoubtedly a high authority on matters special to St. Paul's Cathedral, was for that reason also a high authority on the possible effects upon it of vibration. There

is more vibration in the vicinity of St. Paul's Churchyard in ten years now than there was in the whole century in which Wren lived, and any serious effects of vibration on buildings would have been pretty much in evidence by this time. That these borings have, however, something to do in other ways with the dislocation of great buildings seems to be admitted by those most interested, but it is held that the deeper borings—the twopenny tubes as they are called—which are now being made, and which run exclusively through the comparatively rigid and watertight London clay are innocent, the injury being due to older tracks nearer the surface and perhaps still more to street sewers and subways of great size. The surface cuttings made for these, being through gravel, would necessarily deflect the natural drainage and so tend to gradual displacement.

The appalling question which the whole discussion suggests is, supposing St. Paul's was to tumble, what could the twentieth century do to replace it? Has it anything whatever to offer to the ages to come as its tribute to church architecture? The old St. Paul's Cathedral that stood before the great fire, though put to much ignoble use, was one of the nobler of the impressive products of the Gothic period whose most religious and aspiring sentiments expressed themselves in stone. Compared with it, the present St. Paul's, built when the renaissance had begun to be decadent, lacks soul. The infinity of beauty lavished on Gothic columns and flying buttresses never had the effect of drawing attention to itself, but ever carried the soul to heaven—in a way which no revival of classical ideas was ever able to do. But however St. Paul's may fail of reaching the piety of the Gothic, it is the noblest product of its own day. The question is, can to-day produce anything either sacred or noble? The best efforts of to-day are to be found, we presume, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral now being built at Westminster, and the Anglican Cathedral that is being erected at New York. All will probably admit that these are the best we can do and will equally admit that they are very far inferior to what past ages did. We are not hinting that the present age is less religious. Its religion is, however, of a type that does not expend itself on stone. When it devotes itself to church building it aims less at making stones worshipful than at making pews comfortable. Changes will probably be in the direction of making ventilation better and possibly making hearing easier. The cathedrals we have just mentioned as being built are rather a harking back to the past than a blossoming of the present. The church building distinctively characteristic of the nineteenth century is a meeting house in which structure is subordinate to its use as an auditorium. The survivals of form which the preaching house of to-day inherits from the scenic temple of the past often adapt themselves but awkwardly to their new uses. When art ceases to be essentially religious it loses its highest impulses. This applies to all departments of art; but there is this additional to be said of the architecture of to-day, that it is not an evolution, but a thing of shreds and patches, a bric-a-brac museum of imitations, each with a certain romantic antiquarian interest, but none of them expressing the life and soul of to-day.

A WEDDING AND A DANCE.

A most interesting conflict has arisen between the Oblat Fathers in Quebec and some of their parishioners as to the extent of pastoral authority in the realm of social morals. It seems the fathers have come to the conclusion, through intimate acquaintance with the sources of moral delinquency among their people that public dancing is promotive of moral evil. A couple who came to the altar of the Church of St. Malo to be married, and who, by the rules of their church, had no choice but to go there, had arranged to celebrate the event with a pay ball at a public hall, which had been engaged for the event, all the invitations being out. When the bridal pair appeared in the church the priest refused to marry them unless they promised not to go to the ball, a promise which they made and kept. The priest also proclaimed on a Sunday that he forbade the ball, and that should it come off the church bell would ring as a signal for all the parishioners to drop on their knees and pray for those who thus disobeyed. The ball did come off, the bride's father acting as host; the bell rang and no doubt some kneeled and prayed. How many stayed away on account of the interdiction is not known. We are not even told how many defied it. There is now talk of taking the matter into the courts to learn whether the clergyman had a right thus to interfere and cause loss.

It is not for us to judge, but we should think that any pastor has a fair right to give publicly his opinions on any question of moral duty. In a church which has rules on such subjects he is, of course, amenable to those rules and

will come under ecclesiastical jurisdiction if he transgresses them. Even then we should think the civil courts could have nothing to say further than to protect all parties against civil injury. It may be said that the interference of the priest in this case resulted in civil injury. But that was only in so far as his parishioners chose in the open exercise of their own judgment to be guided by the priest's instructions. The law would not have stepped in to enforce these instructions. Ecclesiastically they may have been commands, but legally they were no more than opinions. They had none but moral effect. It would seem to us a dangerous thing should any court interfere with the open expression of opinion on matters of morals so long as personal character is not traduced. Whether the priest was or was not, as a churchman, acting within the powers and duties laid upon him by his church, is a matter with which none but the church has anything to do. If there was in the whole matter any interference with civil liberty it was when the priest put a condition upon marriage. It has recently been held that Roman Catholics may not be married except by their church, and are not married if they go elsewhere for marriage. It would become a very serious matter indeed to Catholics if their church or its clergy were able to put arbitrary conditions upon marriage. Had the parties refused to make the promise which the priest exacted and had the latter refused to marry them, that question might, we think, fairly have come up in the courts, as a civil right would then have been interfered with, but as it is that question is not opened.

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING.

The burning of negroes in the Southern States of the union is becoming a daily event, and the taste for blood is spreading, and is likely to continue to spread. 'American Medicine' confirms the statement of Professor Gregory, of the University of Iowa, that such crimes act as a hypnotic criminal suggestion to all who witness or read about them. Six thousand persons witnessed the latest atrocity perpetrated at Winchester, Tennessee, on Sunday, and only one or two protested. It is true that the local district attorney appealed to the mob, a part of the ceremonial seldom omitted, but never availing; and a deed was done which branded the doers of it as a shame to civilization. The Rev. Quincy Ewing, a Mississippi clergyman, preached the other day a notable sermon on 'The crime of lynching.' He says that the cause of the many lynchings in the United States cannot be found in any desire of the Southern whites to get rid of the negro, the negro, in fact, being necessary to the industries of the South; that it cannot be found in any desire to get even with the negro for coming to the southern country, because he did not come voluntarily; that it is not because the negro has invented any new and extraordinary crime, for he is not lynched for any one crime, but rather for many and varied crimes, including those common to both whites and blacks; and that it is not because of any fear that negroes cannot be convicted, or that they would gain the upper hand in social, industrial or political life. It is for none of these reasons that lynching takes place, but because the negro is an alien to the people who lynch him, and who would lynch any other race of aliens and underlings if the negro were replaced. It is the same spirit, Mr. Ewing points out, that was dominant in Europe in the Dark Ages; that ruled at Verdun, when the Jews, mad with terror and agony, huddled together in a tower of refuge, and hurled down their children to the howling mob, hoping thus, vainly, to satiate their greed for Jewish blood. It is essentially the same spirit that, five hundred years ago, lighted a fire for every Jew in whole French provinces and dug that trench at Chinon and raised that pile where nearly two hundred Jewish men and women were burned together because they were not Frenchmen by religion and race. It is the same spirit which is responsible for the recurring Armenian massacres, and the recent treatment by some of the nations of the Chinese. The Americans are never tired of boasting of their progress and spirit of freedom, but in respect of murdering the black man with fiendish tortures they emulate the horrors of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs' and the dark centuries.

These lynchings would soon cease if all the officers of the law were as brave and determined as Sheriff North, who put bullets into a mob of would-be lynchers at Asheville, Ala., and saved his prisoner for the law of the country to deal with. Even if a big money fine were imposed upon a county where a lynching occurred, the crime would either cease or very much diminish, as the better class of inhabitants would then find it impossible any longer to disregard the doings of the blood-thirsty thugs who have brought such disgrace upon them. The present condition of affairs is intolerable, and if the respectable inhabitants of the South do not themselves interfere, they will not only share the infamy now, but

they will be leaving a terrible legacy for their children. The race question is America's most serious problem and certain sections of her people are doing their best to turn it into a war of extermination. During three weeks of last month there reached us accounts of eight outbreaks of mob violence in the Southern States, during which twelve people were put to death, three of them by cremation. There are no doubt many murders that we never hear of. There is reason to believe that if lynching has any effect at all it is to promote the crimes against which it is employed. The same morbid tendency which has made lynching epidemic has tended to make the crimes which it purports to punish repeat themselves. This happened after the Sam Hose affair in Georgia two years ago, which 'fearful example' was succeeded by a series of murders and assaults by negroes leading to further similar lynchings, and the same sort of thing is happening now. Minds of a certain criminal cast will face almost anything for notoriety, and it is a trait of the negro character that while he loses his nerve at a simple secluded hanging, he is composed before a botched and a performance that appeals to his love of the spectacular. Lynching therefore foully degrades the white man and makes the ignorant vicious black man even more of a fiend.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.
London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Copenhagen, to-day, says the new Danish ministry has decided to accept the United States' offer of sixteen million kroner for the Danish West Indies, thus announcing as an accomplished fact what the despatches of the Associated Press said the ministry would do.

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.
The Empress Frederick—'The Spectator,' London.
The Empress as a Correspondent—'Morning Post,' London.
The Emperor Francis Joseph—'Le Figaro,' American Imperialism—By Sydney Brooks, in 'The Fortnightly Review.'
The Benefactions of a King—New York 'Tribune.'
The Passing of a Fascinating People—'Daily Mail,' London.
Mr. Dooley Again.
The Making of American Jockeys—By Allen Sangree, in 'Ainslee's Magazine,' Extract.
A Grand Jury—By H. B., in 'The Westminster Budget.'
Millionaires' Sons—'The Spectator,' London.
An Englishman—Defoe.
Commercial Education and Methods—Birmingham 'Post.'
The Stupidity of Cleverness—'The Globe,' London.
The Good old Times—'Journal des Débats,' Paris.
The Forbidden City—Extract from the 'Cornhill Magazine.'
Apathy of Miners—By Bert M. Hogen, in 'The Commons,' Chicago.
Muskee-kee win-nee—'The Westminster Budget.'
- Something About the Arts.
Art at the Glasgow Exhibition—New York 'Evening Post.'
Story of Old St. Paul's—St. James's 'Gazette.'
Church Music—Boston 'Evening Transcript.'
- Concerning Things Literary.
'At the Burial of a Dog'—By Arthur Ransom, in 'Literature.'
Song—By Robert Loveman, in 'Harper's Magazine.'
A Refrain—By M. A. Curtiss, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'
Verse, 'A Kerry Stag'—By Edward Sydney Tylee, in 'The Spectator,' London.
Mr. Asquith on Literary Taste—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Plain United States—'The Academy.'
The Story of Charlotte Brontë—From the 'Young Woman.'
George Eliot—'Daily News,' London.
The Evolution of Mr. Anthony Hope—Birmingham 'Post.'
The Fallow Fields of Fiction—By E. A. B., in 'The Academy.'
Responsibility—'Public Ledger,' Philadelphia.
Oliver Cromwell—By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A. Extract.
The Search—'The Academy.'
New Testament Criticism and the Faith—By Canon Gore, in 'The Pilot.'
A Faithful Creator—Abstract of a sermon by T. G. Selby.
- Hints of the Progress of Knowledge.
The Morbid Sensitiveness of Modern People—'The Manchester Guardian.'
Science Notes—Canute Redivivus, The Eclipse of Zeppelin, Atmospheric Hydrogen, Town of Davos, Patriotism and Geography—'The Westminster Budget.'
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SELF-PROPELLING FIRE ENGINES.

For almost half a century inventors in this country have been experimenting with self-propelled steam fire engines. More than a quarter of a century ago the municipal authorities of Boston purchased such a machine because of the prevalence of disease among the fire department horses of the city, and a little later the New York department secured one of the same type, but of greater dimensions. The steering apparatus on these engines was not all that could be desired, however, and most of them were gradually abandoned, although one or two of the old-fashioned propellers are still doing duty in one of the smaller eastern cities.

The automobile fire engines of the Boston department were built in 1897, and have been in continuous service since that time. They weigh nearly nine tons each and are, of course, much heavier than any of the engines drawn by horses; and yet experience has demonstrated that they may be handled and placed in position at a hydrant with less difficulty than a horse engine. The Boston engines answer second alarms from boxes in the dangerous district and are considered more reliable hill climbers in all weathers than horses.

The largest size automobile engines when at work at fires throw an average of about 870 gallons of water a minute, or 52,200 gallons an hour, while the average horse engine usually throws less than half that amount of water. Upon exceptional occasions when throwing two streams simultaneously horse engines have been known to play almost six hundred gallons of water a minute, but it will be noted that even this quantity is well under that discharged by the self-propelling engine under normal conditions. However, the value of the propellers as fire-quenching agencies has been most conclusively demonstrated at hot and extensive fires where the streams from their one and three-quarter-inch or two-inch nozzles appear to have several times the effect of those from the one and one-quarter-inch nozzles of the horse engines.

Some truly remarkable showings have been made by the 'auto' engines during tests. On one occasion one of the propellers played over fifteen hundred gallons of water a minute, or ninety thousand gallons an hour, as compared with about a thousand gallons a minute, or sixty thousand gallons an hour, by the largest and most powerful horse engine procurable. On trials through a hundred feet of hose the stream of water from the propeller was projected through a one and three-quarter-inch nozzle to a horizontal distance of 348 feet, and through a two-inch nozzle to nearly 320 feet, whereas a one and one-quarter-inch stream was thrown into the air to a height of 236 feet. When the streams are clear the self-propelling engines invariably distance all the horse engines drawn by horses. The machines will readily attain a speed of a mile in three minutes, and at tests have shown speed above twenty-five miles an hour. Steam being the propelling power, is carried at all times on these engines, and as a rule the horseless engine can be depended upon to be started on its journey to the fire within seven seconds after the alarm is sounded.

The working boiler pressure of such an engine as has been described is 125 pounds to the square inch, and, of course, the cost of constantly maintaining about a hundred pounds of steam is considerable; yet it is declared in no case to be more than the cost of feeding three horses, and the officials of the city of New Orleans who recently made a careful comparison of the operating expenses of their self-propeller and a three-horse engine (allowing for the death of horses, etc.) found that the horseless engine cost but \$27 a month, as compared with \$60 a month for the machine drawn by animals.

There are at the present time seven self-propelling fire engines in actual service in the United States, and that this class of apparatus is expected to grow in popularity is attested by the fact that several firms are now placing automobile hose wagons. The heavier first cost will, of course, hold against the self-propelling engines in some instances, but this would appear to be offset by the reduced operating expenses. Then, too, the self-propellers have demonstrated their ability to go through snow in which half a dozen horses could not have drawn the lightest engine. Indeed, their great power has sent the Boston 'auto' engine through the worst snow blockades which have occurred in that city in four winters. Finally, the introduction of self-propellers sounds the knell of the insubstantial conditions prevailing in those engine houses where the firemen have been obliged to sleep in the same building with the horses.—Waldon Fawcett, in 'Scientific American.'

JAPANESE STEAMERS

THE 'KAGA MARU' A MAGNIFICENT SHIP, AND ENTIRELY CONSTRUCTED IN JAPAN.

The finest ship of war at Queen Victoria's funeral was a Japanese battleship, said Admiral Seymour, who commands the British Asiatic squadron, at a recent dinner in Shanghai.

The Japanese present were very much pleased and patted one another on the back. There was more cause for a show of pride a few days later, however, when the new Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner, the 'Kaga Maru,' of the Hongkong-Yokohama-Seattle route, pulled alongside the Shanghai wharf.

'She is the finest mail and passenger steamer that has ever been alongside the wharf at Shanghai,' was the verdict of shipping people who saw her.

'We made every bit of her,' said the Japanese. And so they did.

The 'Kaga Maru' is one of three new vessels which have been built for the Japan-America run. The others are the 'Shimano Maru,' recently built in Glasgow, and now on her way to the Orient, and the 'Iyo Maru,' another product of Japanese shipbuilders, which is being fitted up at the Nagasaki shipyards. They will run across the Pacific in connection with three vessels which have been on the route for several years, increasing the



THE OKAPI (OCAPIA JOHNSTONI): THE NEW ANIMAL DISCOVERED IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—London 'Graphic.'

Writing to the 'Graphic' Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., in speaking of the Okapi (represented in the accompanying illustration, which originally was from a drawing made by the discoverer), says:

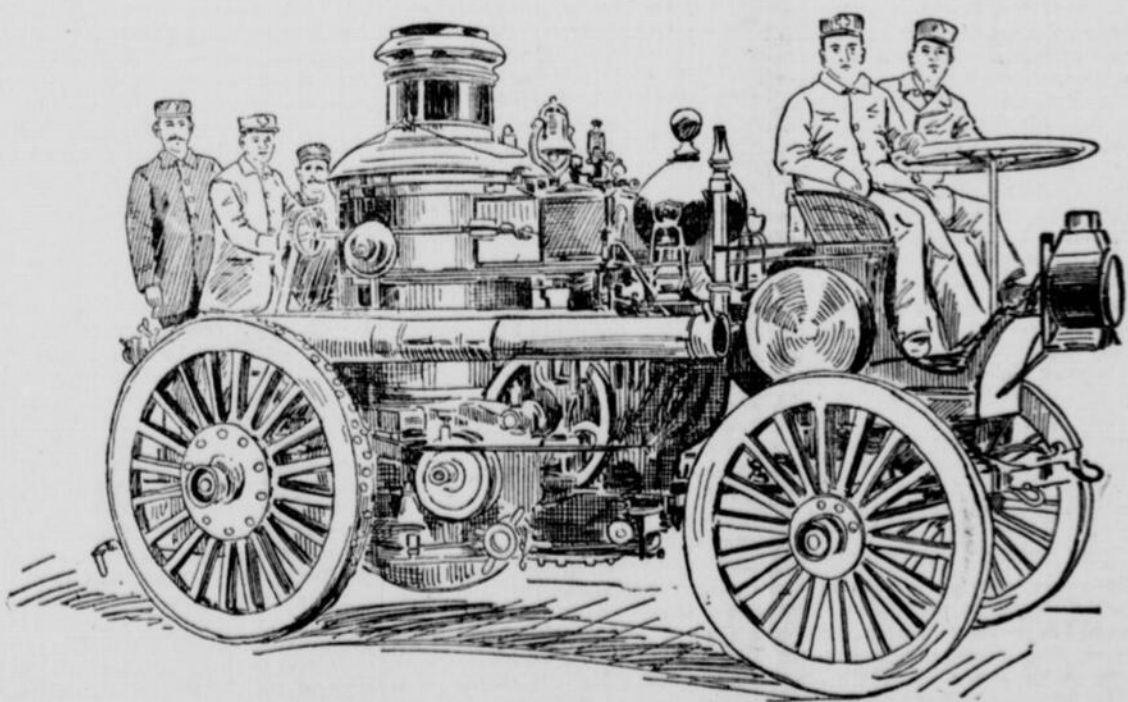
During the century now past many remarkable discoveries among living animals have been made of new birds, beasts, and reptiles, but the Okapi is perhaps the most extraordinary revelation of all. The world is getting so well known now that the discovery of a new mammal is a notable event. Such discoveries, however, generally take the form of small marsupials, rodents, or antelopes of a new species and varieties not strikingly different to the already known types. But the creature illustrated in the painting which the 'Graphic' has reproduced, has no near living relations, unless it be the giraffe. It belongs to a group of ruminants only represented at the present time by the

giraffe and the Pronghorn 'antelope' (so-called) of North America. So far as can be ascertained, the Okapi is a near ally of the Helladotherium genus which is represented by extinct forms fossil in Greece and Asia Minor. The Helladotherium may be described as a poor relation of the giraffe, which has lost all but minute traces of its former horn-cores. The giraffe, it will be remembered, has on its skull three bony prominences, which were once the pedicles from which horns or antlers sprang.

The only trace of the once existing horn-cores in the Okapi are minute twists of hair found in the skin just above the rounded knots of the horn-cores, which have disappeared. The animal is about the size of a large ox, though this description probably applies to the males; the female, judging from the skulls, is somewhat smaller and less heavy in build. Professor Ray Lancaester has decided that the Okapi, though like the Helladotherium in some

respects (the Helladotherium was a much bigger beast), is nevertheless the type of a new genus, 'Ocapia.' The coloration of the Okapi is probably unique amongst mammals, and the colors in my painting are in no way exaggerated. I have never observed on the skin of any mammal before so near an approach to bright red as may be discerned here and there on the sleeky coat of the Okapi. The hair is very short, and the appearance of the hide singularly glossy. The legs are cream-colored, but the skin in between the stripes is often quite white.

The creature appears to go about in pairs—male and female—and it is only to be found in the densest part of the forest. The native name of this remarkable animal is 'Okapi.' That is the designation applied to it by the negro tribes of the Ituri and Semliki forests. The little dwarfs call it by an almost similar appellation—'O'api—the apostrophe standing for a slight click.



AUTOMOBILE FIRE ENGINE IN BOSTON.

service from monthly to fortnightly trips.

The 'Kaga Maru' arrived in Seattle a few days ago, after a fast run from Japanese ports. She is said to be as fine a vessel as the Japanese have ever constructed. She is built of steel throughout, and has twin screws which give her high speed. She has a gross tonnage of 6,301, and registers net 3,900 tons. She is 460 feet over all, 47 feet beam, and 36½ feet depth of hold. Her length of poop is 64 feet, length of bridge deck 120 feet, and length of forecastle deck 55 feet. The other two vessels will be as near like her as it is possible to make them.

The new boats will carry a limited number of cabin passengers, for whom elaborate quarters have been fitted up amidships. The 'Kaga Maru' has eighteen staterooms in a steel house on the bridge deck. Each room is fitted for the accommodation of two passengers, and is as elaborately furnished as similar rooms on any transatlantic liner. The dining saloon is under the bridge in the

between decks. The builders have departed from the orthodox fashion followed in the East of finishing the cabin interiors in white. Fine grained Japanese maple has been used, with panels of the same wood, grained by a peculiar process. The wood which the Japanese call 'kagi' has only recently been used for this purpose. It is found in Hokkaido Province, Japan. To correspond with the maple, all of the metal fittings are electroplated. Delicate Japanese carving of exquisite design appears in the dining saloon. The ship has a small social hall on the bridge deck, which is fitted with a piano and music folios. There is a large smoking room at the end of the passenger promenade deck.

To Americans the most interesting thing connected with these Japanese ships is their crews. They are Japanese to the man, sturdy little brown-skinned fellows, who obey orders like men-of-war's men, who keep their heads in time of accident, and who can do a vast amount of work, which seems utterly out of proportion to their small stature.

The officers are European, at least as far down the scale as the second officer. The captains are English, German and Swedish, first officers mostly Englishmen, and chief engineers English or German. The third officer, purser and assistant engineers are Japanese. Some day not very far away the services of Europeans will be entirely dispensed with. They are no longer employed on the coasting lines of the company.

'There is no real need of our employing Europeans to officer our boats,' said one of the Japanese stockholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha when he visited the United States recently. 'It is a concession which we make to our white passengers. You see, Japan is a new country, and you people who have been longer civilized have not yet learned to trust us. Besides, our old captains and engineers have been with us for years. They trained the younger Japanese officers who run our vessels at home, and we do not like to turn them off.'

Captain Ekstrand, who has been given command of the 'Kaga Maru,' has been

navigating the Seven Seas for more than half a century. He is the senior captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company, and is known as the 'Commodore of all Japan,' for he commanded the first foreign-rigged ship that ever left Japan with a Japanese crew on board.

The best place to observe the Japanese crews of the Nippon line is at the entrance of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, where the vessels stop for quarantine inspection. The government doctors come out to the ship in the early morning through the bank of fog which usually hangs over Port Townsend, the port of entry. A gong sounds through the ship, and the spy Japanese stewards hustle the steerage passengers out of their dismal nests in the hold. They line up in shivering, kimono-clad lines on the west deck, some with bare feet, none wearing more than sandals of straw. They wait for the physical examination with wondering, chattering patience, amazed at the foggy air which surrounds them, the like of which they have never seen in their recently deserted land of sunshine and flowers.

Then the crews appear for inspection. They are Japanese coolies, who seem to be almost without minds of their own, but they work well under the direction of others. Greasy oilers in blue jumpers, and coal-dusted firemen almost without clothing, scurry like rats out of the stove-holes and engine room hatches. Then come stewards and cabin waiters, in neat white uniforms, and undercooks, who come out of the galley chewing bits of dried fish or hunks of bread. At the very end of the line are three Chinese Chief cooks, for Japan turns to China for culinary art, as we do to France. There is a host of sailors in blue jerseys and little round caps. The doctor has no trouble with them, for they are always clean and generally in good health.

While in port the Japanese sailors have very little to do. They take long tramps about the streets of Seattle and sometimes go into the country. A great deal of liberty can be allowed them, as they very seldom desert. One never sees a Japanese sailor away from his ship alone. They always go at least in pairs, and sometimes half a dozen of them will string out by taking hold of each other's hands. Whether they do this for fear of getting lost or because of their friendly feeling for one another is not exactly certain.

The sailors eat Japanese food, which is prepared for them in their own galleys. Rice and fish are the staples which they enjoy three times a day. The little Oriental sailor men are very particular about celebrating feast and ceremonial days. If such a day comes when they are in port, the ship is decorated with flags, bunting and lanterns, and heavily laden tables are spread on the decks. Many of Seattle's Japanese colony are invited to partake of the crew's hospitality. The steamship company usually pays most of the expense, for Japanese sailors are but little better at saving money than those of other nationalities.

The 'Kaga Maru' is about to sail from Seattle to Japan with one of the largest cargoes ever taken from a Pacific coast port. She has been at the Great Northern Railway docks, on Puget Sound, for two weeks, unloading her cargo of Eastern freight and taking on between eight thousand and ten thousand tons of cotton, flour, structural steel, lumber and general merchandise.—New York 'Tribune,' Aug. 10.

LIONS FOR AFRICA.

THE SULTAN WANTS A 'ZOO.'

(London 'Daily Mail,' Aug. 3.)

The shipping of lions to Africa would seem to be as unnecessary as the sending of coal to Newcastle.

Kaid Maclean's recent visit to England on behalf of the Sultan of Morocco was not solely for political and social reasons. He had the further mission entrusted to him of obtaining mammalian specimens once indigenous to northern Africa, but now well-nigh extinct. A week ago one of Kaid Maclean's suite journeyed to Liverpool and sought out the emporium of Mr. William Cross, where a fine assortment of animals, birds and reptiles is always on view. A 'Daily Mail' representative was informed yesterday that the Sultan's emissary made large purchases, explaining that his master is about to establish an extensive zoological garden in the capital of Morocco. The dusky ruler of Morocco is, it appears, a great lover of animals. The purchases include two magnificent lions, two beautifully marked zebras and several bears, brown and white—though how long the latter will survive Africa's sunny shores remains to be seen—four or five panthers, half a dozen leopards, and several buffaloes. The princely consignment involved considerable care in shipment, but the lot were safely embarked from London the other day for Mazagan, one of Mr. Cross's men traveling with them.

Mr. Cross says that the Moorish visitor displayed the greatest acumen in his task, and selected the various animals with all the skill of an expert. The Sultan, he said, was keen on having a fully up-to-date zoo, the possession of which was, in His Majesty's opinion, one of the signs of civilization.

MISSISSIPPI CENSUS FRAUDS.

A despatch to the New York 'Evening Post' of Aug. 21, says: The special agent of the Census Bureau who was sent to Mississippi some time ago to investigate alleged irregularities in the census returns from that State, has reported extensive frauds in the compilation of agricultural statistics in Washington County.

The first intimation that the Census Bureau had of wrongdoing was when it was found that the report on agricultural statistics collected by Scott E. J. Watson, a colored enumerator, did not tally with the population report returned to him. It was subsequently found that he had, by means of fraud, increased his own compensation by a considerable sum. Another colored employee and a white enumerator are also implicated. When the prosecution was begun three more colored enumerators were strongly suspected, and were arrested on a charge of falsifying agricultural returns. All the men will be brought before the next session of the United States Court at Vicksburg. They are held in \$1,000 each.

The result of the frauds on the total reported valuation of farms is not serious, the falsity being rather in the number of separate farms reported, which, according to the system of compensating enumerators, would increase the pay of the men.

Advertisements. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion. See facsimile wrapper below. Very small and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. PURELY VEGETABLE. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL. The medal of the South African campaign is issued with twenty-four clasps, but of course it is impossible for any individual to obtain all of them. The accompanying illustration shows a medal with all the clasps specially constructed by order of Earl Roberts for the Naval and Military Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.



Palace. There are on record cases of as many as fourteen clasps awarded to one man. A veteran of the old 95th (Rifle Brigade), Peter Marsh, received a Peninsula medal with fourteen clasps. It was sold by auction in 1891 and fetched £23. A Peninsula medal with thirteen clasps was also awarded to an old soldier of the 60th (King's Royal Rifle).—London 'Graphic.'

Advertisements. NEW SHOES A TORTURE. But all Suffering May be Avoided by Using Foot Elm. Mrs. M. Norris, Nanton, Alta., N.W. T. has this to say of 'Foot Elm': 'I have for years suffered with tender feet, and it has been perfect torture to wear a pair of new shoes, no matter how soft and easy. I am very glad to say 'Foot Elm' has given me relief, and is a very valuable remedy for tired feet.' Don't suffer torture every time you get a pair of new shoes. 'Foot Elm' will prevent the drawing and pinching and make the new shoes as easy as an old pair—besides it preserves the leather. Price 25c a box, at all druggists, or Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE EXAMINATION AND SORTING OF EGGS

The egg is to the kitchen what verbs are to speech. It is the necessary adjunct of the majority of sauces, of all thin stews, and of a large number of side dishes. It is, in addition, a nutritious food that passes through the digestive tracts without fatiguing them, and that becomes assimilated in our organism without leaving any residue therein. It contains within itself all the elements of our meals and constitutes a true bill of fare in miniature, in which bread and cakes are represented by the glucose and extractive matters, in which the albumen takes the place of a roast, in which butter abounds in the form of fatty matter, in which the chlorides, lime, magnesia and iron are not wanting, and in which occur in small quantities the lecithine and phosphates that concur in the development of the bones. It is, upon the whole, a complete aliment which, like milk—and, in many respects, like the grape—affords, without resistance to digestive action, the materials that enter into the composition of the blood.

The newly-laid egg is entirely filled with yolk and white enveloped by a fragile shell. It is at this moment that it possesses its highest alimentary qualities. These it would be capable of preserving indefinitely, if the tightness of the shell equalled that of a metallic box. But, unfortunately, such is not the case. The calcareous shell is provided with pores, through which is soon established a cross-circulation of water and microbes. The water leaves the albumen and passes to the exterior in the form of vapor, while legions of bacteria enter and fill the air chamber formed by evaporation. This latter causes the egg daily to lose, on an average, half a grain of its weight. We can assure ourselves of this by immersing it in a quart of water containing four ounces of salt. On the first day, it will descend to the bottom; on the second it will not sink so great a depth; on the third, it will remain near the surface; and, beginning with the fifth, it will project above the surface so much the more in proportion as it is older. Such behavior of the egg in salt water may, up to a certain point, be used as a means of control. The loss of weight would not be of so much importance if it did not keep pace with the entrance of microbes. Now, it is precisely the injurious action of the latter that restricts our consumption of so valuable a food material. Many people, not very sure of the age of the eggs exposed for sale by grocers, prefer to do without them rather than run the risk of being deceived in their purchases. The egg trade, as it is carried on to-day, especially in France, leaves much to be desired. The production of eggs, too, is as a general thing, the result of chance. Upon farms, hens lay just about as they please, and the person who derives the greatest advantage therefrom is not the farmer, but the egg collector—an individual who leads a nomad life and who makes a business of profiting by the labor of others. In his daily travels among the farms, he collects the eggs in small quantities and then unites the products of his peregrinations and ships them to the agent of a central market. Many of these markets, in turn, make shipments to Paris. In the Central Halls of Paris the newly received eggs are at once examined by transparency. This operation is performed by a corporation of ninety-two examiners, with a foreman and several assistants. The function of these men, who are placed under oath, consists in examining the eggs in the cellars of the Halls, one by one, through the transparent light of a lamp, in order to separate the bad from the good ones. For counting and examining a thousand eggs they receive seventeen cents. It will be seen that the route followed by the egg from the farm to the market is not very direct. And yet, how much money would be made and how great services would be rendered should small and large producers group their merchandise and send it directly and regularly to the large centres.

The benefits of co-operation applied to the egg trade appear in a striking manner in the results obtained in Denmark. The Danish producers have founded everywhere throughout the country co-operative associations that propose to furnish fresh eggs of good quality, for exportation. The majority of the producers are enrolled therein. Regulations of remarkable ingenuity assure the regularity of the operation of such associations. For example, in order to ascertain by what member a bad egg has been delivered, it is required that the shell of every egg shall bear the name of the producer



THE 'VIPER' AT FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

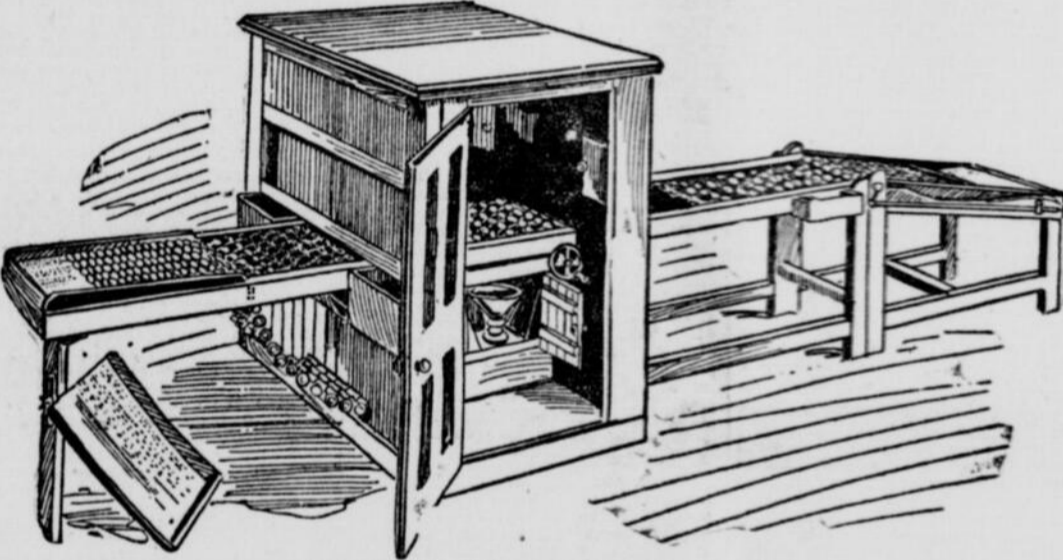
The fine new turbine torpedo-destroyer 'Viper' was wrecked off the island of Alderney during the recent naval manoeuvres, the crew having to escape from the wreck so quickly that they had not even time to save their kits. She was the fastest vessel in the British navy. After the wreck, which was caused by a sunken rock on to which the vessel ran, the Admiralty authorities had the damaged 'Viper' blown to pieces in order that no secrets concerning her internal mechanism should be discovered.

marked with a rubber stamp. Large numbers of depots are established near the railways, and to these every producer is obliged to bring his eggs at least three times a week. The deliveries at each depot are controlled by a special employee, who has the right to refuse eggs that are several days old. The others are classified according to their size. This double operation of examination and classification is effected automatically by means of a very ingenious apparatus, which consists of a dark chamber for the examination by transparency, and a long table provided with bars for the classification. An endless, jointed, metallic belt carries the eggs in the first place into the dark chamber, where they are examined by means of a lamp, and then to the table, where they are classified. With this apparatus five girls can classify and pack twelve cases of a hundred eggs in 13 minutes. The English have improved

IN THE CONSTABULARY CANADIAN TROOPERS AND A GLANCE AT THEIR DUTIES—FIGHTING AND FORAGING.

Writing from Jacobsdal, South Africa, Trooper McColl, with the South African Constabulary, writes to his mother as follows, under date of June 30, 1901: 'We sighted the lighthouse of Capetown about seven o'clock in the evening of June 24. At four o'clock when we relieved guard we could see the lights of the town. Shortly afterwards we dropped anchor in the harbor. We later got permission to land, and about noon we moved in to the harbor, had dinner, and disembarked. Everything at first seemed strange to us. We were served with rifles, bayonets and haversacks, water bottles, bandoliers, rubber sheets,

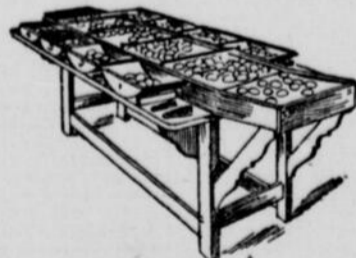
There are a good many wells; but when a large army is passing the wells do not begin to supply sufficient water and resource is had to the dams, in which there are often floating the carcasses of dead horses and sheep. This is, of course, a fruitful cause of enteric fever. We found that there were only two squadrons of ours at Sydenham, the others having gone north into the Transvaal. I must say we were very lucky in our officers. Captain Beer and Lieut. Ermatinger were the best in the whole force. Our non-coms. were all right too. We remained there three weeks in quarantine, and while there were issued new hats, trousers, riding breeches, puttees, underwear and socks. The hats are fine, much better than those the Strathconas have. They would cost about \$8 at home. The rest of the uniform is that used by the regulars. We left at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and having marched about twelve miles, camped



APPARATUS FOR EXAMINING EGGS

this machine by separating the examination from the classification. The first is effected in the box shown in the figure. The eggs, placed in a slightly inclined receptacle, enter cups joined to the endless belt. This latter, in carrying them into the boxes, gives them a rotary motion. The belt is actuated by a small handwheel placed to the right of the examiner. To the left of the latter there is a drawer designed for the reception of the defective eggs. Owing to such an arrangement, the eggs are examined very rapidly.

The operator, instead of examining the eggs one by one through the light, has merely to cast a glance at the rows that are passing over a lamp, in order to eliminate the bad ones and leave the others.



APPARATUS FOR CLASSIFYING EGGS.

The belt, continuing its motion, leaves the box with the examined eggs, and discharges the latter on the other side of a long inclined table. The classifying apparatus is very simple. It consists of an inclined table, one of the extremities of which has a certain length of its surface covered with felt. It is here that the eggs are deposited, to be afterward slid over the glass surface of the table. The latter is provided here and there with parallel bars that arrest the different sized eggs upon their passage. The girls who slide the eggs over the table remove those that lodge between the bars and place them in special receptacles that flank each of these spaces. The manufacturers of the new apparatus claim that four girls can classify and pack with it 1,440 eggs in ten minutes.

The Danish depositories provided with such apparatus are capable of rapidly and surely inspecting the eggs that are brought to them by producers and of shipping only fresh and perfect ones to London. They are, moreover, held responsible to the consumer and are heavily fined in case of shipment of defective eggs. The English highly appreciate the results of a so well-appointed organization. The Danish shipments to London are daily increasing, especially to the Aerated Bread Company, which has more than four hundred creamery establishments in the English capital. 'Scientific American,' adapted from 'Nature.'

SANTOS-DUMONT.

HIS BRAZILIAN FORTUNE AND HIS SCIENTIFIC PLAY.

The balloon that is the sensation of the hour is called after a young Brazilian of great fortune, or rather the heir to a man of enormous wealth who has forty miles of private railways on his estates in Brazil. Santos-Dumont, jr., does not look more than sixteen. He has a creole head and figure. He seems as slight and supple as a tropical cane, has Portuguese amiability, and goes in for ballooning with rare enthusiasm. The steerable balloon is much more than his hobby. Not only is he a daring aviator himself, but the Maecenas of balloon builders who convince him that their notions are worth taking up. To be a judge he has gone through a course of technical training under scientific experts, and may claim to rank in this special line as a scientist. The Santos-Dumont was built at great cost to compete for the 44,000 prize offered by M. Henry Deutsch, the great petroleum refiner, and the owner of the famous motor car, 'Blanchette.'

Santos-Dumont has an ideal figure for ballooning under the exceptional circumstances in which he tried for the Deutsch prize last Saturday. It is lighter perhaps than a jockey's. He is so dressed as to minimize the weight of clothes, wearing very light flannel shirt and trousers, no coat or waistcoat, a Panama hat and linen shoes with cork soles only. Like a jockey, he abstained from eating or drinking for twelve hours. The aerostat was of corresponding lightness, and the car was fastened on by piano strings of catgut.

As steerable ballooning is in its infancy, the committee appointed to decide under what conditions the prize was to be given agreed not to make them too hard, but hard enough to discourage quacks. The course was to be from St. Cloud to the Champ de Mars, where the balloon was to fly around the Eiffel Tower and then back to the starting point. It did nearly all this, but instead of crossing the Seine and alighting where it had set out it fell in the park of M. Edmond de Rothschild, at the west extremity of the Bois de Boulogne. In the course the balloon was pushed some distance south by a current of air. The balloonist was obliged to put on all pressure to get back into the right direction. As he had had to measure his petroleum by the thimbleful, this will account for his premature descent.

The enforced lightness of the machine and its motive power shows that while steerable balloons are practicable in fine weather they cannot as yet replace for purposes of general locomotion motor or steam cars running on terra firma. The bird uses a quantity of force in the down flapping action of the wings, by means of which it keeps in the air. It would be hard to score a proportionate amount of force in a Santos-Dumont balloon. In descending, the steerable aerostat was caught in the branches of a tree. When Baron Edmond de Rothschild heard this he ordered the tree to be cut down so as to prevent the machinery being injured. When the tree fell the aerostat was found less spoiled by the accident than had been feared. Its entrapped owner hopes to make another ascent.

A few more details about the air navigator and his family. Santos-Dumont, though so juvenile in appearance, is twenty-five years old, of French descent by his mother, and the youngest of six children. His attention was called to locomotion on his father's estate when he was a small boy. His father, who is a coffee planter at St. Paul's, used to let him at the age of twelve drive a steam engine from one end of the estate to the other. Nobody could be better trusted than the youngster with the management of a compound engine. In his holidays he did nothing but drive

Advertisements. Just one thing: prejudice, keeps some women from using PEARLINE. They think, if it acts on dirt so strongly, it must hurt the clothes. Soap and rubbing act on dirt, and the fabric is rubbed away. PEARLINE loosens the dirt better than any soap and bundles it out with little or no rubbing, and no injury. Proved by Millions.

Cadbury's COCOA. Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Aikali, &c. Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining! Wholesale Agents for Canada: Frank Major & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

engines. As there were four million coffee plants on the estate, and nine thousand laborers, he had enough to do. He went to school for a scientific course, and then came to France to perfect himself. Here he took up motor cars and steerable balloons, and has shown qualities one might look for in the United States, but hardly in South America. It would be impossible for a quack to take him in. He does not set up himself to invent machines, but only to judge of those which inventors bring to him and of the work done by the mechanics he employs. He is at the head of the special kind of ballooning that he has taken up. His rivals for the Deutsch prize are Latin and the more famous Renard. Tatin has yet to run his race, and so has Renard. The propelling machine of the former will be heavier and contain more petroleum than that of Santos-Dumont.

Athletic sports have their reason in a damp climate where human beings devour more meat than is good for them. But how much better it would be were 'our boys' to take up scientific sports in the Santos-Dumont spirit. In England he would be running horses for useless silver cups. The only Englishman of great wealth that I can think of who went in for science applied to industry was the late Duke of Sutherland. Santos-Dumont has the advantage of the Duke of Sutherland in not being of aristocratic birth. He is as sweet and unaffected as a good child, and free from self-consciousness, though he enjoys feeling himself lionized—but so amably that one likes him the more.—London Truth.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GOLF LINKS.

Speaking at a presentation ceremony in connection with a golf handicap at Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, the other day, Bailie Mackenzie, who took to golf rather late in life, related that at Skibo Castle on one occasion Mr. Carnegie told him he was going to have a golf course made there. 'If you take to golf,' the Bailie replied, 'you will add ten years to your life.' 'Do you say so?' said Mr. Carnegie. 'If you can add ten years to my life I'll make you a present of two millions.' 'Well,' retorted Bailie Mackenzie on reflection, 'I can't do that absolutely, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll play you for the two millions on your own green.' This was too much for the Pittsburg millionaire; but Mr. Mackenzie believes that golf has done him as much good as the two millions could have done.—Westminster Gazette.



HOW NARROWLY M. SANTOS-DUMONT ESCAPED DEATH.

This illustration, sketched by a Paris artist for the London 'Daily Graphic,' shows how the Santos-Dumont V., the airship in which the inventor was trying for the Deutsch prize of \$20,000, caught between two houses at Passy in falling. But for this fortunate accident M. Santos-Dumont would inevitably have been dashed to the ground, a considerable distance below, and he would have been lucky to escape with his life.

Advertisements.

CANCER CURED

No knife, no plaster, no pain. Send 6c in stamps for New Booklet, 'Cancer, its Cause and Cure.' STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



MOTHER AND CHILDREN Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than 'BABY'S OWN' SOAP. PURE-FRAGRANT-CHEMURG. The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Manufacturers.

Advertisements.

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Near Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

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Warren, Ont.,

Webbwood, Ont.,

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Write—

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LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this ad.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION COY.

370 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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 244 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicine 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.

THE TRYSTING OAK IN IVANHOE.

Some time ago the old trysting oak in Hartill Walk, so frequently mentioned in 'Ivanhoe', was felled to the ground in order to preserve the trunk. The tree was one of the oldest in England, and is described by Scott as being venerable when siege was laid to the castle of Torquilstone. The tree stood on the estate of the Duke of Leeds, whose agent Mr. Mozey, is devoted to Scott. By his instructions the tree was taken down, and the trunk will be preserved on the lawn in front of Mr. Mozey's house. A young oak tree is to be planted by the Duchess of Leeds on the site of the trysting tree. At the ceremony some interesting information will be given regarding Scott's connection with the neighborhood, which he so vividly describes in the pages of 'Ivanhoe'; and the sites of Torquilstone Castle, Rotherwood, and Copmanhurst will be found. Several places lay claim to the honor of having suggested Torquilstone—notably the castle of the Salvins, at Thorpe-Salvin, in Yorkshire, and Castle Hill Farm, an old farm-house in Whitwell, Derbyshire, and the old Manor House at Todwick, in Yorkshire. Thorpe-Salvin Castle is mentioned in the novel most probably under the pseudonym of Rotherwood, while Copmanhurst is believed by many to be identical with St. John's Church, Thrapston. However, these and other questions will be settled when the ceremony above alluded to takes place.—Leeds Mercury.

THE POTATO CROP

THE TUBER IS SCARCE IN THE EAST, BUT PLENTIFUL IN MANITOBA.

Manitoba is blessed with a fairly good potato crop this year, as well as with a bumper crop in other respects. The potato crop may prove a much more valuable asset than anticipated, for on the other side of the line the crop is reported to be a comparative failure. The New York 'Sun' says:

'If the reports from various parts of the United States, notably from New England and the South, are trustworthy, the people of this country may soon have to economize in the use of potatoes or pay extravagant prices for them. It is alleged that the Southern potato crop this year is a failure, that the western yield is poor, and that throughout the middle west and in all the states north of Maryland the crop is much below the average.'

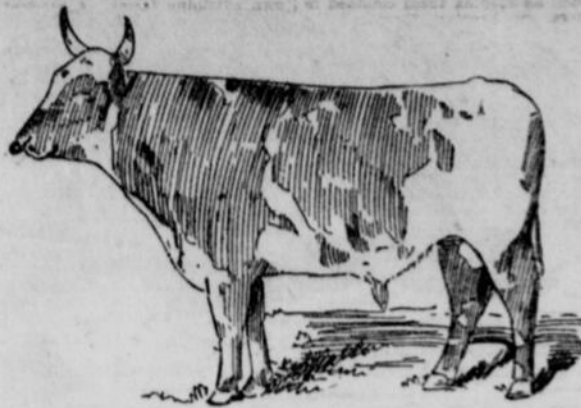
'Indeed, of all the states prominent as potato growers, Maryland appears to be the only one expected to maintain its average of former years. It has been estimated that the total potato crop of the country for 1901 will not yield over 100,000,000 bushels, or about one-half the quantity of other years. Of course, those figures represent all the domestic potatoes that will be available for export and home consumption.'

'Persons who in the past have heard reports similar to these regarding a scarcity of potatoes may be inclined to discredit those now current; but the prices quoted for the staple in several cities of the union tend to show that the foregoing statements are, at least, approximately correct. In a single day of last week the price of potatoes in Providence jumped from \$3 to \$3.75 per barrel as the result of a large purchase by dealers in Massachusetts, where the price per barrel had reached \$6. On the day following this deal potatoes sold in Rhode Island at \$4.50 a barrel and \$1.60 a bushel. The market for this vegetable has advanced no less strikingly in other places. In New York the wholesale price per barrel for Long Island potatoes ranges from \$3 to \$4, with a strong tendency upward; in Chicago and Cleveland it is from \$3.50 to \$4; in Pittsburgh from \$4.50 to \$4.75, while the prevailing quotations just now in and about Buffalo are such as almost to incline intending visitors to the exhibition to carry a limited supply of potatoes with them for personal use.'

'The only explanation of the shortage given thus far is that the weather conditions throughout the regions where the yield is most affected have been unfavorable to a good crop. These adverse conditions appear to have extended over a vast area, which includes not only a large section of the United States, but also parts of Canada, which, hitherto, have produced this vegetable in abundance. Briefly, excessive heat and not enough rain when needed seem to have put the crop in a bad way; and, strange to say, no blame whatever has fallen on the potato bug, despite the fact that for several weeks past that little fellow has been extremely active.'

'It is possible, therefore, that instead of exporting large quantities of potatoes, as in former years, we shall be forced to seek foreign markets for enough of the article to supply our own tables.'

'As to the potato crop of Ontario, a recent crop report issued by the government of that province says: 'Judging by the number of correspondents who report one of the worst years yet for potato bugs, the beetle must have done a lot of injury. This, coupled with the dry weather prevailing during the previous month or more, has told greatly against the chances of the crop,



MR. REFORD'S AYRSHIRES.

This cut shows 'Lord Dudley of Drumsie', one of the fine Ayrshires on Mr. Robert Reford's model farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Of this animal the 'Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book' for this year says: 'No. 12293—'Lord Dudley of Drumsie,' imp. (3945), brown and white; calved

April, 1897. Bred by Wm. Walker, Drumsie, Coyton, Scotland; imported by Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., sire, 'Brown Chief of Drumsie' (3803), grandsire, 'Baron Stewart of Lessensack' (3102), dam, 'Bloomer of East Drumsie' (Vol 20, p. 239 S.), by 'Neil Gown of Shalloch'; Flocky.



MR. REFORD'S AYRSHIRES.

The above cow is 'Bluebell' of Hillhouse, and is the property of Mr. Robert Reford at St. Anne de Bellevue, where may be found some of the finest Ayrshires in Canada. Of 'Bluebell' of Hillhouse the 'Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book' for this year says: 'No. 12287—'Bluebell' of Hillhouse,'

imp. (13102), calved, May, 1898. Bred by James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, Scotland; imported by Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; sire, 'Traveller's Heir of Holehouse' (2903), grandsire, 'Traveller of Drumjoan' (1441), dam, 'Bluebell of Hillhouse' (Vol. 22, p. 328. S.), 'Avon Duke of West Newton' (901); 'Bell of Hillhouse.'

Aug. 29; cutting may begin May 31. This will yield ten tons green fodder per acre and can be cut 12 days. This can be made into hay as well to be fed green.

Cover crops in orchards should be grown in late summer and fall and never in the spring. Many failures in fruit culture are due to heavy crops of this character grown when the ground should be thoroughly clean and pulverized, so as to conserve moisture and give the trees the benefit of all plant food.

Celery blight or rust may be kept under complete control by spraying with ammoniacal carbonate of copper or with bordeaux mixture. The spraying should be begun while the plants are still in the seed bed, and should be continued at intervals of from one to two weeks after the plants are transplanted until the cool weather prevents the further development of the fungus.

It is not necessary to plough up your old orchard, but mulching it will enrich the soil so that when those little fibrous roots come forth near the surface for food for the tree they can get all that is needed. It will be much more profitable to the farmer to so use up his corn fodder and straw than see it hauled off the farm for a small pittance.

When you pull onions don't throw away the scallions. Take a soap box, put some fresh, moist dirt in the bottom, stand the onions in the box close together, sprinkle in earth the same as if they were in the ground. Be careful not to damage the tops. Put them in the cellar and keep them moist. They will keep a long time in this way. A nice green onion is good at all seasons.

This is the season of the year to cut weeds, bushes and briars along the fences and from fence corners. Bushes and briar cut during August seldom sprout again. The same may be said through the sap clear round the body, they will not grow another season. Now is the time to attend to these little things which improve the appearance of any farm. A month later and it is too late and besides other pushing work will be in the way at that time.

Farm implements have reached a high state of efficiency and adaptation to the purpose, but unless they are well cared for, there is a serious loss although it may be difficult to compute it in dollars and cents. They do poor work, require more power, and wear out quicker. When a mower or harrower breaks down right in the press of the season and we have to send it to the shop or send off for extras, we are made to realize something near the extent of the loss, but that resulting from poor work in the soil is not so apparent, yet a few bushels of corn per acre on a forty-acre field will amount to considerable and the amount of labor expenditure may have been more than was actually necessary had the implements been in good condition.

Couch grass has been very troublesome in England for many years, and is likely to become so here, unless proper methods are adopted to keep it in check. To eradicate, plough immediately after the harvest, but not more than four or five inches deep, as the rootlets usually are near the surface. When the weather is dry use the harrow and sulky horse rake to rake them into rows, where they can be burned when dry. A spring tooth cultivator is a good implement to use as soon as the roots are reduced so that it can be worked without blocking up. This implement is very effective in drawing the roots of the couch grass to the surface. If this is followed the next year with a well worked corn or root crop, there will be very little trouble for some time. Mr. W. T. Macoun, in his address on 'The orchard and how to obtain the best results from it,' urged the necessity

of securing the best possible growth from young orchards. The larger a tree is, within certain limits, when it comes into bearing, the better, since it then stops growing to a great extent, and will not materially increase the bearing surface. He would stop cultivating orchards by the middle of July and sow clover, using ten pounds of seed per acre, to be ploughed in the following spring, but would never recommend ploughing orchards in the fall, on account of the danger that the roots may be so exposed as to be injured by freezing. He spoke of the success which had been attained at Ottawa in the use of tobacco as an insecticide. The tobacco may be grown right in the orchard and cured when mature, and it is then ready for use whenever wanted. He uses ten pounds of the tobacco, steeped in hot water, for every forty gallons of water. This makes an insecticide which will destroy any soft-bodied insect with which it comes in contact. Mr. Macoun had been especially successful in using it in combating the plum aphid. Three applications, one after another, at intervals of a day or less, had proved very effective—much more so than when a single application was made and the effect observed before spraying again.

Many farmers do not know that an old orchard requires cultivation. This, no doubt, is largely owing to the fact that many of the agents who go around selling trees tell them that no special cultivation is required; that they can grow grain or other crops among the trees while young, and seed down when older and get a crop of hay as well as apples. With the experience I have had I would recommend that no more trees be planted than can be well cared for each and every season. While the trees are young, any crop may be planted between them that will admit of easy and constant cultivation. When they are old enough to produce paying crops of fruit, no other crop should be taken from the soil. Give all the space to the trees, and continue to give good cultivation from early spring until the middle of August or first of September. At this time sow rye, fall wheat or crimson clover. This early sowing of grain will give a covering to the soil that will catch and hold the snow during winter, and prevent the rapid changes of freezing and thawing. The greatest benefit, however, is often derived from the great evaporation that takes place of the surplus moisture through the medium of the growing plants. This would otherwise go to stimulate a late growth of wood in the tree that does not fully mature its fruit buds. This crop must be ploughed under, early in the following spring, and the same treatment, as above outlined, should be continued from year to year. Never on any account allow the land to remain for a single season in grain or grass. Cultivation should always reach to about the same depth, whether done with the harrow, cultivator or plough, especially among large trees.

The principal advantage of drilled wells over all others is that all surface water is excluded, that vermin and fish are kept out of the water, and that the water is perfectly fresh coming directly from the vein. The method of drilling is simple. In this country we use what is called a spudding attachment. A six to eight-inch bit is employed. After digging two feet by hand, water is poured in and the churning of the soil into a thin paste is begun. This is drawn out with a sand pump. In this way we proceed until rock is encountered. After drilling two or three feet into the rock, the casing is driven in tight, and by means of cement a perfect union is formed. After completing this we proceed until water is reached. If we strike earth again before we reach water, casing must be provided as at the beginning of the well. After water is reached, we test the capacity of the

well by pumping it dry and waiting ten minutes and then pumping it dry again. If 60 gallons of water accumulates during the ten minutes, the well will furnish three hundred and sixty gallons per hour, sometimes a little less and sometimes a little more. The cost of drilling depends largely upon the character of the rock through which we have to penetrate. For limestone \$1.25 per foot is charged, for sandstone \$1.25 and for shale or slate rock, one dollar. A six-inch drilled well will furnish as much water as a four-foot dug well with 75% of water and cost in favor of drilled wells.

SPOILING OLD BREEDS.

Now for the illustration of the destruction of one of our best breeds by the present system of poultry exhibitions. I have already mentioned the loss of the laying powers of the Cochins, once the most prolific layer of all sitting varieties, by the foolish fancy for useless fluff and feather. The practical destruction of our spangled Hamburgs, which were known as 'pheasant fowls' and 'Moonies,' the most prolific of all layers is another illustration. They were bred for spangled feathers, which were manipulated with scissors, the combs of the birds mangled, and the plumage so trimmed that it was only the experts that could win, and spangled Hamburgs as useful fowls are now things of the past. From the largest classes at our shows they have become the smallest.

In the west of England at the present time may be seen in the farm-yards, though not to so great an extent as formerly, the common Black Minorca fowl, a non-sitter, but a most abundant layer of large white eggs. It has, unfortunately, become a show fowl, and is being rapidly destroyed as a useful breed in the same way that the old Spanish has been made to disappear. In support of my contention I will quote a letter in the last number of the 'Stock-Keeper and Fanciers' Chronicle,' the very practical writer of which states that Minorcas were his favorite breed, but at the shows at the present time the combs and lobes are exaggerated, and that the craze will lead to the ultimate detriment of the variety. The comb of a few years back was comparatively small and evenly serrated, whereas now we have an enormous headgear which, unable to stand upright, lops over and sticks out behind, an eyesore to every one. The writer of the letter also denounces the enormous size of the combs in the hens, which renders them practically useless. The absurdities to which this malformation of the old farmyard Minorca lead may not be known to all persons, but in the show fowls the combs are cut to pattern. The cocks before being shown have to wear their combs in wire cradles to keep them in an erect position. These cradles are taken off the day the birds are sent to the shows, in the hope that the combs will not fall over till after the judging. The color of the earlobe is also a fancy point, and the result is that these birds, coddled as many of them are in the dark to keep the earlobe white, have become from the best and finest layers as bad in many instances as the Spanish, and have ceased to be a useful, active, ornamental laying fowl.—The Field.'

A POINTER FOR EXHIBITORS.

After speaking in terms of enthusiastic admiration of the exhibits of short-horns and other beef breeds at the Winnipeg Industrial, a writer in an agricultural journal criticizes the dairy cattle exhibited in the following terms: 'Holsteins were out in large numbers, and though there was good quality in many of the animals they were not brought out in show shape. In fact, not a few of the animals shown looked as if they had just been brought in from some straw stack, and how exhibitors expected to make an impression on judges or visitors is a mystery. We do not for a moment countenance too much fitting and fixing for the showing especially with dairy cattle but there is a happy medium by which no injury comes to the animal and a much more creditable showing is made. This is advisable for purely business reasons if for no other. A visitor examining the different breeds with the intention of purchasing will be much more favorably impressed with those that are in good, thrifty, healthy condition. This is a bit of advice from an Easterner who has attended a good many shows, and we hope it will be received in the spirit in which it is given.'

THE WESTERN HARVEST.

The harvest is on, and every available man and horse on the farm will be busy until it freezes up, says 'Agricola,' in the 'Winnipeg Telegram.' The weather for the most part has been favorable. During the last few days of the past week it was hot and dry, and crops ripened wonderfully. Farmers then realized what was upon them, the anxiously expected and hoped for time had come, the crop was ripe, and no damage done by hail or frost. During the week closing we have had a damp day or two, retarding cutting somewhat, but by Saturday night the greater part of the wheat and oats will be cut in eastern and southern Manitoba, and a large portion of that in the north-western part of the province. The crop is heavy to handle, so much straw. There are three or four stooks on the ground for every one last year. This means heavy pitching and heavy loads. Everybody is anxious to get on to threshing, so as to find out what the yield will really be. Binders are doing good work, farmers had them in good shape before commencing for they knew that much depended on the binders being kept busy.

TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the publishers. Perhaps some will put it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

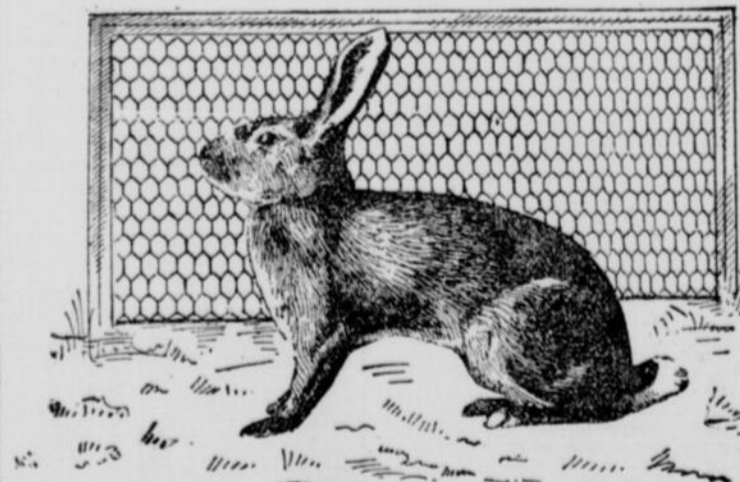
AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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.

THE BELGIAN HARE.

ITS BREEDING IS A NEW INDUSTRY FOR CANADA.

The breeding of Belgian hares is in its infancy in Canada, though it has become a commercial factor in many states of the union. It ought to prove a profitable industry for the demand for breeding stock of good pedigree, at prices from five to fifty dollars, is in excess of the supply; and for meat, hotels and butcher shops are unable to buy enough at twenty and twenty-five cents per pound. When we consider that the breeding of Belgian hares has been introduced as an industry in only a few of the largest cities of the United States, it is easy to conclude that the business is in its infancy, and that the people who now start will reap the best harvest of profits. It will be at least two years before the Belgian hare is known throughout this country, and until that time the price for good breeding stock will most likely continue. In years to come the business will get down to meat and fur production; and the profits in it then can be readily figured out when we consider how wonderfully prolific the little animal is, and how toothsome his tender flesh is. A few hints on the raising of Belgian hares may be helpful: Do not keep Belgian hares in air-tight compartments, but let them have plenty of fresh air, and some run, all the year round. In winter, keep them in an enclosed structure, with good ventilation, but have no stove. Put a nest box in the hutch two weeks after the doe has been bred. The box should have a door just big enough for the doe to enter, and some cover or side that can be opened from the



TYPICAL BELGIAN HARE.

This cut shows the buck 'Napoleon' of the famous Nonpareil strain. He is owned at 'Dominion Rabbitry,' Deer Park, Ont.

outside, to examine the nest, unnoticed by the doe.

A hutch should be from three to six feet long, two feet wide, and eighteen inches high, with wire netting in front. A dry-goods box will answer well.

Feed the hares three times a day. We recommend in the morning bran-mash, or middlings and dry oats. At noon some pieces of carrot, beet, or other green food obtainable. Clean potato peelings can be used. In the evening wheat or oat hay, alfalfa, clover, or timothy. Keep fresh water always before them.

The doe may be bred at the age of six months. After thirty days you will have a litter of young hares, from six to ten. Feed plenty of green food while the doe is nursing, and give some bread and milk occasionally.

The young ones may be taken from the mother at the age of from four to six weeks. The sexes should be separated at the age of three months.

Clean the hutch out every day if possible.

Give rock salt occasionally.

Do not handle Belgian hares by the ears.

Once a reader of 'World Wide' always a reader of 'World Wide.' Try it. Only twenty cents to the end of the year.

and while some correspondents speak of a fair, and even a good, prospect, the bulk of those reporting describe the tubers as small in size and likely to be considerably below the average in yield. This is especially so in the case of early planted potatoes. It is pointed out, however, that recent rains have greatly improved the outlook for a crop. No blight has been reported, and several correspondents refer to this fact with much satisfaction.'

FARM GLEANINGS.

Burning wheat stubble within a month of securing the grain will, it is said, do more to destroy the Hessian fly than any other protective or preventive measure.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has again made arrangements for the trial export of grapes. About 100,000 lbs. mostly Rogers, will be shipped this autumn.

Nature should teach us that the fruit tree should be fed as well as the horse, which will not be useful if not fed and cared for. There should be, and is, great care taken of some horses, and they show their currying and brushing, and so will the fruit tree reward careful training.

Wheat and winter vetch make a desirable spring green fodder. Sow 1 1/2 bushel of wheat and one bushel of vetch,

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We devote 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.

WEDDING ATTIRE.

Anticipation.—The correct dress for a bridegroom is frock coat, light trousers, patent leather shoes, white four-in-hand or Ascot tie, silk hat and white gloves. This may be worn at a wedding at any hour. It being preferable even to the dress suit for evening weddings. Of course, under no circumstances should a dress suit be worn at a wedding before six o'clock in the evening. After that hour its use is entirely optional, though a frock coat is considered better taste at a wedding whenever it takes place.

BUSINESS METHODS.

W.J.B., Oregon.—Such methods of doing business are not regarded as legitimate, though it is possible that a branch might be run honestly on the lines you mention, as an advertisement for a particular business. There have been several such enterprises in Montreal, but all went to the wall after being continued long enough to get the business well worked up. If continued indefinitely, of course, it means loss, instead of profit, to the firm.

ASTRONOMICAL.

J. McA.—Mars is only visible with a telescope at present. Venus is now the evening star, setting about an hour after sunset. Jupiter and Saturn are the bright planets in the south-western sky. They are both in the constellation Sagittarius.

POEMS WANTED.

S.F.M.—I should be glad if some of your readers could let me have the words of a poem in which these lines occur:

'Lady Christabel, O care of O care, Weep, ay, weep! Ye have cause for tears, Tears relentless as lava flow, Which never fail to melt and cease, Weep, ay, weep! till that stern heart bleeds, Weep till the midnight stars grow dim, Years of anguish and sobs and moans, Can scarce atone for your fearful sin.'

Brewer's Mills.—Could you kindly give me the poem entitled 'Tommy's Prayer' also one entitled 'Death Bridge on Tay'? Roy.—Can you give in the 'Witness' the following poem, which, I think appeared in 'Frank Leslie's Illustrated News' some years ago:

'On a fine Sabbath morn, In the sweet month of May; When the hawthorn in blossom was seen, When perfume filled the air,' etc.

GROWING CLOVER.

Reader.—I am very much interested in the clover that is put to as a fertilizer and, above all, as a means of killing weeds. My experience is that clover is the following year, which, I think, appeared in 'Frank Leslie's Illustrated News' some years ago: 'On a fine Sabbath morn, In the sweet month of May; When the hawthorn in blossom was seen, When perfume filled the air,' etc.

DEFECTIVE ICE-HOUSE.

N.S.—The bottom layer of ice in our ice-house melts. Size inside, 10 x 12. The wall is in three parts, double boards on outside, then three inches of sawdust, then four inch air space, then six inches of sawdust. There is no floor in it, and we pack the ice in sawdust, but it does not keep as well as it should. What is the matter? Ans.—There should be no sawdust filling in the walls of an ice-house, as it collects dampness, and in a few years, will rot the studding and the boards on the inside. Above there should be one foot of sawdust placed in the bottom under the ice, care being taken that the drainage is all right. From ten to twelve inches of sawdust should be placed between the walls and the enclosed ice, and about eight inches on top of the ice pile. There should be free ventilation both to and from the sun in the empty space over the ice.

FOUNDATION FOR A ROUND SILO.

A Reader, Ont.—We intend building a round silo and have sunk it four feet in the ground to level with our feed floor. What would be the best way to preserve the staves below the ground as we want to build it as cheaply as possible? 2. Would it do to put six inches of broken stone around it and cover with cement? 3. What is the best way to get slugs from the large tame raspberry bush to obtain the best results? Ans.—1. and 2. First secure a good dry stone foundation; then give the stones a coat of cement up to one foot above the adjacent ground. 3. Dig up some of the suckers that have started from roots at some distance from the old raspberry plants and replant them in new ground whenever required.

PUMPKIN FEEDING.

R.A.G., Grey Co.—1. How should pumpkins be fed buttermilk to make them grow large? 2. In order to make pumpkins grow large with one or two on a plant should you take off some vines or should most of the blossoms be taken off? Ans.—We should anticipate better results from watering the pumpkins with liquid manure than with buttermilk. 2. It would be best to remove all blossoms after the pumpkins get started to grow. Also the branch vines might be removed, but the main vine should be left untouched.

LAME CHICKENS.

Subscriber.—Some of my chickens cannot walk or go about only by wabbling on their under parts. They seem to be paralyzed in their legs. They eat heartily and seem strong. What ails them? Can they be cured? Ans.—If this condition existed when the chickens were hatched, the chances of a cure are very small, and the chickens had better be killed at once. If the lameness arises from some cause after the

hatching, such as keeping them confined in damp quarters, or keeping them all the time on a bare board floor, they may get all right by placing them in dry sunny quarters with plenty of earth to scratch in.

LEGAL.

Much confusion arises from the frequent use of such titles as 'Subscriber' and 'Constant Reader' by those who send questions to this department. Readers will find it to their advantage to use some less common name, if they desire to conceal their identity. The real name and address of the sender must, of course, accompany each question, as a guarantee of good faith.

QUEBEC.

Hardware writes at length regarding a dispute between a proprietor and a builder and asks the following questions: 1. Would he be justified in bringing an action for damages against A, by having by false representations destroyed the business confidence which these hardware men had hitherto reposed in him (B)? 2. Would not those five hardware men, members of different firms, be justified in bringing actions against A for declaring that they had made statements as to hardware through-out the house when they had only seen two knobs as above? 3. What course should B take? Ans.—1. We would not advise B to take an action as a variation from the specification could not be proved by verbal evidence unless admitted by A. 2. No. 3. See a lawyer if he wishes to go further with the matter.

(ONTARIO.)

DOWER.

Wife.—Can a woman be compelled to sign her right and title of a farm away against her will if her husband takes a notion to sell it? Ans.—No.

'JOHN SMITH.'

Query.—A lad by the name of John Smith aged 17 years, lives in a village where there are three other lads of the same name: 1. Can that lad legally add an extra name to his present one in order to distinguish himself from the rest? 2. If he cannot do this himself, how could he proceed to get the change effected? 3. Could he take his mother's maiden name and style himself, e.g., John Guy Smith? Ans.—1 and 2. He can adopt and use an additional name for the purpose such as is suggested, but it would not thereby become part of his legal name. 3. In order to acquire a strictly legal change or addition of name, it would probably be necessary to obtain a private act of parliament.

DISPUTE ABOUT DITCHING.

J.A.—Some seven years ago an engineer went out of office, was brought in by C to lay out an award ditch. A and B (being outside of the limits), agreed with the engineer, verbally, to go into the award on condition that they could have a branch when it was needed. Now the men in the award below say the ditch cannot carry any more water, and will not let them dig the said branch. On condition that this is the natural course of the water, can said persons prevent A and B digging the said branch, they having helped to open out the main award? Ans.—No.

SALE OF ESTATE.

Heir.—A man died and left a will in which his farm was to be sold after a certain time and divided among his five children, mentioning their names, but he did not say the executor should sell, or give a deed. The children live a good way apart, and are not very friendly to each other. Who should sell it? Ans.—Apparently, the executor.

SUPPORT OF CHILDREN.

Enquirer, P.E.I.—At what age do parents cease to be responsible for the support of their children? 2. At what age are parents responsible for debts contracted by their children? 3. Can boys force their parents to keep them till 21 years old if they have not parents a right to money earned till 21 for board and clothing? Ans.—1. When the child has become able to support himself. There is no fixed or arbitrary age. 2. At no age unless in respect of necessities. 3 and 4. No.

SALE OF LAND BY MORTGAGE.

Old Subscriber—Ontario farmer, A, who borrowed money two years ago from a Loan and Investment Company, giving as security a mortgage on his farm for five years, sells farm to B. Is said company obliged to accept their money and raise the mortgage now, or can they compel B to leave the mortgage as it is until the remaining three years expire? Ans.—The company is not compellable to accept payment of the mortgage money in advance, unless the indenture of mortgage contains a proviso expressly entitling the mortgagee to make such prepayment.

CONTRACT OF HIRING.

Subscriber, Mountain Grove, Ont.—A hired with B for five months, with the understanding that if either party was dissatisfied he would be at liberty to quit at any time and not liable. A went off without notice. Now he is intimating he will enter action for collection of wages. Can he do this? 2. What steps should B take in the matter? Ans.—1. A could probably recover some wages in respect of the time he actually worked, but certainly would not be entitled to wages in full for that period if he left at the time of 'hurry'. 2. B ought to make legal tender to A of a reasonable amount, and if same is refused and action brought such amount ought to be paid into court with a plea of tender and dispute of balance of claim and then defend as to such.

INTESTACY.

An Old Subscriber, B.C.—A man living in Ontario died during the past winter leaving no will. His widow has lately come to this province. I understand that the estate of deceased cannot be settled until the youngest child becomes of age which will be in three years. 1. Is the widow entitled to one-third of the produce raised on the farm during the coming three years? 2. Can she place it in the hands of some reliable person to collect for her as she has no other means of support? 3. Or if not collected each year can it be at the end of the three years, when the estate will be settled up? The farm is being worked as usual by the widow and seven children, some over and some under 21 years of age. The insurance was applied to mortgage and farm is clear. Those over 21 signed over their shares till the youngest child comes of age. 1. Can the widow, who is executrix, sell the farm and divide the property if others over 21 years demand their shares? There are yet two children under age. 2. What proceedings would she take to dispose of it in a legal manner? 3. Can the children over 21 years claim interest at 6 percent on their shares since they became 21 years old? A and B

ADMINISTRATION.

Subscriber, Ont.—A husband and father dies, leaving a farm with mortgage of \$2,000 against it. His life is insured for \$5,000 payable in equal shares to his widow and seven children, some over and some under 21 years of age. The insurance was applied to mortgage and farm is clear. Those over 21 signed over their shares till the youngest child comes of age. 1. Can the widow, who is executrix, sell the farm and divide the property if others over 21 years demand their shares? There are yet two children under age. 2. What proceedings would she take to dispose of it in a legal manner? 3. Can the children over 21 years claim interest at 6 percent on their shares since they became 21 years old? A and B

own adjoining farms. A crooked line fence is in dispute. A tree grows in the corner which would come on A's side if a straight fence were built. 4. Who owns the tree, A or B? 5. Can the line fence be straightened except by the consent of A and B when it has been in this position for at least 20 years? Ans.—1. 2 and 3. It would be necessary to see the will in order to answer these questions. Solicitor's advice must be seen personally and his advice taken. 4 and 5. We think so.

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.

CYSTITIS.

E.G. is a young man, aged 26, a teacher. Never has been ill. Last February took 'grippe,' and had rather severe relapse. At that time had slight pains in the back, and had to pass urine frequently. Pain in back got better, but still had a scalding sensation on urinating. Urine left a heavy cloudy sediment on standing. The pain then seemed to settle low down, as if in the bladder. On one occasion, after severe exercise, passed a little bright red blood. Has been under treatment for some months, and is much better, but some of the symptoms still persist. At present has frequent micturition, pain, and the urine is of a whitish color, with specks of matter. Ans.—From your description you would seem to be suffering from inflammation of the bladder. This is often a very tedious affection. You had better stick to one doctor in whom you have confidence, and let him treat you till you are better. You must not lose patience. Your trouble can only be treated by one on the spot who is familiar with your condition.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

'Weekly Reader' writes: About 25 years ago had a sudden throb in the heart, which was felt in the hands. This was followed by a full feeling in the chest, with flushing, throbbing or palpitation, which lasted for weeks and months. Since then has been subject to these attacks of sudden heart throb. Sometimes feels as if he might die suddenly. In March, 1898, the heart became very weak and palpitating, and since then the condition has been more or less constant. At present the condition feels entirely well. There has been occasionally a dull pain with a sinking feeling. Appetite good, and does not use liquor or tobacco. Legs are apt to be cold in winter. Ans.—The condition is most likely one of palpitation of the heart of a functional or nervous type. Such attacks are rarely due to organic disease of the heart, and hence are not often dangerous to life. The condition is due sometimes to a general neuroathetic condition, or to the use of certain drugs and foods. Alcohol, tobacco, opium, chloral, tea and coffee, when taken in excess, have been known to bring it on. Excessive mental work, worry, are also causes. You should try to find out which is the most likely cause in your case and try to avoid it. Give up tea and coffee; eat very plain food. You should have at least ten hours' rest in bed or on a couch out of the twenty-four hours. A tepid bath every morning, or if preferred, at night, will do good. During the hot attacks, the application of cold water cloths to the chest, or putting the hands in hot water, will relieve. Any dyspeptic troubles should be corrected. Often prolonged rest and change of scene work wonders.

NERVOUSNESS.

Subscriber is a young man, aged 23. Is very nervous, and at times despondent. Has heavy sleepy feelings after meals. Goes about his work as usual, but has no enthusiasm. Ans.—Most people like you have largely worked themselves into the condition. If you were originally strong and healthy, and not previously the subject of organic disease, there is no reason why you should not get quite well. An essential part of the treatment is to avoid thinking about yourself, and live straight for the rest of the world. Do not get up at any morning on rising. Diet should be plain. Take very little meat, tea or coffee, but take plenty of milk, eggs, butter, fresh vegetables, fruit, etc. Go to bed early, and rise early. Should these simple measures not improve you, consult your doctor and confide in him. He will be ready to help you.

DEAFNESS.

R.A. writes: A friend, aged 60, has turned very deaf lately, though otherwise healthy and active. Asks if an ear trumpet would be of use. Ans.—All depends upon the nature of the deafness. Some cases are due to collections of wax in the passage, or to catarrh of the middle ear. Such cases can be relieved by treatment, and ear trumpets would do no good. You had better first advise him to see a doctor, who would be able to discover the cause and apply the remedy. Most of such appliances can be got through Lyman & Sons, St. Paul street, Montreal.

SWOLLEN GLANDS.

F. McE. is a lady, aged 37, whose occupation necessitates a good deal of confinement. She has swollen glands extending down the side of the neck to the collarbone. Wishes to know if these are likely to lead to consumption. Ans.—The glands are probably tuberculous in nature. Such a condition only occasionally leads to consumption, or tuberculosis of the lungs, however. It is usually a relatively mild disease. Still it would be well to get cured as soon as possible. You should take cod liver oil, and avoid clothing which presses upon the neck. Go out all you can. Rubbing the glands occasionally with ointment of potassium iodine is useful. If glands become soft and inflamed it will be necessary to have them operated on at once.

FLAT FOOT.

A. M. H.—Two or three months ago my daughter, aged 21, began to suffer with swollen and painful feet. This was said by a doctor to be due to a flattening of the arch of the foot. A support was obtained and was worn for three weeks, but the feet are no better. Then an operation to break the bones and ligaments of the feet and to place the limbs in plaster was advised. Can you advise me what to do? Ans.—It is very difficult to advise you on this matter. Knowing as little about the case, your doctor is most likely right, and certainly ought to know best. Flat foot may be congenital, but is usually acquired. It usually develops in young people who are much on the feet and who are somewhat stout. In the mild case there is a stretching and laxity of the longitudinal and transverse ligaments of the foot so that the instep is lowered and the foot is turned out. In bad cases the bones become also deformed. In the milder cases a support to the arch is all that is necessary, but we would remark that it should be worn for a long time before its use is discarded for the condition is not relieved at once. In more severe cases a brace and support are used so that the patient is compelled to walk on the outside of the foot. If this does not do resort to operation. It is forcibly recommended in forcibly reading the shape of the foot and placing

it in position and keeping it there. It may be attended by some discomfort while healing as the foot is kept in an unusual position. Only in very exceptional cases, according to the best surgeons, is it necessary to cut any bones or ligaments. It must be said, however, that in complicated forms when there is contraction of tendons, cutting is absolutely necessary. There is no special risk about the operation.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Anxiety' asks (1) If there is any prescription the constant use of which will in time remove permanently superfluous hair? (2) Will the constant use of peroxide of hydrogen have the desired effect? (3) Can hairs be removed by the electric needle without leaving a scar? (4) Is the operation dangerous, painful or slow? (5) Where can it be done? Ans.—There is no remedy in the form of a drug which will permanently remove hair. Peroxide of hydrogen merely bleaches, without destroying the root of the hair. The method by which the electric needle is only applicable for the removal of coarse bristles; downy hairs cannot be so removed. The operation is tedious as each hair has to be operated upon separately. With modern methods it is not at all dangerous and not very painful. The treatment is generally given by the various eye and ear specialists, any one of whom would no doubt undertake your case.

BALDNESS.

J.A.B. is a young man whose hair is gradually falling out. The bald spots are gradually working back on the head. Has tried very many remedies. Ans.—Much depends upon the nature and cause of the baldness. Premature baldness occurs usually between the ages of 20 and 25 years. It may come on insidiously and without obvious cause or may be a symptom of some local or general disease. Rapid fall of the hair occurs in convalescence from many acute diseases, notably typhoid and smallpox. A very common local cause is dandruff which may lead to wasting of the hair follicles. Various skin diseases of the scalp may also bring it on. When the cause can be ascertained and removed, much may be done but those cases from obscure causes are very likely to progress. In many there seems to be a family predisposition to the condition. If your system is run down you should take a tonic. The head should be washed once in a fortnight, using very hot water and spirits of green soap. This can be obtained from any druggist. Every night and morning the hair should be well brushed with a hard brush and a small-toothed comb used every third day. Each morning apply the following hair tonic: Resorcin, two drachms; salicylic acid, one drachm; castor oil, one drachm; oil of bergamot, one drachm; rectified spirits to make six ounces. Rub well into the roots of the hair.

ECZEMA.

Sufferer asks for a cure for eczema of the dry kind. This appears on the face in small spots and in the armpits; also what is the cause. The affected person uses considerable milk and has an indoor occupation. Does not exercise and is regular in habits. General health good. You do not feel very strong at times. Ans.—Most forms of eczema are caused, or at least aggravated by irritation of the skin. The condition really is localized inflammation of the skin which is more or less chronic in nature and takes various forms. It is not cured by washing or by an improper sort of soap. Certain people have more irritable skins than others and therefore are predisposed to it. Until you are well it would be better not to apply water to the patches any oftener than you must. A little sweet oil rubbed on will remove any dirt and is soothing. When you must use water, use a handful of dry oatmeal to it. Soaps should be avoided. Very good application for the dry form of eczema is liquor carbonis detergens which can be obtained through any druggist. This should be painted on the patches with a brush at night. During the day a little sweet oil should be used. You must diet so that the bowels be kept free.

PAIN IN BACK.

'Patience' is a young unmarried woman of quiet and regular habits, who is troubled with a dull distressing pain in the back. The pain troubles her for days and when most severe she cannot sleep and seems to be in a fever. Then the trouble seems to pass away for a few days when the appetite will return and she will feel quite well for a time. The eyes also are red and the lids are red and painful. The lids are also swollen with dry scales which are difficult to rub off. She is very nervous. You do not feel very strong at times. Ans.—You had better consult your family doctor. Pain in the back such as you describe may be due to only a slight cause, but also may be the result of serious disease. We would not undertake to advise you further than to have the back examined thoroughly. For the eyes, wash the eyes frequently in cold water and apply vaseline to the eyes to prevent them sticking. They should be touched with dilute ointment of the yellow oxide of mercury.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachron, F. R. C. V. S.)

INJURY TO FOAL.

J.L.—A mare colt, three months old, four weeks ago fell in a field; mouth open; tongue out; bleeding from both nostrils. No marks on body when recovered but seemed dull. Since, when it plays or runs, it will fall heavily and seems scarcely able to breathe; eats and drinks well; mother is a strong hardy mare. Is there any cure? Ans.—I think the foal has received some injury to the walls of the air passages, which interfere with the passage of air. She can breathe fast enough when quiet, but when exercising more rapidly the supply of air is not sufficient and she falls partly suffocated. I do not see that you can do much to relieve the foal. It is worth while to try the effects of steaming that is, to relieve considerably. That was three weeks ago, and now she can eat fairly well, but she is completely blind, and a terrible smell arises from her. Can you tell me what the disease is or if she can be cured? She has been kept separate from the other cattle in case of contagion. Ans.—There must be some recovery in that the three parts of her throat which have caused partial choking. The lumps are not so easily absorbed, but may have been air forced into the tissues under the skin. You should try to examine the upper part of the throat by holding her mouth open with a speculum. If you have none the stirrup iron and a saddle, if not too large will do. Put the hand in behind the tongue and make a careful examination. If any-

COW'S THROAT PARTIALLY CLOSED.

Subscriber, Quebec.—Fine milch cow was taken sick suddenly; fumes gathered one on each side of windpipe, size of turkey eggs; head stuffed so that breathing was almost impossible; eyes glassy looking. I steamed head with hops, also poulticed lumps with linseed meal and vinegar, which seemed to relieve considerably. That was three weeks ago, and now she can eat fairly well, but she is completely blind, and a terrible smell arises from her. Can you tell me what the disease is or if she can be cured? She has been kept separate from the other cattle in case of contagion. Ans.—There must be some recovery in that the three parts of her throat which have caused partial choking. The lumps are not so easily absorbed, but may have been air forced into the tissues under the skin. You should try to examine the upper part of the throat by holding her mouth open with a speculum. If you have none the stirrup iron and a saddle, if not too large will do. Put the hand in behind the tongue and make a careful examination. If any-

Insanity, Suicide and Falling Sickness

Col With the Hot and Depressing Weather —Papers Filled With Records of Sudden Death by Heart Failure and Nervous Exhaustion.

It is Now That Your System is Most in Need of the Assistance Which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Affords.

An occasional glance at the daily papers is enough to convince almost any one that summer is the season of insanity, suicides and epilepsy. This year such cases seem to be more numerous than ever. Everywhere people are falling victims of nervous exhaustion, prostration or paralysis. The withering summer heat seems to be more than they can bear. The vitality of the body cannot stand the strain, and overcome by worry, failing health, anaemia, menstrual derangements, overwork or exhausting diseases, they join the immense army of weaklings—wrecked in body and mind. The approach of serious nervous disorders is usually gradual and at first unsuspected. A tendency to neglect duty and feelings of depression and languor are among the first indications. Insomnia or sleeplessness—a constant and stubborn symptom. There are headache, indigestion, slow and feeble action of the heart, coated tongue, poor appetite, mental anguish or pain, fear of some awful calamity, and growing weakness and debility. No one would for one moment think of neglecting a disease so dreadful in its results as nervous exhaustion, and yet it is so gradual in its beginning that many recognize it only when it is for ever too late. The time to act is when vitality begins to wane, when there are loss of flesh, feelings of fatigue and symptoms of physical decline. A regular course of treatment with Dr. Chase's

Nerve Food will soon show a gain in vitality and steady growth towards perfect health and vigor. There is no getting round the fact that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest nerve restorative and blood builder that this age has known. It helps men, women and children through the trying times in life when an unusual demand is made on the human system. It helps most in summer time, when the withering, debilitating weather is exhausting and enervating. You cannot liken Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any medicine you ever used. It should be called a nerve-vitalizer and tissue-builder rather than a medicine. It cures disease, not by tearing down the tissues of the body, but by building them up. Naturally and gradually it rekindles life in the nerve cells and forms new red corpuscles in the blood—the only way to thoroughly cure nervous disorders. By taking one pill after each meal during the exhausting and debilitating summer weather you can keep mind and body in perfect health and avoid the risk of nervous collapse with its dreadful results. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food adds new flesh to the body, makes the muscles firm, restores color to the cheeks and puts force and power into the nervous system. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

thing is found remove it. The smell is most likely due to either suppurating or decomposing food. Give her two drachms of hypophosphate of soda dissolved in her drinking water twice a day. The blindness is a sequel to the severe pain and nervous shock. CHRONIC LYMPHANGITIS. Pansy.—Mare, six years old; has been swollen on both hind legs ever since she was two years old; something like grease, but is not broken out; she is a little lame when taken out of the stable, but is better when driven or worked a while. Would it be caused by high feeding, without exercise, when she was a colt? Ans.—Your mare is suffering from chronic lymphangitis probably due to over-feeding and lack of exercise. I would advise feeding only bran mashes for a day or two. Then give a dose of physic, either one and one half pint of raw linseed oil or a seven drachm aloes ball. After this has acted continue soft feed; give regular exercise; bandage the legs daily and apply tannin bandages. Give her three times a week, for three or four weeks, two drachms of nitrate of potash in her feed or water.

TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS. Constant Reader.—Had a cow which I bought in February last. In March, for a short time before she freshened, she became stiff in her forelegs; did not eat well, nor chew her cud; very short of breath and failed much in flesh. After she came in, she got much better, giving a fair supply of milk; yet she seemed stupid and did not grow so well as the rest of the herd. On Thursday last we noticed that she was stiff in her hind legs, moved very slowly, breathing short and quick as before, and did not chew her cud. She was no better on Friday; thought I would see a veterinary surgeon on Saturday, but she died on Friday night. I opened her and found her heart completely covered with a dark yellow substance resembling fat; this had holes like a sponge, and was filled with corruption. There were about six quarts of this corruption about the heart. I will you kindly let me know what you think was the trouble, and if it was anything contagious? 2. I also have a valuable young mare, six years old, whose forefeet have a very thin shell on inside which grows straight down instead of broadening out as it should, and it chips off and crumbles. If she is driven on the road, she favors one of her feet. They have been this way since she was three years old. Can they be cured or helped in any way? Ans.—1. Your cow died from pericarditis, that is, inflammation of the sac in which the heart is lodged, most likely caused by a nail, tack, needle or a small piece of wire passing through the walls of the stomach and diaphragm and into the pericardium, and there setting up an inflammation that has gone on to suppuration. The disease is always fatal and incurable. Can be in a measure prevented by never allowing such articles as are above enumerated to get into the cow's feed. It is hardly necessary to add that it is not contagious. 2. To strengthen the walls of the mare's hoofs, I would advise blistering around the coronet, and keeping the horn soft by an occasional application of some hoof dressing, such as three parts of Neat's foot oil and one part of pine tar; mix with gentle heat, apply with a brush or cloth.

TEACH COLTS TO WALK FAST. There is no pace so valuable or so much appreciated and so practically useful in a horse as a fast, fair square walk, and there is nothing that will cause an animal to be driven harder and kept so continuously on the other paces as a deficiency in this respect. Months of time and hours of patient, intelligible effort are expended to make the horse a fast trotter, a high actor, a perfectly gaited saddle horse; but so far as the walk goes he is generally put upon the market as nature made him, and rolls along at a pace his ambition dictates, commended by his owner as a wonder if he happens to walk fast, and sworn at and overdriven by everyone if he chances to be lazy and slow. The fast walker is often made so by being put with a mate while breaking which happened to be a quick, free mover, and no farmer or breeder can be too careful in seeing to it that no colt of his is ever either driven or led with a sluggish, inactive partner. However lacking a horse may be in this most essential pace, he can be greatly improved by a little time and patience, and every effort should be made to perfect him in the gait. The walking classes at our shows are generally sneered at, and but few of them are given, and yet there is no performance that ought to receive more encouragement. In harness classes one rarely sees the contestants required to walk around the ring, and if this were done it would be found that many of them are deplorably slow; while of those that really progressed at a fair pace a great proportion would go at the amble, the slow pace, or the running walk. Nothing is more imposing than the jaunty swing of a real flat-footed, bold-striding walker; and when a saddle horse classifies into the ring the animal that comes striding along flat-footed, hind feet up under his girth at every step, head nodding and neck swinging, in real walking fashion, is a desperately hard horse to forget, and has his case half won at that moment.—'Horse fancier.'

THE ALBIONS. There have been exhibited at certain shows within the last two years fowls of a new variety which have been termed 'Albions,' a name given to them in consequence of their pure white color. They had no exaggerated fancy characteristics, but were small-boned, close-feathered, full-breasted, and of a normal shape. I was much struck with their appearance as utility fowls, and they were obviously layers and sitters. Early this year I received from Mr. Godfrey Shaw, of Hatfield Heath, the originator of the breed, a pullet ready for the table. It had been fattened, killed, and trussed in the form common to the best class of London poultry, and I am free to confess that I never saw a more presentable table fowl; the skin was beautifully white, the breast plump, and the appearance most attractive. When roasted it proved to be as good a fowl as could be produced. Anxious to know more about the breed, I wrote to Mr. Shaw for information, and have received the following in reply: 'I

am pleased to hear you hold such a high opinion of the fowl I sent you. The Albions were produced by selections from a mongrel common all over Sussex. The bird I refer to is very like a Light Brahma in color, but with very small bone, very small comb, and close short feathers. I simply selected a pen of birds that had very little black in hackle, tail, and flights, and from this pen I bred two cockerels and five pullets. This was four years since. Last year I bred some new blood to cross into my birds, and really I think for size and breast they beat the Indian Game, but as they had a few feathers on the leg I was unable to show them. The Albions always do well in the worst of weather, as they are bred from stock reared on clay land. They are extra good layers of good-sized brown eggs, and good mothers. I kept only Albions this year for broody hens. The pullets have so little comb that, although laying, they look as if they had been dubbed.' These Albions may be regarded as a very desirable addition to our utility fowls. They are of one color, so there are no fancy markings to breed for, and large combs, which in this country are not used for food, and are therefore undesirable, are absent. There is no fluffy feather to give an undue appearance of size; they are of small bone, have not five toes, always a detriment in table fowl as leading to hump-foot; they are good layers and sitters, and consequently a good general utility fowl, but possibly having no ridiculous show points, they will not be in favor with the mere show fancier or exhibitor for prizes.—'English Field.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CANADA'S COAT-OF-ARMS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Canada should have a satisfactory coat-of-arms. Her present coat is cumbersome and difficult to understand, the quarters having little significance even to Canadians and none whatever outside of Canada. As new provinces are admitted the arms will become still more crowded. There are many states in the United States and Germany, each with its own arms, but for each nation there is a national coat-of-arms, easily understood and familiar to all. It is fitting that the Canadian coat-of-arms should refer to the races from which her population springs, English, Scotch, Irish and French. Time was when the fleur de lis were quartered on the royal arms of Great Britain, long after that nation had a right to them. Time will be, I hope, when the lilies will be borne on the arms of Canada, a nation which has a right to bear them. Let her coat have first the leopards of England, secondly, the lion of Scotland, thirdly, the harp of Ireland, and fourthly, the lilies of Old France. For our French stock is of the France of the fleur de lis, and not of the France of the tricolor. For the crest, a beaver on an imperial crown; the first to denote the industry and persistency by which only the Dominion can be developed; the second, to show our adherence to the crown of Great Britain. For a motto, or rather two, 'For God and the Empire' to denote our acknowledgment of the divine being, who has given us such a heritage to our care, and our allegiance to the Empire; and secondly, 'By industry we prosper,' in recognition of the only means by which that heritage can be developed. On one side of the arms should be a wreath of maple leaves which are most synonymous with 'Canada,' and on the other one of fleur de lis.

Canada has obtained from France, and Great Britain her peoples, languages, laws, religions and institutions. Adopt therefore a coat-of-arms which bespeaks the ancestry of the Canadian people, one whose quarters are famous in history and which will be known as long as the French and English tongues are spoken, simply grouping them in one shield to denote that those races in Canada are of one country.

J. W. HAMILTON.

Aug. 26, 1901.

MISTAKEN CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—When common people ventilate their ignorance of census-taking through the public press it is probably best to let them have their way and pay no further attention to them. But when a veteran statesman like Sir Charles Tupper condemns the manner in which the last census was taken it is not right to permit his fallacious and inaccurate statements to go to the public unchallenged, and as I have had considerable experience as an enumerator, I would like to draw the attention of the readers of the 'Witness' to some of his sayings.

Sir Charles says: 'You will find, if you make inquiry, that the census-takers stopped in some grog-shop and made up the returns to suit their fancy.' It all depends on circumstances (or the way you hold your mouth) whether this statement contains some truth or is all ridiculous nonsense. While taking the census in one of the divisions of Westmount last April I had no occasion to visit a grog-shop, but instead of that I had to visit several business establishments in the city in order to secure an interview with the head of a Westmount household, and if it were necessary to go into a grog-shop in order to find the missing paraffin I should have gone there also, and when there I would have made up the returns to suit my fancy' in the same manner as I did in other houses, but no sane man would attempt to cook up census returns requiring such varied information not generally known outside the interested households in the manner suggested by Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles further says: 'I verily believe that in this city and suburbs you will find many people who were not visited at all.' Quite true, Sir Charles, as it was not the duty of the enumerator to hunt up every member of a household visited by him. Usually it was quite sufficient to interview one responsible member of each household. But when going his rounds, the enumerator not infrequently found that the inmates were absent, and in such cases he marked down the number of the house and passed on, intending to make another call; but if the house had no number visible, or if the day was wet, the enumerator may have neglected to properly identify the premises, and possibly may not have visited it again. In this way quite a number of families were missed at the time the census was taken. Afterwards, public notice was given through the press that any one who had been missed by the enumerator should inform one of the census commissioners of that fact, so that an enumerator could be sent to fill up the needed returns. All, or nearly all, the missing families were reached by this means. In some cases where the head of the house was too cranky to send word to the census commissioner, yet was too garrulous to keep the secret to himself, some of his neighbors informed on him, and the enumerator put in another appearance, much to the surprise, if not disappointment, of the individual and his family.

Further on Sir Charles says: 'The only practically accurate way in which to take a census is the way which prevails in England. There, upon a given night at twelve o'clock, every person in the United Kingdom—that is to say, every person who sleeps in a bed—is counted. Tramps and such persons as have no beds that night may be excluded; no others can possibly be.' It occurs to me that even in England a large number of people besides the 'tramp' might be out of bed at twelve o'clock on the census night, especially travellers by rail, boat, horse, carriage or on foot. I know that such would be the case in Canada, where not only do people travel on cars and boats at midnight, but young gentlemen visiting their young lady friends often stay until the clock strikes twelve, and even longer than that, but their names



BRITISH FREIGHTER RACED WITH A WATERSPOUT.

The steamship 'British King' was off Fire Island a few days ago, when the squall sent a water spout careering toward her. Full steam was made and the vessel passed the course of the spout so that it crossed astern of the freighter and then broke, sending great waves aboard.—New York Journal.

would not be entered as having slept in bed in that house on that particular night. If the time for taking the census in Canada were changed to Christmas, the de facto system of taking the census might do justice to Canada; but when the census is taken in the spring of the year there are too many of Canada's population temporarily absent from the country to do justice so far as the actual population is concerned. The regulations for taking the last census were so complete regarding the enumeration of absentees, or of persons temporarily present, that comparatively few errors of any importance could have been made.

D. C.

LABOR AND THE TALMUD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In view of the increase in the number of strikes, or to be more correct, in view of the struggle between labor and capital growing fiercer every day, I wish to be allowed to quote from the Talmud, for the benefit of your readers, some laws and regulations concerning labor and capital, laws which were framed to protect the workman as well as to prevent people getting rich without any pains to themselves but by the toil of others. No doubt were these laws to be utilized in this civilized age in a certain degree the unavoidable struggle between the above two factions would be then a rare occurrence.

Some time ago I read in the newspapers of a farmer who hired twenty girls from a nearby village to work on his farm. The girls were not able to perform the work, which was altogether too hard for them, and they also claimed that the food given to them by their employer was not fit for human consumption. Accordingly they broke their contract and quit their work. The farmer sued them and the courts decided in his favor. The girls were obliged to return to their work for the full time specified in their contract, in spite of all their protests, because, so says the law. According to the law of the Talmud such cannot happen; a contract of that nature would be entirely illegal. The Talmud says that a workman has the right to quit his work any hour in the day, and in case he has been paid in advance for the full working day, the balance which he should return to his employer is only recognized as an ordinary commercial debt, which can be collected when the debtor is able to pay; whereas, if the employer breaks his agreement he is bound by law to pay his employee for the full time specified in the contract. The employer is bound to treat his laborer in the same manner as he treats himself, and if it came to happen that there should be only one pillow in the place to sleep upon, the Talmud tells us that he should give it to his laborer.

As to capital, we find in the Talmud such wonderful regulations that we, in this enlightened age, cannot help admiring it. It is said in the Talmud and repeated in the famous Maimonides Code: 'To make a business of exporting to foreign lands such natural products as corn, olive oil and wine is strictly prohibited.' As to wine, there is a difference of opinion among the rabbis. Some hold that it is only a luxury, which not always results in good. It is also forbidden to deal, even inland, in human foods; but each farmer should sell the products of his soil direct in the market, so that the consumer may buy it to his advantage. It is not allowed to buy up and store away things

required for the maintenance of the human body. This is considered as a monopoly and trust. In time of famine it is even forbidden to store away one's own products for any more than for one year. Those who raise prices or are storing away food articles with the only object of realizing better prices on them in the future, are, according to Jewish law, usurers. The Jewish courts had to appoint officers whose duties were to see that produce merchants do not form combinations or trusts in order to raise prices. On food articles fifteen percent was considered a fair profit. In the larger cities of Russia, traders are not allowed to buy anything in a wholesale way from farmers on a market day, before twelve o'clock noon, when as a rule housekeepers are done with their marketing.

The Talmud further says that a man should not try to make his wisdom as a source from which to derive riches. A physician, for instance, should not charge for his services any more than a workman who is being paid for his time. The doctor and the rabbi are not to be proud of their callings any more than the laborer who has to work for his living twelve hours in the day.

We can find much more in the Talmud to that effect; but in order not to take up too much valuable space we think that those quoted already will suffice to give us a clear opinion as to the Talmudical conception and its attitude towards labor and capital.

I may also take, with the permission of the editor, the opportunity to show the human teachings of the Talmud by quoting the following: 'When two are walking in a desert and one has water sufficient only for himself, in order not to see his fellow-being starving before his eyes, he has to divide his stock of water with his companion, although by so doing both of them may consequently die for lack of water.'

S. TALPIS.

Montreal.

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE LONG SERVICE MEDAL AND OFFICERS' DECORATION FOR LONG SERVICE.

It may not be generally known that the Militia Department is now prepared to receive applications for this medal and decoration. Forms of application may be had from the district officer commanding. When completed, they should be sent to the secretary of the medals claim board, Ottawa. The medals will be awarded to non-commissioned officers and privates who have served twenty years, but the service need not be continuous. The volunteer officers' decoration also requires twenty years' service. Service in the ranks will count half time. Commanding officers who have completed the usual tenure of command, but not full qualifying service of twenty years, if placed on the reserve of unattached lists, as is necessary to qualify for the decoration, provided the retirement was not voluntary or by reason of age limit, are eligible.

Those who are not within reach of the great libraries and who therefore cannot read the great foreign journals of the world, will find an exceedingly good selection of the best articles they contain in 'World Wide.' Twenty cents in stamps will bring it to you regularly to the end of the year. See the advertisement in this paper.

THE BOER GENERAL DELAKEY.

The following letter in regard to the Boer general, Delarey, recently appeared in the 'Cape Times,' the Capetown loyalist newspaper:

I notice in your issue of Wednesday last a statement made in the House of Commons to the effect that Lord Kitchener was forwarding sworn depositions to General Delarey regarding the shooting of the camp fires, I told 'Oom Coos' about his being called 'the great Delarey.' He smiled, and in his quiet, gentle manner said: 'Well, it is something to be called "great" by one's enemies; but it is something greater to be acknowledged good by them.' And this is what we should strive for—a subject upon which he enlarged in such a manner that we who heard him could not help feeling what an earnest, thorough Christian gentleman he is. Let me again ask: 'Do you think, Mr. Editor, that such a man would countenance the shooting of wounded men?'

The day after Mosilikatze Nek, Delarey came to me and said: 'Take as many boys as you require, and let them dig a grave and bury the poor fellows who have fallen.' He added: 'You had better superintend it yourself; you are the only one who knows anything of the English burial service.' I replied: 'I'm not much of a parson, and I don't know much about the English service.' Delarey looked at me with a pained expression and said: 'Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I trust, however, you know enough to be able to say a few words that would be a comfort to their relations to hear if they were present, and that it will be a satisfaction to them to know of later on; also to beseech the Heavenly Father of those dead heroes to forgive them their trespasses.' He turned on his heel and left me feeling anything but comfortable. But I carried out his wishes, even to the 'few words.'

Well, sir, I do not know how Capt. Thom heard of the above, but I can declare the statement to be quite true, as I have lived near Delarey for the last fifteen years. When Capt. Thom, Capt. Simpson, Quartermaster Dallas, and about fifty or sixty sick and wounded men were released by Gen. Delarey, he gave Capt. Thom a photo of himself and wife, both of whom signed the photos, which photos were, together with the extract I have quoted above, published in the 'Sketch' of Sept. 26, 1900, a copy of which, now in my possession, was found in a camp after the English had cleared. It also contains a photo of Col. Roberts, Second Lincoln, who had shortly before been taken prisoner by Gen. Delarey at Mosilikatze Nek. But to resume. When the released men were about to start away, Gen. Delarey came to me and said that if I could spare my ambulance waggon to take some of the wounded as far as Rooigrond, he would be glad if I would do so, as the English were short of conveyances. This I did, as did also Mr. Graham, who was in charge of another ambulance section. Gen. Delarey further returned to the three officers mentioned above the horses which had been taken from them. Now, is it likely that such a man would countenance the shooting of wounded men? If such a thing occurred, and Delarey finds it out, I should not like to stand in the shoes of the man who did it.

When I was in charge of Delarey's ambulance, my orders were to do everything that was possible for the English wounded. It was also part of my duty to examine the prisoners, and to relieve those who were suffering, even though it were only from sore feet. Delarey had a habit of visiting the prisoners himself and seeing that they had been properly attended to. The day after the Mosilikatze Nek affair I had a wounded Lincoln in my ambulance. He had been taken early in the day and handed over to me. Delarey saw him, and spoke to him, asking him whether he was being well attended to, and was satisfied on his replying yes. Delarey said a few kind words to him, and hoped he would soon recover. He then pulled his tobacco-pouch out, and after giving the man a

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handful of tobacco walked away. When he was some distance off the man—whose name, I think, was Broadley—said: 'Who's that old Johnnie?' I replied: 'That's Coos Delarey.' 'What Delarey?' said Broadley. 'Delarey from Lichtenburg,' I replied. 'Oh, he's a parson, I suppose,' next asked the man. 'A parson!' I exclaimed. 'Certainly not. That's Gen. Delarey.' Said Broadley: 'Is that the great Delarey?' I replied: 'Well, I don't know about him being "the great" Delarey; but he's the general.' 'My word,' said Broadley, 'if I'd only known he was a general I'd have given him a salute if I'd had to crawl on my hands and knees to do it.' I told him Delarey would have thought nothing of his salute; that, having thanked him for the attention he had received, Delarey neither expected nor wished for anything more. That night, when sitting around the camp fires, I told 'Oom Coos' about his being called 'the great Delarey.' He smiled, and in his quiet, gentle manner said: 'Well, it is something to be called "great" by one's enemies; but it is something greater to be acknowledged good by them.' And this is what we should strive for—a subject upon which he enlarged in such a manner that we who heard him could not help feeling what an earnest, thorough Christian gentleman he is. Let me again ask: 'Do you think, Mr. Editor, that such a man would countenance the shooting of wounded men?'

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I remember once a party of us sitting in Delarey's tent discussing Lord Roberts. One of the fellows was saying His Lordship had done very well out of the war—got an earldom, a hundred thousand pounds, the highest position in the British army, and a world-wide name. Delarey listened quietly for a long time, and then said: 'You gentlemen all speak of what Lord Roberts has gained, and seem to envy him, but do you ever think of what he has lost? None of you has lost a son in this war, but Lord Roberts and I have, and I can sympathize with him. I will guarantee that he would willingly give up all the honors that he has, every penny of his fortune, and return again to the position of a lieutenant, ay, even to a Tommy, if by so doing he could regain his son. He is a field marshal certainly, but he is a father also. I know what his feelings were when he heard that his son was killed. I have drunk of the same bitter cup, though he has drunk deeper than I, for in his case he lost his only son, and I have others left. To him his earldom must appear a very barren honor. To an old man like him what is the position of head of the army other than a source of work, worry and anxiety. This war has not made him a great man; it has reduced him to the position of one who has very little to live for; his thoughts now are of the past, and what might have been; the future has nothing to give him that he desires; the whole British nation cannot give him anything that he values, other than their sympathy. You look at those pictures of his reception in London (we had the 'Graphic' and other illustrated papers containing these pic-

tures), and think how nice it must be in his place, but I tell you during it all his heart was aching, and he was thinking of a grave in this country, and saying to himself: 'My son, my son, would to God that I had died for thee, my son.' The probability is that at no time did he feel his loss more than at the time those pictures represent; a man is never more lonely than when in a great crowd, and a popular man is usually the least joyous during a great ovation in his honor.

I could give you many more instances illustrative of General Delarey's character which would convince you that he is without doubt 'the Bayard of the Boers,' but will not trespass further at present upon your space. I will simply repeat, in conclusion: 'Do you think such a man could countenance the shooting of wounded?' W. I. D. Late Head of Gen. Delarey's ambulance (Marico Section).

THE LATE MR. J. G. CLARKE.

Mr. James Grenville Clarke, who recently died at Taupwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, was born in London on Dec. 10, 1854. The eldest son of Mr. James Clarke, editor of the 'Christian World,' he was educated first at private schools, and then entered Cambridge as a student of Christ's College. At the university he made political economy one of his special studies, and in due course proceeded to his B. A. and M. A. degree. On leaving college he joined his father in Fleet street, and since the death of the latter, in 1888, has, in conjunction with his brothers, Mr. Percy



THE LATE MR. J. G. CLARKE, Editor of the 'Christian World.'

and Mr. Herbert Clarke, carried on the manifold undertakings of the firm of James Clarke & Co., including the editorship of the 'Christian World.' He was a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk, and took always a keen interest in the religious and social conditions of East Anglia.

'BRAVO, ANGLAIS!'

The London 'Daily Mail' Geneva correspondence of Wednesday, Aug. 7, says: This evening a man sixty years of age threw himself into the Rhone and was rapidly carried by the current towards an electric works, where certain death awaited him. A large, gesticulating crowd gathered on the quay, but did nothing to rescue the man. Suddenly an English visitor named Stewart Ramsey, twenty-two years of age, seeing the danger, divested himself of his boots and coat and dived into the stream. He succeeded in holding the man until a boat arrived. Meanwhile the crowd had greatly increased, and the Englishman on landing was received with shouts of 'Bravo, Anglais!'

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FRANCE AND TURKEY

The Sultan Preparing to go to War.

HAS ORDERED THREE HUNDRED GUNS FROM GERMANY, AND IS STUDYING PLANS FOR DEFENCE.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—The 'Tageblatt' today publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople which says the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defence, and that he has ordered three hundred guns from Germany.

FRENCH FLAG HAULED DOWN. Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The French flag was hauled down from over the embassy of France after the departure of M. Constans, the French ambassador, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations shall have been restored.

M. CONSTANS OPTIMISTIC. Thinks the Possibility of War Between France and Turkey is Out of the Question.

REACHED PARIS THIS MORNING, AND HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH M. DELCASSE.

M. Constans, the ambassador to Turkey, arrived in Paris and had a conference with the foreign minister, M. Delcasse. In an interview afterwards M. Constans said he would not return to Constantinople until the dispute should be settled.

M. Delcasse, at this morning's conference, confirmed the statement that M. Constans had acted in perfect accord with the views of the government. The ambassador did not think the Sultan would hold out very long, while as to the possibility of war between France and Turkey, M. Constans said it was quite out of the question.

THE SULTAN RETALIATES

CONCESSIONS TO FRENCH RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY AT BEYROUT WITHDRAWN.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The 'Matin' says the Sultan's first retaliation against France is the publication of an irade withdrawing the concessions and tax exemptions from the French religious community at Beyrouth, Syria. The French communities at Jerusalem are also taxed.

AROUSED THE SULTAN'S WRATH. Paris, Aug. 31.—M. Georges Dorys, son of the late Prince of Samos, a former minister of the Sultan of Turkey, and formerly governor of Crete, has been condemned to death by the Sultan's



MUNIR BEY, Turkish Ambassador to France, who, it is stated, will be requested to remain away from Paris for the present.

courts, at the direction of Abdul Hamid II. This action was taken in Constantinople, because of the publication of M. Dorys's book, 'The Private Life of the Sultan.' The book so angered Turkey's ruler that he exerted his influence in diplomatic channels to have it suppressed in all European countries.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The Russian press does not regard the Franco-Turkish incident seriously, but the papers suggest that British intrigues and German influence are behind the attitude of the Sultan.

THE LATE GEO. MCGOWAN. It was a sad piece of news that announced the accidental death by drowning, of George McGowan, at Carleton, Que., on Aug. 13, at the early age of twenty-five years. Like all sudden and

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unexpected deaths, it caused a dismal and lingering shock to his many friends. It is related that the unfortunate and destined victim left home immediately after his morning meal with a fishing line and empty minnow pail, in more than usual sprightly spirits, to enjoy a few hours fishing, of which he was very fond. He reached his destination, only a short distance from his home, on the main shore of the Ottawa River, and south side of the Carillon canal, which he had traversed, and was seen there by some of the canal employees, evidently preparing for his anticipated sport. He was not observed again after that, but his absence was noticed half an hour later without creating any sinister suspicion. From the position of his fishing rod, which was leaning against an old building near the bank of the river, and his minnow pail, which was on the ground near by, and the foot prints a few feet further off, it is conjectured that he went out on an old log that lay stranded on the shore, a few paces from his rod and pail, to fish for minnows with which to bait his line, and that he slipped off the slimy log, falling into the strong current and deep water at that spot, and was unable to recover himself, and met, for too time being, a watery grave, as his body was recovered two days later at a distance of ten acres below where he is supposed to have fallen in.

The subject of this obituary notice was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence and abilities, who although the victim of an ailment calculated by its debilitating effect to retard the free development of his mental faculties, his courage enabled him to maintain a foremost rank in his studies. He spent three years at Lachute college, and afterwards took a commercial course in Montreal, where he was remarked as an apt, assiduous and successful student. His death was a sad blow to his aged father, who was bereft of his last surviving son. He leaves besides a large circle of friends in Carillon, St. Andrews and elsewhere, who will not easily forget his many excellent traits. Ever ready to befriend and assist, a kind neighbor and a charitable citizen, poor George will be long remembered.—Lachute Watchman.

THE HON. ROBERT BOND, PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

An amicable and satisfactory settlement of the long vexed French shore controversy seems probable in the immediate future. France is said to be exhibiting a genuine desire to have the matter adjudicated, and though it may involve some concessions in other parts of the globe, Great Britain will endeavor to meet the wishes of the French Government. The dispute, as most people are aware, has reference to certain claims of France on the west shore of Newfoundland. The Hon. Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, has been



THE HON. ROBERT BOND, Premier of Newfoundland.

in London for some months past conferring with the home government on this subject. At the same time Mr. Bond has been conferring with Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding reciprocity with the United States. No man has been more prominent in the various diplomatic and international conventions to which Canada and Newfoundland have been a party in recent years than Mr. Bond. Years ago he was associated with Lord Pauncefoot in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States, which had its results in the Bond-Blaine convention. The fisheries question has officially engaged Mr. Bond's attention and again before now; and he was a leading spirit of the Ottawa conference in 1895. Mr. Bond belongs to that somewhat rare class in Newfoundland, the landed gentry, and one who depends upon neither politics nor commerce for his livelihood. He received his education at Queen's College, England, and became a member of the Newfoundland Legislature in his twenty-fifth year.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

UPRISING IN PERSIA

Cologne, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Cologne 'Gazette' from Teheran, dated Aug. 31, says: 'A widespread revolutionary movement is going on in Persia, fostered by discontent with the government on account of the new loan negotiations with Russia. The Grand Vizier is accused of selling the country and failing to make reforms. Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital and environs. The agitation, it is said, proceeds from the encouragement of the Shah, who frequently finds threatening letters upon his writing table.'



ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

The above is a cut of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. It was inaugurated in 1874 by their Excellencies, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. The main building, known as 'Trafaalgar Castle,' is one of the finest specimens of Elizabethan architecture in this country. It has been twice enlarged by the addition of Ryerson Hall to the north, and Frances Hall and the principal's residence to the south, making a truly magnificent pile of buildings. The courses

MUNICIPAL DAY

Interesting Speech by Mayor Prefontaine at Buffalo.

NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLITICS ARE NOT INTERMINGLED.

Monday of last week was Municipal Day at the Pan-American Exhibition, at which were present the mayors of a large number of the leading cities of the United States and Canada, including Mr. Raymond Prefontaine, M.P., Mayor of Montreal, who delivered an interesting speech.

Mayor Prefontaine, in his speech, first outlined the history of the Province of Quebec, and Montreal in particular, from the time of Jacques Cartier down to the present. He then explained the principles of the city's charter and the system of municipal government. He concluded: 'Altogether, we are well pleased with the progress we have made in developing our municipal system. If progress has been slow it has been steady, and today we do not know of any important, desirable improvements in the system, though there are those, I must admit, who look forward longingly to getting a new set of men to administer it. We have a very generous franchise, and the taxpayers have the power in their own hands. Every two years every member of the council has to go to his constituents, and if the latter are dissatisfied, they have merely to declare so by their votes. The voting is, of course, by ballot, and the law provides very severe penalties against corruption in elections. One fact we especially pride ourselves upon in Canada. It is that, following the British system, we have rapidly kept national and provincial politics out of municipal affairs.'

At the last election in Montreal, J. A. Liberal politician, and member of parliament, was elected to be Mayor of Montreal by the very electors who the same day sent a large majority of aldermen who occupy more or less prominent places in the Conservative party, to sit in the City Council under me. The two political parties in Canada keep their cards carefully out of the municipal piers, and we think it better for the voters as well as for the parties themselves that such should be the case. This is one of the most noticeable features of our municipal practice as compared with yours in the United States. Another marked difference is that, while your electorates have in their hands the appointment of certain officials, in Canada, as in Britain, the universal system is to leave the appointment of salaried officials entirely in the hands of the elected representatives of the people, the Councils. When officials are appointed with us they are appointed for life, or rather during good behavior, and this gives a permanent character to our public service which we consider advantageous. 'But while our methods may differ somewhat from those of our good cousins who live under the Stars and Stripes, we are one with them to further simplify the system of municipal administration. And we are one with them, too, in the desire to develop to the utmost the splendid natural resources of the great continent we share with them. Both countries enjoy the blessing of perfectly free institutions, and we both have our future in our own hands. Much depends upon the continuance of that good feeling and mutual self-respect which exist between Canadians and the people of the United States, and I feel confident that the days of dispute, bickering and misunderstandings have passed. The intelligent citizens of this country realize that Canada is a good, peaceable, industrious, honest neighbor, earnestly carrying on her own development in her own way. The time has come, too, I hope, when the people of the United States realize that while jealous of the rights of our beloved country and proud of our advantages and cherished connections with the freest and mightiest empire the world has ever seen, we Canadians regard with neighborly pride and sympathy the progress made by the United States in material prosperity, in government, in the arts and all the refinements of life.'

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 29.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance the committee on state and extension gave a very encouraging report, in which reference was made to the progress of the order, particularly in this department, which has been recently tested in the courts of Canada, and found to be safe and reliable. The committee on selection reported, and the report was taken up section by section. It was recommended that an agent be engaged to do missionary work in the interests of the order in the Maritime Provinces. The report on White Cross work was read section by section. The next report was that of the sick benefit department, the reception and the consideration of which occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. It was again taken up at the evening meeting, and the report finally adopted as a whole. In connection with the above, a motion was introduced to the effect that the grand council to memorialize the Dominion council to take over the sick and funeral department of the Maritime Provinces. This was carried unanimously. A communication was read from Mr. Joshua Spicer, Grand Councilor of Quebec, extending greetings, and also an encouraging letter from Mr. George H. Lees, the Dominion Councilor, showing the progress being made. The report of the committee on temperance and political action was next considered. The report recommended that every agency, legal and moral, be utilized for the extension of temperance principles, and that every council engage in aggressive temperance work to educate the public as to the evils resulting from intoxicants. Special emphasis was laid upon dependence upon God as the great giver of all good, and the need of humanity seeking the assistance and guidance of the Almighty. The platform of the Moncton prohibition convention was cited and adopted, namely, that the principles of prohibition be urged in the primary meetings in political contests. Also that prohibitionists secure their interests in the country by working for the nomination of prohibitionists, or retire from the fight.

London, Sept. 2.—John Redmond, M.P., speaking yesterday in Westport, Ireland, took up the Conservative challenge and characterized the policy of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the recent Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, as absurd. He declared that the Irish people, 'Can absolutely disregard such threats and rely upon the provision of the act of union which settled the question of representation. Dilating upon what he called 'The collapse of the parliamentary system during the recent session,' he said it proved that with a little pressure the United Irish party could get anything they wanted.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Southampton, Sept. 2.—The passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship 'Friedrich der Grosse,' which arrived here on Saturday from New York, were badly frightened on Wednesday night by a man who was suffering from the effects of drink. He began chasing imaginary men around the deck and firing shots at them with a revolver. Then he rushed back to the cabin and commenced firing through a port-hole. The ship's surgeon gave him a quieting dose and he was locked up for the remainder of the voyage.

CANADIANS FOR SEA GIRT.

The composition of the Canadian team which will participate in the United States matches at Sea Girt, N.J., is announced. It is made up of Major J. J. Mason, 13th Regiment, commanding; Capt. W. H. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles; Quebec; Capt. R. J. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieut. W. L. Ross, Lieut.

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EXTERMINATION

Sultan's Armenian Policy. SLAUGHTER TO CONTINUE UNTIL NOT ONE IS LEFT.

The London 'Daily Mail' published on Friday an article written by Ali Nouri Bey, former Turkish Consul in Rotterdam, declaring that the massacre of Armenians by Kurds, which has just been recommenced, is part of a regular system of extermination. He says: 'The number of Armenians killed will depend upon the outcry raised in Europe and the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan. The same horrible process will be repeated year by year until all are killed.'

MARITIME TEMPLARS.

MEMBERS URGED TO ENGAGE IN AGGRESSIVE TEMPERANCE WORK TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 29.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance the committee on state and extension gave a very encouraging report, in which reference was made to the progress of the order, particularly in this department, which has been recently tested in the courts of Canada, and found to be safe and reliable.

IRISH REPRESENTATION

London, Sept. 2.—John Redmond, M.P., speaking yesterday in Westport, Ireland, took up the Conservative challenge and characterized the policy of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the recent Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, as absurd. He declared that the Irish people, 'Can absolutely disregard such threats and rely upon the provision of the act of union which settled the question of representation. Dilating upon what he called 'The collapse of the parliamentary system during the recent session,' he said it proved that with a little pressure the United Irish party could get anything they wanted.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Southampton, Sept. 2.—The passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship 'Friedrich der Grosse,' which arrived here on Saturday from New York, were badly frightened on Wednesday night by a man who was suffering from the effects of drink. He began chasing imaginary men around the deck and firing shots at them with a revolver. Then he rushed back to the cabin and commenced firing through a port-hole. The ship's surgeon gave him a quieting dose and he was locked up for the remainder of the voyage.

CANADIANS FOR SEA GIRT.

The composition of the Canadian team which will participate in the United States matches at Sea Girt, N.J., is announced. It is made up of Major J. J. Mason, 13th Regiment, commanding; Capt. W. H. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles; Quebec; Capt. R. J. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieut. W. L. Ross, Lieut.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO. The body of Charles Snow, of Massena Point, was found in the Cornwall canal on Wednesday.

A twelve-year-old girl named Mary Mitchell was drowned at Kemptonville on Thursday last.

A young Indian named Charles Cliver, aged 22, was run over by a train near Sarnia, and was instantly killed.

During July, 182 deaths from consumption were registered in Ontario, against 264 during July, 1900.

The Rev. A. H. Tryer, of Hamilton, whose mind is believed to be unhinged, while out on bail on a charge of improper conduct, took poison, and lay for some time at the point of death.

The body of Henry Lithgow, aged 19, of Port Hope, was found on the track on Wednesday last a few miles from Cobourg. He had evidently fallen from a freight train and been run over.

Charles Gatlryck, of West Lorne, is under arrest at Chatham charged with attempting to wreck a passenger train on the L. E. & D. R. Railway. Half a carload of gravel had been deliberately placed on the rails.

The labor of two years and the expenditure of \$250,000 at Meaford was completed last week, and through business was commenced. The steel steamship 'Spokane' was first to arrive with a cargo of 100,000 bushels of grain from Chicago, having made the trip in fifty hours.

Robert Allan, of Pittsburg, Pa., companion of Cooke Bausman, of the same place, and Jos. Rastoule, Indian guide, were both drowned on Thursday in Five Mile Rapids, French River. The body of the Indian has been recovered, but Allan's still remains in the rapids.

The electric railway by-law in West Zorra was defeated by a majority of 80. The electors were asked to authorize the subscription of \$47,000 stock for the extension of the line to Youngsville. Embro village was asked to vote \$3,000 to be subscribed as stock. The Embro by-law carried by 69 majority.

Mrs. Nancy Campbell, of Dunvegan, Kenyon, Ont., who is visiting relatives in Prescott, Mich., celebrated her one hundred and third birthday on Aug. 24. Mrs. Campbell, who was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, on Aug. 24, 1798, is still hale and hearty. She has over two hundred living grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The body of a man was found on the New York Central tracks near the brewery, Niagara Falls, N.Y., last week. A card in his pocket indicated that he was John McIntyre, of Sarnia, Ont., a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway. He had not been run over, but a cut on the head and a swollen eye indicated that he had fallen from a passing train.

Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, a colored resident of Washington, D.C., a man of scholarly attainments and a son of Frederick Douglass, the eloquent leader in the movement for the emancipation of the slaves, was refused entertainment at five hotels in Hamilton. He was offered hospitality at their own houses by several of the most prominent citizens of the Ambitious City, however.

Mr. Harry W. Snelling, manager of the Kingston office of the Bell Telephone Company, had a startling experience at Lachine, Que., while visiting friends. He presided as referee at a water polo match, and afterwards went out for a sail. The small yacht upset and at once went to the bottom. Mr. Snelling and his companions were some distance from shore, so far away, in fact, that an attempt to reach it by swimming was out of the question. Mr. Snelling saw that the only means of rescue was in getting the yacht to the surface again. He dived in twenty feet of water and cut free the sails, which allowed the craft to come to the surface. To this Mr. Snelling and his companion clung for over two hours before being picked up. Mr. Snelling was badly bruised in his attempt to keep afloat, by contact with the boat.

Elijah J., alias Walter A. Kidd, has left Toronto for Perth in charge of High Constable Sharpe, of Lanark County, to stand trial on a charge of horse stealing. A few days ago Robert A. Kidd, an evangelist, was arrested at his gospel tent on Spadina avenue, charged with the crime. Kidd protested vehemently that it was not he but his brother who was the man wanted. No attention was paid to his protest, and arrangements for taking him east were about completed, when his brother, Walter, was brought into the same station house, he having been arrested on suspicion of having stolen a coil of garden hose. The meeting of the brothers was a mutual surprise. The names being the same, the police were set thinking, and it suddenly dawned on them that they had the horse thief in the second man. Robert Kidd was thereupon released, and the charge upon which he was held placed against his brother.

At the A. O. F. convention at Hamilton the report of the committee on mileage and per diem was presented and carried. It provided that delegates are to receive five cents a mile mileage and three dollars per day in attendance at the High Court. The subscription price of the 'Forester' was reduced from 25 to 20 cents a year. There was considerable discussion over the beneficiary fund. In committee of the whole a recommendation was carried to deprive the permanent secretary and High Court physician of voting power at the sessions of the High Court, but when the matter came before the court it was laid over, and will be considered later. Following are the newly elected officers:—High chief ranger, S. H. Kent, Hamilton; high sub-chief ranger, H. J. Boyd, London; medical examiner, Dr. L. Secord, Brantford; treasurer, H. E. Griffiths, Toronto; senior woodward, W. Scott, Mount Forest; junior woodward, A. Dynes, Hamilton; senior beadle, W. H. Benson, Chatham; junior beadle, W. Mills, Ingersoll; permanent secretary, W. Williams, Toronto; solicitor, L. F. Heyd, Toronto; auditor, W. E. Sampson, Toronto.

The following officers were elected at the High Court (Eastern Ontario) I. O. F. in Cornwall last week. High chief ranger, A. W. Fraser, Ottawa, by acclamation; high vice-chief ranger, Dr. Herald, of Kingston, by acclamation; high secretary, G. L. Dickinson, of Manotick, by acclamation; high treasurer, J. S. R. McCann; high physician, Dr. Crain, of Cayuga, elected on the first ballot; high councillor, J. Payne, Campbellford; high auditors, S. Lowe, Kingston, and W. Rowan, Ottawa, by acclamation; high orator, the Rev. G. N.

Glen, Belleville; high junior secretary, W. Miller, Brockville; high senior warden, Dr. Faulkner, Fosbro; high junior warden, A. C. Whittier, Ottawa; high senior ranger, J. O'Brien, Pembroke; high junior ranger, H. Tomkins, Manotick; high messenger, Geo. Mitchell, Baltimore; high marshal, James O. Hogan, Kingston; high conductor, A. McCullum, Almonte. It was decided to memorialize the Supreme Court to transfer the conductors and brakemen of freight trains from the extra hazardous to the hazardous class. Picton beat Belleville for the next convention by a large majority. The following were elected as delegates to the Supreme Court meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., next April: A. W. Fraser, H.C.R.; George Spence, P.H.C.R.; Dr. John Herald, H.V.C.B.; Dr. Crain, high physician; W. A. Ringer, J.S.; R. McCann, H.T.; Dr. Groves, Dr. Faulkner, D. H. Fawcett, H. O. E. Pratt.

QUEBEC. The will of the late Mr. John Sasseville, of Quebec, provides for the payment of \$4,000 to creditors of his when he failed years ago, \$1,000 for masses for the repose of his soul, and the balance of his estate, amounting to over \$30,000, to works of charity. His widow and married daughter are left without a cent.

The 'Journal' mentions the fact that Mr. Loy, the representative of the county of Beauharnois in the House of Commons, was not present at the Liberal demonstration held in Valleyfield by stating that upon being approached and asked whether he would attend the political picnic, that gentleman replied: 'No, not on a Sunday.'

Joseph Lascelles, of Hull, has been acquitted of the charge of causing the death of Alphonse Bleau, a thirteen-year-old boy, who died a few days ago. In his dying statement Bleau said Lascelles tied a rope about his waist, and that the end of the rope was attached to a pony, then the pony was started on the run to the stable, and Bleau was dragged after it. He was injured internally, and he died in the hospital after an operation. There was no evidence to substantiate what Bleau said. It was shown that Lascelles and Bleau were good friends.

Three young clergymen, the Rev. Abbé Morin, Lafleur, and Goulet, left the city on Wednesday last to join the order of White Fathers, or African missionaries, who have just founded a novitiate in Quebec. After passing a year in the Ancient Capital, the young missionaries will leave for their far away field of action. The Rev. Abbé Morin is the son of ex-Mayor Morin, of Ste. Ceneunde; Abbé Lafleur is the son of Mr. Sévère Lafleur, of this city, and Abbé Goulet comes from Holyoke, Mass. The three young men received their education in the Montreal College.

A pretty though quiet house wedding occurred at Mascouche Rapids on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Hattie J. Alexander, second daughter of Mr. Jos. Alexander, was married to Mr. Robert P. Foster. The ceremony was performed on the pretty lawn of Cloverdale, the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. A. L. Cleland officiating, assisted by the Rev. Edwin Alexander, brother of the bride, and the Rev. R. Robinson, uncle of the bride. Miss Annie R. Alexander, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and little Miss Lilly, another sister, made a pretty flower girl. Mr. A. J. Howell, of Montreal, supported the groom. Miss Alexander was dressed in white Indian dimity with veil and orange blossoms. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the groom the guests were limited to relatives of the contracting parties, yet the presents were quite numerous, being very beautiful and appropriate.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES. The Alberta post-office was robbed last week. The thief secured \$125.

The by-law amalgamating Grand Forks and Columbia has been adopted. The town will be called Miner, in honor of Mr. S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

Geo. Callow and Emma Hughes were arrested in a colliery car at Calgary on the charge of stealing money and jewels at Portland, Ore. Two thousand dollars' worth of jewels and five thousand dollars in money were found on the woman. They waived extradition.

The Hon. C. H. Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, has returned from England, where he was representing the Manitoba Government before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Manitoba Liquor Prohibition Act. Judgment will be rendered in October, and he is hopeful that that judgment will uphold the constitutionality of the law.

Ex-Mayor Andrews, of Winnipeg, has offered one hundred dollars as a prize to the first person who will give a satisfactory explanation of any radical difference between the present policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties, the answers to be sent within a month. The reward of a hundred dollars is open to the world.

Lieut. R. D. Harvey, who was reported dangerously ill in India, has succumbed. The colonel of the 4th Hussars called his grandmother, Mrs. Dunsmyr, of Victoria, as follows: 'Deeply regret your grandson died yesterday. The whole regiment shares your loss. Kinikid Smith, Lieut. Harvey was the youngest child of the late Mr. James Harvey, of Nanaimo. He was twenty-three years of age, was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and joined the 4th Hussars two years ago. He was acting adjutant at the time of his death.'

The Burnaby correspondent of the 'New Advertiser' says: 'Deer are causing trouble in the strawberry gardens at the lake. Several of them are most persistent in their nightly visits. Efforts to catch them in the act have so far resulted in one being shot by Mr. Edgar Spry, but several others continue their ravages, usually in the small hours.'

The Yukon 'Sun' gives an account of the death of David McKelvey, of Belleville, who was working in the drift at No. 18, Gold Run, when a mass of earth fell on him from the roof. He was buried in the debris, bruised and suffocated.

Says the Yukon 'Sun': 'Jack' Jackson, a jolly, good-natured mining man and stamper, who has been in these diggings since the days of '97, was walking down Eldorado creek the other day when his eye fell on something bright

and shiny as he walked over an old waste dump. Jackson does not see so very well and is so far along the journey of life that he must use spectacles when he reads, but when it comes to a color in drift or dump, he can see first-rate. The gleam of yellow appeared to be a nugget large enough to weigh a dollar, but as 'Jack' attempted to pick it up it would not come and proved to be larger than at first it appeared to be, and the greater part of it was buried under ground. He dug and fished round with his fingers and as he did so the nugget grew. Finally, after securing it the nugget was found to weigh \$2.40.

Edward Mortimer, who claims to be an old-timer in this country, having been on the Stewart in '94, arrived in Dawson from Thistle Creek yesterday and tells a tale which if found to be true will place the guilty person in trouble of the most serious kind, says the Yukon 'Sun.' Mortimer claims that he was working with two other men on Thistle Creek and had washed up fourteen hundred dollars, which was kept by the owner of the claim. The fourteen hundred dollars disappeared, and suspecting 'Mortimer' of having taken the dust, the one-time custodian of the treasure induced the old man to descend a thirty-five-foot shaft, and then cutting the rope of the hoist held him prisoner for twelve hours, at the end of which time the kidnapped man escaped by almost inconceivable means. He then came to Dawson and is now at the police barracks while his case is being investigated.

A Winnipeg despatch dated Aug. 27, says: Daniel W. Mills, who for the past twenty years has been one of the best known cattlemen of western Canada, was charged at the Police Court with the theft of \$16,000 from the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of the province, with whom he had been in partnership in the cattle business since November last. Mr. Roblin and Mr. Mills were carrying on a large cattle business at Winnipeg and Calgary. About a fortnight ago Mr. Roblin went for a trip east, and it is alleged that immediately after his departure Mills started to dispose of the cattle they had on hand, numbering several hundreds, contrary to agreement, with the greatest possible haste. The prices the cattle were sold for were far below their market value, and the money Mills received for them was not accounted for in the usual way to the bookkeeper of the firm. Mills has been remanded for a week.

Several of the canneries on the Fraser have been doing as well as they could, for they have filled up all the cans they had and ordered more from the surplus stores of the up-coast canneries. On Wednesday night the steamer 'Yosemite' came into the river with a load of empties from the north, and about seven thousand cases were distributed among the three Victoria Canning Company's canneries. The Deas Island cannery also had its supply of cans increased. It is too early yet to give a close estimate of the pack on the Fraser River, but there are few, if any, who will not say the pack will beat the previous record. It will probably be found also that many of what are generally described as small canneries have done better in proportion than many of much larger capacity. Within a week now the bulk of the canneries will have paid off their men and their respective packs will be known; in fact, a good many temporary fishermen have already quit and returned to ordinary avocations.

A one-legged tramp, whose name, according to what his chum, also a man with one leg, says, is George Richardson, was killed recently at Mission by the Seattle express. The men had beaten their way from Seattle to Mission and Richardson, who was seated on the brake beam, was thrown off while the train was shunting. The side of his face was horribly torn, his ribs broken and arm crushed. He was taken on board the Seattle train and brought into the city. The man refused absolutely to give the train hands any information about himself. 'I am dying,' he said, 'no person is interested in me, so will let it go at that.' When the train was passing Hastings the poor fellow's sufferings were ended. The remains were taken to Messrs. Kemp & Simpson's parlors and the dead man's friend stood by the remains of his chum. A tear trickled down his weather-beaten and careworn face and he exclaimed: 'Well, I am alone in the world now George has gone, and perhaps it would be just as well if I was with him. It's a funny thing this game of life. We were beating our way from Seattle to Vancouver, Good-by, George, old pal,' concluded the tramp, as he hobbled out of the undertaker's to go forth to battle with the world without his friend.

DOWN BY THE SEA. A complimentary dinner was tendered to Professor Macgregor at Halifax on Tuesday last prior to his departure for Scotland, to take up the work of professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University.

James Fitzgerald, a well-known resident of Richmond, near Summerside, committed suicide by hanging recently. After returning from a field where he was looking after a horse, Fitzgerald entered his barn and ended his life. His lifeless body was found hanging from a beam in the barn loft. The unfortunate man was about fifty years of age and unmarried. He had been confined in an asylum for the insane for several years, and was sent home a few weeks ago apparently of sound mind.

Fire destroyed the wood-working factory and barn, with total contents, including a large quantity of lumber, hay, grain, etc., of Mr. T. A. Barnhill, Lower Onslow. The house was only saved with great difficulty. The fire caught from a spark from the factory engine. No insurance; loss over four thousand dollars.

The schooner 'Lizzie Warton,' 120 tons, with a cargo of twelve carloads of flour, was entirely destroyed by fire at Grantsville shore on Tuesday last. The cargo belonged to Messrs. Pickles and Mills, of Annapolis. The vessel was owned by Captain Holmes, master. There was no insurance.

Tatamagouche was shocked and grieved on Saturday night to learn that one of the most respected and prominent men of the place had suddenly met death by drowning. John Clark at about 7.30 o'clock went to the shore below his home to bathe. Not returning at the usual time, his son went to find him, but found only his clothes on the bank. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental drowning. A widow and four

sons, George, Gavin, Gordon and John, survive. The deceased was a brother of Mr. George Clark, Liberal ex-M.P., and Mr. Charles Clark, of the Lake Road. He was the oldest elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a prominent hardware merchant.

The good people of Bridgeport, C.B., are discussing an elopement. In the latter part of May Mary Cassidy, a rather handsome blonde of twenty-two or twenty-three years, nicely dressed and a smooth talker, was employed as a domestic in the family of Alex. McInnis, a mason, working in the international colliery. She was a willing worker and won her way in the good graces of the family. A young man from Springfield, John Macdonald, a tall, strapping coal cutter, became acquainted with Mary. They kept company. On Monday evening they went for a drive together and they never came back. The next morning Mrs. McInnis discovered that a hundred and forty dollars she had in a box in her bureau secured a cosemmentally secured a trousseau from her family closet and some of the mistress' best dresses had disappeared. The local police are looking for the couple, but it is thought they have gone beyond call.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS. Mr. H. F. Dickens, sixth son of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, was in Montreal last week.

Pierre Hyenveux was remanded on Wednesday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. He tried three times to throw himself from the deck of the steamer 'La Prairie.'

Louis Souliere was convicted for the twentieth time on Thursday last when he was sentenced to a year in jail for attempted house-breaking. He has spent eighteen years of his life in jail.

A lad named Allan Irwin, 12 years of age, living with his parents at 172 Amherst street, went out of his depth while bathing on Monday, and came near being drowned, at the St. Helen's Island bath. He was rescued just in time by Mr. G. Lessard, the attendant.

The place of Mr. Henri Barbeau, who has vacated the chair of manager of the City & District Savings Bank in order to become director in place of his brother, the late Mr. E. J. Barbeau, has been filled by the promotion of Mr. A. P. Lesperance, who has been acting manager of the bank for some years and is well and favorably known to all the patrons of that institution.

August Seymour, a Dane, in October last succeeded in obtaining from the C. P. R. \$800 for baggage alleged to have been lost. It was subsequently found that he had lost no baggage and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He pleaded guilty in the Police Court and as he has a sick child and had made restitution to the company the magistrate let him off with a warning, under a suspended sentence.

The late Hector Mackenzie has been succeeded as vice-president of the Merchants Bank of Canada by Mr. John Cassils, of the firm of Shaw & Cassils, leather merchants. Mr. Cassils is also president of the Dominion Express Company, vice-president of the Laurentide Pulp Company, director of the St. Lawrence Guarantee Company, the Royal Life Insurance Company, and the Windsor Hotel Company. A Scotchman by birth, he has always been a loyal supporter of the St. Andrew's and other Scottish societies.

On Saturday evening a deputation consisting of Mr. T. P. Hunt and Mr. W. G. Blake, churchwardens accompanied by Mrs. Conner, president of the Ladies' Society; Mrs. Stone, senior, honorary president; Mrs. Hunt, treasurer, and Mrs. Blake, waited upon Mrs. Ker at her residence, 879 Wellington street, and in the name of the congregation of Grace Church, presented her with a case of silverware as a memento of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage. The Rev. Canon Ker, thanking the deputation on his wife's behalf, said that such tokens of love were very gratifying and very humbling to the recipient, and were clear calls to more and better service.

While engaged on Tuesday night in his duties at the Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the Lachine Canal, Joseph Leblanc, the bridge signalman, was knocked down and killed by an engine from the Bonaventure station yard. The body was found by the bridge engineer a few minutes after the accident. The latter was waiting for Leblanc to give the signal to open the bridge to allow a boat to pass down the canal. Not seeing any signal he went forward to investigate and found Leblanc's body on the track. Leblanc, who was forty-five years of age, has been in the employ of the Grand Trunk for twelve years. He leaves a widow and family of young children.

A young man named Raoul Leduc, aged 23 years, a resident of Cote St. Paul, was taken from there to Notre Dame Hospital the other evening, having sustained serious injury to his right arm near the shoulder, caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. Leduc had seized his gun, as it was resting against a fence, by the barrel and was drawing it towards him when the trigger catching in some manner it discharged its contents. The charge tore the muscles of his right arm severely and shattered the bone. He was able to walk to the residence of Dr. Roy, from which he was taken in the ambulance to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the injured limb. He is reported as doing well.

ARKANSAS MOB CHEATED. WANTED TO LYNCH A NEGRO FOR HAVING ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT A WHITE GIRL. Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 27.—Louis Smith, a fifty-five year old negro, whom a mob intended to take from the county jail here last midnight, was saved from the lynching mob through the action of the father of Lucy Watson, a white girl, whom Smith is charged with having attempted to assault. By the prompt action of the police Smith was removed from the flimsy jail to the federal prison. The mob formed at the court house just before midnight. Before a plan had been agreed upon Watson, the father of the girl, appeared. When called upon to take the leadership he advised the crowd to permit the law to take its course. This unlooked for apathy on the part of the father put a damper upon the proceedings and the mob soon dispersed.

News of the Farm.

CANADIAN FAIRS

Table listing Canadian fairs with dates and locations: Abbotsford, Abbotsford, Sept. 11, 12; Blyth and Morris, Blyth, Oct. 8, 9; Brant North, Paris, Sept. 26, 27; Brome, Brome Corners, Sept. 10, 11; Caleonia, Caleonia, Oct. 10, 11; Carleton, Richmond, Oct. 2, 4; Centre Wellington, Fergus, Sept. 26, 27; Central, Guelph, Sept. 17, 19; Central, Lindsay, Sept. 28, 29; Central, Ottawa, Sept. 13, 21; Central, Peterborough, Sept. 24, 25; Eastern Sherbrooke, Sept. 24, 25; Grey North, Owen Sound, Oct. 2, 4; Haldimand, Cayuga, Sept. 24, 25; Hamilton, Sept. 10, 12; Huntley, Carp, Oct. 1, 2; Kingston, Kingston, Sept. 24, 25; Lanark North, Almonte, Sept. 24, 25; Lanark South, Perth, Sept. 17, 19; Lenox, Napanee, Sept. 17, 18; Mornington, Milverton, Sept. 26, 27; Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 15, 17; North Brant, Paris, Sept. 26, 27; Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 24, 27; Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 18, 19; Northwestern, Goderich, Oct. 1, 2; Nova Scotia, Halifax, Sept. 14, 21; Oxford, North, Woodstock, Oct. 1, 2; Oxford South, Otterville, Oct. 4, 5; Peninsula, Chatham, Sept. 8, 9; Prescott, Vankeek Hill, Sept. 18, 21; Quebec, Sept. 18, 21; Renfrew North, Beaufort, Oct. 3, 4; Renfrew South, Renfrew, Sept. 26, 27; Richmond, Richmond, Sept. 12, 13; Russell, Metcalfe, Sept. 23, 24; Stayner, Stayner, Sept. 1, 2; St. Lawrence Valley, The Riv., Sept. 14, 21; Toronto Industrial, The Riv., Aug. 28, Sept. 7; Waterloo, North, Berlin, Sept. 20, 22; Waterloo, South, Galt, Oct. 1, 2; Wellesley, Wellesley, Sept. 24, 25; Western, London, Sept. 25, 26; West Kent, Chatham, Sept. 8, 10; West Middlesex, Strathroy, Sept. 17, 19; Woodbridge, Woodbridge, Oct. 16, 17; Woodstock, Woodstock, Oct. 1, 2; World's Fair, Rockton, Oct. 8, 9; York North, Newmarket, Sept. 18, 20; Zorra, East Tavistock, Sept. 16, 17.

LIFE STOCK AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

As the time approaches for the live stock show at the Pan-American Exhibition, the indications are that one of the largest and best shows ever brought together will be seen at Buffalo, the dates for which are as follows:—Swine, Aug. 26 to Sept. 7; cattle, Sept. 9 to Sept. 21; sheep, Sept. 23 to Oct. 5; horses, Oct. 7 to Oct. 19; poultry, Oct. 21 to 31; pet stock, Oct. 21 to 31. During the time of each exhibit arrangements have been made for the holding of a mammoth meeting of breeders of the various classes of live stock, and through the courtesy of the New York Commission the meeting will be held in the audience room of the New York State Building as follows: Swine breeders, Sept. 19 and 20; sheep breeders, Oct. 3; horse breeders, Oct. 17; poultry and pet stock breeders, Oct. 25. A general invitation is extended to all stock men to be present at these meetings.

ONTARIO SWINE AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Aug. 28.—The swine show at the Pan-American exhibition developed an interesting contest to-day, the two judges in the Berkshire class being unable to agree, one of them supporting the merits of the Vanderbilt hogs from South Carolina and the other claiming that the Cox hogs from Ontario were the superior. A referee was appointed. After an hour's fruitless controversy he resigned. W. A. Alexander was then selected as referee. He decided in favor of the Vanderbilt hogs in the six months, one year and two-year-old classes and gave Cox first in the class for hogs under six months and the four classes for sows. Among the other winners to-day were: J. J. Snyder, of Paris, Ohio; E. P. & J. J. Hardin, of Westchester, Pa.; and Ashbridge & Son, of the same place.

THE KAISER'S STABLES.

Emperor William has erected luxurious stables for 300 of the imperial horses in the Schloss-platz, Berlin. On the ground floor of the new building, which is three stories high, are the stables for carriage horses. The saddle steeds are accommodated on the first floor, these horses attaining these stalls by means of an inclined passage. On the second and third stories are housed 200 of the imperial carriages, which are raised or lowered as required to the ground floor by means of electric lifts. Most of the Emperor's horses are of German breed, but a good many are English thoroughbreds, the remainder being Hungarian. These latter are kept for four-in-hand driving. Half a dozen ponies for the use of the young princes also find a place in the stable. A royal museum and a covered court, in which the Emperor may take riding exercise during bad weather, form part of the new structure.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER.

The twentieth century farmer has advantages which show that he has not been left behind in the march of progress during the past decade, says the Toronto 'News.'

A brief comparison of the present with the recent past will make it clear that conditions under which the farmer works and lives have undergone a complete change.

Machinery inventions and improvements have proceeded at a rapid pace, the result being that the modern farmer has to do comparatively little heavy work by hand. One man now does the work of three or four men formerly; fewer horses are necessary, and on the whole expenses in operating or cultivating the farms have been very materially reduced.

A growing interest in and study of the markets, addresses or literature on agricultural subjects, and observation and experiments have opened the agriculturist's eyes to sources of revenue which, until recently, were comparatively unknown to him. With the exception probably of wheat, grain growing is now subsidiary to stock raising. Coarse grains are as a rule fed to stock, and in this way yield the farmer a price often twice or three times greater than if these grains had, as of old, been drawn from the granary to the market.

Cash for his produce is a boon which the farmer enjoys to a much greater degree than was the case ten or fifteen years ago. The day of trading eggs, butter, potatoes and other small pro-

duce has gone by and now spot cash is the rule in market transactions, no matter how small. That there is great advantage in this change goes without saying. Having obtained the cash, he is not obliged to spend it, and even when expenditure is necessary, it can be conducted to better advantage than by trading. Cash sales also enable the farmer to have cash on hand to pay his way through the summer season and avoid heavy store bills which have often made the first big hole in the wheat bins.

FARM LABORERS' UNION.

A farm laborers' union has been established in Kansas. According to a correspondent of the New York 'Outlook,' it had its origin in a system of employment agencies established to secure extra hands for the wheat harvest. The men who gathered at the agencies agreed among themselves to demand two dollars and a half per day instead of two dollars, during the harvest season, and with the co-operation of the men already at work, they succeeded in obtaining the rate demanded. The 'Outlook' points out that such unions can hardly be successful except in the one-or-two districts of the west, where a large number of hands are required at special seasons. Where diversified farming prevails the demand for extra labor is light, while farm machinery has done much to make the farmer relatively independent of outside help. Then the relations between the farmer and his man are far different from the relations between the great manufacturer and his employees, and would render the development of strong unionism next to impossible. In Ontario it is doubtful if farm wages were ever higher than they are now.

JOURNEY IS BEGUN.

THE CZAR LEAVES HOME ON HIS MUCH-TALKED-ABOUT TRIP.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The Czar and Czarina, with their children and suite, sailed from Cronstadt for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon on board the imperial yacht 'Standart.' The party will remain at Copenhagen for a few days and will then go to Kiel from which place the Czarina and the children will go to visit Her Majesty's sister, Princess Henry of Prussia. The Czar will go alone to Dantzig to witness the German naval manoeuvres, after which he will return to Kiel where he will be rejoined by the Czarina and both will go to Dunkirk. The programme which has already been announced will then be carried out. The Czar and Czarina will then return to Dunkirk and Kiel, proceeding thence with their daughters to Spala. It is semi-officially announced that Count Bamsdorf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Czar during his forthcoming visit to France.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The name of Earl Russell has been struck from the roll of Berkshire magistrates.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented \$7,500 to Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, for the erection of a public library.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, has notified the government that 507,000 persons are receiving famine relief.

A Northern Central Railway train was derailed on Thursday, near Newark, N. J. The engineer was killed and twenty-eight passengers were injured.

Lady Smith, wife of Sir Archibald Levin Smith, master of the rolls, was found dead in the River Spey, in Scotland, last week.

The 'Volks Zeitung,' of Berlin, says that Christians are again being killed in Mongolia. Six persons have been put to death at the place where two Germans were murdered in 1897.

The Paris 'Figaro' says that in addition to the Benedictine monks of Solesmes, the Benedictine sisters of Saint-Cecile will go to the Isle of Wight. They will leave France on Sept. 15.

A municipal underground telephone system of 10,500 miles was opened on Friday last, in Glasgow. Provision is made for 20,000 subscribers. The system is designed to afford the public every facility for cheap and convenient connection.

The election last week in Andover to fill the seat in the British House of Commons made vacant by the death of Mr. W. W. Beach, resulted in the return of Mr. E. B. Faber (Cons.), who received 3,098 votes, against 3,473 cast for Mr. George Judd (Lib.).

Mrs. Ella Velsor-Smith, wife of Mr. William Wickham Smith, a New York lawyer, whose death occurred in the Alps on Friday, had visited a cottage on the Rhone Glacier, near Belvedere. Some blocks of ice fell near her, but did not touch her. She died from heart disease induced by the shock.

A despatch from Lyons to the London 'Express' says that the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company has received ten of the fifty large American locomotives it recently ordered, and that thus far they have given satisfaction. It is hoped that they will cover the Paris-Marseilles route in ten hours.

Martin De Castro, a well known Cuban newspaper man, has been killed at Manzanillo. About three months ago he published articles attacking the Rural Guard of Manzanillo, and was shot at. He came to Havana and complained to Governor-General Wood, expressing a fear that his life was in danger. General Wood ordered the local authorities to afford him all the rights and protection guaranteed by the law. Castro thereupon returned to Manzanillo, only to be shot dead by a member of the Rural Guards with whom he had quarrelled.

The fortune of the late Dowager Empress Frederick totals eleven million marks. Her six children receive a million each. The youngest, Princess Margaret of Hesse (wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse) also gets Frederickshof castle, on which the Dowager Empress spent the whole of the 3,000,000 marks bequest which she received from the late Countess Galliera. The Dowager Empress destroyed only her most private papers. The remainder were deposited in the Frederickshof library. The fortune of the Dowager Empress included nothing from the late Queen Victoria, the Dowager Empress having renounced all claims on her mother's estate.

STRIKE SETTLED.

C. P. R. Trackmen Will go Back to Work

AN AGREEMENT MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY HAS BEEN REACHED.

MR. J. T. WILSON SPEAKS—STATEMENT BY MR. D. McNICOLL.

The conferences between the committees representing the several orders of trackmen and Mr. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R., have resulted in an amicable arrangement, which puts an end to the strike.

The basis of settlement which was agreed to by the first conciliation committee has been somewhat enlarged by additions which are favorable to the men in regard to reinstatement and the date at which official recognition of the trackmen as an organized body will be conceded, but the scale of wages has not been altered.

The protective board of the order of trackmen took a keen interest in bringing about a settlement, while the other orders also were disposed to give their assistance to bring about the desired end.

Mr. McNicoll held several conferences with the conciliation committees representing the several orders, and in the end he was able to announce this forenoon that the strike was at an end.

The general manager was not disposed to go into details further than what has been intimated in regard to reinstatement and recognition, but he was preparing telegrams to be sent all over the system announcing that the strike had been called off.

On the other hand, Mr. Thomas Lennon, chairman of the general committee, denied that the strike had been called off. Mr. Lennon was informed that Mr. McNicoll had stated positively that the strike was over, and that an arrangement had been reached satisfactory to the company and the conciliation committee.

MR. WILSON SAYS STRIKE IS OVER.

Seen later in the day, Mr. Wilson, the president of the order, said: "The strike is over. A settlement mutually satisfactory has been reached, and the men will at once go back to work. They have received recognition, which, I am sure, they will be worthy of."

"Might one ask, Mr. Wilson, 'what the terms of the settlement are?'"

"That is none of your business," was the answer.

"Continuing, Mr. Wilson said that the terms must have been as satisfactory to the men as the company. The representatives of the men were thoroughly satisfied. The order would at once be issued calling the strike off."

A BRAVE ENGINEER

International Limited Ran In to a Freight Train

PASSENGERS, UNHURT, REWARD THE DRIVER'S HEROISM.

The International Limited express, which left the Bonaventure station at nine o'clock this morning for Toronto, came into collision with a freight train between Pointe Claire and St. Anne's with serious results.

The cause of the accident, otherwise even these circumstances would not have prevented more serious consequences. The exact cause of the accident or the circumstances under which it occurred have not been reported.

The 'limited' was going at about fifty miles an hour when the freight train was first seen ahead of it, but the driver determined to stick to his post and take the consequences, which looked like certain death.

To shut off steam and apply both the air brake and the emergency steam brake was the work of but a few moments, but the collision was unavoidable, and he met the inevitable like a hero.

The passengers got a shaking up and were badly frightened, but happily not one of them was injured.

learning the cause of the sudden halt and seeing the evidences of the driver's heroism they went wild with joy over their escape and the engineer's bravery.

OUR POPULATION

CENSUS RETURNS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF TWO THOUSAND AND OVER.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The following figures show the population of the several cities, towns and villages of two thousand and over as shown in the recent census:—

Table with 2 columns: City/Town/Village and Population. Includes entries for Lachine, Longueuil, Caughnawaga, etc.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Table with 2 columns: City/Town/Village and Population. Includes entries for Wallaceburg, Brantford, Paris, etc.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Table with 2 columns: City/Town/Village and Population. Includes entries for Lachine, Longueuil, Caughnawaga, etc.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Table with 2 columns: City/Town/Village and Population. Includes entries for Wallaceburg, Brantford, Paris, etc.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Transaction Between Quebec and the Nuns at an End.

MAYOR PARENT REFUSES TO HAVE ANYTHING MORE TO DO WITH THE PURCHASE.

Premier Parent, Mayor of Quebec, declared on Thursday last that, as far as the city was concerned, the transaction with the Ursuline nuns for the transfer of the Plains of Abraham was at an end.

He said that he had done his best to give justice and satisfaction to all concerned in the matter, but he regretted his efforts had proved in vain.

He would therefore touch the question no more except to refer it back to the citizens' committee, who had empowered him to conduct the deal, and before whom he would lay all the correspondence in order to show where the responsibility for the failure rested.

A QUEBEC SENSATION

A NEW WAY TO CONDEMN DANCING.

The Oblat Fathers of the St. Sauveur suburb of Quebec have hit upon a rather new and startling way of putting down dancing among their parishioners.

It was somewhat unusual last evening to hear the mournful tolling of the huge bell in St. Malo Church sounding out on the clear night, and although heard over the entire city, but few persons beyond those belonging to the parish itself were aware as to why this procedure, which so much resembled or reminded one of the "Curfew Bell" of olden times, was being gone through with.

An inquiry as to the cause elicited the following explanation from a resident of St. Sauveur named George Hervieux, who was announced for the third time on Sunday last to be united in marriage to a Miss Poitras yesterday morning.

A week or two since the couple issued invitations to a dance, which was to assume the shape of a paid ball, to take place in a hall which had been rented for the occasion, last evening.

To the surprise of many who were present at High Mass in St. Sauveur Church on Sunday morning last, the curé, in publishing the banns of the marriage for the third and last time, added that he strictly forbade the members of his parish to participate in the dance which was to take place last evening, giving as his reason that he considered it a source of immorality.

THE STEEL STRIKE

VERY LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The most important feature presented in the steel strike yesterday was the conference of a committee of the Bayview Amalgamated Lodge, of Milwaukee, and the officials of the association at the headquarters.

Shaffer, the secretary, Mr. Williams, and the assistant secretary, Mr. Tighe, who has just returned from the west. It is said that the Milwaukee committee was sent here by direction of a secret meeting of the lodge to look into the situation and report at a meeting to be held upon their return home.

It is reported here that a conference by long-distance telephone has been arranged for this afternoon between Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. Simon Burns, president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association.

AN ATTACK ON MR. SHAFFER.

The Pittsburg "Labor World," in an editorial, demands the impeachment of Mr. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association.

The editorial is a long and bitter attack on Mr. Shaffer, and demands his impeachment for calling the present strike. The demand for impeachment is made because, it is charged, Mr. Shaffer compelled the steel workers to violate contracts; because he expelled the Chicago men, and revoked their charter without constitutional hearing, and has brought ruin and wreck to men who have made the Amalgamated Association.

The fact that Mr. George Powell, president of the Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America; Mr. L. E. Thomas, president of the Pattern Makers' League, and Mr. Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers, of Pittsburg district, constitute the board of control of the publication, and Mr. Shaffer himself, up to within a year ago, was a member of the board, would seem to lend weight to the utterances of the paper.

STEAMER BLOWN UP.

Captain was Trying to Make up For Lost Time When the Explosion Occurred.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED, THIRTY-TWO INJURED AND NINE MISSING.

A Philadelphia despatch says: Eleven known dead, nine missing and 32 injured is the record made by the explosion of the boilers of the steamboat "City of Trenton," on the Delaware river Wednesday afternoon, while on her way to Trenton, N.J.

Of the eleven bodies that have been recovered ten have been identified. The identified dead are:

- John P. Chew, of Camden, N.J., assistant engineer of the "City of Trenton."
Miss Elizabeth Green, Philadelphia, crushed to death.
William Dunn, Philadelphia, a passenger.
Arthur Lansing, 14 years of age, Trenton, N.J.
James O'Connell, fireman, Philadelphia.
Mott Mabel, fireman, Philadelphia.
August Mabel, deck hand, Philadelphia.
William Nelson, 69 years old, of Hampton, Va.
William H. Keen, Philadelphia, passenger.
James McCormick, Wilmington, Del., passenger.

Of the thirty-two injured persons taken to the hospital attached to the Philadelphia House of Correction, all are reported as doing well to-day, and it is not believed that any of them will die.

August Reinhart, an expert machinist employed by the Leafe & Levy Shipbuilding Company, builder of the "City of Trenton," recently overhauled the boat's boilers. He said to-day that there was no doubt in his mind that the explosion had been due to the exhaustion of the water in the boilers.

Among the missing are Miss Helen Stokes, of Trenton, and Miss Ethel Briest, daughter of former Mayor John Briest, of Trenton. According to the statement of the widow of the dead assistant engineer, John Chew, the man had a presentiment of death.

Chief Engineer Murphy, who was on watch when the accident happened, reported to the officials in this city to-night that the boiler which exploded carried only 150 pounds of steam. Murphy was slightly injured, and Bryson, an oiler, escaped without a scratch.

THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

A story has gone the rounds of the press that the health of the Duchess of Cornwall is such that Her Royal Highness will be unable to take the railway trip across the continent and will remain at Halifax while the Prince goes west. The story is officially denied at Ottawa.

A REPLY.

MR. R. L. Richardson Answers the Premier's Letter.

SAYS HE HAD NOT EXPECTED SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO REPLY.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, ex-M.P. for Lisgar, has written another open letter dated Winnipeg, Aug. 26, in response to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to his first open letter.

Mr. Richardson starts out by saying that in writing his former letter his object was not so much to elicit a reply, as to illustrate to the people of Canada, from the Lisgar protest episode, what 'party government,' as at present conducted in Canada, really is.

Continuing, he says: 'Let me first briefly correct a rather important misstatement of fact which occurs in your letter,' then, after quoting the objectionable passage, he explains: 'It is true I was "accused" of having been elected through bribery, corruption, etc., but the accusers were your minions, who would with equal alacrity and with equal disregard of decency have "accused" me of burglary or murder, had your instructions been to that effect.'

'By reference to the deliverance of the judges, who were certainly not biased in my favor, you will find that, not only am I specifically relieved from the stigma of corrupt practice, or even of countenance of irregularity, but that the irregularities to which my "friends" so eagerly confessed were so trivial in their effect as not to have in any way influenced the result of the election, or the majority by which I was elected.'

'I do not propose that you shall quibble yourself into any false position of heroic virtue, or me into that of a frustrated and suppliant corruptionist, who had hoped that your generous good nature would extricate him from the position into which his illegal and criminal courses had brought him.'

'Mr. Richardson denounces the "saw-off" system of settling suspected irregular elections, and, selecting one particular case, addresses the premier as follows:— "Whilst you are on your pedestal it might not be yet too late to inquire into the unprotected election of your western lieutenant, which was simply a saturnalia of corruption, and the most scandalous election that has ever taken place in western, and possibly, in all Canada. You will have no difficulty in getting evidence. I will see to that."

'You might also inquire as to the source from which he obtained the funds with which to debauch the Lisgar electorate on behalf of my "Liberal" opponent, who was, nevertheless, defeated. You might inquire as to the secret fountain from which the attempted subornation of perjured evidence by means of which it was hoped I would be disqualified and discredited.'

'So, Sir Wilfrid, you gloated over my unseating, not because you wished to promote electoral purity, nor because you believed that I was a corruptionist, but simply because you realized that I was thoroughly alive to the nature of the comedy of "Liberal" government which is being put upon the boards at Ottawa, with yourself in the rôle of chief comedian.'

'I quite believe that you are sincere when you say (or mean) that I am a hypocrite, and I feel no resentment towards you for holding that view. With over five years of opportunity for observing yourself, the men who influence you, the tone and standards of the men "in politics" at Ottawa, and your whole environment, I am not surprised that you regard with incredulity, and probably disgust, the action of any man who professes as a politician, to be acting from a sense of duty. I confess that I am a disappointed man. But I am not such in the sense that you may fancy. I was at one time attracted by the glamor of public life—of politics. That was when I viewed politics from a distance. At close range the illusion vanished. I was not long at Ottawa before the disillusioning process began. The meanness and squalor of politics as expounded there, the narrow and bitter partisanship, the glaring lack of competency or statesmanship in the party leaders as a class, their preposterous vanity and their irritable intolerance of anything like the exercise of independent judgment on the part of the rank and file member, were a revelation to me—and a sickening one.'

'Whilst at no time have I ever regarded you as an intellectual Colossus, I was attracted by your debonnaire manner and your affability, and was firmly convinced of the rightness of your impulses and the soundness of your Liberal principles. It has been irresistibly borne in upon me that to be a leader of men and of government, that to be a successful statesman, from the point of view of the public interest, a man must possess in the first place intellectual power, and energy, and an assertive virility of character. Without these qualities he can neither master the problems with which he must deal, nor dominate nor direct the associates through whom he must work. In these essential qualities you have proved yourself lamentably deficient, and this deficiency on your part has already been frightfully costly to the country, not only in a material sense, but still more importantly in the lowering of the standards of public morality, which were already certainly low enough. Your inadequacy will yet, and that before very long, prove ruinous also to the Liberal party.'

'I remain, yours faithfully, R. L. RICHARDSON.'

CARNEGIE'S GREAT GIFT

What it Means to Education in Scotland.

THE REV. PRINCIPAL SALMOND ON EDUCATION, RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Some criticised Mr. Andrew Carnegie's great gift to Scotch university education on the ground that it would have a pauperizing effect. Such criticism has all died out, and to-day the gift is recognized as one of the greatest possible value.

This is according to the Rev. Principal Salmond, D.D., head of the Aberdeen Theological College, who is at present at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Carnegie's gift, according to Mr. Salmond, has been admirably safeguarded.

The first half of the income is to be devoted to equipment, to the endowment of chairs in modern languages, to the creation of modern laboratories, for modern investigation and research—features in which the universities of Aberdeen have hitherto been lacking.

The second half is to be devoted to the remission of fees, and the balance—and there will be a balance, for it is not expected that anything like the whole amount will be used for the purpose—will be used for extension of buildings and other operations designed to render the whole work of the universities effective. The students are put upon their honor to remit, in later life, according as they have prospered, what they have received through this fund.

Principal Salmond thinks that the gift will be of the greatest possible benediction line, sailed on Saturday for Havre behind in the essentials which will now be supplied.

The best students who come to Aberdeen are the children of peasants—parents who have to make great sacrifices. They are not quite as poor as they were a century ago, but still they are poor, and they live at the rate of fourteen shillings a week. There are, to be sure, valuable bursaries established, which are of great service. The gift of Mr. Carnegie will spur other men to imitate the example set. On this continent, the principal stated, we were away ahead in the matter of benefactions to universities. Scotland was behind, but England was still more disgracefully behind.

In Aberdeen there was co-education, even in the medical faculty, and the lady doctor was quite common. Some thought there should be separate teaching, especially in connection with hospital clinics, but still the co-education proceeded. It was curious, that England welcomed the lady doctor taught in Scotland, just as she welcomed the young Scotch doctor, who was to be found in all the great centres in England. In Aberdeen there was only one lady doctor. There was still the spirit of reverence in the Aberdeen universities. The philosophy of Daim, forty years ago, which led to a kind of negation in religious belief, had ceased to influence, while neo-Kantism, which was much more spiritual in its character, exerted a certain attraction and power.

With regard to politics the rev. principal stated that he was a Liberal, and had been a Home Ruler until the Irish party had made full disclosure of their aims and purposes. Then he recanted. Redmond they knew, and were not surprised at, but Dillon was supposed to be a high-minded man, and Dillon had disclosed himself as the worst of the lot in connection with the South African war. That attitude had alienated large numbers and it had been most embarrassing for the Liberal party. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had been too long on the fence, and unfortunately Mr. James Bryce, one of the ablest and most respected of public men, had been most unsatisfactory—so unsatisfactory that he did not believe he could be re-elected. The Liberalism of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith was the brand which would best satisfy the Liberal party as a whole—Imperial Liberalism, which suited his own convictions. Aberdeen as a city had prospered wonderfully, while Scotland had shown, for the first time, a larger population than Ireland. Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount-Stephen the rev. principal knew and admired. He referred to the gifts which the latter had bestowed upon the University of Aberdeen, and the interest which he had taken in the augmentation of the poor ministers' fund. These were men who did credit to the land of their birth.

'Home Rule in Scotland?' echoed the principal. 'That is dead and buried. It was only academic, anyway. Nobody believed in it. The Scotch people believe they have ample home rule already.'

'Why, as a matter of fact, they rule the British Empire?'

'Well,' said the principal with a smile, 'they have something to say in the ruling of it, anyway.'

Principal Salmond has a series of lectures to deliver at Winnipeg, Yale, Princeton and Chicago.

London, Aug. 31.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to build a town hall at Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

DEATH OF MR. NATHANIEL BOULTER.

Mr. Nathaniel Boulter, brother of Mr. George Boulter, of Messrs. Silverman, Boulter & Co., of St. Paul street, died on Tuesday at his residence, Chateaugay Basin, aged seventy-two years. His home was on the farm next to the old homestead, where he was born. He descended from an old Gloucestershire family, his father, the late Mr. John Boulter, leaving England at the beginning of last century to seek fortune in the then little known country of Canada.

The late Mr. Boulter devoted his life to farming pursuits and was the first in that section of the country to introduce orchard planting. He retired from active work twelve years ago, and has since lived quietly. He was of a retiring disposition and could not be induced to enter public life in any capacity. He was one of the earliest subscribers of the "Witness." He leaves a widow, but no children.

CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Toronto's Annual Exhibition Seems to be as Popular as Ever.

The Toronto Industrial was formally opened on Tuesday last by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was accompanied by Lady Laurier, and who seemed to enjoy their tour through the various buildings. The attendance for the first week, in spite of several showery days, exceeded expectations, for the crowds are usually looked for during the second week. This year, however, the Pan-American, so close to Toronto, instead of injuring it, as some feared, helped to swell the attendance on the opening days. The exhibits in quantity and quality, on the whole, exceed those of any previous year and much more care has been taken to artistically display the various forms of merchandise. The buildings, which are marvellous and not even water-tight, have come in for much criticism this year and it is altogether likely that something will be done before next autumn.

SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday last, in replying to an address of welcome by the directors Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the belief that if a national exhibition were to be held Toronto had done more than any other city in the organization of the Industrial to entitle her to claim the honor of holding the exhibition. Of the census and its results Sir Wilfrid spoke at some length, saying in part: 'We have had, all of us, as patriotic Canadians, a stock-taking in the form of the census. We have all been disappointed with the figures. I have no doubt they disappointed you. As a Quebecer, I am disappointed also. We have not done half enough. Our population has not increased as it used to do, when families numbered sixteen or seventeen persons. (Laughter.) We have been disappointed in that respect, but I hope that every man here feels as I do, the pride of being a Canadian.'

'I had believed that since our trade had so greatly increased it must take six million of people to make such a large trade. But we are not six millions, only about five million and one-third. Our neighbors to the south, our kind and kin, tell us that we have not done well, that we cannot do better until we throw in our lot with them. It is amongst nations as amongst individuals. If you have a good friend, and he sees you are in trouble he will commiserate with you, but his commiseration will be tinged with joy if he himself is suffering from the same trouble. So it is with the American people. They are commiserating with us because they say the Dominion has not grown so rapidly as they have done. But I look on the figures of our trade and on the figures of their trade, and I find that in their last fiscal year they exported and imported \$2,125,000,000, that means, with a population of 75,000,000, a trade of about \$29 per head. Canada exported and imported to the extent of \$880,000,000, which with a population of five and one-third millions, means a per capita trade of about \$78. So that you see even with our limited resources we can trade, man for man, about two-thirds more than our American neighbors, so that we are not disposed to take much of their commiseration, but we shall say to them, 'You try to do better, and then come and tell us where we fail.'

Wednesday was educational and school children's day. Thursday was manufacturers' and industrial day. Friday was historical and pioneer's day, under the auspices of the Ontario Historical Society, the York pioneers and early settlers of the province. A grand reunion took place at the pioneers' log cabin, where addresses were delivered by many well-known historians, interesting historical papers read, etc.

Exhibits of horticultural products are considerably above the average of any previous show. Lieut.-Col. Pellatt made an excellent showing in this department, all his entries securing prizes. Government Horses, the Toronto Civic Gardens, Central Prison, Manton Bros. and Granger Bros. were the other principal exhibitors.

Considerable progress has been made in the judging of cattle, horses and dairy exhibits. The latter exhibit this year, while not any larger than at previous fairs, is exceptional in quality, and it was noticeable that greater care and taste had been expended in the displaying of the various exhibits. Mr. M. Sprague, of Belleville, is this year in charge of the dairy building, and Professor J. Riddick was the judge.

DAIRY AWARDS.

The judging in the dairy department is still in progress. The following awards have been announced in cheese:—Mr. R. H. Green, of Trowbridge, wins the Challenge Trophy, having the highest score. Cheese, best four factory, colored—1. W. A. McLaren, Avening; 2. George Boyes, Putnam; 3. M. Morrison, Harrison; 4. John Connolly, Malcolm; 5. J. W. Clunidge, Glen Huron; 6. J. S. Isard, Paisley.

Best four factory, white—1. J. W. Clunidge, Glen Huron; 2. R. W. Thompson, Springbrook; 3. J. S. Isard, Paisley; 4. M. Morrison, Harrison; 5. J. R. Burgess, Bluevale; 6. Miss Mary Morrison, Newry.

Best three factory, colored—1. Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 2. Geo. E. Goodham, Midverton; 3. W. A. McLaren, Avening; 4. Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam; 5. J. S. Isard, Paisley; 6. T. E. Whattam, Pictou.

Best three factory, white—1. R. H. Green Trowbridge; 2. Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 3. R. E. Elliott, South March; 4. Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam; 5. T. E. Whattam, Pictou; 6. George E. Goodham, Midverton.

Best three truckle—1. Miss Mary Morrison; 2. W. F. Geron, Napanee; 3. R. W. Thompson, Springbrook.

In butter the Challenge Trophy for the highest score was won by Mrs. I. Wenger, of Ayton.

Best three boxes creamery butter—1. I. Wenger, Ayton; 2. W. H. Perry, Compton, Que.; 3. J. C. Bell, Wincheles; 4. F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy; 5. W. H. Bentacher, Fergus; 6. J. S. Ireland, Beachville.

Best 75 lbs. prints—1. Geo. Balkwell, Lafontaine; 2. F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy; 3. John McQuaker, Owen

Sound; 4. W. H. Bentacher, Fergus; 5. W. H. Perry, Compton, Que.; 6. Henry Hicks, Palermo. Best 10 lbs. packages—1. Wenger, Ayton; 2. F. J. Sleightholm, Strathroy; 3. W. H. Bentacher, Fergus; 4. Henry Hicks, Palermo; 5. J. C. Bell, Wincheles.

THE PRIZE-WINNING HORSES. The judging of the thoroughbreds and ponies has been completed, and while the entries in these classes were not so numerous as was expected, in several cases the judges had no easy task in awarding the ribbons of the various colors.

THOROUGHBREDS. The judges in this class were Messrs. R. Pringle, of Cobourg, and G. Torrance, of Toronto.

Stallion, four years old and upwards—7. Wm. Fleming, Portage la Prairie, Demot, ch., bred by the Hon. J. Lawther, M.P., sire Master Kildare, dam Queen Charlotte.

Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1. Quinn Bros., Brampton, Woodburn, b., 545, breeder A. G. Kitchin, sire King Alphonso, dam Molly Wood; 2. S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Wyndham, br., sire Warwick, dam Lorilla; 3. W. Barber, Toronto, Billetto, b., sire Billetto, dam Colomet.

Stallion, three years old—1. John F. Burrell, Brampton, Court K., blk., breeder Thos. Webster, Brampton, sire Courttown, dam Addie B.

Stallion, two years old—1. Thomas E. Brandon, Toronto, Oceanic, b., 20,962, breeder N. Dymont, dam Parthenia III. Yearling colt, entire—1. Milton Strong, Willowdale, John Festival, b., 23,367, breeder Milton Strong, sire Billetto, dam Festival.

Stallion of any age—1. Quinn Bros., entry, Woodburn.

Gelding or filly, three years old—1. Thos. Dunn, Mimico, Flemish Beauty, b., breeder Jos. Seagram, sire Egmond, dam Audacity.

Gelding or filly, two years old—1. A. Reinhardt, Toronto, Antocost, ch. m., breeder W. Hendry, sire Derwentwater; 2. B. & J. Brandon, Toronto, Lady Smith, b., 20,359, breeder N. Dymont, dam Lady Leonard.

Yearling gelding or filly—1. Cloughton & Ward, Utica, Maud Miller, br., breeder J. Seagram, sire Millbrook, dam Lady Minto.

Brood mare with foal by her side—1. Jess Jonathan, Oshveken, Leal 2nd, s., 264, sire Falsetto, dam Vis-avis; 2. Milton Strong, Willowdale, Festival; b., breeder J. Seagram, sire Faustus, dam Virginia.

Foal of 1901—1. Milton Strong, Willowdale, James Festival, ch., breeder M. Stong, sire Billetto, dam Festival; 2. Jess Jonathan, Oshveken, Spot, s., breeder Jess Jonathan, sire Solid Silver, 211, dam Leal 2nd, s., 264.

SOME DAIRY ANIMALS and some very pretty turnouts were shown in this class. The judges were Mr. R. Miller, Stouffville; Mr. W. H. Smith, Toronto, and Dr. King Smith, of Toronto.

A special prize of a silver cup, value \$50, given by the Canadian Pony Association for the best Canadian bred pony and outfit on exhibition in this class was won by Mr. G. H. Gooderham's 'Lady Constance.'

Stallion, 14 hands and under—1. H. M. Robinson, Toronto, Duke of York, br.; 2. F. A. Noden, Toronto, Tommy Atkins, ch.; 3. T. S. Hill, Toronto, Dandy, blk.

Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1. Dr. Colgan, St. Catharines, Daisy, b.; 2. C. W. Sydie, Orangeville, Prince, br.

Pony in single harness, over 11 hands up to 12 hands—1. J. Garratt, Toronto, Queenie, b.

Pair of ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—1. C. W. Sydie, Orangeville, Logie and Jean, br.; 2. C. W. Sydie, Orangeville, Bonnie and Nellie, br.; 3. Dr. C. B. Little, Stayner, sptd.

Pony in single harness, over 12 hands up to 13 hands—1. M. Baker, Woodstock, Daisy, ch.; 2. Mrs. W. R. Mead, Kingston Road, Dolly, br.; 3. Mrs. Clapp, Toronto, Dot.

Pair on ponies in harness, over 12 hands, up to 13 hands—1. J. Walsh, Toronto, Queenie and Tony, b.; 2. G. H. Gooderham, Toronto, Lady Constance and Lady Isabel.

Pony in single harness, over 13 hands up to 14 hands—1. Graham Bros., Claremont, Lord Rattler, b.

Pair of ponies in harness, over 13 hands, up to 14 hands—1. F. Maher, Toronto.

BROOD MARE, under 14 hands, with foal by her side—1. F. S. Hill, Toronto, Dolly, blk.; 2. H. M. Robinson, Toronto, Victoria, g.

HEAVYWEIGHT GREEN JUMPERS, carrying not less than 175 pounds, best performance over six successive jumps—1. Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Queenie, ch. m.; 2. Geo. Pepper, Squire, b.g.; 3. George Pepper, Maude, ch. m.

BEST IN YEARS. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS EXHIBITION OPEN.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 2.—The seventh annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships opened here this morning under very favorable circumstances. The weather was all that could be desired, and the grounds were never in better shape. From the beginning of last week workmen and exhibitors were busy getting things into shape for the opening to-day, and work was continued up to late on Saturday night. The entries are ahead of any previous year by several hundred, and the energetic secretary with his staff, and the directors, have been put to their wits' end to accommodate all who have applied for space, and especially 'is this so in the horse department, many of them having to be established in the city, there not being accommodation on the grounds. Those who have attended the fair regularly from year to year cannot help but view with pleasure and satisfaction the rapid strides that the association has made in the last ten years.

The inauguration of the bench shows this year is an important feature to the fair, and will no doubt prove as successful as the other various departments. Judging in the various departments began this morning and will be continued without interruption until the whole has been finished. The judges are:—Light horses, Mr. A. S. Smith, St. Thomas, Ont.; thoroughbreds, Mr. D. Bean, Barton; standard, Mr. Jos. McVeey, Montreal; hackneys, Mr. P. Gooley, Cootickoe; Canadiana, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick; Clydesdales, Mr. David Greig, Allan's Corners, Lachine-Durhams, Ont.; Herefords, Mr. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.; Merinos, Mr. C. A. Archibald, Truro; Holsteins, Mr. George Buchanan, Montreal; Jerseys, Mr. Robert Ness; grade cattle, Mr. J. Lemoine, Compton, and Mr. C. A. Jenkins, Pigs, Mr. Butterfield, Poultry—Mr. Butterfield and Mr. L. Jarvis, Montreal. Dairy products—Mr. W. D. Woodward, Montreal. Honey—Mr. W. H. Lovell, Sherbrooke. Products and vegetables—Messrs. C. N. Lindsay and W. W. Pool, Horticulture—Mr. W. Penny, Ladies Department—Miss Davidson, Montreal. Arts—Mr. S. F. Morey, Sherbrooke. Bench show—Messrs. J. Lindsay and Dr. W. Mills, Montreal.

STANSTEAD COUNTY FAIR. Grounds visited by immense crowds—CROP PRIZE-WINNERS.

Ayer's Flat, Aug. 29.—The weather for the Ayer's Flat fair is all that the directors could wish for, and the crowd yesterday and to-day was immense for this annual event.

The display of grade cattle and thoroughbreds is excellent and the horses, too, are very good. The grounds are in good shape and everything augurs well for the most successful show of this season.

The judging of farm crops has been given out and is as follows:—MAGOG.

Wheat—W. H. Bachelder, M. Longe, A. B. Steele, W. Partington. Oats—H. Shuttleworth, D. D. Shonyo, S. S. Place.

Barley—W. Partington, A. B. Steele, J. Courtemanche. Mixed Grain—D. H. Tolmie, C. C. Manning, A. B. Steele.

Peas—H. Shuttleworth, A. B. Steele, W. Partington. Potatoes—F. H. Karnes, R. J. Lafrenya, W. Whipple.

Corn to ripen—A. P. Oliver, F. M. Porter, C. Manning. Corn Fodder—R. J. Lafrenya, R. R. Merrill, C. C. Manning, W. H. Bachelder.

Turnips—W. H. A. Brevoort, H. Shuttleworth. Carrots—W. H. A. Brevoort, F. F. Porter. Cabbage—W. H. A. Brevoort.

Tares and Oats—C. Manning. Beans—M. M. Hoyt, A. P. Oliver, M. Longe.

Kitchen Garden—J. B. Oliver, A. L. Devere, P. S. Charlebois. Market Garden—W. H. A. Brevoort, S. S. Place, P. S. Charlebois.

Orchards—H. Shuttleworth, W. H. A. Brevoort, C. E. Dacan. HATLEY.

Wheat—M. J. Bachelder, J. S. Webster, Jonah Leavitt and Leroy Moulton. Oats—Samuel Robinson, Ed. B. Pope and J. D. Morrison.

Barley—Johna. Leavitt, Lyman Dustin, S. Robinson. Mixed Grain—O. H. Parker, George C. Pool, D. Little.

Potatoes—S. A. McKay, Avery Ives, G. W. Kezar. Corn to ripen—H. Spendlove, H. Rexford, J. B. Wood.

Fodder Corn—W. L. Dustin, L. Moulton, Edwin Woodward and G. W. Kezar. Turnips—Alex. Kezar, L. Moulton, Lewis Rexford.

Mangeles—S. S. Colt, M. J. Bachelder, Henry Ham. Carrots—James Greer, Robt. Smith. Tares and Oats—S. A. McKay and Geo. Reburn.

Beans—C. O. Le Baron, E. Walker, G. W. Kezar. Kitchen Garden—M. Benoit, the Rev. A. Stevens, G. P. Hitchcock.

Market Garden—W. L. Rowell, Albert McKay, S. S. McKay. Orchards—E. Walker, Calvin Perry, W. L. Rowell.

STANSTEAD. Wheat—C. R. Rutter, F. Knight, A. L. Libbey, E. W. Packard.

Oats—P. W. Baldwin, F. J. Harvey, G. A. Harvey. Barley—A. E. Curtis, W. C. Wilcox, J. Duquette.

Mixed Grain—James McNally, E. C. Peebles, Lewis Dasthorpe. Peas—C. R. Rutter, A. A. Gustin, A. T. Thompson.

Potatoes—C. B. Jenkins, E. C. Peebles, B. F. Knight. Indian Corn—H. Wilson, W. Bratnard, C. R. Rutter.

Fodder Corn—James Brevoort, F. H. Barber, A. T. Thompson. Turnips—U. A. Wyman, A. B. Curtis, A. L. Libby.

Mangeles—Elmer Spear, Dr. E. P. Ball, A. E. Curtis. Carrots—C. J. Jenkins, Sam. Wheeler, Dr. E. P. Ball.

Tares and Oats—Dr. E. P. Ball, A. E. Curtis. Rape—A. E. Curtis. Beans—Dr. F. M. Canfield, Dr. E. P. Ball, I. W. Bratnard.

Kitchen Garden—Mrs. T. Routledge, Dr. E. P. Ball, O. W. Perry. Market Garden—George H. Davis, A. A. Beck, J. A. Lorimer. Orchards—John Bradley, Dr. E. P. Ball, John Holland.

BARNSTON. Wheat—C. Kent, Claude Baldwin, W. Buckland, E. W. Pool. Oats—W. H. Davidson, P. Minard, H. L. Cleaveland.

Barley—H. O. Buckland, J. J. Sutton, Mrs. C. E. Hill. Mixed Grain—B. E. Converse, A. Jordan, P. B. Buckland.

Potatoes—H. O. Wheeler, J. J. Sutton, P. B. Buckland. Corn to ripen—I. Wyman, E. Perry, E. Clifford.

Corn Fodder—M. Cory, C. Kent, E. Clifford, H. Corey. Turnips—J. J. Sutton, F. Morrison, C. Kent.

Wurzels—Wm. Giroux, A. Jordan, H. Corey. Carrots—E. W. Pool, W. H. Davidson, Mrs. C. E. Hill.

Beans—R. L. Cleaveland, Mrs. C. E. Hill, H. Corey. Kitchen Garden—S. W. Sargeant, M. Corey, A. W. Galey.

Market Garden—W. F. Hoole, W. W. Brown, W. H. Holmes. Orchards—E. C. Clifford, W. H. Holmes, T. C. Fletcher.

MORSES. Standard and Registered. Stallions, four years and up—D. M. Paul, 1; C. W. Clement, 2.

Stallion, three years and under—Claude E. Baldwin, 1. Brood mare, with foal—T. C. Fletcher, 1. Filly, three years and under—T. C. Fletcher, 1; M. N. Corey, 2.

ROADSTERS. Stallion, four years and over, 1,100 pounds or under—M. N. Corey, 1; T. C. Fletcher, 2; Henry Grant, 3; H. G. Ayer, 4.

Stallion, three years old—Alex. Kezar, 1; S. L. Kent, 2; Abram Dixon, 3. Stallion, two years old—T. C. Fletcher. Mare, 1,100 or under, with foal—T. C. Fletcher, 1; Albert Clark, 2; Willis Hunt, 3; W. C. Webster & Son, 4.

Filly or gelding, three years—W. H. Rediker, 1; H. G. Ayer, 2; E. B. Pope, 3; C. W. Lyby, 4.

Filly or gelding, two years—John McLean, 1; W. T. Peters, 2; A. A. Thomas, 3. Yearling colts—H. G. Ayer, 1; Paige R. Thornton, 2; Le Roy Moulton, 3.

Pair matched drivers, 2,200 or under—Dr. A. J. Cronwell, 1; A. E. Lincoln, 2; L. J. Bangs, 3. Single drivers—T. Langlois, 1; C. H. Mauseur, 2; A. P. Hurd, 3; C. L. Ramsdell, 4.

General purpose stallion, over 4,100, any age, over three years—C. H. Davis, 1; A. Clark, 2; Oliver Trudeau, 3. Stallion, three years old—Henry Courtemanche, 1; A. J. Courtemanche, 2; B. Prapier, 3.

Stallion, two years old—Ives Wyman, 1. Mare, over 1,100, with foal—C. F. Davis, 1; Peter Colt, 2; G. E. Allen, 3. Filly or gelding, two years—J. Chealey, 1; Wallace English, 2; E. Walker, 3.

Filly or gelding three years—Ephraim Walker, 1; H. G. Ayer, 2. Yearling colts—W. H. Hall, 1; Alexander Thompson, 2.

Pair matched horses, over 1,100 each—H. Ayer, 1; H. H. Heath, 2; Jas. Greer, 3. Single drivers, over 1,100, in carriage—Ed. Peilerin, 1; J. D. Morrison, 2; F. J. Libby, 3.

CATTLE. DURHAM. Bull, two years or over—Thomas Walker, 1; Paige Thornton, 2.

Bull, one year old—E. P. Rennick, 1; T. Roy, 2; Robinson, 3. Bull calf—E. P. Rennick, 1; Charles H. Robinson, 2.

Cow—E. R. Rennick, 1; John Curtis, 2; Paige Thornton, 3. Heifer, one and two years old—Willis Hunt, 1; Walter Berwick, 2; A. E. Curtis, 3.

Heifer calf—Paige Thornton, 1; H. E. Baldwin, 2. Ayrshires. Bull, two years or under—J. F. Parsons, 1; George Davidson, 2.

Bull—George Davidson, 1. Bull calf—G. W. Davidson, 1. Cow—J. F. Parsons, 1; Nelson Whitcomb, 2; George Davidson, 3.

Heifer, one or two years old—J. F. Parsons, 1; George Davidson, 2. Heifer calf—J. F. Parsons, 1; George Davidson, 2.

JERSEYS. Bull, two years or over—Fred. Morrill, 1; W. A. Reybura, 2; C. C. Coleman, 3. Bull, one year old—W. A. Reybura & Co., 1.

Bull calf—W. A. Reybura & Co., 1. Cow, three years old or over—W. F. Buckland, 1; W. A. Reybura & Co., 2.

Heifer, one or two years old—W. A. Reybura & Co., 1. Heifer calf—W. A. Reybura & Co., 1. Beef Grades. Cow, three years or over—T. Roy, 1; John Curtis, 2; L. B. Clifford, 3; George Davidson, 4; E. W. Pool, 5; Hiram Berry, 6.

Heifer, two years old—M. J. Bachelder, 1; Willis Hunt, 2; T. Roy, 3. Heifer, one year old—John Curtis, 1; E. W. Walker, 2; Willis Hunt, 3.

Heifer calf—T. Roy, 1; John Curtis, 2; J. B. Wood, 3. Pair steers, three years old—E. Walker, 1. Pair steers, two years old—Willis Hunt, 1; E. Walker, 2.

FLOWERS AT LACHINE

Annual Exhibition Formally Opened by the Mayor.

THE SHOW IS AN IMPROVEMENT ON LAST YEAR'S.

Mr. J. A. Descarries, Mayor of Lachine, on Thursday, opened the second annual exhibition of the Lachine Horticultural Society, which was again held in the Town Hall. The show is a good one, and undoubtedly better than last year, in variety, number and quality of exhibits. The arrangement of the exhibits was also very good. Some of the plants shown were really very fine. Notable were the splendid specimens of coleus exhibited by Mr. C. A. Smith. Very interesting, too, to many was a pineapple in fruit sent by Mr. Wiltshire from the hothouses of Mr. R. B. Angus. Mr. F. Bennett shows a very fine campanula with spikes of purple flowers eight feet high, and a very good specimen of the Acaalthea Sanderiana.

The children's corner was also very interesting. Cuttings of scarlet geranium had been distributed to girls and boys of fourteen and under, and the show of plants which had resulted was very good indeed. The first three prizes went to Robert Stalker, Jennie Church and Maggie Linklater.

The exhibition was open all day yesterday and the prizes were presented in the evening. The officers are: Hon. orary president, Mayor Descarries; president, Mr. Joseph Ramsay; vice-president, Mr. J. M. Nelson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. A. Smith; committee, Messrs. W. Walker, A. Parré, J. Bennett, T. J. Church, A. W. Ward, T. Burrows, A. Wilson, P. Smith and Alex. Stalker.

Following is the prize list: Collection of flowering and foliage plants, 25 feet—T. McHugh, Forest and Stream Club, Dorval; 2. Lucas and Burrows, florists, Lachine; 3. F. Bennett, florist, Lachine. Three adiantums, distinct varieties—1. F. Bennett.

Three begonias, double—1. T. McHugh. Four begonias, single—1. T. McHugh. Three dracenas, distinct varieties—1. F. Bennett.

Three ferns, distinct varieties—1. T. McHugh; 2. F. Bennett. Three geraniums, single distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith, garconer to T. A. Dawes, East Lachine; 2. F. Bennett. Three geraniums, double, distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith; 2. F. Bennett.

Six glorioxias, in bloom—1. T. McHugh. Plix elastica, specimen—1. F. Bennett. Hanging basket of ferns—1. T. McHugh; 2. Miss Nora Dawes, Lachine.

Hanging basket of apparatus sprengeri—1. Lucas and Burrows; 2. Miss Nora Dawes. Four palms, distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith; 2. F. Bennett. Palm specimen—1. C. A. Smith; 2. F. Bennett.

Six plants for table decoration—1. F. Bennett; 2. C. A. Smith. Foliage plant, specimen—1. T. McHugh; 2. F. Bennett. Coleus, distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith; 2. F. Bennett. Coleus specimen—1. C. A. Smith; 2. F. Bennett.

CUT BLOOM. Circle of cut blooms, growing out of doors—1. W. C. Hall, Outremont, Que.; 2. C. A. Smith, Lachine; 3. F. Bennett, Lachine.

Sweet peas, three spikes—2. F. Bennett, Lachine. Asters, 12 blooms, distinct varieties—1. Lucas and Burrows, Lachine; 2. C. A. Smith, Lachine.

Dahlias, double, six distinct varieties, two blooms of each—1. C. A. Smith, Lachine. Dianthus, collection of 12 blooms—1. C. A. Smith, Lachine; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont.

Gladioli, six spikes, distinct varieties—1. E. H. Jackson, Lachine; 2. Geo. Trussell, gardener to Mrs. J. H. R. Moison, Montreal. Pansies, 12 blooms, distinct varieties—1. E. Gansley, gardener to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Dorval; 2. Geo. Trussell.

Petunias, single, 12 blooms, distinct varieties—1. Thos. B. Whitham, Lachine; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont. Petunias, double, six blooms, distinct varieties—1. W. C. Hall, Outremont; 2. T. J. Church, Lachine.

Phlox Drummondii, 12 varieties, one bunch of each—1. T. J. Church, Lachine. Zinnias, 9 blooms, distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith, Lachine; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont.

Three hollyhocks, distinct variety—2. W. C. Hall, Outremont. Cannas, three spikes, named, distinct varieties—1. W. C. Hall, Outremont; 2. E. Gurney, Dorval.

Verbena, 6 blooms, distinct varieties—1. C. A. Smith, Lachine; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont. Bouquet or bunch of flowers—1. F. Bennett; 2. W. C. Hall.

Vase of cut flowers—1. F. Bennett, Lachine; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont. Vase of sweet peas—1. E. Gurney, Dorval; 2. W. C. Hall, Outremont.

Vase of outdoor grown cut flowers—1. C. Hall, Outremont; 2. F. Bennett, Lachine. The competition open to amateurs residing in the town and parish of Lachine resulted:—

Three plants, distinct varieties, in bloom 1. Mrs. J. H. Timmis, Lachine; 2. A. B. Stalker, Lachine. Specimen plant in bloom—1. Mrs. J. H. Timmis, Lachine; 2. A. B. Stalker, Lachine.

One pot musk—1. T. W. Whitham, Lachine; 2. T. J. Church, Lachine. One pot abutilon—1. James Ramsay, Lachine; 2. Adelmar Jare, Lachine.

One pot balsam—1. Jas. Ramsay, Lachine; 2. A. Wilson, Lachine. One pot aster—1. Wm. Linklater, Lachine; 2. Wm. Gammon, Lachine.

Three begonias—1. Jas. Ramsay; 2. T. J. Church, Lachine. One pot heliotrope—1. Jas. Ramsay, Lachine; 2. A. B. Stalker, Lachine.

One pot fuchsia—1. Mrs. J. H. Timmis, Lachine; 2. Wm. Gammon, Lachine. One pot geranium—1. A. B. Stalker, Lachine; 2. Wm. Gammon, Lachine.

One pot tuberous begonia—1. Wm. Gammon, Lachine; 2. James Ramsay, Lachine. Three foliage plants, distinct varieties—1. T. J. Church, Lachine; 2. A. B. Stalker, Lachine. Specimen foliage plant—1. Mrs. Valois, Lachine; 2. Robert Massie, Lachine.

Asters, collection of 12 blooms—1. T. B. Whitham, Lachine; 2

FINANCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, 100, St. Paul St., Montreal, Sept. 3, 1901.

LOCAL STOCKS.

The past week has been marked by a rather active market confined however to a very few securities. The stocks that have received the most attention have been Canadian Pacific, Street Railway, Toronto Ralls and Twin City. The latter end of the week was marked by quite a boom in Toronto Ralls caused by the rumor of the probability of a bonus.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

There are not a great many changes to report since last week. The earlier part of the week was marked by an increased demand for oats and peas, but the market on the other side should begin to move, have not been fulfilled, and consequently there is no present danger, as far as can be seen, of a financial crisis, such as many people anticipated.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.45; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$4.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$4.10 to \$4.20 per barrel, and \$1.30 to \$2.05 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.50; clover, \$9 per ton in car lots or truck.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut mutton, \$20 to \$20.50; selected heavy short cut mutton, \$18.50 to \$19.50; family short cut clear pork, \$12.50 to \$13; pure Canadian lard in 37 1/2 lbs. tins, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 50 lb. boxes, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 20 lbs. tins, 12c; tin palm, 1 1/2c; tins, 2, 3, and 10 lbs., 12c to 12 1/2c; corn-pudding lard in 57 1/2 lb. tins, 7 1/2c; parchment lined wood palm, 20 lbs., 8 1/2c; tin palm, 20 lbs., 8c; palm, 13 1/2c to 14c; and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb.

CHEESE—Ontario, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Quebec, 6 1/8c to 5 1/2c, with lower tendency.

EGGS—Good sized lots of No. 1, 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c, subject to inspection; No. 2, 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c.

POTATOES—Jobbers' prices, \$1.75 per barrel.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, AUG. 29. About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, and 2,500 sheep and lambs arrived in the city for sale here since yesterday morning, and although but few really prime beefs were among them, there was a large proportion of pretty good cattle, and the prices of these declined about one-quarter of a cent a pound since Monday's market.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers came out in large numbers early in the morning, and these brought decidedly higher prices than on Thursday, but common stock and canners still bring no improvement on the low rates of that day.

There was a very large gathering of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the rains had a depressing effect on business for some time as the buyers did not turn out in their usual numbers until the rains were over.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Aug. 30. There was a very large gathering of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the rains had a depressing effect on business for some time as the buyers did not turn out in their usual numbers until the rains were over.

carrots, 20c to 25c per bag; onions, 50c do.; cabbages, 15c to 20c per dozen; celery, 20c to 25c; vegetable marrow, 50c to 70c do. Small quantities of pickling cucumbers were offered at from 25c to 75c per bag; nutmeg melons, \$1.60 to \$1.50 per doz.; oaks, 80c to 85c per bag; buckwheat \$1 do.; dressed hogs, 5 1/2c per lb.; dead turkeys, 12c to 15c do.; geese, 9c to 10c do.; chickens and turkeys, 10c to 15c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; tub butter, 15c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 15c to 20c per dozen; older eggs, 13c to 16c do.; apples, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per barrel; tomatoes, 15c to 20c per box; blueberries, \$1.25 per box; plums, 50c to 75c per basket; pears, 60c to 65c do.; peaches, 55c do.; grapes, 25c to 30c for the ten lb. basket; Jamaica oranges, \$3 to \$3 per barrel; lemons, \$3 per box; bananas, \$1 to \$2 per bunch; hay, \$6 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Aug. 21, says of Montreal trade: Montreal trade advices are pretty much of the same tenor as noted in late reports. The fall fair season is now on in the country, during which travellers are not supposed to do very much business, but for the time being the general movement is better than at other seasons. In dry goods there is continued briskness, and the fall millinery openings, fixed for Sept. 3, are expected to attract a good attendance of buyers.

There are not a great many changes to report since last week. The earlier part of the week was marked by an increased demand for oats and peas, but the market on the other side should begin to move, have not been fulfilled, and consequently there is no present danger, as far as can be seen, of a financial crisis, such as many people anticipated.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, \$4.10 to \$4.20 per barrel, and \$1.30 to \$2.05 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.50; clover, \$9 per ton in car lots or truck.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut mutton, \$20 to \$20.50; selected heavy short cut mutton, \$18.50 to \$19.50; family short cut clear pork, \$12.50 to \$13; pure Canadian lard in 37 1/2 lbs. tins, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 50 lb. boxes, 11 1/2c; parchment lined 20 lbs. tins, 12c; tin palm, 1 1/2c; tins, 2, 3, and 10 lbs., 12c to 12 1/2c; corn-pudding lard in 57 1/2 lb. tins, 7 1/2c; parchment lined wood palm, 20 lbs., 8 1/2c; tin palm, 20 lbs., 8c; palm, 13 1/2c to 14c; and bacon, 14c to 15c per lb.

CHEESE—Ontario, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Quebec, 6 1/8c to 5 1/2c, with lower tendency.

EGGS—Good sized lots of No. 1, 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c, subject to inspection; No. 2, 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c.

POTATOES—Jobbers' prices, \$1.75 per barrel.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, AUG. 29. About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, and 2,500 sheep and lambs arrived in the city for sale here since yesterday morning, and although but few really prime beefs were among them, there was a large proportion of pretty good cattle, and the prices of these declined about one-quarter of a cent a pound since Monday's market.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers came out in large numbers early in the morning, and these brought decidedly higher prices than on Thursday, but common stock and canners still bring no improvement on the low rates of that day.

There was a very large gathering of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the rains had a depressing effect on business for some time as the buyers did not turn out in their usual numbers until the rains were over.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Aug. 30. There was a very large gathering of farmers and market gardeners in the vicinity of the Bonsecours Market this forenoon, but the rains had a depressing effect on business for some time as the buyers did not turn out in their usual numbers until the rains were over.

and then are sent on here. A case against the contractors for breach of the law is now pending and there is a strong feeling among the men at the open way in which the law is evaded. The Provincial Attorney General has been appealed to to enforce the law, but he has refused to act. Private prosecution has been started. There is a great deal of excitement here, and feeling runs high.

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe, for the week ending Aug. 31, 1901.

Table with columns: Local, Tho', Total. Rows include Tunisian, Lake Superior, To Manchester, Man. Trader, To Glasgow, To Bristol, To London, To Newcastle, To Liverpool, To Glasgow, To Bristol, To London, To Newcastle, To Liverpool.

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RIFLE SHOOTING. RESULTS OF THE D.R.A. MATCHES AT OTTAWA.

The Dominion Rifle Association annual matches were held at Rockcliffe ranges, Ottawa, last week, and were very successful, some splendid shooting being done. The results of the

BOERS SHOT AT WOMEN.

DETAILS OF THE BLOWING UP OF THE TRAIN NEAR WATERVAL.

London, Sept. 3.—The Pretoria correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph,' in a despatch describing the blowing up of a train on Saturday, near Waterval and Hamanskraal, on Saturday, by Boers, when Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, of the Irish Guards, was killed, says: 'The train carried several passengers, among them two ladies with babies and a nurse. As it rolled through a cutting a negro was seen to raise his hand. Instantly a Boer discharged two mines, derauling the train, while a body of Boers poured in a heavy rifle fire. 'Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur shouted to the women to be down under the seats, and ordered his men to return the fire. As he was proceeding along the corridor a Boer burst into the carriage and fired, killing him after, it is supposed, his refusal to surrender. 'Another Boer deliberately fired upon and wounded the nurse, bullets were flying in all directions, although the Boers were aware that women and children were there.'

CHARGED WITH TREASON

MAN WHO GAVE UP KEYS OF JOHANNESBURG ARRESTED IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 3.—Dr. Kraus, former governor of Johannesburg, and a prominent official of the late Transvaal Government, was arrested in London last night, on a charge of high treason. He will be arraigned to-day at Bow Street Police Court.

For the past four months Dr. Kraus has been living in Great Britain. It is alleged that after signifying his allegiance to the British Crown, he secretly forwarded information to the Boers. It was Dr. Kraus who handed to Lord Roberts the keys of Johannesburg on the occasion of the surrender.

UPRISING IN COLOMBIA

Hand of the Censor Prevents the Transmission of News

REVOLT DATES BACK TWO YEARS.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 23 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 26).—The censorship here prevents the transmission of political news, or news unfavorable to the government. The revolt of the Liberal Colombian rebels, now two years old, lately assumed a more serious aspect by the Liberals' concentration on the isthmus. It is believed they are contemplating aggressive action. Consequently, uneasiness prevails at Panama, the Liberal objective, which was nearly completed a year ago.

There is a report that the government is bringing troops to protect the isthmus. The area of the revolt is extensive. A distinguishing feature of the revolution is the actual moral support the Liberals receive.

Advertisements.

Complete Treatment FOR EVERY Humour.

CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. No other medicated soap is so compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is so compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. It combines in One Soap all One Price, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

erals are receiving from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua, in which countries Liberal governments prevail. Colombia's Conservative government is popular with the revolutionary elements in these countries.

It is reported that the Conservative revolt in Venezuela against President Castro is receiving actual support from the Colombian Conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution may be similarly aided. These conditions give ground for talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned. The Colombian Government is in financial straits at present.

Forty Colombian paper dollars are equivalent in value to one gold dollar. The government is printing paper money indiscriminately. It lately established heavy export duties payable in gold, and has sold monopolies and privileges of all kinds, all of which has greatly injured commerce.

The conditions in the interior are bad. The government is well supplied with ammunition, and this week unsuccessfully tried to become possessed of consignments of the same to Ecuador and Nicaragua in transit over the Panama Railway.

The rebels on the isthmus are hampered by a lack of arms and ammunition, and are reported to be awaiting the arrival of shipments, and the presence in the field of certain leaders before commencing activities on the isthmus.

Gen. Alban, governor of Panama, who was recently granted extraordinary civil and military powers on both sides of the isthmus, is now absent in Savannah. He is supposed to be bringing troops for the protection of the isthmus. He lately invited a number of friends at Panama to his house, put a guard at the door, and forced his friends to contribute liberally to the government before releasing them. A Colombian holding monopolies under the Conservatives is being forced to contribute liberally to the payment of the soldiers and police of the isthmus.

The Liberal revolutionary movement in Colombia is well supported throughout the country, and it is generally believed that it will eventually succeed. If the Liberals could win without too much bloodshed the foreigners on the isthmus would welcome their administration. Some decisive turn in the present state of affairs is wanted, as being preferable to the present situation. But there is nothing to show that the Liberals would govern the country any better than the present administration. Judging upon political principles, the Liberals are no better than the Conservatives, and vice versa.

The situation contains many of the opera bouffe conditions generally attributed to similar revolutions in South and Central America. The present revolution has been bloody, and certain encounters have been stubbornly fought, but the deaths and suffering have been largely among the ignorant soldiers of both sides, whom the leaders manipulate for political ends. The government has about four hundred soldiers on the isthmus, while the whole army amounts to from 25,000 to 35,000 men.

KURDISH ATROCITIES

A London cable says: Special despatches from Odessa and Vienna give unconfirmed reports of Kurdish atrocities in the hill districts of Armenia and of fighting between Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, several persons being killed. Another despatch says that the Bulgarians seized five Turks, drenched them with petroleum, and burned them alive.

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 50c, 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.

APPS.—At Brantford, Ontario, on Aug. 27, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Apps. 23
GORDON.—On Monday, Aug. 26, 1901, the wife of Wm. G. R. Gordon, of a daughter. 2
LARMOUR.—At the Methodist parsonage, Easton's Corners, Ontario, on Monday, Aug. 19, 1901, a son to the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Larmour. 2
McADAM.—At Reston, Manitoba, on Aug. 2, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. McAdam. 2
McLELLAND.—In Brockville, on Aug. 29, 1901, to the wife of the late E. J. McLelland, formerly Manager, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Carberry, a daughter. 21
PERCIVAL.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, 1901, at 27 Tupper street, the wife of Jos. W. Percival, of a daughter. 27

MARRIED.

AULT — VAN CAMP — At the residence of Mr. S. Whitney, Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 15, 1901, by the Rev. G. S. Paul, Philander Ault, of Hannah, N. Dak., to Elens May, second daughter of Byron Van Camp, Strathcona Alta., formerly of Ironopolis, Ont.
BARTON—BARTON.—At the home of the bride, on Aug. 20, 1901, by the Rev. W. J. Cronly, B.A., Clara, youngest daughter of Amos Barton, of Maynard, to W. J. Barton, of the same place. 23
CAPSEY — GAGE — At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. B. Gage, Mystic, Que., on Wednesday, 21st instant, by the Rev. Geo. H. Williams, James Percy Caspey, to Miss Jessie Ernestine Gage. 29
CLARK — DOUGALL — At the residence of the bride's father, Farnham Centre, Que., on Aug. 26, 1901, by the Rev. D. N. Coburn, B.A., of Lunenburg, Ont., Agnes, daughter of John Dougall, to Adam Clark, all of Farnham Centre. 27
CLARK—BICE.—In Magog, Que., on Aug. 19, 1901, by the Rev. D. Brill, of Bolton, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Gilbert Bice, David Clark, of Bolton Centre, and Jennie Bice, of Magog.
DIVERALL — WENBORNE — On Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, at the residence of the bride's mother, 26 Howard street, Toronto, by the Rev. E. J. Wood, George Johnston Diverall, to Ida Emilie Wenborne.

FARMER—CLARK.—At St. John's Church, Ancoaster, Ont., on Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. Canon Clark, M.A., rector of the church and father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bull, M.A., rector of Niagara Falls, South, uncle of the groom, Miss Norah Elizabeth Clark to Mr. Thos. Weyley Farmer, son of William Farmer, C.E., of Brockton, Ancoaster. 30

HEINE—NIVEN.—On July 17, 1901, at St. Peter's Church, Baywater, W. London, England, by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, vicar, Paul Heine, Esq., of London, England, to Florence Isabelle (Floesse), eldest daughter of Alexander Niven, Ontario Land Surveyor, of Toronto, Ont. 2

HENRY—McDONALD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, Orangeville, Ont., Walter D. Henry, B.A., barrister-at-law, to Pearl, second daughter of Donald McDonald. 30

LYNCH—STANTON — ATKINSON — On July 18, 1901, at Caledonia, Ont., by the Rev. D. D. McDonald, Marcus Lynch-Stanton, of Hamilton, to Mabel A. Atkinson, only daughter of Marshall B. Atkinson, of Montreal. 31

MACFARLANE—NEEVE.— On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, 128 Somerset street, Ottawa, Ont., by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Mary Lister, fourth daughter of Mr. Thos. Macfarlane, to John Harrington Neeve, both of Ottawa. 2

MACDONALD—MACDONALD.— At the residence of the bride's uncle, 140 D'Arcy street, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. A. Gilray, John MacDonald, of London, Ont., to Annie, second daughter of the late Wm. MacDonald. 2

McCLOGAN—LONDON.—On Monday, Aug. 26, 1901, at North Bay, Ont., by the Rev. M. J. Scollard, Edward R. McClogan, of Quyon, Que., to Miss Maud M. London, of North Bay. 30

McCLURG — MILLS — At the residence of the bride's parents, Westmeath, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1901, Mr. Arthur H. McClurg, blacksmith, of Forester's Falls, Ont., to Miss Eliza Mills, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mills, of Westmeath, County Renfrew. 29

MITCHELL—STANTON. — On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B.A., of Waterloo, father of the groom, Myra Ethlyn, only daughter of Mr. John H. Stanton, to Charles Hamilton Mitchell, B.A., Sec. C.E., of Niagara Falls, Canada. 2

MOSSMAN — ANDERSON — In the Methodist Church, Robinson, Que., on Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. D. Mick, S.T.L., Mr. A. H. Mossman, of Robinson, Que., to Miss Hardis A. Anderson, of Bury, Que. 31

RHOADES—ALLEN.—On Aug. 24, 1901, at St. Andrew's Church, Grimby, Ont., by the Rev. C. R. Lee, M.A., Henry G. third son of H. T. Rhoades, Esq., of Warwickshire, England, to Evelyn Dorothy, youngest daughter of Major D. F. Allen, Grimsby, late of H. M. Seventeenth (Leicestershire) Regiment. 28

RIDDINGTON — CARSON — At the home of the bride, on Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., Anne Mabel Carson, only daughter of Mr. J. H. Carson, to Mr. Alfred Riddington, St. Lambert. 29

SCOTT—STARK.—On Monday, Aug. 22, 1901, at Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, Ont., by the Rev. J. Pearson, W. R. Scott, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Stark. 30

SMITH — MITCHELL — At Chalmers' Church, on Aug. 27, 1901, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Wm. Turner, James Seath Smith, to Gwendolene, daughter of Joseph Mitchell. 30

STOCKDALE—LEFLAR.—In Toronto, by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, Miss A. Leflar, daughter of the late John A. Leflar, of Orangeville, Ont., to J. W. Stockdale, C.P.R. Agent, Melville Junction, Ont. 30

TITTEMORE — CHAPMAN — At the residence of Edward B. Chapman, Frost Village, Que., on Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. E. G. Chadsey, George S. Tittmore and Mrs. Agnes Ida Chapman, both of Shefford, Que. 31

WALKER—IVISON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Kippen, Ont., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901, by the Rev. R. H. Bannan, B.D., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Walker, father of the groom, and the Rev. G. H. Long, Mr. H. G. Walker, of Waterloo, and Miss Eunice Ivison, daughter of William Ivison, Kippen, Ont. 30

DIED.

AKIN.—In Winnipeg, Man., at her son's residence, on Aug. 29, 1901, Jane J. Young, relict of the late Thomas Akin, formerly of Stanstead, P.Q. 2
BELMORE.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, 1901, May Belmore, dearly beloved daughter of Anthony Belmore, 262 Sackville street, Toronto, Ont., in her 23rd year. 27
ERAY.—Accidentally drowned at Thurso, on Monday, Aug. 26, 1901, Harry John Eray, aged 11 years and 8 months, eldest son of John Eray, of 222 Lyon street, Ottawa. 28
BIRCH.—In this city, on Sept. 1, 1901, Capt. Richard Jacob Wryrie Birch, aged 63 years, late of H. M. 5th Lancos and 30th Foot, son of the late George Wryrie Birch, of Wretham, Norfolk, England. 63
BITTNER.—In Quebec, on Aug. 29, 1901, aged 65 years, David Bittner, Civil Service employee. 2
BOULTER.—At Chateaugay Basin, Que., on Aug. 27, 1901, Nathaniel Boulter, in his 72nd year. 31
CHOATE.—At Port Hope, Ont., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901, aged 86, Asa Choate, proprietor of 'Belmont Farm.' 30
CHAPPELL.—At the residence of her father, 27 Sherbourne street, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901, Alice Constance, third daughter of Albert Chappell. 30
CHURCH.—At her late residence, 405 Church street, Toronto, Ont., on Friday, Aug. 30, 1901, Elizabeth Longin, beloved wife of John Church, in her 68th year. 2
CLENDINENG.—In Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 22, 1901, a daughter to William R. and Nina B. Clendineng. 28
CONSTABLE.—At 465 Queen street west, Toronto, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, George Constable, in his 68th year. 27
CROSBY.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1901, after a protracted illness, Gertrude Louise, youngest surviving daughter of the Rev. Thomas Crosby of Sardin, Methodist missionary, British Columbia, in the 21st year of her age. She fell asleep in Jesus. 2
CRUCKSHANKS.—At the homestead, Township of Dundee, Que., on Aug. 27, 1901, Janet Tannahill, widow of the late John Cruckshanks, aged 63 years. 31
CURTIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901, at 9:30 a.m., at his late residence, Billings' Bridge, near Ottawa, John Curtis, late of E. Miles, aged 70 years. 31
DEWAR.—On Aug. 21, 1901, Mary McRae, widow of the late William Dewar, Township of Westworth, County of Argenteuil, Quebec, aged 85 years. 27

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ENDALL.—In this city, on the evening of Aug. 30, 1901, Lydia Charlotte Endall, widow of the late William Endall, New York city. Interment in Greenwood, Brooklyn, 21

FERGUSON.—At Richmond, Que., Chas. Irwin Ferguson, son of A. S. Ferguson, of G.T.R., aged 14 years and 5 months. 29

GRAHAM.—On Aug. 24, 1901, at his residence, 221 Graham avenue, Paterson, N.J., Arthur Graham, in his 83rd year, a native of the County Donegal, Ireland. 29

HARDY.—At 382 O'Connor street, Ottawa, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, in the 69th year of his age, Ralph Higman Smith Hardy. 27

HARRIGAN.—At the residence of his son, William, Godmanchester, on Aug. 27, 1901, Charles Harrigan, aged 88 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland. 31

HARVEY.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. D. Harkness, Iroquois, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, Helen Ann (Ella), youngest daughter of William Harvey, of Hamilton, Ont. 29

HAMILTON.—At his son's residence, Adelaide street, London, Ont., on Aug. 26, 1901, John Hamilton, in his 84th year. 29

HYSLOP.—In the township of Westminster, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, Eunice, relict of the late Adam Hyslop, aged 77 years. 25

INNES.—On Aug. 26, 1901, George Innes, of 10th Div. Coast Brigade, R.A., England, eldest son of the late Wm. Innes, jeweller, of Quebec. 26

LANTHIER.—At Grande Anse, N.B., on Aug. 26, 1901, Gabriel Joseph André, at the age of 16 months and 3 days, beloved son of A. Lanthier, of the Customs. 29

LANG.—At the residence of his son, 29 Leopold street, Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 26, 1901, John Lang, late of Crawford Park, Dunblane, Scotland, aged 77 years. Deceased was a native of Crossford, Leith, Scotland. 28

MANBRIDGE.—In London, Ont., on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, Martha, beloved wife of the late William Manbridge, of St. Mary's, Ont., aged 79 years and 9 months. 28

McLEOD.—At Galsion, on Aug. 19, 1901, Isabella McLeod, aged 54 years. 29

MOORE.—At London, Ont., in her 7th year, on Aug. 25, 1901, Marjorie, daughter of Dr. Charles S. Moore. 30

NASH.—At his residence, 27 Elgin ave., Toronto on Aug. 27, 1901, Robert Nash, in the 87th year of his age. 29

NICHOLSON.—On Aug. 26, 1901, at Franklyn Corners, Prescott Co., Ontario, in her 74th year, Nancy Hunter, relict of the late James Nicholson. 30

RENNIE.—At Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, on Aug. 26, 1901, James Rennie, son of the late Alexander Rennie, Hamilton, Ont. 30

PATTERSON.—In Quelp, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, William Patterson, aged 80 years. 28

BOTTRILL.—In London, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1901, Charlotte Bottrill, relict of the late John Bottrill, in her 63rd year. 26.

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SCOTT.—At Danville, Que., on Aug. 27, 1901, Norman Scott, Esq., in the 69th year of his age. 1

STARK.—In Cavan, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, Andrew Stark, aged 74 years, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. 30

SWARTZENBURG.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, Ont., on Aug. 26, 1901, Conrad Swartzenburg, in his 23rd year. 30

TURNER.—At the Lealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, William Randolph Turner, third son of the late Hon. James Turner, aged 44 years. 31

PATTON.—On Aug. 29, 1901, at 65 Esplanade ave., Bertha Jane Saunders, widow of the late R. G. Patton, in her 67th year. Funeral Saturday at 2:30 p.m., private. 30

VELDON.—In Quebec, on Aug. 25, 1901, John James Veldon, druggist, aged 55 years, only son of the late James Veldon. 27

WARD.—At Moncton, N.B., Aug. 29, 1901, Joshua Ward, chief clerk Mechanical Department I.C.R., late of the Motive Power Department, Grand Trunk Railway, aged 45 years and 8 months. 27

WHARIN.—At 144 Grace street, Toronto, Ont., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1901, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of William Wharin, in her 67th year. 27

WHITING.—On the morning of Aug. 24, 1901, of heart failure, Edward Crispin Whiting, aged 32 years, chief accountant of the Chateau Frontenac, a native of Liverpool, England. 27

WILSON.—At Portland, Me., on Sept. 1, 1901, of heart failure, Mrs. H. O. Wilson. Funeral private from 221 Peel street. 2

WOODALL.—At Acton, Ont., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901, Anne Woodall, mother of E. K. Scoley, Toronto, in her 94th year. 29

WOOD.—Archibald T. Wood, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born in Peebleshire, died Sept. 2, 1901, aged 78 years and six months. Edinburgh and Glasgow papers please copy. 2

IN MEMORIAM. WOODSIDE.—In loving remembrance of E. A. (Lily) Woodsides, who died at St. Sylvester West, Que., on Aug. 29, 1899, 'Gene Home.' 29

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