

BRITISH VESSEL

Sunk by Russian Squadron in the Japan Sea.

Yokohama, July 25.—The Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank the 'Knight Commander,' from New York, off the Province of Izu, after transferring the crew of the 'Knight Commander' to the steamer 'Tainan,' which arrived here this morning.

The Vladivostok squadron also captured a German vessel believed to be the 'Arabia,' with 3,000 tons of flour, and an unknown British steamer. The two vessels were sent to Vladivostok in charge of prize crews. The American Trading Company are the agents here for the 'Knight Commander.'

A New York despatch says the 'Knight Commander,' according to the Maritime Register, is a British vessel, of 2,716 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Durant. She sailed from New York on May 6, for Singapore. On June 23 she was at Manila, and last week was reported as having arrived at Shanghai.

The owners of the 'Knight Commander' are the Knight Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool. She was built at Newcastle, by the Palmers.

CREW ARRIVE.
Tokio, July 25.—10 a.m.—The British steamer 'Tainan' has arrived at Yokohama with the crew of the British steamer 'Knight Commander,' which was sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Izu. The 'Knight Commander's' cargo was a general one. Her European passengers were detained by the Russians and her crew of 21 was transferred to the 'Chinan,' which also reported that the Russians sank two Japanese schooners.

SQUADRON SAILING EAST.

Tokio, July 25.—10 a.m.—The Vladivostok squadron was sighted twenty miles off Katsu ura, in the prefecture of Shimosa, at 7 o'clock this morning, steaming slow east.

Katsu ura is about one hundred miles north-east of Cape Iro, where the Vladivostok squadron was reported yesterday. Katsu ura lies almost due east of Tokio.

CONCILIATION.

NO FURTHER SEARCHES BY VOLUNTEER FLEET.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Associated Press is able to state on the highest authority that the Russian and British governments have agreed on a mutually satisfactory basis for a settlement of the question of the status of Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea, and the seizure by them of British ships. A few minor points still remain unsettled, but they probably will be cleared up to-morrow, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

Great credit for the satisfactory termination of this incident is due to the Foreign Secretary, Count Lamsdorff, who, it is admitted, acted in the calm and conciliatory spirit worthy of a great statesman. The attitude of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, both for moderation and dignity, also evokes praise. In fact, the negotiations throughout the crisis were conducted in a most friendly spirit on both sides, and the story that there was a stormy scene at the Foreign Office on July 20, when Sir Charles presented the British protest, has not the slightest foundation.

The relations between the Foreign Minister and the British ambassador are extremely cordial. Count Lamsdorff, although he rarely goes anywhere, called at the British embassy last night, and remained a whole hour in informal chat with Sir Charles Hardinge.

The Grand Duke Alexis presided at yesterday's council, which Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Secretary, and Vice-Admiral Avellan, chief of the Admiralty, and other high naval officers attended.

The result of the conference removes all doubts concerning the present attitude of Russia with regard to the volunteer fleet. The validity of the view expressed in the British note regarding the irregularity of the position of the vessels was so far admitted that the council agreed to waive the right of search.

After a long discussion, in which Count Lamsdorff took a leading part, it was decided that the present status of the volunteer fleet was not sufficiently well defined according to international law, to render further search and seizures advisable, and that, therefore, Russia, in the interests of friendly relations with the powers, should withdraw the authority given the volunteer fleet in this respect.

TURKEY FIRMLY

GUNBOAT NOT ALLOWED TO PASS.

London, July 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Standard' says that the Turks express immense satisfaction with the action of Great Britain in stopping the violation of the Dardanelles.

On Wednesday a Russian gunboat at Constantinople cleared her top hamper and rode at a single anchor as if preparing for active duty, but on Wednesday night the Dardanelles forts were instructed not to allow the seized British steamer 'Malacca' to pass under the Russian flag.

On Thursday Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed M. Sinovieff, the Russian ambassador, of the instructions. The result was that the gunboat dropped her second anchor and resumed her normal appearance. It is hoped there will be no further attempts

by Russian service ships to pass through the Straits. The case of the Russian guardship 'Chernomoretz,' which was supposed to be on the guardship 'Kubaneb,' was particularly flagrant, since the 'Kubaneb' left the Piraeus, on July 9, ostensibly for the Black Sea, but she has not been heard of since. The reports that steamers have been stopped by a mysterious cruiser in addition to the 'Smolensk' and 'St. Petersburg,' indicated that she proceeded direct to the Red Sea.

'SCANDIA' RELEASED.

Berlin, July 24.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Russia, in response to Germany's protest, sent a despatch to Port Said to-day, ordering the immediate release of the Hamburg-American liner 'Scandia,' which had arrived there and was awaiting instructions. The official report of the seizure of the 'Scandia' received from the German consul at Suez, says that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer 'Smolensk' encountered the vessel at the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and that she was seized, notwithstanding the fact that her captain showed from the manifest that there was no contraband of war on board the 'Scandia.' Twenty-five Russian officers and seamen were on board the 'Scandia' when the report was sent, and it was their intention that the passengers and a portion of the German crew should be landed at Port Said.

A despatch from Port Said says that the 'Scandia' has been released, and that the Russian crew which manned her has left and will proceed to Odessa by the next mail boat.

NIU CHWANG.

Desperate Fighting.

TROOPS ORDERED TO LEAVE BY KUROPATKIN

Tsin tsin, July 24.—News has reached here that a battle is raging outside of Niu chwang. The fighting can be seen from the housetops.

In the engagement of yesterday, the Russian losses are reported to have been seven hundred. The Japanese are slowly nearing Niu chwang. Great excitement prevailed in that city during today's and yesterday's fights.

RUSSIANS SAID TO BE LEAVING.
Tsin tsin, July 25.—In accordance with orders issued by General Kuropatkin, the Russians commenced to evacuate Niu chwang yesterday (Sunday). This morning the Russian railway station is in flames. The Russians are evidently destroying their property previous to evacuation.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The reported appearance of Japanese cruisers and transports off Yin kow, coupled with foreign telegrams, telling of heavy fighting in that region, bear out the intimation conveyed in the mutilated despatch from Ta tche kiao that serious movements have been undertaken by the Japanese to gain this coveted base on the north-west coast. It should be pointed out that there is an apparent conflict between the despatch from Ta tche kiao and that received from Liao yang under date of July 22, saying that all was quiet at Yin kow on that date, but it is possible that, owing to the pressure on the telegraph at the front, there may have been a confusion of dates.

Should it develop that the Japanese are now making a determined attack on Yin kow, it would throw fresh light on the heavy land movements of the Japanese to the north-west within the past few days. The menacing attitude of the Japanese on Lieut.-General Count Keller's front, may have drawn north a considerable Russian force. Certainly it has distracted public attention for the time being from Yin kow, but whether it has affected General Kuropatkin's estimate of the situation, may be proved by the nature of the defence that will be made at Yin kow.

It seems to be fairly certain that sharp fighting is now in progress in that region, though Lieutenant-General Sakharoff's report, received late last night, throws little light on the actual situation. This report states that the Japanese commenced to push forward from Kiao chou on the morning of July 23 and forced the retirement of the Russian rear guard to Ta tche kiao, while a simultaneous Japanese advance began from the valley of the Sachi, on the east, apparently also directed against Yin kow, by way of Ta tche kiao.

JAPANESE POSITIONS.

Liao yang, July 22.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese forces to the eastward are grouped at Liao kho, Fen shui and Sigowlin passes. The southern army is at Siu yen, in close touch, and apparently awaiting developments. Yin kow is quite free from Japanese troops, who have made no attempt to occupy it.

TOGO SPEAKS.

On board the 'Mikasa,' Admiral Togo's flagship, off Port Arthur, July 17, via Fusan, Corea, July 23.—In reply to addresses made him by the newspaper correspondents who are on board the steamer 'Manchuria,' Admiral Togo said modestly that he felt complimented to learn that the world was interested in its victories, and that it was his desire, through the press, to send his thanks to those persons who admired him.

The Japanese naval policy is to hold their larger warships in reserve until the time comes to deliver a crushing blow at Port Arthur. In the meantime, torpedo boats are to make constant and harassing attacks. Every night the Japanese lay mines at the harbor entrance.

INDIGNATION

Expressed in London at Russia's Action.

Great indignation was expressed in London yesterday among shipping men over the sinking of the British ship 'Knight Commander' by the Vladivostok squadron.

Captain Brown, of the steamer 'Tainan,' which brought the crew of the 'Knight Commander' into port yesterday, says that the 'Knight Commander' met three Russian warships at 7.30 o'clock Saturday morning off the Province of Izu. The Russian officers boarded the 'Knight Commander,' took her captain back with them, and ordered the crew of the 'Knight Commander' to come on board one of the Russian warships within ten minutes. The Russians then sank the 'Knight Commander.' At three o'clock in the afternoon the Russian vessels met the 'Tainan,' and transferred the crew of the 'Knight Commander' to this vessel. An Indian boatswain of the 'Knight Commander' says the Russians boasted that, besides sinking the 'Knight Commander' and halting the 'Tainan,' they had sunk two small Japanese vessels, and that before meeting the 'Knight Commander' they had captured a German steamer, believed to be the 'Arabia,' belonging to the Hamburg-American line, and the 'Cheltenham,' a British vessel.

The Russians said they had plenty of coal. Before leaving the 'Tainan,' Captain Brown was ordered to blow off steam and not to move his vessel until the Russians had disappeared over the horizon.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE LOSSES AT TATCHEKIAO.

A London despatch this morning gives unofficial details of the fighting at Tatchekiao, where the losses were estimated at four thousand on the Russian side, after a fourteen-hour fight, in which they had thirty thousand men engaged. Japanese losses were also heavy, even greater than those of the Russians, but the figures are not given. Their fighting line extended for fifteen miles, and their victory meant the evacuation by the Russians of Niu chwang.

The long London despatch winds up with the story that Russian sources claim that it was the Japanese who were defeated, and who retired, but the United States minister at Peking telegraphed his government that Niu chwang is being evacuated.

SCHOLES' RECEPTION.

WINNER OF THE DIAMOND SCULLS HOME AGAIN.

Toronto, July 25.—Mr. L. Scholes, the winner of the Diamond Sculls, and the champion amateur oarsman of the world, was given a magnificent reception this evening on his return. A deputation of about 200 members of athletic organizations and citizens generally, headed by Ald. S. A. Jones, as chairman, went over to Leiston on the 'Corona' and welcomed him back to Canada. On the trip across Scholes was nearly overwhelmed by the kindness of the deputation. The celebrated sculls of which he has temporary possession, and the magnificent cup, which becomes his property, were produced for the admiration of the visitors. At the eastern gap of the harbor hundreds of sail and steam craft of all sizes and shapes assembled to greet the incoming champion, making one of the prettiest sights imaginable, as the day was perfect for any such demonstration.

Ald. Ramsden, acting mayor, on behalf of the city, presented an appropriate present in view of his approaching wedding. Speeches by Ald. Jones, Ald. Coatsworth, Ald. Hay, E. F. Clarke, M.P., Edward Hanlon, P. Mulquhenn and E. Durand.

THE LATE PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS FLAG.

Clarens, Switzerland, July 25.—The body of the late President Kruger was placed on board a train to-day bound for the Hague. The funeral car was decorated with flags and flowers and the coffin was covered with the flag of the late Transvaal Republic.

NEARLY TWELVE MILLIONS

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN LAST NIGHT.

Supplementary estimates to June 30, 1905, were brought down at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons. They provide for the expenditure of \$11,839,270. The main estimates reach \$62,935,338. The total the government asks permission to spend is \$74,774,608. This does not include railway subsidies or the bounties to steel producers, etc.

CHURCH UNION.

Toronto, July 25.—The Methodist Church Union Committee having been completed, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations are now in a position to proceed with the discussion of a basis for church union. At the annual gathering of the three churches special committees were appointed

for the consideration of the question of unity, to report at the annual meetings in 1905. It is expected that the initial joint session of these official committees will be held in the near future at Toronto.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

IT IS DENIED THAT MERRY DEL VAL HAS RESIGNED.

A despatch from Rome of yesterday states that the 'Osservatore Romano,' the Vatican organ, denies that Cardinal Merry Del Val has resigned.

After the reply of the Pope to M. Delcasse has been placed in his hands, the Pope will address a circular note to the Powers. The tenor of the reply, it is believed, is that the Pope cannot meet the demands of France without the surrender of Papal rights.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

How a Canadian Rifleman Won it.

WINNER OF THE SECOND GREAT PRIZE IS ALSO A CANADIAN.

Bisley Camp, July 25.—Pte. Perry, of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Rifles, Vancouver, on Saturday won the King's prize, the great event of the Bisley meeting. For the second time in the history of the event it was carried off by a member of the Canadian team, but Pte. Perry's victory is really the first Canadian victory, as the previous winner, Pte. Hayhurst, in 1895, had only recently settled in Canada, and had competed several times at Bisley as a member of a Lancaster regiment. Of Pte. Perry's Canadian standing there is no doubt, as he was born and brought up in Toronto.

In the first stage Pte. Perry was quite a way down in the list, but good work in the second stage brought him within six points of the leader. Still no one expected that he would win. At the first range in the final stage, eight hundred yards, he put on a nice 43, a score that kept him up with the leaders, but did not materially advance his standing. At the nine hundred yards' range he put on 45 and began to creep up, but still no one regarded him as the possible winner. It was when he began shooting at the thousand-yard range that he became a possibility. Three bulls followed one another. Then came an inner to the right of the bull. The next shot was back on the bull, but that following went down, and only counted for four. In the next shot he found the upper edge of the bull, and kept it for the two following, finally winding up with a fine score of 47 with another inner. None of the leaders could get anywhere near this, and as a result of his fine work at this range he won the King's prize.

When the result became known the members of the Canadian team gave their comrade a great ovation. Placing him in a chair they started for the Canadian hut singing the 'Maple Leaf,' and followed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. When the pavilion was reached a hand fell into line, playing 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.'

At the Canadian pavilion Perry was heartily congratulated by Lieut.-Col. Anderson, the commandant of the team, and by Major McDougall, the adjutant. All the Canadians decorated their hats with leaves taken from the trees lining the avenue leading to the Canadian hut. As for the winner his first thought was to send a cable telling a young lady in Vancouver of his success.

The presentation of prizes took place at five o'clock, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales officiating. When Perry modestly came to the front he was cheered to the echo. He was warmly congratulated by the Prince, who asked him if he had been in South Africa. On Perry's replying that he had, Lord Roberts, who was standing by, came forward and learned that Perry was one of the Canadian regiment to which he had given the honor of making the final charge on Cronje's lines at Paardeberg. His hearty congratulations followed. The Princess of Wales added her congratulations when presenting Perry with the £250 given by His Majesty, the N. R. A. gold medal, and the N. R. A. gold badge. Perry's record is sure to make his victory popular with all Englishmen.

The score by which he won the prize will be found interesting. It is as follows:

First stage, seven shots each at 200, 300 and 600 yards:
200 yards 31
300 yards 34
600 yards 54 5 5 5 5 4 2—39

Total first stage 94
Highest score first stage 101
Possible first stage 105

Second stage, twenty shots at six hundred yards:
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2
Perry's aggregate 156
Highest aggregate 152
Possible 205

Third stage, ten shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards:
800 yards 55 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 3—43
900 yards 45
1,000 yards 55 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—47

Total 195
Possible at three ranges 199
Perry's scores at three stages 321
Possible at three stages 353

The other Canadian in the King's, Corporal McGregor, of Ottawa, was well to the front. He took twenty-first in the prize list and won a prize of £12.

The score of 321, by which Perry captured the blue ribbon of the ranges, was ten points higher than last year's record. The honor is unrivalled by any similar contest, and is keenly coveted by the best shots of the Empire. Scotland

has been very fortunate in winning the prize and the 'Queen's Edinburgh' have four wins to their credit.

The match was originally shot over the 300, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards ranges, but in the year after its inception the first range was changed to 200 yards.

The first prize consists of £250, given by His Majesty the King, the N. R. A. gold medal and the N. R. A. gold badge. This year there were 1,371 entries for the coveted distinction, and it speaks well for Pte. J. Perry to have taken the proudest position of them all.

In the Association Cup, Pte. Goudie was 11th winning £10; Sergt. Bayles, 37th; Corp. McGregor, 42nd; Sergt. Gould, 81st; Staff-Sergt. Crowe, 85th; and Corp. McGregor, 95th, each winning £2.

In the Handsworth, Pte. P. W. Smith won £2 and Sergt. Crowe and Pte. Tyers £1 each.

In the Corporation of the City of London, £105 divided into twelve prizes, open to Indian and Colonial volunteers and awarded on the standing of competitors in the Grand Aggregate, Corp. McGregor was second, winning £15; Sergt. Crowe, third, £10; Pte. Baynton, tenth, £5; Capt. Crowe, eleventh, £5, and Pte. Neil Smith, £5.

Corp. McGregor was forty-seventh in the volunteer aggregate, and won £2.

In the Peddie, Pte. Tyers was second and won £10. Sergt. Mortimer won £2, and Staff-Sergt. Goudie, Capt. Blair, Pte. Westman, Pte. Goudie, Pte. N. Smith and Corporal McGregor, each won £1.

In the Kynock, Capt. Crowe won £2, and the following £1 each: Pte. Goudie, Sergt. Youhill, Sergt. Mortimer and Major Moore.

The 'Chronicle' says that Perry's victory is the chief volunteer event of the year, and will help to obliterate the bad feeling caused by the Dundonald affair. At the same time it recalls the high service rendered the Empire by Canadians in the Boer war.

Toronto, July 24.—Perry, the King's prize winner, was born in Toronto, and lived here until the spring of 1902, when he moved to British Columbia. Perry joined the Royal Grenadiers on Oct. 12, 1896, and was a member of F Company. He was exceedingly popular and very well liked by the boys. Of a somewhat retiring and very modest disposition, he was at the same time jolly and good-natured, and devoted to his work. He is a total abstainer and was most reliable and steady. His first exploit at shooting was seven or eight years ago when he won a prize of five dollars in the section shield prize given by Major Gooderham. The match was at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and he was so elated with his success that he determined to devote himself to rifle shooting. Therein lies the secret of his success, for since then he has consistently done everything in his power to make himself a good shot.

Pte. Perry was the only other Canadian in the second stage of this competition, and he ranked forty-second, winning the N. R. A. badge and £6. In the first stage of the St. George's Staff-Sergt. Crowe was 115th, winning £2.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

SHOCKING SCENES AT A SPANISH BULL AND TIGER FIGHT.

San Sebastian, Spain, July 24.—Ten thousand Spaniards and foreigners witnessed a fight here between a bull and a tiger. The fight took place in a large cage in the centre of the bull ring. The bull charged twice, but the tiger crouched so low that he escaped unhurt. Then the brute refused to fight and the spectators became so excited that squibs, crackers and spikes were used to goad the animals to fury. These failed, the bull bellowing pitiously and the tiger crouching. Men then entered the arena and goaded the animals until the bull charged again, literally driving the tiger through the door of the cage, where the exhausted animal lay on its back. A panic ensued and the people fled.

The provincial guards fired at the miserable tiger, killing it at the first volley, but the guards continued firing their rifles willingly, with the result that three persons were severely injured and eighty slightly wounded, including an American of the name of Livingstone, who was shot through the wrist and an ex-Spanish Minister, who was hit in the jaw.

There were comical scenes during the panic, men climbed on the cage for safety and another emptied his revolver into the dead tiger. The affair has caused intense disgust.

SALE OF FINE HORSES.

Mr. James P. Dawes, of Lachine, sold by public auction on Friday afternoon, by Mr. Walter M. Kearns, at the Hutchinson Riding School, the following named horses:—B.C. 'Stonemere,' foaled in 1903, sire 'Stoneleigh,' dam 'Merilla,' \$40; b. c. 'Stonam,' foaled in 1903, sire 'Stoneleigh,' dam 'Laurel' \$215; c.f.; foaled in 1902, sire 'Domitor,' dam 'Roonette,' \$80; b.c. —, foaled in 1902, sire 'Domitor,' dam 'Zea,' \$87.50; ch. colt 'Domiroon,' foaled in 1901, sire 'Domitor,' dam 'Roonette,' \$315; bay colt 'Zentor,' foaled in 1901, sire 'Domitor,' dam 'Zea,' \$145; c.m. 'Edna,' foaled in 1900, sire 'Prince James,' dam 'Inka,' \$100; m. 'Merilla,' foaled in 1897, sire 'Red Fellow,' dam 'Laurel,' \$105; b.m. 'Laurel,' foaled in 1888, sire 'Imp. Kink Ernest,' dam 'Laura Gould,' \$85; b.g. 'Deron,' foaled in 1899, sire 'Defender,' dam 'Roonette,' \$150; b.g. 'Floranga,' foaled in 1899, sire 'Pay or Play,' dam 'Belle of Orange,' \$112.50; b.g. 'Zyno,' foaled in 1898, sire 'Red Fellow,' dam 'Zea.' A carriage horse also came under the hammer and realized \$170.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

SHARP SKIRMISH—PEACE SUED FOR.

Nagatsse, July 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The British Tibetan expedition arrived here yesterday. The peace delegates were met by mounted infantry, which halted to receive them, but upon seeing a large convoy escorted by mounted Tibetans, the British went back. They were attacked, however, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Later the delegates conferred with Colonel Youngusband, the leader of the expedition. They said they had come finally to make peace. They asked that the British return to Gyantse to discuss terms, adding that a treaty signed at Lhasa could not be lasting, as Lhasa was a purely religious city, and was not concerned in civil affairs. Colonel Youngusband replied that he only decided to go to Lhasa after giving the Tibetans repeated extensions of time to treat while the expedition was on the way.

The treaty, he declared, must now be signed in Lhasa.

He consented to discuss the terms while the expedition was on the way to the capital. It depended upon the Tibetans, he said, whether there was any more fighting. In conclusion, Colonel Youngusband informed the delegates that he did not wish to prolong his stay in Lhasa. At a second conference with the Lhasa delegates to-day there were no developments. The delegates said they might find Lhasa empty. They were not responsible for outbreaks on the road.

The expedition is now less than seventy miles from Lhasa.

FIRE AT FERNIE

TOWN HAS ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

Fernie, B.C., July 25.—A very serious forest fire broke out yesterday morning in the extensive timber limits across the Elk river from Fernie, which threatened the existence of the north and west ends of the town. The fire was carried by the high wind from the right of way for the extension of the Great Northern Railway into neighboring property of the Elk Lumber Manufacturing Company. Hundreds of acres of dry brush, mixed here and there with standing timber, went up with a roar, causing terrific heat. The wind increased to a gale which gradually changed from a straight northerly course to an easterly direction, blowing directly towards the town. When the wind changed the townspeople realized that they had a hard fight on their hands to save the residential part of the town, the part that was left from the big fire of April 2. Twice the fire got beyond control and the town looked doomed. Finally, towards evening the wind went down and the town's danger was over. In the meantime a fierce fight was being waged on the west side. The large mill of the Elk Company and its well-filled lumber yards were attacked on two sides, but the fine water system saved the property. The stables, a mile up the mountain side, were burned. The whole season's cut of logs two million feet were burned. The total loss of the company will be about \$20,000.

SITUATION AT SYDNEY

MILITIA ORDERED HOME—BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE.

Halifax, July 25.—Now that the strike at Sydney is over the troops from Quebec, who have been doing duty at the steel works have been ordered home. The basis of settlement, so far as can be learned, is that the company agree to show no discrimination against any of the men who went on strike because of the active connection with the P. W. A., or of their conduct during the progress of the strike or their future connection with any labor organization. The company insist, however, that they will retain the right to discharge employees who, through incompetency or other reasons, are not entitled to further employment. Among these are a number of those who took a prominent part in the strike.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

LORD AND LADY MINTO AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, July 25.—Lord Minto arrived in town on Saturday evening, and was met on arrival at the station by Lieut.-Governor Jetté, Colonel Wilson and Lieut.-Colonel Evanturel, A.D.C., and a guard of honor from the Ninth Battalion.

The Countess of Minto, accompanied by Lady Eileen Elliott, Lady Ruby Elliott, and Lord Melgund, arrived from New York at Levis yesterday afternoon, and immediately crossed over to this city on board the steamer 'Druid' and drove to the Citadel, where their Excellencies will remain for some time.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Paris, July 23.—Reports were current last night that, accompanied by her mother, the Baroness de Roques, Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris yesterday to take the train to Havre, and embark there on the French liner 'La Champagne' for New York. Another report said Mrs. Maybrick had left Rouen direct for Havre, where she would remain overnight before embarking on 'La Champagne,' which will sail to-day. Neither of these rumors had been confirmed.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognizes his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. The 'Jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray. 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Josephs, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail. Mr. Levi was too many for Meadows. George sails for Australia. George falls in with Jacky. The vicissitudes of life on an Australian sheep farm. Robinson prepares to leave the prison. Robinson reaches Australia. A new temptation. A race for life, and the result. Robinson turns painter.

CHAPTER LII.—Continued.

'Do you see that ridge about three miles west? Well, if we catch you on this side of it we will hang you like wild cats. On the other side of it do what you like, and try all you know; but this gully belongs to us now; you wanted to take something from us that did not belong to you—our blood—so now we take something from you that didn't belong to you a minute or two ago. Come, mizzle, and no more words or—' and he pointed the tail of his discourse with his revolver.

The men rose, and with sullen, rueful, downcast looks moved off in the direction of the boundary; but one remained behind, the man was Jem.

'Well, captain, I wish you would let me join in with you!'

'Well, captain—you're lent me your wife, and I think a deal of it, for it's what I did not deserve; but that is not all. You are the best man, and I like to be under the best man if I must be under anybody.'

Robinson hesitated a moment. 'Come here,' said he.

The man came and fronted him. 'Look me in the face! now give me your hand—quick, no thinking about bow! The man gave him his hand readily. Robinson looked into his eyes. 'What is your name?'

'Jem.'

'Jem, we take you on trial.'

Jem's late companions, who perfectly comprehended what was passing, turned and hooted the deserter; Jem, whose ideas of repartee were primitive, turned and hooted them in reply.

While the men were retreating Robinson walked thoughtfully with his hands behind him backwards and forwards, like a great admiral on his quarter deck—enemy to leeward. Every eye was upon him, and watched him in respectful inquiring silence. 'Knowledge is power,' this was the man now, the rest children.

'What tools have you?'

'There is a spade and trowel in that bush, captain.'

'Fetch them, George. Hadn't you a pan?'

'No, captain; we used a calabash; he will find it lower down.'

George, after a little search, found all these objects, and brought them back.

'Now,' cried Robinson, 'these green-horns have been washing in a stream that runs now, but perhaps in the days

of Noah was not a river at all; but you look at the old bed of a stream down out there; that was a much stronger stream than this in its day, and it ran for more than a hundred thousand years before it dried up.'

'How can you tell that?' said George, resuming some of his incredulity.

'Look at those monstrous stones in it here, there and everywhere. It has been a powerful stream to carry such masses with it as that, and it has been running many thousand years, for see how deep it has eaten into its rocky sides here and there. That was a river, my lads, and washed gold down for hundreds of thousands of years before ever Adam stood on the earth.'

The men gave a hurrah, and George and Jacky prepared to run and find the treasure. 'Stop,' cried Robinson, 'you are not at the gold yet. Can you tell in what parts of the channel it lies thick, and where there isn't enough to pay the labor of washing it? Well, I can—look at that bend where the round pebbles are collected so, there was a strong eddy there. Well, under the ridge of that eddy is ten times as much gold lying as you know. Stop a bit again—do you know how deep or how shallow it lies—do you think you can find it by the eye? Do you know what clays it sinks through as if they were a sieve, and what stops it like an iron door? Your quickest way is to take Captain Robinson's time—and that is now.'

He snatched the spade, and, giving full vent to the ardor he had so long suppressed with difficulty, plunged down a little declivity that led to the ancient stream, and drove his spade into its shingle, the debris of centuries of centuries. George sprang after him, his eyes gleaming with hope and agitation; the black followed in wonder and excitement, and the wounded Jem limped last, and, unable through weakness to work, seated himself with glowing eyes upon that ancient river's bank.

'Away with all this gravel and shingle—these are all new comers—the real bed of the stream is below all this, and we must get down to that.'

Trowel and spade and tomahawk went furiously to work, and soon cleared away the gravel from a surface of three or four feet; beneath this they found a bed of grey clay.

'Let us wash that, captain,' said Jem, eagerly.

'No, Jem,' was the reply, 'that is the way novices waste their time. This grey clay is porous, too porous to hold gold—we must go deeper.'

Tomahawk, spade and trowel went furiously to work again.

'Give me the spade,' said George, and he dug and shoveled out with herculean strength and amazing ardor; his rheumatism was gone and nerves came back from that very hour. 'Here is a white clay.'

'Let me see it. Pipe-clay! go no deeper, George; if you were to dig a hundred feet you would not find an ounce of gold below that.'

George rested on his spade. 'What are we to do, then? try somewhere else?'

'Not till we have tried here first.'

'But you say there is nothing below this pipe-clay.'

'No more there is.'

'Well, then.'

'But I don't say there is nothing above it!'

'Well, but there is nothing much above it except the grey, without 'tis this small streak of brownish clay, but that is not an inch thick!'

'George! in that inch lies all the gold we are likely to find; if it is not there we have only to go elsewhere. Now while I get water you stick your spade in and cut the brown clay away from the white it lies on. Don't leave a spot of the brown sticking to the white—the lower part of the brown clay is the likeliest.'

A shower having fallen the day before, Robinson found water in a hole not far distant. He filled his calabash and returned; meantime George and Jacky had got together nearly a barrowful of the brown or rather chocolate-colored clay, mixed slightly with the upper and lower strata, the grey and white.

'I want you calabash, and George's as well.' Robinson filled George's calabash two-thirds full of the stuff, and pouring some water upon it, said good-naturedly to Jem: 'There—you may do the first washing if you like.'

'Thank you, captain,' said Jem, who proceeded instantly to stir and dissolve the clay and pour it carefully away as it dissolved. Jacky was sent for more water, and this when used as described, had left the clay reduced to about one-sixth of its original bulk.

'Now, captain,' cried Jem, in great excitement.

'No, it's not now captain yet,' said Robinson; 'is that the way you do parwashing?'

He then took the calabash from Jem, and gave him Jacky's calabash two-thirds full of clay to treat like the other, and this being done, he emptied the dry remains of one calabash into the other, and gave Jem a third lot to treat likewise. This done, you will observe he had in one calabash the results of three first washings; but now he trusted Jem no longer. He took the calabash and said, 'you look faint, you are not fit to work, besides you have not got the right twist of the hand yet, my lad; pour for me, George.' Robinson stirred and began to dissolve the three remainders, and every now and then with an artful turn of the hand he sent a portion of the muddy liquid out of the vessel. At the end of this washing, there remained scarce more than a good handful of clay at the bottom. More water was poured on this. 'Now,' said

Robinson, 'we shall know this time, and if you see but one spot of yellow amongst it, we are all gentlemen and men of fortune.'

He dissolved the clay, and twisted and turned the vessel with great dexterity, and presently the whole of the clay was liquified.

'Now,' said Robinson, 'all your eyes upon it, and if I spill anything I ought to keep—you tell me.' He said this conceitedly but with evident agitation. He was now pouring away the dirty water with the utmost care, so that anything however small that might be heavier than clay should remain behind. Presently he paused and drew a long breath. He feared to decide so great a question; it was but for a moment; he began again to pour the water away very slowly and carefully. Every eye was diving into the vessel. There was a dead silence!

Robinson poured with great care. There was now little more than a wine-glassful left.

Dead Silence!

Suddenly a tremendous cry broke from all these silent figures at the same instant. A cry! it was a yell. I don't really know what to compare it to; but imagine that a score of wolves had hunted a horse for two centuries up and down round and round, sometimes losing a yard, sometimes gaining one on him, and at last, after a thousand disappointments and fierce alternations of hope and despair, the horse had suddenly stumbled and the wild gluttons had pounced on him at last. Such a fierce yell of triumph burst from four human bosoms now.

'Hurrah! we are the greatest men above ground. If a hundred emperors and kings died to-day, their places could be filled to-morrow; but the world could not do without us and our find. We are gentlemen—we are noblemen—we are whatever we like to be. Hurrah!' cried Robinson.

'Hurrah!' cried George, 'I see my Susan's eyes in you, you beauty.'

'Hurrah!' whined Jem feebly, 'let me see how much there is, and clutching the calabash he fainted at that moment from loss of blood, and fell forward insensible, his face in the vessel that held the gold, and his hands grasping it so tight that great force had to be used to separate them.

They lifted Jem and set him up again, and sprinkled water in his face. The man's thick lip was cut by the side of the vessel, and more than one drop of blood had trickled down its sides, and mingled with the gold-dust.

No comment was made on this at the time. They were so busy.

'There, he's coming to, and we've no time to waste nursing the sick. Work!' and they sprang up on to the work again.

It was not what you have seen pass for work in Europe, it was men working themselves for once as they make horses work for ever. Work! It was battle; it was humanity fighting and struggling with Nature for her prime treasure—(so esteemed). How they dug and scraped, and fought tooth and spade, and nail, and trowel, and tomahawk, for gold! Their shirts were wet through with sweat yet they felt no fatigue. Their trousers were sheets of clay yet they suffered no sense of dirt. The wounded man recovered a portion of his strength, and thirsting for gold brought feeble hands but indomitable ardor to the great cause. They dug, they scraped, they bowed their backs, and wrought with fury and inspiration unparallelled; and when the sun began to decline behind the hills, these four human mutes felt injured. They lifted their eyes a moment from the ground, and cast a fearful look at the great tranquil luminary.

'Are you really going to set this afternoon the same as usual, when we need your services so?'

CHAPTER LIII.

Mr. Meadows despatched his work in Shropshire as fast as he had calculated, and returned home with two forces battling inside him—love and prudence. The battle was decided for him.

William Fielding's honest but awkward interference had raised in Susan Merton a desire to separate her sentiments from his by showing Mr. Meadows a marked respect. She heard of his arrival and instantly sent her father to welcome him home. Old Merton embraced the commission, for he happened to meet Meadows's advice and assistance. The speculations into which he had been led by Mr. Clinton, after some fluctuations, wore a gloomy look, 'which would only be temporary,' said that gentleman. Still a great loss would

be incurred by selling out of them at a period of depression, and Mr. Clinton advised him to borrow a thousand pounds and hold on till things brightened.

Mr. Meadows smiled grimly as the fly came and buzzed all this in his web: 'Dear! dear! what a pity my money is locked up! Go to Lawyer Crawley. Use my name. He won't refuse my friend, for I could do him an ill turn if I chose.'

'I will. You are a true friend. You will look in and see us, of course, market-day?'

'Why not?'

Meadows did not resume his visits at Grassmere without some twinges of conscience and a prudent resolve not to anchor his happiness upon Susan Merton. That man might come here any day with his thousand pounds and take her from me, said he. He seems by his letters to be doing well, and they say any fool can make money in the colonies. Well, if he comes home respectable and well to do—I'll go out. If I am not to have the only woman I ever loved or cared for, let thousands and thousands of miles of sea lie between me and that pair! But still he wheeled about the flame.

Ere long matters took a very different turn. The tone of George's letters began to change. His repeated losses of bullocks and sheep were all recorded in his letters to Susan, and these letters were all read with eager anxiety by Meadows a day before they reached Grassmere.

The respectable man did not commit this action without some iron passing through his own soul—Nemo repente turpissimus. The first letter he opened it was like picking a lock. He writhed and blushed, and his uncertain fingers fumbled with another's property as if it had been shame, too, but the next cost him some shame, too, but the next less, and soon these little spasms of conscience began to be lost in the pleasure the letters gave him. 'It is clear he will never make a thousand pounds out there, and if he doesn't the old farmer won't give him Susan. Won't! He shan't! He shall be too deep in my debt to venture on it even if he was minded.' Meadows exulted over the letters; and as he exulted they stabbed him, for by the side of the records of his ill-fortune the exile never failed to pour out his love and confidence in his Susan, and to acknowledge the receipt of some dear letter from her, which Meadows could see by George's must have assured him of undiminished or even increased affection.

Thus did sin lead to sin. By breaking a seal which was not his and reading letters which were not his Meadows filled himself with the warmest hopes of possessing Susan one day, and got to hate George for the stabs the young man innocently gave him. At last he actually looked on George as a sort of dog in the manger, who could not make Susan happy, yet would come between her heart and one who could. All weapons seemed lawful against such a mere pest as this—a dog in the manger.

Meadows started with nothing better nor worse than a common-place conscience. A vicious habit is an iron that soon sears that sort of article. When he had opened and read about four letters, his moral nature turned stone blind of one eye. And now he was happier (on the surface) than he had been ever since he fell in love with Susan.

Sure now that one day or another she must be his, he waited patiently, enjoyed her society twice-a-week, got everybody into his power, and bided his time. And one frightful thing in all this was that his love for Susan was only a strong but in itself a good love. I mean it was a love founded on esteem; it was a passionate love and yet a profound and tender affection. It was the love which under different circumstances has often weaned men, and women too, from a frivolous, selfish, and sometimes from a vicious life. This love Meadows thought and hoped would hallow the unlawful means by which he must crown it. In fact, he was mixing vice and virtue. The snow was to whiten the pitch, not the pitch blacken the snow. Thousands had tried this before him and will try it after him. Oh! that I could persuade them to mix fire and gunpowder instead! Men would bless me for this when all else I have written has been long forgotten.

He felt good all over when he sat with Susan and thought how his means would enable that angel to satisfy her charitable nature, and win the prayers of the poor as well as the admiration of the wealthy. 'If ever a woman was cherished she shall be! If ever a woman was happy she shall be! And as for him, he would more than compensate it afterwards. In short, he had been more than twenty years selling, buying, swapping, driving every conceivable earthly bargain—now he was proposing one to heaven.

At last came a letter in which George told Susan of the fatal murrain among his sheep, of his fever that had followed immediately, of the further losses while he lay ill, and concluded by saying that he had no right to tie her to his misfortunes, and that he felt it would be more manly to set her free.

When he read this Meadows's exultation broke all bounds. 'Ah, ha!' cried he, 'is it come to that at last? Well, he is a fine fellow after all, and looks at it the sensible way, and if I can do him a good turn in business I always will.'

The next day he called at Grassmere. Susan met him all smiles and was more cheerful than usual. 'Come, she does not take it to heart.' He did not guess that Susan had cried for hours and hours over the letter, and then had sat quietly down and written a letter, and begged George to come home and not add separation to their other misfortunes; and that it was this decision, and having acted upon it, that had made her cheerful. Meadows argued in his own favor, and now made sure to win.

The next week he called three times at Grassmere instead of twice, and asked himself how much longer he must wait before he should speak out. Prudence said 'a little more patience; and so he hid in his bosom the flame that burned him the deeper for this unnatural smothering. But he drank deep,

silent draughts of love, and revelled in the bright future of his passion.

It was no longer hope, it was certainty. Susan liked him; her eye brightened at his coming; her father was in his power. There was nothing between them but the distant shadow of a rival; sooner or later she must be his. So passed three calm, delicious weeks away.

CHAPTER LIV.

Meadows sat one day in his study receiving Crawley's report.

'Old Mr. Merton came yesterday. I made difficulties as instructed. Is to come to-morrow.'

'He shall have the eight hundred.'

'That makes two thousand four hundred; why his whole stock won't cover it.'

'No!'

'Don't understand it; it is too deep for me. What is the old gentleman doing?'

'Hunting wild-o'-the-wisp. Throwing it away in speculations that are colored bright for him by a man that wants to ruin him.'

'Aha! cackled Crawley, 'And do him no harm.'

'Augh! How far is it to the bottom of the sea, if you please? I'm sure you know? Mr. Levi and you.'

'Crawley,' said Meadows, suddenly turning the conversation, 'the world calls me close-fisted; have you found me so?'

'Liberal as running water, sir. I sometimes say how long will this last before such a great man breaks Peter Crawley and flings him away and takes another?'

'Then your game is to make yourself necessary to me.'

'I wish I could,' said Peter, with mock candor. 'Sir, he crept on, 'if the most ardent zeal, if punctuality, secrecy and unscrupulous fidelity—'

'Hold your gammon! Are we writing a book together? Answer me this in English. How far dare you go along with me?'

'As far as your purse extends—only—'

'Only what? Only your thermometer is going down already, I suppose.'

'No, sir, but what I mean is I shouldn't like to do anything too bad.'

'What d'ye mean by too bad?'

'Punishable by law.'

'It is not your conscience you fear, then?' asked the other gloomily.

'Oh, dear, no sir, only the law.'

'I envy you. There is but one crime punishable by law, and that I shall never counsel you to.'

'Only one—too deep, sir, too deep. Which is that?'

'The crime of getting found out.'

'What a great man! how far would I go with you? To the end of the earth. I have but one regret, sir.'

'And what is that?'

'That I am not thought worthy of your confidence. That after so many years I am still only a too—I mean an honored instrument, and not a humble friend.'

'Crawley,' said Meadows solemnly, 'let well alone. Don't ask my confidence, for I am often tempted to give it you, and that would be all one as if I put the blade of a razor in your naked hand.'

'I don't care, sir! You are up to some game as deep as a coal-pit; and I go on working all in the dark. I'd give anything to be in your confidence.'

'Anything is nothing; put it in figures, sneered Meadows incredulously.

'I'll give 20 percent off all you give me if you will let me see the bottom.'

'The bottom?'

'The reason, sir—the motive!—the why!—the wherefore—the what it is all to end in. The bottom!'

'Why not say you would like to read John Meadows's heart?'

'Don't be angry, sir; it is presumption, but I can't help it. Deduct 20 percent for so great an honor.'

'Why, the fool is in earnest.'

'He is; we have all got our little vanity, and like to be thought worthy of confidence.'

'Humph.'

'And then I can't sleep for puzzling. Why should you stop every letter that comes here from Australia. Oh! bless me how neglectful I am; here is a letter from there, just come. To think of me bringing it and then forgetting.'

'Give it me directly.'

'There it is. And then, why on earth are we ruining old Mr. Merton without benefiting you, and you seem so friendly with him; and indeed you say he is not to be harmed—only ruined; it makes my head ache. Why, what is the matter, Mr. Meadows, sir? What is wrong? No ill news, I hope. I wish I'd never brought the letter.'

'That will do, Crawley,' said Meadows faintly, 'you may go.'

Crawley rose with a puzzled air.

'Come here to-morrow evening at nine o'clock, and you shall have your wish. All the worse for you,' added he moodily. 'All the worse for me. Now go without one word.'

Crawley retired dumb-founded. He saw the iron man had received some strange, unexpected and terrible blow; but for a moment awe suppressed curiosity, and he went off on tip-toe saying almost in a whisper: 'To-morrow night at nine, sir.'

Meadows spread George's letter on the table and leaned on his two hands over it.

The letter was written some weeks after the last desponding one. It was full of modest but warm and buoyant exultation. Heaven had been very good to Susan and him. Robinson had discovered gold; gold in such abundance and quality as beat even California. The thousand pounds so late despaired of was now a certainty. Six months' work with average good fortune, would do it. Robinson said five thousand pieces was the least they ought to bring home; but how could he (George) wait so long as that would take! 'And, Susan, dear, if anything could make this wonderful luck sweeter, it is to think that I owe it to you and to your goodness. It was you that gave Tom the letter, and bade me be kind to him, and keep him by me for his good; he has repaid me by making us two man and wife, please God. See what a web life is! Tom and I often talk of this. But Tom says it is Parson Eden I have to thank for it, and the lessons he learned in the prison; but I tell him if he goes so far back as that he should go farther, and thank Farmer Meadows, for 'twas he who sent Tom to the prison, where he

Advertisements. CADBURY'S Cocoa Light, Refreshing and Invigorating. Fits Cured Free. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr. H. M. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia or trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

3 a Day Sure. Send us your address and we will send you a bottle of 3 a Day Sure. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all your ailments. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all your ailments. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all your ailments.

was converted, and became as honest a fellow as any in the world, and a friend to your George as true as steel. The letter concluded, as it began, with thanks to Heaven, and bidding Susan expect his happy return in six months after this hour. In short, the letter was one 'Hurrah!' tempered with simple piety and love.

Meadows turned cold as death in reading it; at the part where Farmer Meadows was referred to as the first link in the golden chain he dashed it to the ground and raised his foot to trample on it, but forebore, lest he should dirty a thing that must go to Susan.

Then he walked the room in great agitation. 'Too late, George Fielding,' he cried aloud. 'Too late; I can't shift my heart like a weather-cock to suit the changes in your luck. You have been feeding me with hopes till I can't live without them. I never longed for a thing yet but what I got it, and I'll have this, though I trample a hundred George Fieldings dead on my way to it. Now let me think.'

He pondered deeply, his great brows knitted and lowered. For full half an hour invention and resource poured scheme after scheme through that testing brain, and prudence and knowledge of the world sat in severe and cool judgment on each in turn, and dismissed the visionary ones. At last the deep brow began to relax, and the eye to kindle; and when he rose to ring the bell, his face was a sign-post with Eureka written on it in Nature's vivid hand-writing. In that hour he had hatched a plot worthy of Machiavel—a plot complex yet clear. A servant girl answered the bell. 'Tell David to saddle Rachel direct-ly.'

And in five minutes Mr. Meadows with a shirt, a razor, a comb, and a map of Australia was galloping by cross lanes to the nearest railway station. There he telegraphed Mr. Clinton to meet him at Peel's Coffee House, at two o'clock.

The message flashed up to town like lightning. The man followed it slowly like the wind. (To be continued.)

Advertisements. Gained Ten Pounds. His Weight Increased Many Pounds. His Health and Strength Completely Restored by Ferrone's Great Food Tonic. Mr. A. L. Godfrey is well-known to every one in Victoria, where he has been engaged in business for many years. Last winter I had a gripe, he writes, and recovered very slowly. When well enough to leave the house I was many pounds lighter than my usual weight. My appetite was poor, and my blood was thin. Ferrone did me untold good. I recovered my weight in a short time and have felt like a different man ever since. I consider Ferrone a wonderful tonic and a first-class remedy for people who are run down. My reasons for believing Ferrone so good are due to its bringing me health after doctors and many other medicines failed. My weight has increased at least ten pounds, my blood is strong and my system in a very vigorous condition. Ferrone did it. From Nelson, B.C., comes the strongest possible proof that Ferrone is a Besh-making, strengthening remedy. Mrs. G. C. Alker writes: 'A few months ago I had once before been benefited by Ferrone, when living in Boston, and started using it again. Ferrone at once gave me a splendid appetite, toned up my nerves, and actually made me fat. I used Ferrone regularly and increased my weight several pounds. My cheeks filled out and became rosy. My nervous trouble disappeared and I haven't had a single day's illness since using Ferrone. Ferrone supplies the system with nourishment in condensed form, and builds up weak constitutions to a state of permanent good health. It restores all weak organs, perfects digestion, enriches the blood and fortifies the nerves. If it is better health you are seeking, you can find it with Ferrone. Don't be misled into accepting a substitute or any article represented as 'just as good.' Ferrone is unexcelled and it is in your interest to get it when you ask for it. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all reliable druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

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

Advertisements. CHOLERA IS COMING, IS NOW RAGING OVER ASIA AND EUROPE. WILL SOON REACH CANADA ARE YOU PREPARED? Asiatic cholera is one of the most dreaded plagues that can possibly befall a country. It is somewhat similar to, but more severe than, what we call dysentery. The warm season is near at hand. Cramps, Colic and Diarrhoea will strike down most of us for at least a few days. Better keep a remedy on hand. Nothing excels Polson's Nervine. It has been used for cramps, colic, and summer complaint for years and years. Nervine not only cures, but it prevents; that's the best reason why you should have a bottle on hand. Mr. A. E. Archer, of Swansea, writes:—'I had an awful attack of diarrhoea, and was so bad I couldn't leave the house. I sent for a bottle of Nervine, and took a dose every hour during the morning. It cured all right.' Since every druggist sells Nervine for a quarter a bottle, there's no reason why you shouldn't get it and use it, too.

The Boys' Page.

NEXT WEEK.

Photographic Competitions.

The results of the Family Pet Photograph Competition will be announced next week's Boys' Page, together with the plan for another jolly competition in which our older readers will have a share, since so many of them have cameras.

When To Do It.

When you think of it, do it.
 A moment's delay
 May cause you regret;
 And a chance slip'd away
 May never return.
 Who can reckon the cost
 Of that fatal regret—
 Opportunity lost?
 If 'tis simply a letter
 You cast on one side
 To answer at leisure,
 Some chance may betide
 To make you forget it;
 The only safe way
 Is this—when you think of it,
 Do it, I say.

Be it business or pleasure,
 The idea once caught
 Is clearest and wisest
 When fresh in your thought.
 That is, if you really
 Desire to do
 The thing that presents itself
 Thus to your view.

First make up your mind,
 If 'tis good to be done,
 This settled, it cannot be
 Too soon begun.
 If you think it should not be done,
 Cast it away;
 If yes, when you think of it,
 Do it, I say.

How many good notions,
 By long delay crost,
 Have—to the world's damage—
 For ever been lost.
 How oft resolutions,
 Though good, have been thwarted,
 The time and occasion,
 Alas! ill-assorted.
 Depend on it, not only
 Proves it most pleasant
 To those who reap benefit
 To have it present;
 But, in the long run,
 You seldom will rue it,
 If—when you really mean doing—
 You do it.
 —Le Follet.

Speed Swimming, Diving and Floating.

(By William Henry, hon. sec. Life-saving Society, in 'The Boys' Own Paper.')

A couple of seasons ago the young Australian previously referred to introduced to English swimmers what is known as the crawl stroke, so called because the swimmer using it looks like a crab crawling over the surface of the water. The swimmer's face is almost totally immersed, thus keeping his body flat on the water, while his arms are used as in the double overarm stroke, but at a much more speedy rate, due to the rapid action of the legs, which are kicked down from the knee to the toe on to the surface by the feet being alternately raised out of the water. The body in this style of swimming is not turned from side to side as in the double overarm, and it will be observed, also, that the legs are used differently; the wedge of water between them is almost entirely absent; yet this swimmer was able to make the fastest time known for the distance.

This great speed was, however, due to the quick movement of all the limbs working to reduce friction to forward motion by the body being raised well above the surface of the water through the effective strokes being quick and powerfully made. This method, however, owing to the quick action of all the limbs and the inability of getting a regular exchange of air in the lungs, is extremely tiring, consequently it can only be adopted for short distances.

Having practiced the various styles of speed swimming, I should recommend those desirous of furthering their knowledge of the art then to make a study of floating and diving, both of which are useful accomplishments, more especially the former, as ability to float gives one almost absolute self-confidence in cases of emergency, such as an attack of cramp. Very often long and tedious practice is necessary before one learns to float. Those writers who say that it is easy to float, and give you set rules, certainly cannot have had any experience of floating or even understand the principles which underlie it. It is easier to float in salt than in fresh water, and it is possible to learn to float before being able to swim, but in the majority of cases careful and diligent study is necessary before perfection is arrived at. Only those who are able to float can appreciate the delight which a novice experiences when, after long practice, attended by repeated failures, he realizes that he is actually floating.

Floating is really the science of balancing the body in or on the water. If when the limbs are in one position the body sinks, then new positions must be tried, and the effect of every one carefully noted. The respiratory organs are at fault if the body sinks wholly to the bottom; if the legs sink, then the arms have not been extended sufficiently; if the body rolls over, then too much weight has been diverted to one side; or if the body sinks in the centre, then it has not been straightened out properly.

It has been noticed that the person whose body is long and legs short in proportion usually learns to float more quickly than a person with short body and long legs—that is, of course, providing the inflation of the chest be good. It frequently happens, especially in fresh water cases, that the chest capacity is not sufficient to counteract the specific gravity of the body, and though the body would to all intents and purposes float, the head would have to be so far craned back as to keep the mouth under water, with the result that the swimmer would have to abandon the attempt.

One of the great things necessary is self-confidence. Do not be afraid even if you do go under water for a second; if you have the correct balance your mouth and nose will speedily rise to the surface again.

When commencing to learn, the beginner should stand upright on the bottom of the bath, close his mouth, stretch the arms out above the head, and then slowly slip backward until the shoulders are under water, the legs at the same time being kept close together, but not rigid; the arms must be at full stretch at each side of the head, in a straight line with the body and legs. The lungs should then be filled, a slight push made from the bottom, very slowly and without

jerk. The legs will gradually come up to the top, but if it be found that the body is not balancing properly they should be widened out. The head should be kept well back, and there should be no looking at the legs to see how they are going on.

As each expiration is made the body will sink slightly, but the next inspiration will bring it up to its normal level. If after a course of practice the legs still have the tendency to sink, the arms should be stretched well above the head in line with the body, thumbs touching, hands open and turned palms upmost. A slight lifting of the arms may also overcome the difficulty, but, failing that, the rail of the bath may prove of assistance. The feet should be placed behind the rail, thus keeping them on the surface, and then experiments may be made. Pay particular attention to the inflation of the chest, place the head and arms farther back, straighten the legs and arms, and bend forward slightly, but in no case hollow the back. By this means you may ascertain your true balance. If there be no rail or similar assistance, then get a friend to place his hand under your feet while you try to find the position which suits you.

Always remember that the pose which just suits another person may not suit you. The ordinary swimming text-books tell you that if a person merely lie out on the surface of the water with legs and arms extended he is bound to float. This is the most misleading rubbish ever written, and has doubtless been the means of disheartening many who would otherwise have learned to float. Floating is a valuable accomplishment to any swimmer; it is not a mere throwing of the body backwards on to the surface of the water.

Unless you learn to float you cannot learn the majority of the scientific feats which are possible in the water. With these scientific feats I shall not attempt to deal in these articles, which are purely for the beginner or one desirous of perfecting his knowledge of swimming and life-saving. I may, however, be allowed to give some lessons in the higher branches of the art. But in these elementary lessons one must not overlook diving, a branch of the art which was utterly neglected in this country until the Life-Saving Society instituted a national competition. In 1897 a team of Swedish amateurs visited England at the invitation of this same society, and gave a display at its Diamond Jubilee Gala, whereat there were present their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Since then diving has been taken up with enthusiasm, and the English boys and girls of to-day are fast approaching those of Sweden in style and ability.

Some really remarkable things are done by the Swedish boys and girls, with whom diving is a special hobby. I have seen them dive from great heights with grace and ability, perform wondrous somersaults in the air, make clever head springs and backward dives, and appear as unconcerned at going off from a thirty-foot board as many an ordinary boy would do from the side of a bath. One of the best ways of learning to dive is to stand on the edge of the bath, with the legs close together, and then stoop down with the arms stretched out in front of the head, which should be sunk between them, not over or under them, and the body then allowed to gradually tumble over. As the hands enter the water they should be turned slightly upwards; this will bring the body quickly to the surface after immersion. Boys should not at first practice deep diving, neither should they practice with eyes closed under water. As the diver enters the water the eyes close with a blink, but are quickly opened, and objects can be seen more or less distinctly according to the density and color of the water. Do not concentrate your attention on your eyes; rather concentrate it on your dive. After the learner has taken a few headers he should attempt to enter the water properly. The legs should be placed together, knees touching, the body kept erect, then a few short inspirations should be taken and the lungs cleared

and inflated. The arms should be swung to the front and a spring made from the side. As the feet leave the base they are thrown up above the level of the head, the body is straightened, and the head placed between the arms, which are kept at full stretch beyond the head, with the hands palm downwards and the thumbs touching, so as to act as a cutwater. Immediately the diver enters the water the hands should be turned up so as to bring the body to the surface.

In high diving very great care should be exercised, especially if the water be shallow. A leap is made into mid-air, the body straightened almost to the horizontal, the arms and head then declined towards the water, and the legs brought up. This causes the body to shoot towards the water at a proper angle. Another form of diving is what is known as plunging. As soon as the lungs are well cleared a spring forward is made and a deep inspiration taken. As the feet leave the diving base the hands are thrown above the head in line with the body, which in the spring forward should be directed so as to enter the water some ten or twelve feet from the starting-point. At no time should the body be more than two feet or two feet six inches below the surface of the water, but the actual angle at which to enter the water can only come by practice. Anyhow, do not fall flat, or else you will remember it. When the body has entered the water the hands should be kept flat and the legs perfectly straight. You will then skim along the surface for a considerable distance. As soon as the head is raised for a breath the plunge ends.

Favorite Games.

CRICKET.

(First Prize.)

Montreal, June, 1904.

Dear Editor,—Of all the outdoor games I like cricket the best. I like it because eleven persons can play on each side at a time, and because several persons have turns at bowling, instead of one person all the time. It is easily understood and fine practice for your arms and legs. Your eye is also trained, because you have to judge accurately where the ball is coming. Some people say it is a slow game, but the longer it lasts the better.

A game is usually played for two innings; that is, until each side gets its bats twice.

To play, place three wickets in the ground, and then mark twenty-one yards and set in another three wickets.

The batter's duty is to guard one of these wickets. He is not to let the bowler hit any part of his leg before the wicket, or if he lets the bowler hit the wicket, he is out. When the batter hits the ball a good hit he runs to the other wicket, and if he has time, back again. The other man in with him, who stands at the other wicket, runs also. When the batter and his partner run from one wicket to the other, he makes a run. They continue in bats until one gets put out and another man comes in to replace him.

The bowler stands at the wicket opposite the batter. In delivering the ball, he must have one leg in front and one leg behind the wicket. He must not bend his arm in delivering the ball. If he throws the ball wide of the wicket that is counted a run for the batter. A bowler bowls six balls at one time, and then another bowler has a chance. This is called an over.

The bowler's chief duty is to take the wicket. The man who stands behind the wicket is called the wicket-keeper. He is the only man, except the batter, allowed to wear a glove to protect his hand. He is supposed to return the ball to the bowler.

The other nine men field the ball and if they catch it the batter is out, but if the batter is running they throw it to the wicket-keeper, who touches the wicket. The batter is then out unless he is at the wicket. The eleven men have to be put out each inning, and the side which at the end of two innings has the most runs, wins.

HARRY R. COCKFIELD.

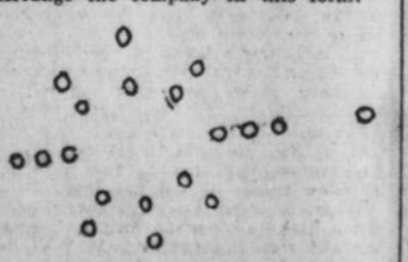
FOX AND GESE.

(Honorable mention.)

Dear Sir,—I am going to try my best at this competition and win the prize. I hope this paper will please you.

The game I like best is Fox and Geese. The reason I like it is because a game is no good unless there is lots of running and laughing, and I think this is one. Don't you?

This one is a very old one, but it is too good not to be always remembered. Arrange the company in this form:



The circles represent persons (or geese, as they are considered in the game.) They must be arranged in the manner shown in the illustration; thus, in two, and in three in two places. The player outside the circle is called the fox. The object of the fox is to touch the outside one of the three; but when he attempts to touch the outside one of the three geese, the outside geese must dart into the circle and stand inside two of the others. The fox can only touch the outside one of three; if he succeeds, the fox becomes a goose, and the one caught takes the place of the fox. One must be on the alert and change as quickly as possible. I have seen this game on a stormy day at the seashore, played with great zeal by old gentlemen, judges, lawyers, ministers, mothers, fathers and children.

One gray-haired gentleman was the fleetest fox of all; no one could escape him, and his laugh made all hearts glad.

FLORENCE GROSE.
 Goldstone P. O., Ont.
 Goldstone, May, 1904.
 (Age, 14.)

Puzzles.

CHARADE.

My first is the wonder of all mankind and is the theme of poets and scientists. Astronomers gaze at me both day and night to see what I reveal. My second is often used by those addicted to slang in describing a 'good time,' and my whole has not only inspired poets, but musicians also, for I sing most divinely.

Answers.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

DARING
 REVERE
 EASTER
 STREAN
 DUENNA
 ENSIGN
 NEARLY
 SQUARES.

BIAS
 ISLE
 ALEC
 SECT

PLAY
 LANE
 ANNA
 YEAR

GLAD
 LAKE
 AKIN
 DENT

Brave or Cowardly.

(From 'The Sunday at Home.')

'You can do as you choose, of course, but I shan't have anything to do with it,' said one of our schoolfellows, Fred. Manser, by name.

'Why not?' we cried. 'It is safe enough.'

'Safe, yes, it is safe enough, no doubt, but you know it is against he rules.'

'It won't be the first time the rules have been broken,' said Hamilton, one of our number.

'Nor the last time, either,' put in another.

'Perhaps not,' answered Manser, 'but I tell you I shan't have anything to do with it.'

The question was this: whether we, the four of us who were enjoying our half-holiday together, should indulge in the luxury of a bath.

The water certainly did look invitingly cool on that particularly sultry summer afternoon. No doubt a plunge would be refreshing, but—what a tiresome word that little 'but' so often is—but we were strictly forbidden to bathe, unless we were accompanied by one of the masters.

Unfortunately, what Hamilton said was quite true; the rule had often been set at defiance, and it was equally true that in all probability it would be many more times broken; but that was no excuse for us; we ought not to bathe, and we knew it.

'Why not?' inquired Hamilton again, as though he thought Manser was only making an excuse in quoting the rules.

'I have told you once,' answered Manser, smiling, 'isn't that enough?'

'You are afraid of being found out,' said Hamilton with a slight sneer.

Manser colored, but he answered calmly, 'No, I am not afraid of that, but I tell you one more, I will not break the rules. I will go back and ask Mr. Phillips if he will come down, and then we can bathe in peace.'

'No, no,' we cried, 'we don't want Mr. Phillips. If you won't bathe we will.'

'Very well,' he answered, 'I will go on.'

In a very few minutes Hamilton, Foster and I were disporting ourselves in the water, while Manser sauntered along the meadow.

'You had better come in; the water is splendid,' shouted Foster. But Manser only shook his head.

'Let him go,' said Hamilton, 'he must be a coward, or he would have been in without our persuading him. He is as fond of it as any one.'

'Yes,' answered Foster, 'I know he is fond of bathing. I don't think he is a coward, though, Hamilton.'

It must be known that Hamilton was somewhat jealous of Manser, who exercised a good deal of influence in the school, and, after what has been said, it may be pretty shrewdly guessed that his influence was good. Hamilton was popular, too, but not generally with the same set of boys. He was one of those lads, unfortunately too often met with, who seem to consider that a pleasure taken in defiance of authority must needs be sweeter than when lawfully obtained.

After staying in the water for some time we got out and dressed ourselves, and continued our walk.

'I wonder where Manser is,' said Hamilton; 'he was silly not to have a dip with us, but I really believe he was afraid of being found out.'

I did not think so, but had not the courage to contradict Hamilton.

The pleasant day must come to an end, and just as the tea bell rang we entered the school-room.

'Which way did you go?' I inquired of Manser when I had an opportunity.

'Oh,' he answered, 'I had a jolly walk with Mr. Phillips; I fell in with him soon after I left you, and he asked me to go with him. I thought he seemed half inclined for a dip himself.'

'What a narrow escape for us; but who would ever have dreamed of his being there? He always bathes at the silent pool; I never knew him go where we were.'

That evening Mr. Rowden, the headmaster, came into the school, a most unusual thing for him to do; we seldom saw him after tea, except at prayers, just before we went to bed; our evenings being employed only in preparing lessons for the next day.

'Boys,' he said in a stern voice, 'at one time in the history of this school, no boy was allowed to go beyond the school boundaries without leave from myself; except when taken out with others, in charge of one of the masters. It was, some time ago, represented to me that this rule was rather too stringent, and that if more liberty were given it would be better for my scholars. Rather reluctantly, I must confess, I was persuaded to allow you full liberty to go where you pleased, and to employ yourselves as you chose, on the afternoons of two days in the week, Wednesday and Saturday, under certain conditions. These conditions were, that you broke none of the well-known rules of the school, and that none of you

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Mud Turtles as Pets.

'BARKIS' AND 'PEGGOTY.'

We had always wanted a little turtle for a pet, and, with a particular one in mind, had diligently searched river, brook and pond, but all in vain. We found a great many turtles, but none of them corresponded to the one we had set our hearts on. All were either too large or else they differed in some other respect from our preconceived idea of a desirable pet.

But one day in midsummer, we went in search of water lilies, which grew abundantly on a large pond in the midst of a wood. White and yellow lilies dotted the margin of the water, much of the surface of which was covered with a mat of flat lily pads. Altogether, it was a lovely spot; and it was here that we found 'Barkis,' as we afterward christened him—partly in sarcasm, as he was very unwillin', indeed, at first.

He was sitting sunning himself on a large lily when we discovered him. I picked him up, and thrust him into my pocket—a proceeding which he objected to with amazing energy—and there he stayed until we could reach home.

Barkis was a very lively little turtle, about the size of a half-dollar. He was as pretty a little fellow as one could wish for, his shell being clear and shining, with its under side being curiously marked with bright red, resembling, as I thought, Japanese work. On each of his tiny feet was a red band, while his long, snake-like neck was striped with black and yellow.

When we reached home, we found an old tub, which we filled full of water, first placing a quantity of sand in the bottom. A few lily pads and a floating block of wood completed Barkis's home. Here we installed him; and, after a few days of homesickness, he seemed well content, swimming about in the warm, still water or sleeping for hours on the floating wood in the sun.

He soon learned his name, and swam eagerly about in response to our calls. He greatly enjoyed sleeping in the palms of our hands, with his small, shining black head stretched out to be stroked. He was as fond of being petted as a kitten.

I had read, somewhere, that turtles ate flies; but, although we caught plenty and threw them on the surface of the water, Barkis would have nothing to do with them, and for a long time after we got him apparently ate nothing at all.

For a while he was bright and lively in spite of his spare diet; but one day he seemed so weak and swam so languidly about his tub that I was afraid we should have to carry him back to his native home.

He was so handsome and tame that we were very loath to part with him. But one afternoon, while I was still hesitating, the children brought home another turtle, a size or two larger than Barkis. This one, while by no means as pretty as our first pet, was full of a boundless energy and an active curiosity, which nothing seemed able to satisfy. We called this turtle Peggoty, and placed her in the tub to share Barkis's fortunes. The two turtles took not the slightest notice of each other, however. Peggoty immediately set about exploring every nook and corner of her new home, while Barkis calmly ignored her presence with an air of languid indifference.

Deciding to try the fly diet once more, I threw a few of the unhappy insects on the surface of the tiny pond where Peggoty and Barkis held sway.

Barkis, as usual, took no notice of them; but Peggoty entertained no such scruples. Without the least hesitation she accepted the fact that flies were made to eat; and, swimming under the water, she rose suddenly, and made a quick snatch at one, and after some effort succeeded in swallowing it. After that her appetite was insatiable.

The next morning Barkis happened to spy Peggoty as she was about to begin her breakfast. It was the first time he had betrayed the slightest knowledge of her existence. As he watched her eating a new idea seemed to strike him; and swimming around, he viewed the proceedings from all sides, noting every motion she made in her efforts to master the fly.

An unreasonable rage suddenly seized him; and, dashing up to the offending Peggoty, he snatched the morsel from her very jaws. To think of the many delicacies he had heretofore ignored, all on account of his own ignorance!

In this way Barkis at last found his appetite, and he never lost it again while we had him. Indeed, our patience often gave out long before the ravenous hunger of Peggoty and Barkis was appeased. I have known them to eat as many as fifteen flies apiece for dinner, and apparently be as hungry as ever.

(To be Continued.)

Little Food Seekers of the Air.

(Concluded.)

ENEMIES OF GRUBS AND WORMS.

Among other natural guardians of the trees are the woodpeckers, which gather their food as they creep round the trunk and branches. They have two toes before and two behind for climbing, and may usually be seen clinging erect on tree trunks; but rarely, if ever, with head downward, like the nutcracker and titmouse. As the food of the woodpecker is nearly as abundant in winter as in summer, they are seldom migratory. They never forage in flocks, like some of the gregarious birds, whose food is more plentiful, but scatter out over wide areas, and thus better their fare. They bear the same relation to other birds that take their food from trees, as snipes and woodcocks bear to thrushes and quails—that is, they bore into the wood as the snipe bores into the earth, while thrushes and quails seek the insects that crawl on the surface of the ground.

Besides these, there are a few birds that take part of their food from trees and the rest from the ground. The thrushes do not refuse an insect or grub that is crawling upon a tree, but they forage chiefly upon the surface of the ground. The blackbirds are also guardians of the soil, and are apparently far more industrious than the thrushes. However, a little observation will correct this delusion. The common robin hunts his food in a listless, unconcerned way that is very deceptive. He hops about the field with his bill inclined upward, apparently oblivious to any object in view, then he makes two or three more hops, and again pauses with his bill turned upward in listless unconcern. But presently there is a quick dart and a vigorous pecking upon the ground, and if you are near enough you will see him pulling out a cutworm or devouring a nest of insects which are gathered in a cluster.

On the other hand, blackbirds seldom hold up their heads, but march along with their bills turned downward, as if entirely devoted to their task. They never seem to be idle, except when a flock of them are making a garrulous noise upon a tree. If a blackbird looks upward it is only by a sudden movement; he does not stop. After watching a blackbird and a robin ten minutes in the same field, one would suppose that the blackbird had collected twice as much food as the robin during that time. But this would not be true. The robin is probably endowed with a great

reach of sight than the blackbird, and while hopping about with his head erect, his vision comprehends a wider space. He not only watches for a sign of his prey, but also for marks upon vegetation that denote the place of concealment. The omnivorous blackbird hunts the soil for everything that is nutritious, and picks up small seeds that require a close examination of the ground. Blackbirds of all species walk, they do not hop like the robins.

METHODS OF FORAGING.

Some species of the foragers do their work in compact assemblages. This habit renders the snow buntings extremely attractive. Their food is not distributed in separate morsels like that of robins and woodpeckers. It consists of the seeds of grasses and of composite plants, which are often scattered very evenly over a wide surface. When a flock of fifty or more settle down in a field each one fares as well as if he were alone, during the short time he remains on the spot. Insect feeders find it for the most part profitable to scatter and keep separate, because their food is sparsely distributed. This is not true of the birds which frequent the salt marshes that are overflowed by the tide. Their food consists of insects and worms, which are evenly scattered and abundant. Hence, sandpipers, and some other species, forage in flocks, though they live exclusively upon an animal diet.

The foraging habits of domestic poultry illustrate some of the differences observed in the manners of wild birds. Place a brood of ducks in a field during grasshopper time and they will generally pursue one course, marching in a body over the field with great regularity. A brood of chickens, on the contrary, will scatter, occasionally reassembling, but never keeping close together, unless they are following a hen. Turkeys scatter themselves less than chickens, but do not equal ducks in the regularity of their movements. Pigeons settle down on a field in a compact flock, and then radiate in all directions. They pursue no regular march, like the ducks.

It is difficult to estimate the usefulness of this systematic army of foragers. It matters not in what stage of its existence the insect is destroyed; it is still demonstrable that these minute creatures cannot be kept in check unless they are attacked in all stages. Man cannot by artificial means appreciably check their multiplication or their ravages. Birds are their only effectual destroyers.—N. Y. Times.

would under any circumstances bathe in the river unless you were accompanied by a master or some one appointed by myself to attend you.

'You know what the alternative was to be. If I found that my injunctions were disregarded, the liberty then given you would be withdrawn and we should return to the old system. You know this, do you not?'

No one answered. Inquiring looks passed from one to another—there was a moment of intense anxiety. Evidently something had gone wrong, but what could it be? Some such question seemed to pass through the minds of most of the boys. There were three, however, who could have guessed the truth.

'Will those boys who bathed this afternoon stand forward?'

I glanced at Hamilton, then at Foster, and they at me, and then we slowly rose and stood a little in front of the rest.

'Any more?' inquired Mr. Rowden. No one else moved.

'Very well,' continued our master, 'I must believe you. It is well for you three that you acknowledged your fault at once, for you could not have hidden it. Your names were known to Mr. Phillips. You can sit down now. I must take time to consider how to set about stopping the liberty of the school, at any rate, neither of you will leave the grounds again without leave from me.' Saying this Mr. Rowden left the school-room.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY REVIEW.

PARISIAN HOME LIFE.

The paper-covered books published from time to time by T. Fisher Unwin for sale in the 'colonies,' continue to appear, but the quality is not kept up to the standard of refinement which the earlier issues of this 'Colonial Library' seemed to promise.

'My French Friends,' by Constance E. Maud (T. Fisher Unwin, London), belongs, however, to a better style in fiction. It is not a story exactly, but a connected series of incidents, mostly humorous, and shows Parisian people of the cultured and home-loving sort.

Among other characters, the artistic hairdresser, the radical politician, the poet who is incidentally a prince, we find described as rather a rarity the priest who is also a saint.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Methuen will receive the thanks of every true lover of flowers and gardening for 'Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris,' which has lately been issued from their press.

folio, published in 1629 by John Parkinson, who was not only a gardener, but a botanist of great eminence, and incidentally apothecary to James I. He had a garden in Long Acre, well stored with rarities.

In the kitchen garden the three usual kinds of currants are mentioned, and we are told that the red 'groweth to the height of a man,' that the white is 'higher than the red,' and that the black again, 'riseth higher than the white.'

Written for the amateur and expert alike the 'Fisherman's Handbook,' by Edgar S. Shrubsole, is not so much a book of instruction as a discourse concerning the various methods of angling and the tackle best suited to them.

Leonardo Da Vinci is the subject of the new volume in the Macmillan Company series of Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press 'A History of the Colony of Victoria,' by Henry Gyles Turner.

Government School of Art in Calcutta. Numerous illustrations and plans have been provided for the volume.

W. T. Arnold, who recently died, was the brother of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and an active journalist in England.

Mr. Rider Haggard has been writing a series of letters from Egypt to one of the half-penny dailies.

A short time ago the Boston Authors' Club visited Whittier's late residence at Amesbury as the guests of Samuel T. Pickard, who has just published, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a volume entitled 'Whittier-Land.'

It is a long time since Rudyard Kipling has published a short story. He will reappear in the Fiction Number of 'Scribner's Magazine' with a story entitled 'They,' one of his most imaginative and beautiful tales.

Curiosity and interest will be excited by the announcement of a new novel by the well-known French painter and illustrator, André Castaigne.

The 'Daily Chronicle' is shortly to publish a serial story by Mr. Pett Ridge. If any one can induce the British public to want a serial in its morning paper, it will be Mr. Ridge, who knows precisely how to hit the taste of the British novel reader.

Edmund Clarence Stedman is named as the compiler of 'The Complete Pocket Guide to Europe,' a new and revised edition of which is out, with latest maps and information.

My sporting friends, says Andrew Lang, were quite indifferent to a fact which every patriotic American—and most Americans are patriotic—will hear of with pride.

A Handbook to Agra and the Taj, Sikandra, Fatepur-Sikri, and the Neighborhood, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.

ed from horses carried over by historical European adventurers.

'The Literature of the Highlands,' by Magnus Maclean, is a sequel to the author's 'Literature of the Celts,' and is based on a series of lectures delivered in Glasgow University.

Very amusing is Major W. P. Drury's 'Peradventures of Private Padgett.' Major Drury is already known as a writer of stories dealing chiefly with His Majesty's marines.

The Methodist Magazine begins its sixtieth volume with a special patriotic number containing seven illustrated articles on Canada and its progress.

The St. Louis which exposition trotters will see this summer would hardly be recognized in the small French settlement Winston Churchill describes in his new novel, 'The Crossing.'

A CENTENARIAN'S LIFE.

Interesting details in connection with the life of the centenarian Kenneth McGillivray, of Moose Creek, Stormont County, Ont., who died recently at the age of 101 years, are supplied by a close friend of the deceased.

miles away, over mountains and dales, the roads rough and rocky, almost impassable, but on Sabbath morning, in a torrent of rain that had swelled the small rivulets of the mountains into foaming torrents, he set out from his home after partaking of a bountiful meal.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCusker, of Hawkesbury, Ont., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on July 17, with a family reunion at their residence, by the Longue Sault Rapids, on the Ottawa river.

It is a saying that 'Antrim is the place where the good people come from,' and Miss Ellen Freeman came of good old Antrim stock.

An address was read by the eldest grandchild, Lois H. McCusker, of St. Louis, and a purse of gold was presented on behalf of those present.

WILCOX MAIL ROBBERY.

Regina, N.W.T., July 20.—The end of the Wilcox mail robbery is not yet. John Bremmer, of Moosejaw, who went to the United States during the preliminary inquiry, at which he was to be an important witness, was arrested yesterday at Moosejaw, and brought to Regina to-day.

Advertisements.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

'I'm afraid,' said the country editor, 'that young Blackstone won't like the write-up we gave him to-day.'

EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY. 'Do you believe that the rich are constantly getting richer?'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling, but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearance vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction.

DISFIGURED. Church.—'We had some attractive features on the Fourth.'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them.

A REMARKABLE FEAT. 'Oh, the ocean's a big place, dearie! Why, many's the time I've stood for three days on one tack, and—'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs, and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided.

Precaution.—Patient: 'I wish to consult you in regard to my utter loss of memory.'

Give Holloway's Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

A SURE THING. The Lamb.—'I want to buy something which is pretty sure to go up.'

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

'My white folks is goin' to do sea-sho,' said one colored girl.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatch.

CONCERNED. First Bird.—Why are you reading the fashion paper? Second Bird.—I'm awfully afraid I may be coming into style.—'Fack.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Dr. J. C. Hatch.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA. K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

The floating coal depot, built on the Tyne, which has a capacity of about 12,000 tons, and intended for coaling battleships and cruisers in Portsmouth harbor, has arrived at her destination.

General French has accepted the suggestion recently made by a coroner's jury at Aldershot, and issued instructions that in future no martial honors (band and funeral party) are to attend the burial of a soldier suicide, even though the verdict be one of temporary insanity.

The Archdeacon of Sarum in his charge to the clergy at Warminster, made a strong protest against allowing the growth of ivy on churches. Though there were ancient associations connected with the growth in some cases, he gave instances of churches which had been wrecked by this green parasite, which was too long encouraged by a false idea of picturesque.

A remarkable fatality occurred at Mawdesley on July 2. A laborer named John Marsden, engaged in cutting the hedge near the Roman Catholic Church, was standing near to the ditch at the foot of the hedge, when he missed his footing and fell. He had his shears in his hand, and in the fall the blades closed on his throat, killing him almost instantaneously. Deceased had only been married five weeks.

The South African Graves Fund of the Victoria League, aided by the Guild of Royal Women in South Africa, looks after the graves of those killed during the war, and marks them by either a cross or a stone. At the third annual meeting, held in London recently, General Lord Methuen said the army owed a great debt to the women of England for what they had done for the soldiers during and since the late South African campaign. The Queen and Princess Christian both take a deep interest in the movement.

Harry Ward, a young man aged 18 years, and residing in Albert street, Chesterfield, was drowned in the canal whilst bathing with some companions on the afternoon of July 1. The deceased, it is stated, was entangled amongst the weeds whilst diving. His companions gave the alarm, and the Rev. W. Amcoats, curate of Brimington, who was cycling past, dismounted and dived to the rescue of the deceased without divesting himself of any portion of his clothing and brought up the body. Dr. W. Clarke, of Chesterfield, attempted for half an hour without effect to restore respiration.

General Booth's father was a small house-jobber at Nottingham, who did not succeed in business. Young William consequently made early acquaintance with poverty in its bitterest aspect, and at thirteen the little lad was naturally a passionate Chartist. Though brought up in the Church of England, he was, two years later, regularly "dismissed at a Wesleyan chapel, and proceeded to preach in the slums of Nottingham, while trying to earn his bread during the day. After a regular course as an evangelist, he became a recognized Methodist minister at the age of twenty-five.

The Reverend Mother of St. Winifred's Convent, Holywell, North Wales, died suddenly from heart failure on July 6, saying farewell to some nuns leaving for Birmingham that morning, when she fell to the ground in a faint. She was conveyed to St. Winifred's Hospice, and died in a few minutes. The Reverend Mother had been a Sister of Charity for forty years. Her name was Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Liverpool, but she was known in religion as Mother Mary Madeline. On the previous day her brother arrived at Holywell on a visit to his sister, and saw her just before her death.

While farmers and gardeners in the Midlands were recently longing for a little rain to refresh the parched earth, the damage done in London by the sudden and heavy rainpour to ladies' attire can be computed at many thousands of pounds. For instance, it is said that the havoc wrought in twenty minutes among the beautiful summer dresses at the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match alone on July 1 was very little short of £12,000. Then there were many other functions where smart frocks would be worn, which soon became bedraggled and ruined by the storms, adding much to the total.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Derby at 3.21 on Sunday afternoon, July 3. It was preceded by a low rumbling as of distant thunder. The noise ended in a heavy shock, which shook houses and public buildings. The preliminary rumble lasted six or seven seconds. A Sandbach telegram states that an earthquake shock, lasting four seconds, was felt at Sandbach at a quarter past three on the same Sunday afternoon. The same afternoon two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Sheffield and district. The tremor passed from west to east, and a considerable amount of

alarm was caused by the occurrence. At Matlock Bath shocks running from the north-east to the south-west occurred on Friday afternoon, July 8, lasting several minutes. Houses were shaken, and the residents were alarmed.

'Goodwill' for the current month claims Lullington's 'Little Chapel' in Eastbourne as the smallest church in England, its interior dimensions being only 16 feet square. Yet the parish church of Upleatham, Cleveland, is but 17 feet by 13 feet 9 inches. The other smallest churches are Pilham, Lincolnshire; Chilcombe, near Dorchester; Waadale, Langdale and Buttermere, in the Lakes; Culbone, Somerset; St. Lawrence's, Isle of Wight; Llancont, on the Wye; Gumpreston, near Tenby; Hazleleigh and Greenland, Essex; Perivale, Ealing; Grosmont, Mon.; Wythburn, Cumberland; Kilpeck, Herefordshire; and Warringtonham, Croydon. The Lullington church was built during the Early English period, and as the parish contains but two or three houses the little edifice is large enough for the spiritual requirements of the Southdown inhabitants.

SCOTCH.

Hay cutting commenced last week on Cambus Farn—the first in the district. The crop is the best seen for years.

Brown boots and white helmets with tartan trews and khaki tunics was the uniform in which the Stirlingshire Militia left for Jamestown Camp the other day. Baden-Powell hats are not being issued to the military this year.

Mr. Frederick Johnstone, of Westerhall, has granted a free site for a church or mission hall, to be erected in Middlebie parish. A bequest of £1,000, free of duty, was left by the late Rev. J. J. Monilawa, of Middlebie, for the purpose of building the hall.

A bag containing £200 worth of silver coins burst at the foot of High street, Alloa, the other day, and every coin was recovered but one sixpence, which is supposed to have gone through a grating. A member of the police came on the scene just in time.

Captain Ian and Lady Helen Forbes have returned to Scotland. In the early autumn they are to move into Herberishire Castle, Denny, a charming place, with fine gardens and park. It has been lent to them by Captain Forbes, cousin of Mr. Forbes, of Callendar.

His Highness Maharaja Bawani Singh, Raja Rana of the State of Jhalawar, India, accompanied by Major Benn, C.I. E., and suite, arrived in Aberdeen on July 2, from Edinburgh, on a short visit. Prior to his departure from Aberdeen for Inverness, His Highness the Maharaja visited the fish market and witnessed the discharging of the cargoes by the trawlers.

Volunteers as a rule do not have many larks with their weapons. It is 'agin regulations.' A Darnley shot, however, can lay claim to such an experience, a callow songster having popped on to the barrel of his rifle as he lay on the range. He must have been long at it. The bird evidently dotes on the military. It actually permitted him to take it in hand.

Occasion was taken at a swimming entertainment held on July 1, in the Victoria Baths, Leith, to present the parchment of the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Henry Ramsay, nineteen years of age, 61 Bernard street, for the plucky rescue of a child who fell into Leith harbor on April 11 last. Since the award was made Ramsay rescued a woman from drowning in the harbor, and altogether he has saved or assisted in saving no fewer than nine lives.

The Senatus of Aberdeen University met on Friday, July 8, and gave their decision in the inquiry made into the conduct of certain students, who behaved in an unseemly manner towards the Alake of Abokuta, when he visited Marischal College several weeks ago. The committee who conducted the investigation submitted an exhaustive report, and eight undergraduates, who were implicated in the incident, were called before the senate, censured, and fined, the penalties imposed amounting, it is understood, to as high as £10.

The Edinburgh city police apprehended, on the night of June 28 a sailor on a charge of obtaining board and lodging from a householder in the city by representing that he was the son of a sea captain at Portsmouth, and that the landlady's brother had been killed on a vessel in New York. He is also wanted by the police in Forfarshire, Fifeshire, and Lanarkshire on similar charges. His mode of operation is to call at dairy shops and ascertain from dairymen the names of any party in the district who may be at sea, and the addresses of the relatives. After ascertaining the family history of the sailors, he calls upon the relatives and recounts a story of the tragic death and dying words of their seafaring relatives. He had been all over Scotland on the strength of his fraud.

IRISH.

Smallpox has broken out in the militia encampment of the Royal Leinster Regiment at Mosney, three miles from Drogheda. Three privates were removed to the Drogheda fever hospital, and all who had been in contact with them placed under observation. Strict precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the camp completely isolated.

In response to the appeal made by the Prince of Wales, President of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, at the last meeting of the general council, Lord Iveagh sent the first instalment of an additional annual subscription of five hundred pounds to the fund. This amount is over and above the capitalized subscription of £12,500 contributed to the fund by Lord Iveagh when the fund was started in 1897.

While Sergeant Fitzsimmons and Con-

stantles Griffin and Rafter, of Drimoleague, were on beat duty recently, they discovered a stillhouse on the Glounacarne Mountains, in the Dunmanway district, and succeeded in seizing portions of a still, three barrels of wash, and twelve sacks in which malt was kept. Steps were taken to discover who were running the illicit still, which appeared to have been recently in full working order.

The Earl of Dudley's tour through Donegal by motor car finished on June 28, at Letterkenny, and, as in the initial stage, the final trip was marked by an accident. Lord Lettice's public service motor omnibus with the vice-regal luggage overturned on the way, causing a delay of some anxiety to the Lord Lieutenant's party awaiting the return of the motorists. The Viceroy, while in Letterkenny, visited Dr. O'Donnell and the Loretto Convent.

Major Patrick O'Leary, J.P., has passed away in Kilkenny in June, after a brief illness. He served through the Crimean war. He was for many years member of the Kilkenny Corporation, and was elected by his fellow-councillors to the position of mayor. On the occasion of the recent Royal visit to Kilkenny, at the reception given at Kilkenny Castle, Major O'Leary was the only one amongst the many distinguished officers present who wore the decorations of 'Alma,' 'Sevastopol,' and 'Inkerman.'

Nine vessels of the Home Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., in command, steamed into Belfast Lough on July 8, the majority of the ships coming to anchor in Bangor Bay. There are seven battleships—namely, 'Exmouth' (flagship), 'Royal Oak,' 'Royal Sovereign,' 'Russell Hood,' 'Revenge,' and 'Empress of India,' and two cruisers, the 'Essex' and the 'Junco,' which have taken up their stations in Carrickfergus Roads. Bangor is full of English and Scottish visitors, who appear greatly interested in the movements of the fleet.

For some years alterations have been in progress, with the view of increasing the facilities at North Wall, Dublin, for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and their luggage in connection with the express steamers of the London and North-Western Railway, which, as is generally known, sail twice daily between Dublin and Holyhead, morning and evening, in both directions. These alterations are now on the point of completion, and represent such an improvement as to justify the expectation that they will be appreciated by the travelling community who make use of the great highway between England and Ireland via Holyhead.

What appears to have been an unprovoked assault is reported to have been committed in Athlery, on July 8, on the Rev. Wm. Colgan, clergyman in Spiddal. Earlier in the day Mr. Colgan attended the Diocesan Synod held in Tuam, and in the afternoon returned to Athlery, there to await the down train to Galway. While walking alone a short distance outside of the town he is stated to have been accosted by a man carrying a stick, who in a threatening manner asked him his name and what his religion was. Mr. Colgan refused to tell what his name was or where he came from, and the man, who at his time was sounded by a number of persons, struck him on the forehead with the stick, knocking him down and cutting him. None of the crowd assisted him, and he had to be taken to the house of the Rev. Mr. Roe, Athlery, where his injuries were dressed, and where he remained for the night. The police afterwards arrested a man and charged him with assault.

ENGINEER'S STORY OF WHY HE CRIED.

(Galveston Tribune.)

'Yes, indeed, we have some queer little incidents happen to us,' said the fat engineer. 'Queer things happened to me about a year ago. You'd think it queer for a rough man like me to cry for ten minutes, and nobody hurt, either, would you? Well, I did, and I can almost cry every time I think of it.'

'I was running along one afternoon pretty lively when I approached a little village where the track cuts through the streets. I slacked up a little, but was still making good speed, when suddenly, about twenty rods ahead of me, a little girl not more than three years old toddled on to the track. You can't even imagine my feelings. There was no way to save her. It was impossible to stop, or even slack much, at that distance, as the train was heavy and the grade descending. In ten seconds it would have been all over; and after reversing and applying the brake, I shut my eyes. I didn't want to see any more.'

'As we slowed down my fireman stuck his head out of the cab window to see what I'd stopped for, when he laughed and shouted at me: "Jim, look here!" I looked, and there was a big black Newfoundland dog holding the little girl in his mouth, leisurely walking toward the house where she evidently belonged. She was kicking and crying, so that I knew she wasn't hurt, and the dog had saved her. My fireman thought it funny, and kept laughing, but I cried like a woman. I just couldn't help it. I had a little girl of my own at home.'

Advertisements.

Why Burn Your Toes By Using an Acid, Flesh Eating Corn Remedy?

What's the sense in ruining your feet by a cheap corn remedy? Better get the old reliable Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is free from all acids and flesh-eating chemicals. Putnam's is a healing antiseptic preparation, and cures without pain in twenty-four hours. In use for nearly fifty years, therefore, a standard article. Every bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor is guaranteed; try it; price, 25 cents.

HOW FORGERY IS DISCOVERED.

BY STUDY OF MINUTE DETAILS OF THE WRITING IN QUESTION.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat'.)

'I am not an expert in chirography, but I have at least made enough of a study of handwriting to tell why it is often easy to detect the forgery of a name, though even the man whose name has been forged may declare the handwriting a perfect replica of his own,' Mr. Arnold Keating says.

'Of course, you know—everybody knows, for that matter—that a man or woman never writes his name twice exactly in the same way. There is always a slight difference, and where two signatures of the same name appear identically alike it is safe to assume that one or both is a forgery. But suppose the signature has been forged but once, suppose the handwriting of which it is an exact copy has been destroyed or is not obtainable, of what avail is the comparative method then? The exact comparison cannot be employed, but other almost infallible comparisons are still available.'

'When a child is taught how to write at first its penmanship is severely stiff and cramped; then it becomes very much like that in the copy book, but after this is discarded the child's character begins to creep into its handwriting. There are little idiosyncrasies apparent that are not to be found in the chirography of other children, and this manifestation of character in writing continues to change it with development until about the age of twenty-five, when a person's character is fixed; and the handwriting from that time on continues about the same. The forger's copy of the signature or writing will appear to be exactly like that of the man, but when examined under a powerful microscope the tiny evidences of character that appear in every loop and line will be found to be largely missing, for the same character is not behind the pen. It is in the minute details that the forger is discovered.'

'Then again, a man's mental condition will impress itself upon his writing. If he is nervous, bubbling over with joy or depressed, the fact will be apparent to the expert in writing. If the alleged handwriting doesn't show traces of the mental condition the man was really in at the time he was supposed to have written or signed a certain letter, the signature or the writing is a forgery. These are some of the ways by which an expert detects even the most successful forgery.'

SE THE TIME FOR SCOTLAND.

BALL ON ONE HILLTOP DROPS WHEN CANNON ON ANOTHER IS FIRED.

(Birmingham 'News'.)

'Speaking of clocks,' said the traveller, 'Edinburgh, Scotland, has the most interesting time-marking device I ever saw. The city lies between two hills. On one of these, known as Calton Hill, there is an observatory tower, in the top of which a large black ball is suspended. Across the valley, probably a mile away, is Castle Hill, surmounted by the historic Edinburgh Castle. One of the large guns in this fortress, pointing towards Calton Hill, is electrically connected with the ball in the tower a mile away. Every evening at six o'clock the gun is fired, and at the same moment the ball falls. The device sets the official time for all Scotland.'

'It is interesting to stand on Calton Hill at the appointed hour to see the simultaneous flash of the gun on Castle Hill and the fall of the ball close at hand, while the roar of the gun is, of course, some moments in crossing the valley. On the other hand, it is equally interesting to stand beside the big gun at dusk to watch the ball on Calton Hill fall just as the shot is fired. I recall once standing in the courtyard of the castle, watch in hand, waiting for the cannon just overhead to be fired. It occurred to me it would be more exciting to watch the crowds of passing people, especially since not one was apparently thinking of the shot from the cannon. When the roar took place, absolutely without warning, hardly a yard above the heads of the crowd, the scene well repaid my waiting. Everybody dodged. Children screamed, and men and women jumped to the side of the wall. Of course, it was all over in a second, but in that moment it seemed that an electric shock had passed through the crowd.'

THEY SHOOK HANDS ON THE BRIDGE

CAPTAIN GUNDEL'S REMARKABLE STORY.

One of the most remarkable features of the story of the wreck of the 'Norge' is the account given by Captain Gundel, who stood to his post on the bridge and went down with his ship. 'The 'Norge' struck at a quarter to nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th, and,' added the captain, 'it is a strange coincidence that I have now been three times wrecked on the 28th day of a month.' He reckoned that he was twenty miles off Rockall. The weather was pretty clear at the time, and that islet was not visible. 'I was on the bridge at the time, together with my first mate. As soon as she struck I ordered all the passengers to provide themselves with lifebelts. There were lifebelts in every part of the ship, and I saw that all the passengers were supplied. The ship was sinking quickly fore end first. 'I ordered my officers to look out for the women and children. I told them that as they all could swim they would be able to join the boat's in the water, and the first duty was to see to the women and children off in safety. A SOLEMN PARTING. The crew behaved well, and after all

the boats were launched the chief mate and my old boatswain came up and said that all the boats were off. We shook hands on the bridge, bade each other good-bye, and parted. This was all done in a few minutes.

'I looked at my watch as we were going down; it was five minutes past eight. As the ship sunk the bridge doubled and the rails closed on my legs like a rat-trap. I went down with her, but presently the rails eased off, and I came to the surface.

'I saw one of the engineers swimming about, and then I caught sight of one of the lifeboats. I told the engineer to swim for it. He is a powerful swimmer and so am I, but my leg was injured when the bridge doubled.

'The occupants of the boat did not recognize me in the water, and they were not going to allow me on board. They reached out to throw me off, but I said, "No, you don't do that; I may be of some use to you."

'Then one of the crew recognized me and said, "It is the captain. We want him."

'I got on board with the engineer. I looked at my watch. It was still going, and the time was half-past nine, so that I had been almost an hour and a half in the water. My watch continued going for three days, and then stopped.

'I thought the lifeboat could carry about forty, but I was surprised afterwards to find that there were seventy in all on board. The children were packed under the thwarts, and the women and men were stowed in the bottom of the boat.

'So closely were they packed that at first we thought we could not get the mast stepped to give her sail.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SAND PICTURES.

'If the augustness would condescend to take honorable repose for but a moment until his servant can get her miserable sands, she will make for him the sand pictures.'

That was the way a little Japanese girl spoke one day in Kobe to a writer in the Washington 'Star.' An American child, even if she could do what this little one did, would have said: 'If the gentleman will be seated, I will get my sands in a minute.'

They speak quaintly in Japan. But she brought in a moment three little bags filled with sand—white, blue, and yellow—and then she led the way into the garden. Seating herself without disarranging a single fold of her dainty kimono, she scraped a smooth place on the gravel walk, and poured out the white sand, carefully spreading it in a little square.

Then, taking a handful of the blue sand, she let it trickle through her fingers, rapidly making a design of a cottage in outline. With the yellow sand she made the background, and mixing the yellow and the blue she designed trees of brilliant green.

She drew yellow windows in the blue cottage, and made a yellow walk leading up to the door. In five minutes she had made the most delicate little picture, which looked like a panel in a Japanese screen.

Every child in Japan plays this little game of making sand pictures, and it is one which will give unending entertainment to children everywhere. It is easily tried, and some beautiful little things can be made by any child with a taste for drawing.—'The Christian.'

THE SAND-PILE PARK.

(Lee McCrae, in 'Our Little Ones'.)

Neil and Roy were as happy as they could be, for a wagon had driven up to their yard and the man had shoveled out a lot of nice white sand into the corner where mamma had told him to put it. Before he was fairly out of sight they were busy smoothing down the big heap and planning what to do first with it.

'Suppose we smooth the whole pile down nice and flat and make a fine park out of it,' said Roy. 'So with the big garden rake they levelled it evenly; then Roy got the sprinkling can and made the sand wet enough to stay where they put it. First the walks had to be laid off and a pile of pebbles gathered. A fountain was made in the very centre by sinking a china bowl from Nell's teaset into the sand and standing a tiny flower vase up in it.

'We'll have to pretend that the water has just been turned off, so the fountain isn't running to-day,' said Nell, as she put a row of glistening pebbles around the edge of the bowl.

With a set of building blocks and some tall spools, Roy made a fine bandstand in one corner of the park; then together they scooped out a fish pond and lined its banks with pebbles.

'I'll get my tin ducks and have them swim in it,' cried Nell, starting at once for the house.

'And bring all the Noah's Ark animals. We'll stand them around under the trees,' Roy called after her.

Soon she came back with a whole apron full of toys. 'But it will never do to turn all these elephants and lions loose, 'cause the little boys and girls will be too scared to play in our park,' she said wisely.

'Well, then, we'll fence off one side for a Zoo, and keep 'em in it: the boys and the girls can peep through the fence at them all they want to,' decided Roy. 'Here's one of your wooden soldiers. Won't he make a fine policeman! See how fierce he looks, with that gun over his shoulder.'

'And here's a tin fish! Do you think it is too big to go in the lake?' cried Roy.

'Sure enough Mr. Fish was half as big as the whole pond, but they thought it

Advertisements.

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No. 14 E—As Cut, \$3.50 for \$2.00



MADE OF BLACK SILKETTE—The new material which rustles, looks and feels like silk, but wears like iron. Seams finished and double stitched. Has 10-in. Accordion Pleated Flare with 7 1/2 in. Ruffle on edge. Extra wide. Full 74 inches at top of flounce. As good a skirt as this will cost you \$12.50 in your own town. For a short time we will sell for \$2.00, postage paid.

If Garment does not please you we will refund money and allow return postage. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, THE GEM GARMENT CO. 128 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

BOILER FOR SALE.

Gilbert Boiler, 12 feet by 4 1/2, allowed 80 pounds pressure by the Montreal Boiler Inspector, to be sold at a bargain, as it is being replaced by higher pressure.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

would be all right if they called him a whale. Another pond was dug for the ducks, and some tunny little rustic harbors and seats were made out of sticks and bits of bark.

They hardly knew what to do with the engine and the train of cars that Neil had brought, for, of course, it would never do to have a railway through the park; at last they concluded to fix a street along one side and have trolly cars going by on it.

'Now,' cried Neil, when this was done, 'now we are ready for the trees and flower-beds. You get some little branches from all the trees in the yard and we will plant them in the sand and put water around them so they won't wither. I'll fix the flower-beds. Then we will call papa and mamma out to see it.'

It was all done by supper time, and soon all the children around there were making parks out of their sand-piles, so that Neil and Roy found they had set a new fashion. All sorts of games were played with the animals in the Zoo, the soldier found in the attic, and the dolls that Nell brought to be fine ladies and sit under the trees.

MY LITTLE GRAY KITTY AND I

When the north wind whistles round the house, Piling snowdrifts high, We nestle down on the warm hearth-rug— My little gray kitty and I. I tell her about my work and play, And all I mean to do, And she purrs so loud, I surely think That she understands— don't you?

She looks about with her big, round eyes, And softly licks my face, As I tell her 'bout the word I missed, And how I have lost my place, Then let the wind whistle, for what to it Matters a stormy sky? Oh, none have such jolly times as we— My little gray kitty and I.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Home Department.

Out of the Heart.

Now is the high-tide of the year,
And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a rippling cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.
Now the heart is so full that a drop over-
fills it.
We are happy now because God wills it;
No matter how barren the past may have
been.
'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are
green;
We sit in the warm shade and feel right
well—
How the sap creeps up and the blossoms
swell—
We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help
knowing.

That skies are clear and grass is growing.
Joy comes, grief goes, we know not how;
Everything is happy now,
Everything is happy now,
Everything is upward striving;
'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true
As for grass to be green or skies to be
blue—
'Tis the natural way of living;
Who knows whether the clouds have fled?
In the unscarred heaven they leave no
wake;
And the eyes forget the tears they have
shed,
The heart forgets its sorrow and ache.
—James Russell Lowell.

A Summer Girl.

(By Helen Marshall North.)

A flutter of pink muslin, a gleam of floating pink ribbons, of a summer hat wreathed with roses, and a charming, earnest girl face looking out from under it, and all the piazza people at the great hotel said: 'That must be Rosamund Ellis, the college girl, whose coming has been talked of so long.'

And every one in the house soon knew, by the cordial greeting extended by old friends and the admiring glances of those who met her for the first time, that to Rosamund Ellis fairly belonged the fame of belle of the Mountain House.

The great, fashionable hotel crowned a height in the centre of a New England village, lately found out and occupied as a summer resort by a somewhat unique circle of city people. At the head of the little company, was a cultured, highly intellectual man, whose fame as orator and writer has gone the world over. With him came a college professor or two, a poet, and a novelist, each attracting a little coterie, and exulting in the rare beauty and healthfulness of the hills. The real denizens of the town, whose ancestors had transformed the wilderness into a habitable place, were in the main, intelligent, God-fearing farmers, in whose eyes, the pretty white church, with its slender spire pointing heavenward from the village green, represented the true meaning of all life, material, as well as spiritual.

The new city comers, however, secretly despised the plain little church and its plain service, and often used the words 'narrow' and 'bigoted' in speaking of its worshippers. And quite naturally the village people, who were outside the church, and especially those whose gains were increased in the service of the newcomers—all those whom the Church longed to win to Christ—were dazzled by the glitter of the gay city people and readily adopted their sentiments.

Sweet Rosamund Ellis had found nothing in her home life to help her onward in spiritual ways, but at college her pure nature yielded to religious influences, and she had, early in the course, given her heart and soul loyally and earnestly to the service of her Saviour. From being a day to be spent in idleness and social pleasure, the Sabbath had become to her a day to be joyously given to spiritual things. The hours for communion, for reading the Word and meditation, for helping others on in the upward way, seemed all too short. She not only revenged and carefully observed the day, she loved it.

So it happened that when the young girl came down to breakfast the first Sabbath morning after her arrival at the hotel, looking as fair as a spring blossom in her fresh, white gown, and with her face shining with joy of early Sabbath morning thoughts, the chatter of the hotel company jarred painfully on her heart.

'We are off for a horseback ride to Whitecap,' said a jolly young fellow, 'with dinner at the new Mountain House, and a ride home by moonlight. What do you think of that?'

It was not an easy matter for the girl to assert her position in the face of their careless talk. She particularly despised cant and self-righteousness. The young men and maidens clustered around her laughing and planning. Some of them knew her ideas about Sabbath keeping, and looked on with eager curiosity to see what she would do.

'But what about the morning service if we all go horseback riding?' she said at length, lightly, but with a quiver, as she faced an audience so thoroughly out of sympathy with her manner of keeping the day.

A volley of answers, just such as she expected, met her little venture. 'It was too warm to go to church; the pastor didn't

know how to preach; the choir didn't know how to sing; it was vacation time; let church-going have a rest with other duties of the year;' and some one breathed that ancient, sophistical platitude about 'worshipping God in nature.'

But Rosamund quietly held her way. 'When I was in the mountains last year,' she said, 'I heard some one say to the old pastor of the town: "What a fine thing for your church and the place to have this brilliant company of men and women here for the summer; it gives new life to the old town and must be a great incentive to the young people."'

'I shall never forget the old man's answer; "Better, a thousand times better, if the brilliant men and women had never seen our little town. They openly despise the worship of God's house and all that goes with it. They draw away from its service the boys and men who must care for their horses, and drive them about on their Sunday excursions; they teach them the use of wine and tobacco; they profane every Lord's Day all through the summer, and the fact that they are cultured, intelligent and highly esteemed in the world outside adds terrible weight to their example. And when at the close of the season, all the gay guests unite in an entertainment for our benefit they think they are doing an act of charity. Some of the visitors are members of Christian churches at home, I am told. How can they answer to their God for the long summer violation of his command to reverence the Sabbath? They excuse themselves by saying that I cannot preach as well as their city pastors; that I do not deny. But surely God's Word is powerful, however feeble it is set forth, and there must be some thought in an honestly prepared sermon, which should reach and help a true Christian, however lacking in eloquence the preacher may be. I do my best," said the old man, humbly.

'Now,' said Rosamund, still lightly, 'if any of you feel like adding to the burdens of that good, old man, I am not one of you. Every Sunday this summer I shall go to church morning and evening, God willing, and not once shall I go riding or take part in an excursion of any sort. It is the Lord's Day, not yours, you know; and I truly believe,' she added, softly, 'that we can make the Sabbaths among these hills beautiful memories for all our lives.'

The little company gradually dissolved and formed in groups on the piazza, in the parlors and in quiet corners to talk over the situation. In a half hour the horses were brought gaily up to the front door, and a party, much smaller than the original one, galloped away over the plain. A few quietly walked across the green to the little church, and the old pastor noted their coming, and wondered much what had brought them.

By degrees, Rosamund won the day. She talked to the fishing young men so effectively that they gave up Sunday sport, and the small boys who usually attend them on their excursions had a chance to go to Sunday school. She interviewed all sorts of Sabbath-breaking people, and won many to her way of thinking. She added her fresh, well trained voice to the choir, and sang solos to attract the music-lover. She induced a city musician to preside at the little organ. She made friends with the old pastor and his wife, and warmed their hearts by her earnestness and Christian sympathy.

And when the Lord of the vineyard cometh and reckoneth in that little village, then, but not till then, will be known all that Rosamund, the prettiest summer girl in the mountains, wrought for his kingdom.—'Christian Observer.'

point of having things plainly expressed, so nobody would be left in doubt.'

Mr. Mortimer's face wore an inscrutable smile.

'Now, this afternoon,' said his wife, her indignation rising as she talked, 'this afternoon there was a discussion as to whether we couldn't change the day from Wednesday to Thursday, because some of us have malds that prefer to go out on Wednesday, because it's so common Thursday. So many of them go then, and they feel it, they'd rather go the day before. It's a common feeling among them.'

'But they said it couldn't be done because they liked Thursday, and when they have two of course it doesn't matter, for one stays at home, so either would do for them, you see. But it seems some of them have a reading circle that day, so they don't like to give them that afternoon. It seems as if it would be very selfish if they don't, when so many want it, but they talked, back and forth, and my head got to aching so I could not tell whether they really think they will or won't!'

'I don't wonder,' said Mr. Mortimer, solemnly, passing his hand across his forehead.

IF WOMEN SWIMMERS COULD REMEMBER.

There are a few rules which, in learning to swim, a woman especially ought to observe,' says Clara Dalton, in July 'Outing.'

1. She should never go in the water for swimming when she is fatigued. Since the late afternoon hours are the popular time for bathing at the seaside resorts, a woman is likely to be fatigued by the golf or bicycle riding or walking that have made up her day, and she is then not in fit condition for the exertion of swimming.

2. She should never go in swimming within two hours after eating a heavy meal. This is a rule never to be broken. Failure to observe this almost wholly takes away from swimming the benefits that the exercise would otherwise give.

3. She must not stay in the water a minute after she feels fatigue or chill.

4. She should never allow herself to be "dared" to swim further than she has ever swum; overexertion in swimming is extremely dangerous to her health, to say nothing of the peril while in the water.

5. She ought not to swim away from the crowd until she is an expert swimmer.

6. She should learn not to be frightened or to lose her head if a limb becomes cramped. If it is raised from the water and rubbed for a minute the pain will cease.

7. If she ever has occasion to save any one from drowning, she can do so, even if she is not an adept swimmer, by remembering not to come in front of the drowning person in order to rescue her. She should approach her from the back, and seize her firmly by both arms near the biceps.

With the Children.

AT THE GATE.

Beyond the gate I see a hand,
It beckons me and I must go,
The garden plot grows small and I
Must rise and travel forth and know—
Ah, little son, 'tis but the white road
winding
Across the green hills out towards the
sea.
Wouldst find it hard to tread, and the
sun blinding,
Ah, little son, look not, rest thou with
me.
Beyond the gate, I hear a song,
The bravest song I ever heard,
Come out—it cries—and tarry not,
Thou craven heart that hast not stirred—
Ah, little son, 'tis but the old world
calling,
And all the years gone by, and yet to
be,
But an old song of dawn and the sands
falling,
Ah, little son, heed not, rest thou with
me.
Beyond the gate the world is wide,
And I have tarried all too long,
And see, the least touch lifts the latch,
That welcomes me to strife and song—
Ah, little son, thou shouldst not so
have hastened
To leave thy tender garden bare to me,
Too soon the years had crowned thee,
old and chastened,
Ah, little son, faint not—God go with
thee.
—H. H. Bashford, in the 'Spectator.'

CHILDISH POLITENESS.

From an old number of 'The Bazar' is clipped the following, which gives to-day quite as much 'food for thought' as when it was written:

A mother was lamenting the fact that her children were rude to little girls and boys who came in to play with them. 'They mortify me dreadfully,' she complained. 'They treat their guests as they treat one another, and not as company.'

An elderly relative who chanced to be present asked:

'And why not? You wish them to be natural, do you not?'

'Why, yes,' was the hesitating answer, 'I suppose so. But they must be polite, must they not?'

'Certainly,' said the frank relative. 'They should be both natural and polite. To be rude should be the unnatural thing. From the first they should have been taught to be as polite to one another as they would be to outsiders.'

The weary mother sighed helplessly. She had not trained her children in that way. Few mothers do. In too many homes brothers and sisters, from babyhood up to the time they have reached man's and woman's estate, feel that to one another they may speak as rudely and brusquely as they like. Naturally, if they treat other children with courtesy, it is with a forced courtesy, and sits ill upon them. In one household the parents insist that the small people shall be courteous to one another. 'Do this,' 'Give me that,' 'Yes!' 'No!' are forbidden forms of speech. A request must always be preceded by a 'Please,' and a favor received with a 'Thank you,' while even the tiniest of the bairns remembers to lip 'You're welcome' to the sister or brother who has thanked him. 'Yes, Harry,' 'No, Charley,' have become as much habits of speech with these little ones as are the brusque affirmatives and negatives used in many nurseries. And the mother of these boys and girls has seldom cause to blush because of her children's rudeness to outsiders.

Home Work Room.

THE NEWEST GIRLDE—IT IS OF EMBROIDERED LINEN.

Paris sends word that the embroidered linen girlde is the correct thing for wear with tailor made linen gowns. It certainly has one advantage over the kid belt—it can be sent to the tub and come out as good as new, while the kid belt has to be dry cleaned.

The daintiest of these girldes has clover leaves and blooms wrought in white, or forget-me-nots in their natural color. Large brass buckles are used on all such belts, and are easily removed.—'Sun.'

SUMMER FURNISHING HINTS.

A few years ago, when summer furnishing, or simple furnishing at any season was to be accomplished, the first idea was to seek a Japanese shop. The current idea was that the Japanese could hardly make an ugly thing. We have had to relinquish that blissful theory, the fact at the present time being that the Japanese make more cheap, tawdry, ignoble stuff than almost any other nation. Even the best of their art is denigrate, in these days, and the worst is simply atrocious. Instead of cheap Japanese china—the worst expression of their industry—artistic souls now buy the so-called peasant china of France and Germany. Some of it is extremely attractive, the clear color of the china and the ingenious nature of the decorations making them delightful. These potteries are not to be had in sets, as a rule, although one pattern, English, without doubt, of large roses on a clear, white ground, may be purchased in almost any quantity. The others must be picked up, plates, cups, and saucers, bowls and pitcher separately.

Among handsome summer draperies offered are some most attractive portieres and cushions of crash resembling burlap. They are dyed in a number of good colors, dull blue, golden brown, and old red, and are decorated with applied designs in art lines. For example, a blue portiere has a border of intersecting diamond-shaped applications of a yellowish green or gold line. These are outlined with heavy golden brown embroidery silk, the silk being continued in long lines upward. An olive portiere has applications of old pink and golden yellow; another is decorated with alternate pink and blue applications outlined with yellow, all in dull art shades. Other portieres of the same fabric are decorated with lines of drawn work. Pillows of the fabric have applied designs across the centre. One especially pleasing pillow in brown has yellow diamonds outlined with black, while lines on either side follow the diamond design, these in a rich shade of orange.—N. Y. 'Post.'

Household Hints.

To keep ants from any dish or pail draw a circle of chalk around it.

Tar may be removed from either hands or clothing by rubbing well with lard, then washing thoroughly with soap and water.

If the seat of a cane-bottom chair sags, dampen with cold water, then set it in the sunshine until dry.

To set the color in blue wash goods, soak for two hours in two gallons of water in which one ounce of sugar of lead has been dissolved. For purple, black and lavender use two table-spoonsful of vinegar to one quart of water. Starch black wash materials in milk, to which a little bluing has been added. A little acetic acid in the rinsing water will revive many of the delicate tints, such as blue, purple and grey. To set red use one pint of salt to four gallons of water or two ounces of alum to each gallon of water, and soak for an hour. Paint spots may be removed with equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out with some pure soap suds. To remove stains of mildew, rub plenty of soap and chalk upon the stain, then place the garment where the bright sunshine will fall directly upon it. It may be necessary to apply the soap and chalk more than once.—'Woman's Home Companion.'

A loaf of bread which has become dried can be made nearly as nice as when fresh baked by plunging it into cold water, then placing in a hot oven for a few minutes.

Into a solution of gum arabic stir plaster of paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream; apply with a brush to the edges of broken china, join together, and in three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.—'Woman's Home Companion.'

Selected Recipes.

FOR GARDEN PARTIES AND CHURCH SOCIALS.

Frappe—This is made from a combination of lemons, oranges and pineapples, and is one of the most ambrosial drinks known. The rinds are grated, say from one-third of the lemons and oranges used. The juice is extracted, the pineapple is grated, and the fruit is covered with crushed sugar if loaf sugar is used. The pineapple especially should be macerated in sugar for some hours until it is thoroughly seasoned through. The lemon and orange juice will readily dissolve the sugar without letting it stand long. Mix the juice when ready to serve, and add ice water as desired.

An impromptu vessel was once used to serve this beverage at a wedding. A glass that is used by grocers to cover whole cheese was put into use by being inverted. After inversion it makes quite a little ocean of frappe when filled. Young girls, daintily dressed, served this to all who desired it, through the entire function.

Tutti Fruit—This is made in a variety of fruit juices. Almost anything available may be used, and a number of juices mixed, sweetened to taste and set upon ice. Currants and raspberries make one of the most delectable drinks. Crush the fruit and strain, add sugar and water as desired. Rhubarb juice may be extracted by cooking, and this, added to currant juice, with sugar and water to taste, makes a most refreshing drink, and is available earlier in the season in the North than some other fruit drinks.

Strawberryade—than which nothing is better—is easily made by crushing the fruit, sweetening to taste, and adding as much water as required. This can be varied by using rhubarb juice as a mixture, and is not injurious thereby. To extract the juice from the pie plant, cut it up, and place on back of range with a slow fire; sprinkle the rhubarb well with sugar and cover closely. The juice will exude freely and may be strained off or the entire pulp may be strained off, or the entire pulp may be mixed with the crushed strawberry pulp, and both mixed with sufficient water to make the desired drink. This may be strained or served with the bits of fruit in it.

These fruit juices may be prepared and put up in cans ready for use at any time during the heated season, and a greater variety thus be on hand. A quart of fruit juice is capable of being diluted a hundred percent, and still be good and palatable—that is, a quart of fruit juice may have a quart of water added. Some who have little fruit and plenty of water will use even more of the latter.

Cherry juice, strawberry and currant, make a most delicious compound, sweetened well and diluted with water, set upon ice and served upon a hot midsummer afternoon. Instead of the proverbial cup of five o'clock tea.

Coffeeade—This is a drink rarely used, but it is a most delicious one. Make sufficient coffee and strain into a pitcher. Set upon ice until wanted. It may be served with plain cream, with sugar as desired. A teaspoonful of vanilla to a quart of coffee does not hurt it, and some people consider it an improvement.

Orangeade—This is much better if with the juice from the oranges is mixed that of one lemon to four oranges. Either lemon or orangeade is better if the fruit is sliced and covered with sugar, and the sugar is crushed into the fruit. This extracts some of the flavor from the rind, and gives that peculiarly desirable taste that lemonade made just with the juice lacks. The same taste may be gained by grating the rinds or part of the lemons or oranges. If the lemonade is to stand this is better, as any lemonade made with the sliced lemons will soon turn bitter from the white skin, which gives a bitter flavor to anything. In putting up lemon or lime juice for picnic parties, or for keeping for future use, it is better to add some of the grated rinds. Be sure not to get any of the white part. One may crush bananas and add to either lemon or orangeade, and give an entirely distinct flavor. It would be well in using these to put through a fine sieve. The juice from canned plums is delicious, and will bear some reduction with water. Currant jelly may be dissolved, and this, too, makes a delicious drink. Black currant jelly is also used in this way, and many invalids relish it.—New York 'Observer.'

AN ENGLISH PREACHER-MUSICIAN.

(London 'Christian Herald'.)

Mr. W. H. Jude, the well-known preacher-musician, has come to the front ranks of Christian workers in a marvelous short time. Till recently he was known only in the north of London; but through his association with Gipsy Smith some months ago, he has become widely known as a man of striking gifts and personality. He was born in a little Suffolk village, and was educated at Wisebuck Grammar School. At fourteen he became organist at one of the finest churches in Liverpool, and gave recitals on the famous organ at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The Crystal Palace, the City Hall, Glasgow, and the Ulster Hall, Belfast, became the scenes of subsequent musical triumphs. He is the author of a number of well-known songs, amongst them being 'The Skipper,' 'A Hundred Fathoms Deep,' and 'Behold I Stand at the Door.' In earlier years he could name amongst his friends such men as Bridley Richards, Macfarren, J. L.

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For Weak Sickly Children During the Hot Weather Months.

Thousands of infants and children die through the hot weather months, because summer complaints and stomach troubles come suddenly, and mothers do not have the means at hand to promptly check and cure them. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used these little lives can be saved, and no home in the land where there are children should be without the Tablets. They promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and give relief to teething children, and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can crush the Tablets to a powder and give them with perfect safety to a new born babe. Mrs. S. M. Black, St. Peters, N.S., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for most of the troubles from which little ones suffer, and I find them the best medicine I have ever tried.' All medicine dealers sell these Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Hatton, Sullivan, Charles Dickens, Charles Reade and Hugh Stowell Brown, the eloquent preacher and lecturer. It was while on a musical tour through the colonies in 1890, when in Australia, that he was converted through the message of a lassie at a Salvation Army meeting. From this time every gift of speech, song, heart and mind has been consecrated to the service of God and the salvation of men. Through this union of music and the higher life, marvellous spiritual results have been achieved in the land of the Southern Cross, Great Britain and Ireland. After six years' successful work at a large hall in Liverpool, he gave himself to the wider sphere of evangelistic service throughout the country, particularly in the North of England. Latterly he has made London his centre.

DEACONESS WORK.

A recent caller upon Florence Nightingale—a deaconess caller, by the way—rose to leave the distinguished lady. This queen of nurses is over eighty years old now, and confined to her bed. But she made a detaining gesture. 'Pray,' said she, folding her white hands.

The rest of this story shall be told in the deaconess's own words: 'How long have you been a sister?' she asked. 'I told her more than thirty years.'

'Then she asked a very searching question. "Have you always been happy?"

'Now, always is a long word, and I did not know what to say. I could not answer no, nor yes, so I said: "Dear Miss Nightingale, if I had to live my life over again, and if it were ten times as long, I should always wish to serve the Lord as a deaconess."

'Then she said: "Thank God! Oh, thank God! It is a blessed life when we can live it for others."

'Any young woman wishing to be trained for deaconess work may send for information to Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, 4049 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A STUDENT'S CREED.

(Michigan Christian Advocate.)

The sixty young men in the class of 1903 of Bowdoin college expressed their religious faiths severally, and these were compiled and put in form by President Hyde, and to the form all without exception subscribed, no infidel and no agnostic being among them. This was the doctrinal form drawn up:

'I believe in one God, present in nature as law, in science as truth, in art as beauty, in history as justice, in society as sympathy, in conscience as duty, and supremely in Christ as our highest idea.

'I believe in the Bible as the expression of God's will through man; in prayer as the devotion of man's will to God; and in the church as the fellowship of those who try to do God's will in the world.

'I believe in worship as the highest inspiration to work; in sacrifice as the price we must pay to make right what is wrong; in salvation as growth out of selfishness into service; in eternal life as the survival of what loves and is lovable in each individual; and in judgment as the obvious fact that the condition of the gentle, the generous, the modest, the pure, and the true is always and everywhere preferable to that of the cruel, the sensual, the mean, the proud and the false.'

THE WORLD'S LEADERS POWERFUL PHYSICALLY.

(Dr. R. C. Newton in the 'Medical Record'.)

So far as known, the world's leaders have, generally speaking, been of powerful physique, and have also been men of simple tastes and abstemious lives. It has even been asserted that no man in this country has risen to eminence in either the medical or legal profession who has not at some time in his life worked with his hands.

WISDOM OF THE CAT.

(From the 'Saturday Review'.)

We may like cats or we may not like cats, but we must all confess that the cat is our superior. He uses us, in his eyes we exist for his delectation, we provide warmth and milk, we are a heart-rob to be jumped on and sat on, a curry-comb to untangle him. In this aspect the cat is vastly superior to the dog, which is faithful to those who maltreat him, while a cat's fidelity takes the form of gracious adherence to those who serve him. He has proof of his philosophy. We knew an old lady, lodging in the suburbs, who spread bread on the lawn every morning for the sparrows. Every morning as the sparrows ate, the kind old lady's cat, ready behind the box-bush, took his toll. How could he doubt that his mistress, his servant, was at the normal task of doing him service?

TO MAKE A HAPPY HOME.

Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

Guard your temper, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your shortcomings and errors.

Remember that valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

Never retort an angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever the opportunity offers.—Canadian Churchman.

COMPLEXITY AT THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

(From the 'Youth's Companion'.)

Mrs. Mortimer seated herself with the air of an offended goddess, and removed her gloves with the expression of one who has suffered untold indignities.

'Well, what's been going on at your club to-day?' asked Mr. Mortimer, who saw clearly what was expected of him.

'The committee meeting,' said Mrs. Mortimer, bitterly, 'and I must say I think it is time there was a change made in our presiding officer. When I was in her position I should have made—I always did—a

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

After five years' evangelistic effort in the United States and Great Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Varley have sailed for Melbourne, Australia.

Helen Keller received on June 28, from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., the degree of bachelor of arts. This ends the educational career of this remarkable young woman, who, though deaf, dumb and blind from the age of eighteen months, has required only two years more than girls with all their faculties to complete the same courses of study they have taken. Miss Keller is just twenty-four years of age.

The prayer-meeting committee of a certain Christian Endeavor society has organized a club among the members of the society called the 'Pause-Breakers' Club. Five members of the club are chosen each week, and pledge themselves to take some active part in the midweek prayer meeting, the object being to break the pauses which so frequently occur. Nearly all the Endeavorers have become members of the club, and there are few pauses in the prayer meeting.

The religious statistics of Great Britain show that the Nonconformists have half the church-goers in England and more than half the Sunday-school scholars, the last year bringing them an increase of twenty-eight thousand communicants and sixty-three thousand scholars. The Anglican Church possesses 7,127,834 church sittings, with about five million attendants, counting communicants and Sunday-school scholars together. The Free Churches have eight million sittings, with about five and a half million attendants.

Dr. Clifford has issued a manifesto in which he reviews what has been done in regard to Passive Resistance during the past year. During the year 21,871 summonses have been issued to coerce men and women to pay the rate; and 971 sales have taken place. 'Nor is that all,' he continues. 'The worst has yet to be told. Twenty-two of the free men of England have been thrust into prison, and one of them twice, so that the one church which is the favorite of parliament may make proselytes to its communion in state schools which are kept going by the money of the whole of the ratepayers.'

Two letters from a community of Chaldean Christians in Mesopotamia have been addressed to 'The Honorable Secretary of the Bible Society, London.' The following is a literal translation of one of the letters: 'Although it is somewhat inadvisable in view of my degree and position to write what follows, real necessity often invites a man to make known the truth. The work of your noble society is praiseworthy and its object is excellent. Your colporteur has given full satisfaction to all the people here by his moral life and character, and by an earnest and faithful discharge of his duties in distributing the Holy Scriptures to many nations and tribes of different religions and of the Christian true faith.' This letter is signed by the head priest of the community. The other letter is of a similar character.

The National Armenia and India Relief Association for Industrial Orphan Homes has lately been incorporated with the following officers and directors: Officers: Hon. David J. Brewer, president; John Crosby Brown, treasurer; Emily C. Wheeler, secretary. Directors: James L. Barton, secretary A. B. C. F. M.; Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice of Supreme Court, New York; Chas. W. Brown, banker, New York; Leander T. Charnberlain, clergyman, New York; Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Frederick D. Greene, secretary of the League for Social Service; Josiah Strong, president of the League for Social Service; Spencer Trask, banker, New York; William H. Ward, editor, New York Independent; Everett P. Wheeler, lawyer, New York; Emily C. Wheeler, missionary from Turkey. Send all funds to Brown Brothers & Co., 50 Wall street, New York.

A UNIQUE CITY MISSION.

(A. B. Scudder, in 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

One of the most interesting missions in New York City is that founded by the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, D.D., former pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church on East Eighty-third street. Dr. Warren resigned the pastorate of this church about two years ago to take up his new work. He is a man of indefatigable energy and with a great love for his calling. This, combined with a pleasing personality, has assured success in a field never before attempted by religious workers in the history of large cities.

Dr. Warren is the son of a hotel-proprietor, and, having spent much of his time in hotels, knows something of the frequent circumstances that arise among their patrons when the assistance of a clergyman would be most gratefully appreciated. From his early manhood Dr. Warren's mind has been imbued with the idea of a hotel chaplaincy. As a theological student he assisted the pastor of a Fifth Avenue church, many of whose members resided in hotels; and it was at this time and while calling upon the people that the idea came to him that there was an important unoccupied field of human usefulness.

Later he became pastor of the Central Church, but during his seven years' pastorate he has never lost sight of the possibilities of a 'Parish of all Strangers,' but kept in touch with his hotel friends made in student days, and gradually became well known in the principal hotels long before he definitely took up the work alone.

In all the large hotels in the city now neatly printed and framed notices have been hung in conspicuous places, worded as follows: 'Guests, patrons, and friends of this hotel wishing the services of a clergyman are respectfully informed that they may call upon the Rev. H. M. Warren, the hotel chaplain. He will be pleased to render any kind of pastoral services, regardless of creed, nationality, or residence. Calls will be answered any hour, day or night.'

There are one hundred thousand strangers who daily come to these city hotels,

as well as the regular guests, who know no clergyman to whom they can go in need with a certainty of finding him. The reason is this: the pastors of the city have the care of their individual parishes, and, however willing they might be to answer to the call, they may be elsewhere with the sick and dying, and not always to be found.

About a quarter of a million persons lodge nightly in the city hotels, and there is no class so severely left alone by the churches. The idea generally prevalent, that they are unapproachable and non-churchgoers, and do not care for the ministrations of the church, is a mistaken one, as Dr. Warren's chaplaincy has demonstrated.

The work is non-sectarian; but on the committee associated with Dr. Warren are clergymen of prominence from all denominations, and if a clergyman from any one denomination is desired, Dr. Warren sees that the minister of that particular faith is called.

The work of the chaplaincy is about the same as that of a regular city pastor, only more difficult and complicated. Not only does it include attention to the many thousand guests of the hotels, but it reaches all the servants that are employed in these hotels. The Waldorf alone has fifteen hundred, and the pastoral visits extend to the families of these servants when needed. Parlor meetings in the different hotels are also held. Dr. Warren has been made a member of the New York City Hotel Association, and is the only clergyman ever admitted to membership. So far as is known, he is the only official hotel chaplain in this country.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY IN JAPAN.

(By Rev. John L. Atkinson, of Kobe.)

In the spring of 1873 the edict against the Christian religion was countermanded, and the wooden tablets on which it had been written were removed from their conspicuous positions in every city, town, and village of Japan. The confidence of the people in the sincerity of the central government was so slight that the removal of the tablets was regarded as a ruse by means of which incautious people might be arrested and submitted to torture and possibly to execution. For some years after the public preaching of the Christian religion, Buddhist priests, all over the country solemnly and persistently assured their audiences that the government was only waiting for the ripe moment when it would pounce down on any and all who dared to become Christians, or who should show sympathy with them. This intimidated many.

It was in the winter of the same year—January, I think—that Governor Kanda sent out the command that all the men in the Hyogo prefecture must immediately cease from dressing their hair in the old style, and by a certain date—the 25th of the month—appear in public with their hair cut in the foreign style. The order was obeyed by the majority, but many hid themselves for some time in order to evade the objectionable, and even hateful, requirement.

It was during that year (1873) that the public preaching of the Christian religion was begun in Kobe. A house was rented on the principal thoroughfare of the town, and the rearward part used as a lecture hall. The audience was very small, and of those who ventured to enter the doorway very few dared to take off their clogs, advance to and sit on the soft mats, and share in the service. At that time only two of the Gospels had been translated into Japanese, while the hand-written hymn-book consisted of only three hymns.

On Sunday, April 19, 1874, eleven adults were baptized and organized into what has been known among the Japanese ever since as 'The Kobe Church.' One of the eleven was the widow of a man who had been a language teacher of one of the missionaries before the repeal of the law against Christianity. His regular visits to the residence of a missionary were regarded with suspicion. One night, at midnight, his house was entered by officials, and sufficient evidence against him as a lawbreaker was found in his possession. It was a manuscript copy of the Gospel of St. Mark. The man died after a little time (Nov. 25, 1872), in a prison in Kyoto. He was the first, and perhaps the only, Japanese in central Japan who actually died because of the interest he had shown in the 'foreign and devilish religion'—'Jashu-mon'—as it was called.

This case, however, is a modern illustration of the saying of the early Christian centuries, that 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.' When the Iwakura Commission visited Washington, 1871-72, with the hope of making a treaty of equality with the United States Government, the attitude of the Japanese Government towards the Christian religion, as illustrated by this concrete case, was set before the commission as a sufficient reason for refusing to make such a treaty as was asked for. 'The case' was pronounced absolutely false by the commission; but Mr. E. E. DeLong, who was at the time in Washington, informed the Cabinet that the case of Ichi-Kawa Ye-nosuke had been brought to his attention while he represented the United States Government in Japan. He stated that he had used his best efforts to secure the liberation of the arrested and imprisoned man and his wife, but had been unable to move the Japanese Government. The Iwakura Commission had in this explicit way such a revelation made to it that it sent word to Japan, at the earliest possible moment and by the quickest method, that the old edicts must be countermanded, the tablets taken down, and the Christian religion tolerated. This urgent recommendation was accepted by the Japanese Government, and in the spring of 1873 all visible opposition to Christianity was removed. It is easy to see, I think, how heavily and seemingly hopelessly handicapped the missionaries were when they began to preach the bitterly hated and intensely feared religion of Christ.

The house on Moto Machi, used for public preaching, for a school where eager young Samurai could be taught English, and for a shop where Christian

books were sold, was rented for five years. During that time the membership and financial ability of both the church and congregation had increased to such an extent that land was bought and a church building in foreign style was erected. Foreign friends contributed about four hundred yen towards the erection of the building. The church and congregation continued to increase in numbers, influence and financial ability; hence, after a use of a few years, both church building and land were sold, and the present site on Shimoyamatoridori purchased, and the present large building erected. Foreign friends made a contribution of over two hundred yen on that occasion.

On April 19 of the present year, 1904, the church celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its organization. The change in the mental attitude of both government and people towards the Christian religion is as great as that between tempest and calm, as great as that between night and day. The celebration services occupied two days, and were fully and enthusiastically conducted and attended.

During the thirty years 1,050 men and women have united with the church on profession of their faith in Christ, and 373 have united by letter from other churches. The total membership during the thirty years has been 1,463. There have, however, been dismissals to other churches, deaths, and excommunications, hence the present membership numbers 812. During the thirty years the membership has contributed for the support of its worship and work the very respectable sum of 51,622.40-100 yen.

About a year ago the church decided to raise a celebration fund of 2,500 yen. This amount has been exceeded by special gifts. The fund has been used in part to renovate the interior of the church, to put in gas fixtures, to erect an ornamental iron fence on a brick, stone-walled wall in front of the church, and for expenses incident to the anniversary celebration. About one thousand yen of the fund are still in hand, and these, with other moneys, yet to be raised, are to be used for the purchase of land and for the erection of a building for Sunday-school and other uses. The church is now accumulating a permanent fund, the interest of which—and the principal, too probably—may be used in any possible years of financial weakness. One thousand yen of this fund have now been used for the purchase of new war bonds.

One of the members, wishing to celebrate this thirtieth anniversary, which is also the twentieth of his baptism and the tenth of his marriage, has given to the church, in order to make its service of worship more attractive and impressive, a two-manual pipe top, Estey organ, valued at \$800, United States money. An order for it is now on its way to America. Another member has presented his pastor with the four volumes of Hastings' 'Bible Dictionary,' also a very valuable gift, and one that cannot fail to enrich the sermons that will be preached. The church is thoroughly organized and in every way well managed.

The pastor, the Rev. T. Harada, is an able preacher and a good worker. Over and above his several years of study in the Doshisha College, in Kyoto, he studied three years in America, two of them in Yale University. He has been around the world twice. He has an assistant, the Rev. B. Mizote, whose special work is visiting in the homes of members and inquirers. The salaries of both pastors, as well as all other expenses of the church, are entirely paid by the membership. The missionary now sustains nothing more than the relation of a sympathetic friend.

This Kobe church is the mother church of three other Kumi-ai or Congregational churches in the city of Kobe, and two of those three, like their mother church, are also entirely self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating.

GLIMPSES INTO AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Miss Nugent, of Ahmednagar, India, writes of the work done by the orphans there, some of whom are supported by friends in Canada:—

'My lace class is making great strides and I feel encouraged, for the girls are doing better work every day and we shall soon have a large class here. As Christian teachers are not to be had, I was obliged to engage a Hindoo teacher to fill a vacancy caused by the plague. The first evening he came to me and said, "I have been greatly pleased with the boys; they are very anxious to learn and they pay such good attention. In the Hindoo schools where I have been, they are very inattentive and the whole responsibility rests upon the teachers. Your boys are honest; I did not find one of them trying to copy, and they tell the truth." I said that I did not think them perfect, but was glad that they were trying to do right. I know, too, that many of them would not copy and if they do not understand their work they are not ashamed to say so. There are still a large number of children for whom I have no funds. I have begun to make plans to build a new dormitory for the girls, with government money, and hope to get permission to build it here in our compound, it will make it much easier for me to look after the girls and will be much better for them.'

'The government inspector was greatly pleased with the children and their work. He spoke more than once of the order and promptness with which they did their work. He had several girls cook and asked them all sorts of questions. The sewing and drawing, he said, were "superb." I thought that rather too great praise; but, then, my work is to pick holes in what they do. I do want to thank our donors again for all their words of cheer and encouragement, and for all the money they send us.'

Miss Haritt writes:— 'Since the new term our lace classes are going for eight hours every day. They

are doing some very creditable work, and I am much encouraged. This term we have begun a kindergarten on an exceedingly small scale. Kerosene boxes do duty as both tables and chairs for the little ones. I suppose kindergartens at home would smile could they see my kindergarten outfit, but I hope in time to have a kindergarten second to none in the land. Miss Harding, of Sholapur, has trained a kindergarten and I am much pleased with her way of dealing with the little ones.

'Yesterday I took down a box containing some games that some kind friends from America had sent to the school. Among them were two sets of dominoes, and what do you think? The white ants had got into them and utterly ruined both sets. They seem to have been made of wood entirely to their taste for the ants had thrived amazingly; I think there were millions of the creatures in the box. I am glad to tell you that I have secured the services of a splendidly trained Christian girl to take charge of the vernacular department. I believe it will mean a great increase in the efficiency of the school. I especially ask you to remember my girls in your prayers, that God may work deeply in their hearts, and that they may learn to live truly spirit-filled lives. Our Christian Endeavor meetings are very interesting and many are being helped to live more earnest Christian lives by means of them. We have invited the Boys' High School Christian Endeavor to a social here to-morrow night, the first attempt we have ever made to have the boys and girls meet in a social way. We believe both will be benefited by meeting together under proper supervision. Usually no girl is allowed to speak to a man other than some relative; and it is very seldom that her family or some match-maker has arranged for her to marry until after the ceremony. I do not believe in it at all and insist that the girls under my charge shall not marry until they are old enough to know what they are doing, and shall become personally acquainted with the men they are to marry. Many of my girls are now Christians of the third generation, so that we can set a much higher standard for them than would have been possible at first.'

EMILY C. WHEELER.

40 King street, Worcester, Mass.

AN INDIAN Y.M.C.A.

CONVENTION.

(John A. Cormie, in 'The Presbyterianian'.)

The sixth annual convention and Summer School of the Indian Young Men's Christian Association met on the Bird Tail-Reserve on June 16, and continued in session until the evening of the following Sunday. This is one of the Sioux Indian Reserves, and there were many representatives from all the other Sioux reserves in the province. Some of them had driven many miles in order to be present.

The convention was under the care of the Rev. A. McMillan, the missionary in charge. Mr. R. C. Horne, of the Provincial Association, and Mr. John Thunder, the interpreter on the reserve; Mr. Arthur Tibbetts, the Indian International Secretary, and the Rev. Francis Fraser, a well-known missionary to the Sioux Indians of Nebraska, were also expected, but neither of these gentlemen was able to be present. They are both Indians, and their presence would have been of great value. But, notwithstanding the absence of these men, under the energetic management of Mr. Horne, the convention was by no means a failure. In fact, it was a decided success. Mr. John Thunder is a first-rate interpreter. When speaking to a company of people of another language, even under the best of circumstances, one labors under a disadvantage, but Mr. Thunder, by the rapidity with which he translates one's remarks, reduces this disadvantage to a minimum.

The young men in charge of the local arrangements do not have their duties augmented by having to billet the visitors. They come with their wives and families and pitch their tents beside the bluff near the church, and the arrangements for their visit are completed. The picture that meets your eye as you drive up to the church is one with a brown-painted, neat-looking little church in the centre, surrounded by a wire fence with white posts, and in the background many tents and tepees arranged beside some bluffs and a number of tethered horses. As you examine the picture you are impressed with the fact that the old Indian tepee is a passing institution. The square tents, while they may be more convenient, are certainly less picturesque than the old round tepee, with the poles projecting through the smoke hole, the upper part of the canvas all stained with smoke, and with a few crude figures of birds and animals and arrows and pipes painted in gaudy colors on the front of it. The tepee seems a part of the Indian's life, but along with some other picturesque features of it, it seems to be disappearing. But the numbers of them make up for the disappointment one feels on this score. There were many of them grouped together around the bluffs, and as you drive up you seemed to be approaching an old-time Indian village.

In the centre there was flying from an improvised staff, a Union Jack, on which were arranged the initials of the association in large white letters, which were distinctly visible against the bright red background. As one of the speakers pointed out, the design on this flag was very significant. It is not many years since these Redmen of the West were far from being on good terms with the authorities represented by the Union Jack, and at least the fathers of the young men, and, indeed, some of themselves, were not many years ago pagans. This flag that was floating there was the emblem not only of their fealty to the British King, but also to the King of kings.

I thought it a matter of importance that these people should have sufficient interest in a religious organization to

come so far in order to be present at a meeting of this kind, and that the appeals put forth by the local committees were most praiseworthy.

The regular sessions were held during the forenoon and evening and consisted mainly of devotional exercises and Bible study with kindred topics, led by Mr. Horne, Mr. McMillan and Mr. Thunder. A sunrise prayer meeting was also held each morning. The afternoons were devoted to sports, when old Indian games as well as some borrowed from their white brethren, were enjoyed. One of the oldest of their games always has a place in their sports. I am unable to give the name of it, but the necessary apparatus consists of a number of hoops a foot or so in diameter made of slender willow branches and interlaced with buckskin thongs and some long sticks sharpened at one end. One of the men throws these hoops and if they are properly thrown they will go rolling and bounding across the prairie for a considerable distance. The game is to spear these hoops as they are rolling and the player who succeeds in thus securing the most of them is the victor. The game is said to have been originally suggested by the buffalo hunt. Games of football between the different reserves, 'horse shoes' and contests of running and jumping also afforded much enjoyment.

What impresses me most at their meetings is the deep religious sense which seems to prevail. They sit quietly and reverently in the pews. Their hearty singing puts to shame some of the congregational singing I have heard from white congregations. It thrills you to hear the old hymns and the old tunes—'Rock of Ages,' 'More Love to Thee,' 'Nearer, My God to Thee,' 'Old Hundred,' and many more, familiar to everyone,—sung so heartily and intelligently by these dusky brethren. You are unable to understand the words, but if you have one of their hymn-books you readily fall into the phonetic pronunciation of them. If you do not care to do that, you may sing 'Rock of Ages' in your own language.

A very interesting service was held in the open air in front of one of the tents where the wife of the chairman of the Provincial Association was lying very ill with consumption. It was a short service, consisting only of hymns and prayer, led by several of the young men, but it was a very impressive one. To hear those old hymn tunes sung by those people with such real religious feeling and to listen to their prayers, not a word of which some of us could understand, is something not easily forgotten. I think it is possible to join in the spirit of a prayer even if the words are unknown, and although we did not understand a word of the prayers, some of us were able to join in the spirit of them.

An important address was delivered on Friday evening by the Rev. John McDougall, a veteran missionary of the Methodist Church, to the Indians, and one of the most widely-known Churchmen in the west. Dr. McDougall's whole life has been spent among the Indians, his father being a missionary, and his work has been mainly among the Indians of the Farther West. He said that he remembered the time when the different tribes were constantly at war with one another, and that on a recent occasion he spent a Sunday at one of the missions north of Edmonton and found members of the two most warlike tribes worshipping side by side in peace. This, he pointed out, was one of the greatest triumphs of missionary effort. Dr. McDougall interested his audience by singing one of our old Christian hymns in three different Indian languages.

I have never seen the Birdtail Reserve in better condition. The land on the reserve is rolling and the low hills are nearly all covered with fresh green wheat. I was not surprised to learn that one Indian had one hundred and fifty acres of crop, another one hundred, and several from forty to seventy acres. Their dwellings all have neatly-kept gardens about them and the vegetables all well advanced. I was in one or two of the houses on this visit and everything was very neat and clean.

[For the 'Witness.'

NO OTHER NAME.
No other name than Jesus Christ.
No other name for love unpriced,
No other name when sin-enticed,
No other name! No other name!

No other name when hope is bright,
No other name in sorrow's night,
No other name in Heaven's own light,
No other name! No other name!

No other name when life shall be,
No other name in eternity!
No other name, O Christ, but Thee!
No other name! No other name!
WILLIAM WYE SMITH,
St. Catharines, Ont.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Aug. 7, 1904.

GOD TAKING CARE OF ELLIJAH.

(I. Kings xvii, 1-16.)

Golden Text.—He careth for you.—I. Peter, v. 7.
(Gleik's 'Hours with the Bible'.)
The abruptness of Elijah's introduction adds to the interest of his story. Nothing is told us of his parentage or birthplace, beyond the words 'Elijah the Tishbite of the inhabitants of Gilead,' but where Tishbeh was is altogether uncertain. In the opening of a verse he is in the presence of Ahab, and as it closes he vanishes, we know not whither. Advancing with undimmed bearing to the royal chariot, he delivers his message as Ahab rides past. The guilty man is appalled. But though arrested and alarmed for the moment, the strong will of Jezebel soon dissipated any passing goodness in her husband. A failure of rain was presently noted. No former or latter rains fell in the autumn or spring. The land lay gasping under a terrible spell which the idol priests could do nothing to remove. Meanwhile Elijah fled to Cherith, on the east of the Jordan, where so many torrents cleave the high tablelands of Gilead, and the abundant woods secure a long supply of water. The position of this retreat is not known; but in the thickets that hung over the yet unexhausted stream, the prophet hid himself for a time. There, we are told, he drank of the brook, and was supported by bread and flesh brought him each

morning and evening by ravens, whose voracious habits his Divine Master had controlled so that they became the ministers to his servant in his necessity. (Dr. Kitts suggests that instead of Orubim, 'ravens,' we should read Arubim, 'Arabs'.) After a time, however, the pools in the bed of the Cherith dried up, the thickets on its banks withered, and the very birds had to forage the 'not. Another refuge was imperative, and this time it was found, by divine direction, at Zarephath, the modern village of Sarafend, on the shore of the Mediterranean, about ten miles south of Sidon. No one in Israel was to have the honor of entertaining the prophet. The heights of Lebanon, with their many rivers and streams must have supplied Phenicia with water long after it became scarce in Israel, and the very daring which sought shelter in the territory of Ethubal would of itself make that retreat the more secure. In this remote village, overlooking the plain and sea, lived a Jewess of the same race and religion as Jezebel herself, but very different in spirit. As Elijah, tired and faint with long travel, approached the gate of the town, she had come to the open space outside, to gather a few sticks in preparation for what she thought would be her last meal; for the drought had raised prices beyond the reach of a poor widow. While thus busy, the voice of the stranger arrested her. 'Wouldst thou bring him a drink of water?' Elijah asked this to test whether he had found her to whom he had been sent, and her instant compliance showed him that he had.

A further request, therefore, followed on her going off for the water, that she would bring him 'a morsel of bread in her hand.' But her means were at the lowest, for she had only a handful of meal left in a barrel and a little oil in a crust. The gaunt, travel-worn stranger, however, knew how to win her kind offices. His appearance, very probably, convinced her that he was a 'holy man,' a title often given to the devotees of Eastern religions. Trusting his assurance now as ever he openly owned, whom now as ever he openly owned, even in such times and in Phenicia, would keep her meal and oil from failing till he sent rain on the earth, she hastened to obey him. After such an introduction, he found a hearty welcome in the widow's house. In this or some other retreat, the prophet must have spent more than two years, during which the miracle of the restoration of the widow's son to life took place.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 1.—I. Kings xvii, 1-7.
Tuesday, Aug. 2.—I. Kings xvii, 8-16.
Wednesday, Aug. 3.—I. Kings xvii, 17-24.
Thursday, Aug. 4.—Luke iv, 23-31.
Friday, Aug. 5.—Ps. xxxvii, 16-28.
Saturday, Aug. 6.—Ps. lxxiii, 1-11.
Sunday, Aug. 7.—Jas. v, 10-20.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRIST AND I.

It is the privilege of every sinner to claim from Jesus all that He is to those who trust in Him, and the same Saviour is needed by every mere religious man. Religion saves no one. It is Christ who saves. Whom He saves is completely saved, once for all and forever. Christ came into the world to save sinners, no others. (Matt. ix, 13.) Every believer becomes identified with Christ in the following seven things: (1) In His life. Because I live, ye shall live. (Jno. xiv, 19; Gal. ii, 20; Eph. ii, 5.) (2) In His death. His death was their death. Christ died for sinners. (Ro. v, 8.) (3) In His resurrection. Risen with Him (Col. iii, 1) and seated with Him. (Eph. ii, 6.) (4) In His love. He loved me. He assures us of this. (Gal. ii, 20; Jno. xiii, 1, 34.) (5) In His intercessory work. In heaven He is continually acting for us before God. (Heb. vii, 25.) We are never out of His thoughts, and we all our interests are safe in His hands. (6) In relationship. He is the Heir, we are joint heirs. (Ro. viii, 17.) (7) Oneness of mind. Jesus alone knows the inmost thoughts of His Father and every believer should have the mind of Christ. (I. Cor. ii, 11-16.) Thus Christ and I are in partnership and union, joined to the Lord, we are one with Him. Blessed be God, nothing can break the union, which is one of life—and life cannot be divided. Nothing can separate from the love of God in Christ. (Rom. viii, 31-39.)

GULF BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

(Blackwood's Magazine.)

It is in ideas, moral and religious, that the gulf between us and our Indian subjects is unfathomable, impassable. Their estimate of virtues and vices is ours almost inverted, and in some respects improved—a fact not infrequently forgotten both in the civil and domestic government of India. The writer can remember the durwan, or lodgekeeper, of his daughter's home in Calcutta, a kindly and venerable man, who, but for his clothes and color, might have been, or seemed to be, an English clergyman. The illusion was dispelled when he heaped execrations on the head of an English nurse because she had plucked some blossoms from a peepul tree which overhung a little shrine in which he daily worshipped. When the girl, for whom he had a paternal fondness, asked him what she had done to offend him, he answered, 'Wretched one, you have hurt my god.'

This strange confusion of the material and the spiritual—strange enough in an educated durwan—seems stranger still in the native judge, a man of ability and culture, who, as Sir Alfred Lyall tells us in one of his striking essays on Indian life and thought, carried in his pocket five small pebbles, which he arranged in mysterious ways and worshipped with a devotion which none but a fool would ridicule. Can we imagine an English judge worshipping five pebbles in his robing room, however subtly he might distinguish the symbol from its meaning?

'He saved the lives of forty persons, and was killed by the forty-brs,' runs the inscription at the head of a grave in one of the Paris dog cemeteries.

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

JULY, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness' join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only \$1.50.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904.

If Russia's giving way to Great Britain in the case of the seizure of the steamer 'Malacca' is in some measure due to the representations made to Russia by M. Delcassé the better understanding of Great Britain and France has already produced beneficial results.

The 'Broad Arrow' traces the cause of Russian lack of success in the war with Japan to a peculiarity which lies deep down in the Russian character, fostered by the bureaucratic system under which the nation groans, namely, distrust. Individually and collectively, Russians fear to concentrate too much power in the hands of one man.

The Thibetan 'peace delegates,' whose ways are quite as dark and far more vain than Bret Harte's Chinaman, tried to trap the 'mission' into an ambush when within about seventy miles of Lhasa. After thus showing their hand, they had the insolence to tell Colonel Younghusband that they had come to make final terms of peace if he would kindly go back to Gyantse to arrange it.

If Lord Dundonald had not said publicly all he had to say on the very important issues he has raised he would doubtless have seen the wisdom of not spoiling his work by turning the loyal championship of his countrymen into a partisan campaign, even without any interference of the British Government.

The King's prize has been won by a Canadian, 'born and bred,' and every Canadian will delight in and be proud of the achievement. This is the second time that the prize has been won by a competitor entered as a Canadian; but Private Hayhurst, who won the prize in 1895, had not been long in the country and had received his training in England, whereas Private Perry, the present winner, was both born in Canada and received his training here.

posed to be uttered; and that is not the greatest of the evils that can arise from such recriminations.

Somebody in Washington has raised a question with regard to efforts alleged to have been made by the Canadian Department of the Interior to induce emigration from the United States to Canada. It is held that, though private agencies may issue letters and circulars setting forth in glowing terms the advantages offered by Canada to immigrants, yet that when the government of the Dominion does the same it is guilty of an international offence.

Prospects of an abundant harvest in both Canada and the United States now seem assured. This means continued prosperity in all lines of business on a basis of safety and stability. The July report on the condition of the wheat fields of the west is always regarded as determining the quantity and quality of the crops.

The distinguished editor of the 'Patrie' has been making timely and dignified protests against appeals to the imagined anti-British sentiment of the French-speaking Canadians with the purpose of injuring Lord Dundonald. It is our turn to say that it is not paying the Scotchmen in Canada much of a compliment to appeal to them on the score of nationality in championship of Lord Dundonald.

The Anglo-French treaty, which in so far as Great Britain was concerned, handed Morocco over to the guardianship of France, may have had something to do with troubles in that country. The unruly tribes probably think that they ought to have something to say in the matter. What might have been expected when the Sultan yielded to the insolent demands of Raisul has happened. Emboldened by his success and the demonstrated weakness of the Sultan, which carried with it the implication that the powers were equally incapable, not only he but other chiefs have asserted their practical independence, with anarchy as the result.

Henley by 'Lou.' Scholes. This is one of the great events of the British rowing world and the victor was given a great reception from the civic authorities and all the sporting organizations of Toronto on Monday. The next event of importance will be the contest for the Seawanhaka Cup, on Lake St. Louis, an event we have now won so many times that the public shows little of the intense interest which the earlier contests evoked.

Even in free trade England, and long ago, dumping was not unknown. 'Industrial Canada,' the organ of the manufacturers, points this out to Mr. Fielding, who said in his budget speech that 'in low tariff countries or in free trade countries, Great Britain, for example, these disturbing conditions seldom exist. England conducts her business generally upon rational lines. She sells at a profit, and what is known as the system of dumping or slaughtering is hardly known in connection with 'British trade.'

Like all mad mullahs, the Mad Mullah of Somaliland has the faculty of being defeated, killed or driven into the wilderness on many occasions, yet bobbing up serenely at unexpected moments in unsuspected places, more alive than ever and with seemingly undiminished followers at his back. The British policy in Somaliland has been, as everywhere else, to win the respect and confidence of the natives, to develop trade and incur as little expense and responsibility as possible.

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and expect to be regarded as master in his own dominions. From the look of things, France will have a big job on hand should she undertake to discipline the native chiefs under the pretence of aiding the Sultan to establish his authority. The Moors are impressed with the fear that their country will be invaded and their independence destroyed by European Christians, and have declared their determination to fight to the last man before they will submit. They have no faith in the Sultan, whose liberal tendencies and preference for European advisers have given offence to the fanatics, who live by laws of their own, which they call the will of Allah, in their mountain fastnesses, where they cannot be got at.

Lord Lansdowne, who is now one of the most experienced of the King's ministers, and who, as Foreign Minister, has successfully steered the ship of state through constant storms, has come out squarely against the preferential taxation of food. In so doing he speaks for the government. Mr. Balfour, it will be remembered, told Mr. Chamberlain that Great Britain, in his opinion, is not at the present time ripe for the taxation of food; but he implied that public opinion could be educated, and, some day, the people of Great Britain would consent to the taxation of food.

Negotiations are not to be entered into by Great Britain and Russia for the settlement of outstanding questions between them. Though it is said the exchanges were made in a thoroughly cordial spirit, Russia prefers to wait till she finishes her dispute with Japan. Counting no doubt on ultimate victory in the war, Russian diplomats hope to be in a better position then to make terms with Britain than they are at present. The question is a difficult one. Russia cannot easily be satisfied with anything less than access to the open sea, and there are only two ways by which she can attain that object.

It would be idle to attempt to forecast the result of our own elections, which are pretty sure to come some time in the fall. Next year, they would be imperative, and the government of the day in Canada is not in the habit of giving the Opposition a chance to 'bank' upon a certainty. Wherever men do congregate, just at the present time, one hears pros and cons as to whether the present government will be returned to power. Charged against it by 'old time Liberals' are sins of omission and commission. The sins of omission are, perhaps, the most condemned, because most palpable. Sticking on dumping duties and surtaxes, giving heaps of subsidies and bonuses to railways, mines, manufacturers, and what not, political patronage, extravagance, opportunism, and a dozen other things, are charged against the party in power, and there is a good deal of reason for it.

the result of the war is problematical, there can be no doubt of the tremendous effect its termination in victory or defeat for either of the powers engaged will have on the peoples of Asia. Whatever Russian or Japanese diplomatists may say of their intentions, the mastery of that continent is really the great stake in this war. Whichever gains the upper hand will establish a prestige that will give it domination of the Far East, where the people always yield obedience to the greatest force. What that would mean to the rest of the world, should Russia succeed, may be imagined. Japan, if successful, would be the more easily managed. Meantime, the study of all the powers should be, and that of all the powers but Russia seems to be, not to allow hostilities to spread beyond their present area.

THE WAR.

General Kuropatkin on the 17th threw all the strength he could muster against General Kuroki's centre at the Mo tien pass, on the main 'Pekin' road between Feng huang cheng and Liao yang, adding flanking movements in three parallel passes. He hoped to break the long front of the Japanese, which extends a hundred and twenty miles in a straight line from the great highway which runs eastward from Mukden to a little north of Kai ping, on the gulf. He would thus render helpless the northern or right wing of General Kuroki's army, which would thus be cut off. He was repulsed at all points, meeting, on the main road, with large loss, while that of the Japanese was trifling. Some days later the Japanese took the aggressive along the same roads with more success, having advanced their front to the Tai tao river, which, as that river runs through Liao yang, would seem to lay the defences of that very important railway point somewhat bare. General Oku's advance on Ta tche kiao, which, being the railway junction for Niu chwang, is desperately fortified, has again been much balked by rain ruining the roads and drowning the railway. Nevertheless, there has been protracted fighting south of both points and Niu chwang is now apparently invested by land and sea, if it is not already occupied. Its capture would enable the Japanese to land troops and provisions in the immediate vicinity of the campaign.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

This year we are likely to see two most important elections. We can hardly escape an election ourselves, and Mr. Balfour is pretty sure to have to go to the country during the next few months. Not that the time is propitious in Britain for the government. There is against it the Education Bill, which has alienated the Nonconformists; there is the liquor trade establishment bill, brought in under threats from the liquor interest, which all the better sentiment of the United Kingdom has resented; and, furthermore, there is against the Balfour Government very strong resentment in connection with the employment of yellow slave labor in the gold mines of South Africa. These questions, added to the army exposures and the government's protectionist movement, have caused defections which have manifested themselves at every by-election. Bad as the moment is, however, the government has little reason to hope for a more favorable public opinion as the months go by. A general election in September or October is at least a possibility. As the fiscal question will be made by the Chamberlains to play a large part in the next British elections, whenever they do come, they will be especially interesting to ourselves. We have everything to gain from a preference in the British markets to our agricultural produce, and to everything we make and grow, whatever may be the result to the British working classes.

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Most of us, however, have had enough experience in these things to know that, when it comes to voting for those who are, to say the least, no better, a disgruntled party man does not carry out such threats. Most of us, also, have had experiences enough to discount to some extent the 'dead certainty' of the Opposition, who never yet, in the history of politics, were known to do other than prophecy the extreme of their hopes—a return to the leaves and fishes of power. Statesmen have found to their cost that no election can be counted on, but it is at least usual that a prosperous country does not change its government.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

The report of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission upon the iron and steel trades in Great Britain is exactly the report that everybody expected it to make. The commission states the "decline" of the British iron and steel industry is due to the fact that the manufacturers of America and Germany have secured control of the home markets by means of high tariffs, and an organized system regulating their export trade; that they are in a position to dump their surplus products on the British and other markets irrespective of cost, and that the dumping could not be carried on except for the British system of free imports. To remedy all of which the commission recommends a system of tariffs, the first with a low scale of duties, the second with a preferential scale, and the third with a maximum or penalizing scale. Mr. Chamberlain, at Greenock, on October 7 last year, made this most remarkable statement: "Agriculture, as the greatest of all the trades and industries of this country, has been practically destroyed. Sugar is gone. Silk is gone. Iron is threatened. Cotton will go." Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Glasgow five days later, commented upon and contradicted this, especially so far as the iron and steel trade is concerned. Sir Henry said: "In the Greenock speech there was reference to some trades mentioned, of which there was an awful account. In fact, it appeared that every trade was fast hastening to decay and ruin. Well, there is a trade of which I know a little—the iron trade. Now, the surplus—I do not know whether Mr. Chamberlain will take this as an index of prosperity or the contrary—the surplus of exports over imports of iron and steel shows that the iron and steel trade was not being carried on with any disadvantage. If we are selling more iron and more steel than we are buying—and, mind you, this includes all the dumping done—then the position is not so bad; but let us see. The surplus of exports of iron and steel over imports in 1901 was £41,000,000, (\$205,000,000), that is to say, there was £41,000,000 worth more iron and steel sent out of Great Britain than there was brought into it from abroad. In 1902 there was an increase of £1,000,000, which makes up £42,000,000, (\$210,000,000)." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an article in the 'Monthly Review,' last year, said that he had had estimates of the English iron masters' profits, taken especially from schedule D, and he found that in 1896 the income assessed for income tax was about two millions sterling; in 1901 the two millions had risen to five and a quarter millions, and in 1902 they had risen to £6,500,000 or \$32,500,000. These figures do not show that there is anything very seriously the matter with the iron and steel trades.

But Mr. Chamberlain was also alarmed concerning the tinplate trade, and predicted its funeral in no long time. Sir Henry Fowler said that while that trade was no doubt a while ago seriously threatened and menaced by United States competition, it had proved under the British system so elastic that when one door shut it found another open. Figures in this case show that in the four years before the McKinley tariff, 1897 to 1900, the average total export of tinplate from England was £5,600,000, of which £4,250,000 went to the United States and £1,250,000 to other countries. When the tariff was put on, it seriously affected the state of the tinplate market for a time, but other markets were found to compensate for what was lost in the United States, and last year the number of tin plate mills at work was 397, as compared with 318 in 1896. In 1902 the make of tin and block plates amounted to over thirteen million boxes, which was the largest quantity turned out in a similar period up to that time. The reason for this is partly to be found in a letter from a tin plate manufacturer, who says: "The fact of being the dumping ground for Germany and the United States for the sale of surplus bars had kept down the price of bars. So long as Germany is willing to supply us with bars cheaper than they do to their own people it follows that we are better able

to compete with them in the manufactured article."

Long ago Sir Robert Peel was of the same way of thinking, and said when he resigned his office: "If other countries choose to buy in the dearest market, such an option on their part constitutes no reason why we should not be permitted to buy in the cheapest. I trust the government of the noble lord (Lord John Russell) will not resume the policy which they and we have felt most inconvenient, namely, the haggling with foreign countries about reciprocal concessions, instead of taking that independent course which we believe to be conducive to our own interests." Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters would, however, return to such a policy not because the trade of the United Kingdom does not increase, but because in certain lines the export trade of Germany and the United States, which started from practically nothing during the periods compared, has increased in greater ratio. So if I doubled my two dollars, I have made a hundred percent, but I still have only four dollars, whereas if my neighbor adds a dollar to his hundred, he has only made one percent, but he has a hundred and one dollars. Great Britain does make and sell less pig iron than she did. It is no fault of her system if raw iron is now produced elsewhere. But she makes and sells more manufactured iron and steel, which is a higher grade and better paying business. But even in the cheapest form of the metal, the London 'Economist' recently stated that British iron masters hope before long to produce as cheaply as in any part of the United States. "There is little doubt," says that conservative financial journal, "that soon we shall have nothing to fear from any foreign competition."

THE DUNDONALD FLURRY.

Questions were put in the British House of Commons as to whether Lord Dundonald had made certain public appearances in Canada and as to whether he was still an officer of the British army. The implication is that as an army officer he had no right to take part in politics. Exactly what the political limitations of army officers may be we do not know, but to address such a protest to a House with a full complement of colonels in it seems a little funny. We should like to know what the colonels on our own parliament would think if any one should forbid them to make political speeches. We own that the political colonel can be somewhat of a nuisance, but the mischief is not so much that the colonel is a politician, as, no doubt, like every other citizen, he ought to be, as that the politician is a colonel. It must needs be that a man better his political chances by being a colonel, but it would be entirely bad that a man should even hope to better his military position by political service. That is by the way, however. The Secretary of War explained in response to the question, that, having been dismissed from active service, Lord Dundonald was simply an officer on half pay, and might as such run for the Canadian parliament if he chose. As a half pay officer he no doubt could run for parliament in any part of the empire; but we have never heard the point raised before whether a peer of the realm, who would as such be excluded from the British House of Commons, could run for the Canadian parliament. The statement of Mr. Arnold Forster would seem to open up a new career to any peer who might consider the house to which he was born too narrow a sphere. The real ground for any criticism of Lord Dundonald's alleged political campaign is not that he is an officer in the army, and as such subject to the orders of the War Office, but that he has recently been a functionary of imperial consequence, and occupied a position that gave all his words an imperial significance. It is lest he should fail to observe the reticence that is becoming under such circumstances that the War Office has bid him come home and give an account of himself. There is everything to deprecate in the discussion forced upon the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd-George, pro-Boer radical; Mr. Winston Churchill, free trade and independent Conservative, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist. It is scarcely to be avoided that persons at the distance at which they are should take very exaggerated views of the situation, and their utterances could only tend to exaggerate it still further. If there is any race question in the episode it is largely due to the innuendoes of Sir Frederick Borden, for which we do not believe there was any sort of foundation. There is nothing so easily appealed to as race feeling, whether French or Scotch, and when the appeal is made to the prejudice of any man or cause nothing is more ignoble. Mr. Arnold Forster's question as to whether Mr. Lloyd-George represented Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not, we presume, intended as an insinuation against the Canadian Government. Probably those that heard it understood very

well that it was simply a taunt at the inconsistency of the quondam denouncer of South African contingents in view of the new brief to which he seemed now to be pleading.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Minister of Militia replied to Lord Dundonald's accusation that no provision of arms and ammunition was being made in some of the provinces by a statement that he is working in touch with the Imperial Defence Committee and in a way to satisfy the Imperial government. The British authorities advised that the militia of this country should be equipped with modern rifles, and that there should be laid up a reserve stock of five hundred rounds of ammunition per man. A factory is now equipped and in operation at Quebec for the manufacture of the Ross rifle, and Sir Charles Ross, its owner, is under contract to deliver one thousand stand of arms a month for the first year. The understanding between him and the government is that the factory shall go on turning out arms for the Militia Department until the one hundred thousand rifles have been provided. The output of the Dominion Cartridge Factory, also at Quebec, was three million rounds of ammunition in 1902. This year it has been six millions, and already there is on hand a reserve store of fifteen million rounds. Aside, however, altogether from the output of the Quebec factory, which could be increased on emergency to twenty-four million rounds a year, it appears that the Minister of Militia has just concluded an agreement for the erection of a rifle ammunition factory at Ottawa, with a capacity of twenty million rounds per annum, the company binding itself to provide factories of similar capacity in Manitoba and British Columbia whenever it is asked to do so by the authorities at Ottawa. Of these arrangements Lord Dundonald had apparently not been informed. Whether, considering that the present centre of production is exclusively Quebec, Ottawa is the best strategic point in the country for the only other factory, is a question that will be asked. Sir Frederick Borden says he has stipulated that the factory at Ottawa must be equipped to make its own cordite. This is the explosive which has replaced gunpowder in modern rifle ammunition, and it is not long since the Quebec Cartridge Factory had to reduce its output of ammunition because it was impossible to obtain a regular and sufficient supply of cordite from the Old Country. Such a shortage would be distinctly inconvenient in an emergency in which we might be cut off from that source. There will be Canadians in the management of the Ottawa Cartridge Factory, but the undertaking will have the strong financial backing of the Armstrong-Whitworth firm in England, and can avail itself of the practical experience of the men who are engaged in the same line of work in the United Kingdom. When Lord Dundonald complained that there are practically no machine guns in Canada he did not add that several were on order in the Old Country on his own suggestion. The military expenditure in 1896 amounted to \$2,173,816. Sir Frederick Borden, in his address to parliament last fall, stated that the outlay for 1904 would be \$3,803,900, including provisions for the purchase of new guns, the laying out of new rifle ranges, and the acquirement of a reserve stock of uniforms and clothing. The General may be right in not being satisfied that the present government is spending enough to bring her militia to date, but we do not seem to be standing still.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The historic source of the present trouble between the government of France and the Vatican has been touched upon in recent despatches from Rome, wherein the attitude of the Pope is defined. After Bonaparte had agreed upon the Concordat with Pius VII., he discovered that it did not confer upon the government of France all the powers he desired to exercise in control of the clergy. To secure these powers he added the so-called Organic Articles, which contained an enlargement and explanation of the original agreement. To these articles Bonaparte tried to obtain the Pope's sanction, and exerted great pressure for that object in the year 1814, but without success. As usual with him, he did not allow the want of formality to defeat his purpose. In practice he put the Organic Articles into operation, and his example has been followed by all governments of France ever since. The Pope is, therefore, warranted in refusing to be bound by articles added to the Concordat which have never been accepted by his predecessors. The question at issue is whether the bishops and clergy who receive salaries from the state are amenable to the government or to the Vatican as officials of one or the other. At the time of the Revolution all the properties of the Church were confiscated. When Bonaparte re-established the Church he did not restore these properties, but from the revenues thereof he formed a fund for the pay-

ment of salaries to the bishops and priests, as well as ministers of other religions and Jewish rabbis. A minister of public worship, in the Cabinet, presides over this department. He may be an atheist or an agnostic, a Protestant or a Roman Catholic. In fact, men representing all of these sections have at one time or another held the office. But whatever the minister's personal religious views might be, he has always exercised superintendence over all bishops, priests and ministers of religion. On many occasions bishops and priests were censured and even suspended when they incurred the displeasure of the 'ministre des cultes,' for interfering in politics. This was treating the clergy as servants of the state and punishing them for what we would call offensive partisanship. The Pope has persistently refused to acknowledge this right, which is not conferred by the Concordat. But as the government will not surrender it, even though the Court of Cassation has pronounced against it, there is no way out of the difficulty but for the Pope to accept the situation or see the Concordat denounced altogether, with state. Despatches from Rome say that consequent separation of Church and Pius X. regards the latter as certain.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE FARMER.

Mr. Watson Griffin, a protectionist writer, has had some articles he contributed to 'Industrial Canada,' the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, bound up into a book which he calls 'Protection and prices and the farmers' home market.' In these articles, he sets out to prove that the protectionist Codlin is the only simpure friend of the farmer, and that free trade Short is no true friend at all; and so he bids the farmer to list to the voice of wisdom and advice that flows through his book, and turn his back on all other counselors. The chief beauty of this advice is that it is so disinterested. In his first chapter Mr. Griffin tries to persuade his farmer friends that protection to manufacturers really does not raise prices in the home market. How, then, would it raise the price of vegetables? 'Sometimes,' says Mr Griffin, 'the price is even lower on account of home competition, induced by a high tariff, than it would be if there were no duty at all and no home manufacturers.' Perhaps this might be occasionally true. But if so, it would not be long endured by the manufacturers. Under such conditions tariffs breed trusts. Our protected and bonused iron and steel industry has been dumping its product in England and the United States, for instance. In the London 'Statist' of June 18 we read, 'American steel billets are now being sold at four pounds in Manchester as against the local price of £4 12s. 6d.' That is to say, the English manufacturer can buy his steel billets or raw material from the United States delivered on the spot for twenty dollars, while the United States manufacturer is paying twenty-four or twenty-five dollars. To show the true incidence of protection Mr. Charles Schwab's letter to Mr. Frick, of the United States Steel Corporation, may be recalled, where he showed how foreign markets could be undersold because of the price the corporation was able to charge at home. It was the same with Germany and other Continental nations of Europe, which protected sugar and bonused sugar that was exported. That policy made sugar so dear at home and so cheap in England that England became 'jam and preserve maker to Europe.' Protection and bonusing bred the trust, or the cartel system, and the home consumer was taxed to the last fraction of the cartel's protection. Another instance nearer home and of current date, of how protection works to the home consumer's despite, is found in the fact that United States manufacturers were prepared to supply steel for the new sheds in the harbor at a 'dumping' price. The contractors for the sheds were indeed so afraid of the dumping part of Mr. Fielding's new tariff regulations that they hesitated to sign the contract until it was understood that it should not apply in this case.

We have neither the time nor the inclination to wade through or to call attention to all of Mr. Griffin's fallacies, partial figures and misleading conclusions, but we may quote the following: 'It is a well-known fact that free trade was adopted by the British Government to please the manufacturers, who wanted cheap food for their workmen, and the chief opposition to the abolition of protection came from the farmers.' We are told that there are many ways of reading 'history,' and so Mr. Griffin's must be one of them. Another way of reading it, which we prefer, is that 'neither in history nor in past experience is there anything whatever to justify the assumption that protection would benefit the British farmer.' And that was said by a friend of the farmer, who knew what he was talking about, and not by an active worker for the

cause of protection. We read 'The cruel experience of British farmers under the Corn Laws seems to be almost forgotten, but nevertheless it is recorded in no less than four parliamentary reports, and in the enormous mass of evidence upon which these reports were based, all showing the miserable plight of farmers in the days of agricultural protection. For thirty years, from 1815 to 1846, English agriculture was enjoying the highest protective tariff possible, and yet the distress prevailing among the farmers was more acute and ruinous than that of 1879 or 1894.' Although the Corn Laws inflicted fearful hardship upon factory workers and town dwellers, the evidence clearly showed that no one suffered more than the farmer for whose supposed benefit these laws existed. For proof of this up to the hilt, we refer Mr. Griffin to the British Parliamentary Reports on Agriculture, 1836 and 1837. It was the landlords who reaped the benefit of protection, and not the farmers who competed with one another for land, 'in the hope that the Corn Laws would again raise prices to the level which they had reached during the Napoleonic wars and the Continental blockade.' There is other matter in Mr. Griffin's book, but it is of about the same quality as that to which we have referred.

REDUCED TO AN ABSURDITY.

A wonderful demonstration was held in Hyde Park on Saturday, June 25, against the Drink Bill. The weather was cold and rain threatened, but seventy processions were merged into one on the Thames embankment and marched to the park, where twenty public meetings were held simultaneously. About two hundred speakers took part, among them being Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.; Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Clifford, Mr. W. S. Caine, the Rev. J. Scott Liggett, Mr. R. Bell, M.P.; Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M.P.; the Rev. Silas Hocking, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D.D., and Mr. 'Will' Crooks, M.P. Much enthusiasm was manifested and a resolution finally adopted by each meeting strongly condemning the bill, (1) because it interfered with the administrative powers of the Licensing Justices; (2) because its proposals created a permanent vested interest in annual licenses; (3) because it renders any adequate reduction of licenses impossible; (4) because it would prevent that public control of the traffic which is necessary in the interests of moral and social wellbeing. In the House of Commons the bill has been subjected to a continual bombardment of criticism and opposition. Among the amendments was one by Mr. Whittaker, to the effect that the operation of the bill be limited to ante-1869 beer houses, and another by Mr. Herbert Roberts, that no compensation should be paid when the renewal of a license had not provided refreshments such as tea. Both these amendments were defeated.

Mr. Beriah G. Evans has contributed a number of very lucid articles upon the question to the 'Christian World.' In the course of one of these he draws attention to the fact that the British Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic emphasized the view that a reduction in the number of licensed houses in England and Wales was an urgent necessity, and also recommended that in rural areas there should not be more than one licensed house to every 400 inhabitants, and in urban districts one to every 750. He goes into figures to find how far this necessary reduction could be accomplished out of the compensation fund provided for by the present bill. As no county area is purely rural or purely urban, Mr. Evans averages them by fixing one licensed house to every 500 persons as a maximum in the agricultural counties and one to every 600 in the counties where urban life predominates. The commission considered that from two to three thousand pounds would be a fair average market value for each existing license. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain estimates that if the bill passes it will double the value, inasmuch as the license will become a freehold property. The chairman of the Holt Brewery Company states that the average value of licenses surrendered in one area of Birmingham under the Birmingham surrender scheme was £2,250. The brewers, however, hold that the average value throughout the country is much less and estimate it at eight hundred pounds. Taking this standard, Mr. Evans computes that while there are at present from twice to five times as many licensed houses in twenty-nine counties as the Royal Commission deemed necessary, it will be impossible, under the bill, in thirty-three counties to reduce the licenses any one year by more than ten, even though calculated at the absurdly low rate given by the brewers as the license value, and the absurdly high estimate made by the government as the amount to be realized each year from the compensation fund.

Wales is in a worse plight than England, as, though the people of the prin-

cipality are strongly in favor of reduction, the bill would only permit licenses to be extinguished at the rate of from five-eighths of a license per annum in Radnorshire to three and three-quarters licenses in Denbighshire. When Mr. Evans comes to compute how long it will take to give effect to the demands of the commission, out of the only resources permitted by the bill, the results are still more startling. Seven years was the time limit given by the commission, during which any license beyond the required number should be considered safe. Under the provisions of the bill, however, in no case can the number be reduced to the supposed correct figure in less than seventeen years, and only in the case of nine counties is it possible within forty years. Sixty years may be required in ten other counties, from sixty to eighty years in ten more. In six others the reform may be brought about in from eighty to a hundred years, and in fifteen others over three hundred years must elapse, under the action of this 'Temperance Measure' before the pitiful reduction demanded by the commission as 'urgently necessary' can be effected. It is as facts like these are forced upon their attention by pulpit, by press and by platform that the people of England are beginning to demand in no uncertain voice that the government take thought to itself before forcing upon the country a measure which, instead of safeguarding the public interest against the attacks of a predatory 'trade,' would entrench the latter more securely by giving it the full privileges of national establishment and endowment.

PORT ARTHUR.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN, WITH TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR GUNS

According to the 'Viedomosti,' the latest communication from Gen. Stoesel, the commander at Port Arthur, estimates the number of besiegers at 65,000 with 234 guns. This is not a sufficient force to storm the fortress, and therefore such an attack is not to be expected yet. General Stoesel denies the reports that the Japanese lost 30,000 men in an attack on Port Arthur on July 11. He says that no attack has occurred. The losses of the Port Arthur garrison from May 14 to the date of the despatch are 38 officers and 1,285 men.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED.

Tien tsin, July 21.—A despatch from Niu chwang states that the commander of a Russian torpedo boat reports that he accidentally torpedoed a British vessel in the Gulf of Pe chi li. The vessel is supposed to be the steamer 'Hipsang,' which belonged to the Indo-China Navigation Company, and has been four days overdue at Chefoo from Niu chwang.

'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.
Leath of Paul Kruger—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The New Governor of Finland—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Taking of Japanese Mail—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Japan's Price for Peace—By George Lynch, in the 'Independent,' New York.
The March into Manchuria—Chinese and Russians—By the London 'Standard's' Special Correspondent with the First Japanese Army.
Telety and War—The 'Speaker,' London.
Telety and His Family—The New York 'Times.'
The King and General Booth—The 'Daily News,' London.
Salvation Army Congress—A Gathering World Wide in Character—The 'Daily News.'
Samson—A Sermon by General Booth, in the 'War Cry,' London.
Dr. Herzl—The Inspiration of Modern Zionism—The New York 'Sun.'

- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
G. F. Watts—His Life and Work—By M. H. Spielmann, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
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Lord Ross and the Boiler—The Louisville 'Courier Journal.'
Science Notes.
One dollar a year, John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE CODFISH.

Life and Habits of the Members of the Gadidae Family.

WHY THEY ARE NOW THOUGHT TO BE FALLING OFF IN NUMBERS BY UNIFORM PERSONS.

(By Frank T. Bullen, F.R.G.S., author of 'The Cruise of the Cachalot'.)

Whether we consider its readiness to be caught, in spite of the deep and stormy seas which it inhabits, the vast range of its habitat, which is almost co-extensive with the shores tenanted by the white races, the ease with which it may be cured for keeping, and the esteem in which it is held by the dwellers in all Roman Catholic countries, or study the romantic character of the fishery, we must find the natural history of the cod of absorbing interest. And that in spite of the fact that the cod itself is by no means a romantic fish. He is not beautiful by any means; his flesh, though white and flaky, and under proper treatment sufficiently firm, has not the flavor possessed by many other of our edible fishes. His habits are regular; he is most accommodating in the matter of food, and as to what he will take as bait on a hook—I have caught cod in New Zealand for experiment with a lump of cod tied to a piece of spun yarn. On all of which accounts the 'Gadidae' family have claims upon our notice which are not surpassed by those of any other inhabitants of the deep and wide sea. Dr. Hartwig ranks the cod next in importance to the herring in its importance to man, but one may be permitted to disagree with him without questioning his great authority and wide research. At any rate, I have ventured to put the cod first, and firmly believe that I am justified in so doing.

MEMBERS OF THE COD FAMILY.

To the cod family belong also the haddock, the whiting, the ling, the pollock, and the rocklings, all valuable food fishes, but especially the haddock, which in its smoked form runs the smoked herring very closely in its hold on popular favor in our own country. Naturalists also include the hake, and I suppose they are right, although for my part I fail to see anything about a hake which can give him a claim to any relationship with the cod, and therefore shall refuse to say anything about him here. The principal and most valuable characteristic of the cod is its amazing fecundity. It has been calculated that a single fish will deposit nine millions of eggs, a number which in its vastness simply bewilders us, for we cannot at all realize what such a mighty host means. Yet, so numerous are the natural checks placed upon the too rapid increase of the cod that they are never too many for the seas they frequent to contain and provide for; in fact, it is safe to guess that out of those nine millions of eggs probably not more than as many hundreds attain to maturity. Around the British coasts are favorite breeding grounds of the cod, where in comparatively shallow water he runs the gauntlet of his countless foes, escaping in such numbers as to make the cod-fishery a lucrative form of the fishing industry. But nearly all cod and codlings caught on our coasts come to market to be sold fresh, except in Essex Week, when every fishmonger's shop becomes suddenly full of wet salted cod, temptingly folded inside out and garnished with lemons. The cod lends itself amicably also to keeping fresh on ice, although it must be admitted that between cod freshly caught and cod that has been kept fresh in ice for some days there is a vast difference, although people who have never been in a position to taste both are exceedingly skeptical of the fact.

Judging from what we are permitted to see of his manner of living when young and in shallow waters, the cod passes a very pleasant, peaceful time of it. He is troubled by no problems of life, nor does he ever need to exert himself to obtain food. Plenty of it always seems to come his way, and when one kind is exhausted, he turns to another or idly strolls off, a few millions at a time to another feeding ground. On the south coast of England during the autumn codling are very plentiful; fishing in the most primitive sailor fashion, I have caught off the North Foreland in an afternoon twenty dozen, every one of which had its maw literally crammed with little crabs, making me wonder at what I could see must be the amazing numbers of these well-known crustacea. But sporting fishermen disdain the cod; he gives no sport. No finesse is needed to hook him; rather considerable delicacy of touch and quickness of striking is required, unless the fisherman does not mind extracting his hook from the bottom of the fish's stomach. So voracious are they that they just gorge the bait, hook and all; they do not nibble. And when they are hooked, except for a heavy

lumpish pulling as they are hauled upward, they make no play, which is just what renders them so welcome to the fisherman with his long lines, trawl lines, or butlers as they are indifferently called according to the place where they are used. As the fish mature they move off shore into deeper water, until fishing for them becomes heavy labor. It is a severe tax upon the strongest physique to be continually hauling up heavy fish from a depth of from 200 to 400 feet. And therefore the long line system of fishing is welcomed. It consists in having a line of, say, a thousand feet in length, with a hook snooded on by a short tail about every three feet. These hooks are all baited, and the line is paid out from a boat and stretched along the bottom, both ends being held in position by a buoy at the top of the water and an anchor or sinker at the bottom. After a certain time has elapsed, which varies according to circumstances the line is hauled in and the hooked fish, who, apparently finding themselves unable to get away, have just accepted the situation with philosophic calm and ceased to struggle, are disengaged, and dropped into the boat. Then the line is re-baited, and set again, while the boat hurries back to the smack to get the catch packed in ice so that it shall not spoil.

WHY COD ARE NOW SCARCE.

But in spite of the marvellously prolific character of the cod, and the great extent of sea around our coasts which is exactly fitted to its needs, there are many and bitter complaints heard among the fishermen of the grave falling off in supply, and a general idea that legislation is needed to conserve the fish, or it will be exterminated. Now, it ought to be, I think, perfectly clear, that in the case of such fish as cod, herring, or mackerel the utmost efforts of which man is capable can have no appreciable effect in reducing the numbers of the fish available for catching. Especially when it is remembered what incalculable myriads of these fish are eaten by their natural enemies in the sea, numbers to which man's paltry toll are but as it were the stragglers from the main army. That the scarcity of cod around our coast is not, cannot be, due to over-fishing, seems so certain as to hardly require stating, yet the fact remains of the scarcity, and it needs to be accounted for in some other way, although most probably if we did account for it we should find ourselves powerless to prevent it. On the other hand, however, judging by what is to be seen on any morning at Grimsby or Billingsgate during the season, the supply of haddock, first cousin to the cod, shows no sign whatever of diminution. The haddock comes to London almost direct from the sea, whence he is netted by trawls in immense numbers, in such a manner as to make one feel on witnessing the arrival and dispersal of a consignment as if they never wished to taste the fish again. It is, like all the cod family, of a naturally slimy character, almost as much so really as the eel, but on its first appearance from the sea, multitudinously squirming in the pouch of the great trawl net, shows no trace of unpleasant appearance. But then it is dumped into the hold of the vessel and almost at once loses its cleanly grey and silver, exchanging it for a dull, greasy looking neutral tint. Transferred from the hold of the vessel into iron tanks, each holding a couple of tons or so, two of which just fit on a flat railway truck, it is whisked off at full goods speed to Billingsgate, undergoing on the journey a further process of deterioration, aided by the melting of the rough, dirty ice with which it is plentifully mixed. At Billingsgate it is sold by auction in the open street outside the Custom House to crowds of waiting fishmongers. Immediately a purchase is made, men who are hardly distinguishable by reason of filth and slime, except by their size, from the fish they stand knee deep in, shovel the mass of fish into the buyer's cart, which is backed up to the wain bearing the tanks. When the cart is loaded (it looks a singularly disgusting cargo), the purchaser rattles off with it to his shop, and in due time the dreadfully dirty mass of fish passes through a series of operations in back premises, often mere hovels a few feet square, and reappears in hills of 'bright smoked addicks' on the sloping boards of the front shop. But the intermediate process does not bear thinking about if we would ever eat smoked haddock again in comfort.

But to find the cod in all his glory it is necessary to cross the Atlantic. On the north-east coasts of the United States and right along the Nova Scotia littoral are found great areas of comparatively shallow sea, the broad Atlantic here allowing the land to rise to within less than a dozen fathoms of the surface in many places, and in one, the terrible Sable Island, which has well been named an ocean graveyard, a long snarling bank rises some few feet above the surface and constitutes one of the chief dangers of the stormy Nova Scotian coast. These banks vary in area from a tiny patch of some ten or fifteen square miles to the immense breadths of the Grand Bank off Newfoundland, as large as that great island, and at one spot culminating in the world famous Virgin Rocks which break in a gale of wind, so nearly do they approach to the surface. I do not know that any calculation has ever been made of the aggregate area of all these North American banks, but it must be some thousands of square miles. And over the whole of them, varying of course according to season, roam the placid cod in almost undisputed possession of the greatest and most prolific fishing grounds in the world. Of course other fish are found around there, too, the lordly halibut for instance, but as the proportion of any other fish to cod is only about one in a thousand it is too small to be taken into account. Now, the cod is manifestly not an adventurous fish; like some domestic animals he conceives it to be his primary duty to get fat, and to that duty he gives all his powers. But getting fat presupposes an abundance of easily obtained food. And here, if anywhere in the world, it is to be found. Squid; how could I ever have asked the question: 'Why the squid?' As well ask why grass hay, mangolds, or any of the herbs and roots upon which our domestic animals raised for food are fed. But their food has to be provided for them by us and sometimes the providing thereof

presents a very serious problem when the elements are unpropitious, necessitating the operations of commerce on a gigantic scale. But the squid, at certain seasons, appears from their mysterious breeding places in the unsearchable recesses of ocean in numbers 'like the grains of sand on the seashore for multitude, and spread their countless myriads over these ocean banks just where the cod can gulp them down at its leisure. Also, and incidentally, the squid provides the fisherman with his best bait, for a piece of tough tentacle properly impaled upon a hook is not easily dislodged, and in the hands of an experienced fisherman such a bait will serve for the capture of several fish, no mean advantage in point of time when the cod are biting well.

THE FOOD FISHES OF THE COD.

But so vast are the armies of the cod that even that mass of squid is presently devoured, all except those who are, one would say, miraculously preserved to reproduce the needed supply for next season. Long before the pinch of hunger can be felt by the cod, however, come the capelin, beautiful little fish ('Salmo arcticus'), which appear to be the fry of some large fish that is so prolific that its surplus billions must needs come here to be disposed of lest they should become too numerous and create a famine in the sea. Moving in almost solid masses across the banks in certain given directions, feeding themselves upon the myriads of minor creatures with which the sea is everywhere teeming, they are met by the cod, who quietly work their way through the shoals, eating, eating, ever eating. What a wonderful sight it must be, could anybody but witness it, that mass of life, those square miles of closely arrayed food fishes moving slowly from point to point over the swarming surfaces of those submarine plateaux. Conceive if you can how infinitesimally small in comparison with the area inhabited by the cod is the space occupied by the whole of the fishing fleet, would be the room taken up by all the fishing fleets of the world could they be collected there. As for the diminution in their numbers made by man, it is so trivial by comparison with those numbers—may, by comparison with the toll levied upon them by enemies of their own sphere—that it is not worth taking into account. For the area covered by the hosts of fish is so great and the point fished by even a fleet of vessels is so infinitely small by comparison that the capture of any at all shows how closely crowded they must be down there in the unseen. And if the united catch of all the fleet for one year were put together, it would probably be less than the numbers of fish swimming at any given time during the season within the area of one square mile.

The 'bank' fishery, as it is called, is an intensely romantic, highly dangerous and terribly hard calling. Readers of 'Captains Courageous' will probably have realized that to the full, as far as reading vivid description of a thing can make it real to one's senses. But I very much doubt whether it is possible to make any landsman realize what it means to ride at anchor in the open ocean far out of sight of land, groping in the unseen by the aid of what becomes, as in Djako Troop, a real instinct, for a dearly won livelihood. How can comfortable people ashore realize what it means to be shut up in a tiny vessel anchored out at sea in the track of the swift, mighty ocean-going steamships? Even on the clearest, most beautiful night the little schooner, with her glimmering riding light in the fore rigging is such a tiny speck upon the great lonely sea. But when the dense white veil of the fog closes down in eddies of thickest cloud so that the bow of the little craft is not visible from her stern, the sense of loneliness and of danger becomes almost unbearably heightened. And, strangely enough, whereas when it was clear the ocean looked so wide that the chances of one vessel meeting another to do her harm seemed almost impossibly remote, in the smother of the fog it is almost equally impossible to avoid the conclusion that your vessel, like a magnet, will draw the ocean greyhound down upon you and sweep you in one age-long minute of agony out of the world. Yes, it is an adventurous life, and a splendid set of men are those who lead it. I have never been more astonished at the differences between my preconceived notions and the reality than I was when on a visit to Gloucester, Mass., the metropolis of the cod-fishing industry, I saw the fishermen ashore. Clean, well, even fashionably dressed, gentlemanly, staid men. Perhaps I was fortunate in coming across a picked lot, but there they were, looking as unlike the conventional fisherman as possible. One could hardly picture them groping through the growling waves in their tiny dories on the banks while laying their trawls, or covered with blood and slime, knee-deep in cod at the gutting and splitting, or down in the stifling hold dimly lighted by one feeble lamp, packing the cleaned and boned fish in layers of salt so closely that when full she rides almost as deep as if coal-laden.—New York 'Post.'

OFFICERS AND MEN FARE ALIKE.

(London 'Truth'.) The Japanese officers in campaign have exactly the same fare as private soldiers. Marshal Yamagata himself, when commanding nine years ago in China, had no better.

Advertisements.

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FRIENDS OF THE STRANGER

WORK OF THE TRAINED TRAIN-MEETER.

(New York Times.)

No matter where you are travelling, do not be startled when you meet in a railway station a handsome girl wearing a big blue silk badge, with gilt trimmings. She is not a delegate to a political convention gone astray. She is a trained train-meeter of the Traveller's Aid Department of America covering an assignment. The badge is an innovation. The trained train-meeters have been working for months in the larger cities of the United States under the management of the International Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. Their work, which has far exceeded the scope intended by its originators, is becoming more complex. Scarcely a steamer arrives from a foreign port, or a vestibuled train crosses the continent from San Francisco, that is not met by a trained train-meeter summoned either by cable, by telegraph or by letter.

Although the St. Louis Exhibition has been open but a few weeks, it has demonstrated the necessity for a more thorough organization of these young women. A dozen or more of the best in the country were sent to St. Louis to work under the direction of the Traveller's Aid Committee. Eight of them are constantly on duty at the Union station. The necessity of a distinguishing badge was felt at once. It is just as important that travellers looking for the train-meeters should find them as that the girls should find the travellers. So the blue silk badge was adopted not only for St. Louis, but for the girls in various branches throughout the country. The New York girls began wearing theirs last week.

Meeting strangers at trains was at the outset a matter of good will on the part of the Traveller's Aid. Persons who took the trouble to write to the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters in West Fifteenth street, this city, were met free of charge, provided they were explicit in their directions as to time of trains and point of destination. A room was reserved for them where, without charge, they could lie down and rest, or freshen up their toilet before continuing their journey to another city. From the outset certain women insisted upon paying for these attentions, even though there was no fixed charge. In a short time the demands upon the time of train-meeters became so great that it was decided to establish a uniform charge of 25 cents an hour. If the visitor wishes to travel around town sightseeing or shopping she pays the car fare. There is certainly nothing exorbitant about this fee; but it is sufficient to make the train-meeting part of the service very nearly self-supporting. Women and girls who cannot afford to pay are met free, just as they were before. But where a traveller can pay she is expected to pay. Most of them prefer to.

The train-meeters are not expected to act as shopping guides. That work falls into other hands. But it can all be arranged through the Traveller's Aid. That is to say, a woman or a girl who is a stranger in New York may write from London that she wishes to be met on a certain steamer, make a few purchases, and be taken to the train at Jersey City in the evening or next morning, en route to her home in some distant part of the country. In Chaplain Doherty's office, West Fifteenth street, arrangements are made for the usual notice of the steamer's arrival furnished to persons expecting friends across the Atlantic.

The chaplain has charge of all this work in the Young Women's Christian Association on the ground that it comes under the head of 'morals.' She assigns a train-meeter to the task. The girl has hitherto had to trust to her keen intuition in picking out from 200 to 300 passengers on a vessel the particular woman she was to meet. There was often considerable difficulty about this. It is easy enough to pick out a relative or a friend from a mass of impatient women struggling with stewards and customs officers, but to find a woman one never saw before is a different matter. The trained train-meeter has a good nose for strangers, but it is not infrequent for her to speak to three or four women before she hits upon the right one. The badge, it is expected, will do away with mistakes of this sort.

The train-meeter takes charge of the woman she meets as soon as she finds her. She knows the ropes with the customs officers, the hackmen, and the baggage express agents. If she discovers that her protégée wishes to economize, she knows how to do it. If the traveller is free with her money and desires to make an impressive advent into town, the train-meeter understands that part of the business, too. Sometimes she takes her protégée to the Traveller's Aid rooms. Or she conducts her to a hotel or a boarding house suited to her requirements. In this she is strictly guided by a list of such places furnished by the managing committee.

If the woman met wants to start on a shopping tour immediately a girl is telephoned for who knows as much about the various New York stores as the train-meeter does about trains and hotels. She has prices, bargain lists, and things of that sort at her fingers' ends. This part of the work is managed on a time basis also. A woman may linger as long as she pleases over the glove counter or any other counter so long as she pays for it. When the shopping guide is through with her, and she wishes to resume her journey, the train girl takes hold of her again. Two dollars or so is the total.

There is scarcely any limit to the various demands made by strangers upon these young women. There is no section of the United States, to say nothing of foreign countries, from which letters asking for such protection are not received. Under the free system it could not be covered to any great extent because of lack of funds. Under the system of small payments there are no bounds to the extent of its development. New York is too big a city now for women who know nothing about it to go

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wandering around alone. In some of the smaller towns the Traveller's Aid has train-meeters every day at the railway station looking for unprotected girls, no matter whether a request has been made to meet them or not. In New York, with its many important terminals, this plan is impossible.

Station employees in busy New York have no time to look after helpless travellers. The best they can do is to turn them over to policemen stationed at the terminals. Often enough, through a mistake, this results in publicity that would have been better avoided. The trained train-meeter, when she goes to a station, keeps her eyes open for other women travellers than the particular one she is looking for. A few days ago one of them was waiting for a train at the Grand Central. She had noticed a young fellow standing about the platform eyeing the girls on every train that came in. Finally he spotted a young woman with a canvas telescope stretched getting off a train from New Haven. It was apparent she was not used to travelling, and that she was a stranger in New York.

'You were expecting somebody to meet you,' he enquired, stepping up to her. 'They wrote me from the hospital they would send somebody,' she replied. 'Ah, yes,' answered the man. 'Miss Blank, the head nurse, expected to come, but she was detained at the last moment and sent me.'

He took the young woman's grip and they were trudging off through Forty-second street when the trained traingirl took a hand.

'Did you expect this young man to meet you?' she asked the woman. 'Not at all,' she replied, frankly. 'I am from Willimantic, going to the Hospital to be a trained nurse. I have never been in New York and do not know a soul here. This man said he had been sent to meet me.'

The train-meeter looked the youth squarely in the eye. 'I have seen you around here before,' she said. 'You no more come from that hospital than I do. However, the first policeman—'

But the man had fled. The young woman who might have been his victim was saved from robbery, if not a worse fate. There are dozens of such instances in New York every year. Frequently girls on trains get into conversation with nice-looking ladies dressed in mourning. Vice and wrong-doing have various disguises.

The increased number of trained train-meeters will not save from trouble all young women who make ready acquaintances while travelling, but if strangers at railway stations see a girl with a blue Traveller's Aid badge and go to her for information they are not likely to make a mistake.

NAILS RECORD SICKNESS.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat'.) 'One who makes a close study of finger nails will find many curious things about them to excite his wonder and interest,' says F. De Donato, who is an expert on such matters, 'but none more so than the studies of physical condition told in their

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growth. You know the nail of a person in good health grows at the rate of about one-sixteenth of an inch each week—slightly more than many authorities believe—but during illness or after an accident, or during hours of mental depression this growth is not only affected and retarded so far as its length is concerned, but also as regards its thickness. The very slightest illness will thus leave an indelible mark on the nails, which may be readily detected as the nail grows out. If one has a sudden attack, such as acute rheumatism, which sends the temperature bounding upward to 104 or 105, within the space of three or four hours, it will be found on the nails, indicating the difference in thickness of growth between the time when health was enjoyed and the thin growth of the ill period. If the illness is one that comes on gradually, like typhoid fever, for example, instead of a ridge, a gentle incline will appear on the nails. Should one have an arm broken, the thick ridge can be seen only on the fingers of the one hand, but in all cases of general sickness the ridge or slope appears on the fingers of both hands. When one has passed through a period of extreme excitement or mental depression, the fact will be imprinted on the nails, either with an abrupt ridge or a gentle slope, according to the acuteness of the mental influence. In no instance can the marks of illness, accident or mental condition be clearly seen on the nail until after the growth has carried the line beyond the white or half moon portion of it, but a week or two subsequent to any of these things the ridge or slope may be found on the nails, usually readily visible to the eyes, but if not, the mark may be found by running the tip of the finger down any of the nails.

Advertisements.

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SALMON ANGLING IS COSTLY

FORTUNES PAID FOR THE MERE RIGHT TO FISH.

(Correspondence New York 'Sun')

Quebec, July 9.—Enormous sums of money are expended by the American salmon fishermen who are at present flocking into eastern Canada, as usual, at this time of the year.

Apart from all other expenses the cost of the fishing rights is often great. The rate of increase in values is illustrated by the fact that the angling of the Restigouche and its tributaries was leased some years ago by fishermen who are still catching salmon in Canada for \$150 a year, while thousands of dollars are now paid annually for the right to fish the waters of these rivers, controlled by the government, and \$500,000 would not suffice to purchase the remaining riparian rights.

Nearly \$400,000 has actually been paid to riparian proprietors on the Restigouche by the present holders of fishing rights.

The largest owner of these rights at present is the Restigouche Salmon Club, one of the most notable concerns of the kind in the world. Its membership includes many multi-millionaires and numbers at present but thirty-two in all. Its shares are eagerly sought at \$10,000 each.

The headquarters and main clubhouse of the Restigouche is situated at Metapedia, at the junction of the Metapedia and Restigouche rivers. Here the members of the club who have fished by day, wearing the usual attire of anglers in the woods, must observe the club rule of donning evening dress for dinner.

A New York chef supervises the preparation of the meals, and the dining room has been the scene of many a good fishing story from such masters of the art as Harry Hollins, the late Dean Sage, the late Robert Goelet, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford and the late Dean Hoffman.

Among others who are now, or have been, members of this famous club, are William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry W. De Forest, Philip Schuyler, Henry T. Sloane, Stanford White, Arthur D. Weeks, William E. Dodge, Robert G. Dun, S. Weir Mitchell, John S. Kennedy, John L. Cadwalader and William L. Broeze.

It would require a pretty large chest to hold all the title deeds in virtue of which the Restigouche Salmon Club exercises its fishing rights. It is interesting to note that for the New Brunswick side of Tom's Brook and Indian House posts, the sum of \$7,500 was paid in 1885, while the Quebec side of the Indian House property, all the way down to about one mile below Tom's Brook, cost \$35,000 in 1895. Yet in 1880 S. and J. Wilmut bought the same property for \$1,500. The increase in its value was thus 2,300 percent in fifteen years.

The Patapedia pools were acquired by the Club in 1894 for \$25,000, the sellers having paid \$2,000 for them in 1882 to the resident proprietors.

High prices have also been paid for salmon fishing on the Restigouche by individual American sportsmen. In 1860 the late Mr. Robert Goelet purchased the Moore property, about six miles from Metapedia on the Quebec side of the Restigouche, for \$20,000. Yet he fished this water, which is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, only on two occasions, and then with poor success, as the owner of the opposite side of the river asserted that the boundary line between the two provinces was the middle of the stream, and all the best of the fishing was on the New Brunswick side of the river. This made Mr. Goelet's purchase of very small value so far as fishing was concerned.

The Restigouche Salmon Club, its members have at their disposal a number of comfortable subsidiary camps in different parts of their territory. So far this season the sport has been far from good, though better sport is looked for later, the season being late, and the fish scarce and small.

While Billy Florence almost always did his salmon fishing in the Restigouche, Joe Jefferson's favorite river was the Miramichi.

Scarcely second in importance to the Restigouche is the Caspédia. It is probable that the provincial government could easily obtain a quarter of a million dollars for its fishing rights in this famous stream. For a portion of them it receives \$8,500 a year from the Caspédia Salmon Club.

No finer pools, no better fishing and no larger salmon are to be found in North America than those of the Caspédia. It has been fished by nearly all the recent Governor-Generals of Canada, and the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, who frequently fished it with his wife, the Princess Louise, declared it to be the finest salmon river in the world. It contains no fewer than twenty-nine splendid salmon pools.

In one season Lord Lansdowne and his party killed in the river 320 salmon, weighing 7,277 pounds, and in the following year Lord Stanley of Preston, now the Earl of Derby, and his party killed 300 fish, weighing 7,692 pounds. It was on this river that Mr. R. G. Dun entertained President Arthur, and a salmon of fifty-four pounds, is said to have been among one of Mr. Dun's catches upon the Caspédia.

Very valuable salmon rivers, including the Washeshoo, portions of the Nepisiguit and the Moisie, for the lease of which thousands of dollars have been paid during a single year, are owned outright by Mr. Ivers W. Adams, of Boston. Mr. Adams is at present fishing the Moisie himself, in company with Dr. Heber Bishop, of Boston, Senator Aldrich and Mr. Henry R. Reed, of Boston.

Enormous salmon are captured in the Moisie, hundreds of them every year. The Washeshoo is leased by Mr. Adams to a New York friend for \$1,000 a year. Mr. James J. Hill pays \$3,000 a year rental to the government for the lease of the St. John river in Labrador, and its distance from Quebec renders it almost necessary to employ a steam yacht to reach it. He is also the lessee of the St. Paul or Esquimaux river.

The Bonaventure Salmon Club, composed almost exclusively of Americans, pays \$2,000 a year for the lease of a portion of the River Bonaventure. The St. Anne des Monts brings an annual rental of \$1,500 a year. Mr. H. F. McLachlin pays \$900 a year for the Dartmouth. The St. John's Salmon Club, of Boston, pays \$700 per annum for the St. John's of Gaspé, and Mr. Thomas Murdoch, of Chicago, pays \$650 a year for the York river.

Mr. Louis Cabot, of Boston, owns the entire lower part of the Grand river of Gaspé, where the best fishing is to be had in the stream, and though it cost him a mere trifle he has refused for it an offer of nearly \$100,000. Though not very large, as salmon rivers go, it is one of the most picturesque in the country and contains very large fish, salmon between thirty and forty pounds in weight being common in it.

The lease or purchase of fishing rights is of course only the beginning of the salmon fisherman's outlay. Unless he is satisfied to live in tents, a camp is required.

Lord Mount Stephen's fishing lodge at Metis cost him \$4,000. Many anglers are satisfied with more moderate quarters, however.

There are canoes to be provided, too, and experienced guides, cooks, etc., are necessary to comfort both in camp and upon the river. There is also the question of supplies and of transporting them from Quebec or Montreal to the fishing camp.

And the salmon fisher's angling outfit may be as expensive as he cares to make it. The flies are worth from 60 cents to \$1.25 each, and good casting lines strong enough to hold the king of fresh water fish, cost from \$4 to \$7 apiece. Rods, reels and lines command equally high prices.

Unless the fish are extremely plentiful, it is not too much to say that the salmon taken by anglers cost them from \$5 to \$25 a pound.

SWINDLER MET HIS MATCH.

(London Telegraph.) The classical confidence trick has been neatly played on a would-be swindler by his intended victim. The latter, a cook on a transatlantic liner, had been done himself before, and was too old a bird to be caught again. He struck up an acquaintance with an engaging but obviously sham American millionaire in the train to Paris, confiding to him that he had 40,000 francs in his bag, and meant to amuse himself on the boulevards.

'Well met, indeed,' said the millionaire; 'I have also made my pile, and intend seeing the merry side of life in say Parisee.' They started the evening with an expensive dinner, paid for by the American millionaire. At coffee the latter exclaimed: 'Hullo, I have not any cigars; suppose you go and buy some. You can leave your bag here, where it will be quite safe. But, as you might be suspicious, here's my pocketbook. Keep it till you join me again.'

As soon as the cook's back was turned the American millionaire of course bolted with the bag, but the latter only contained old newspapers and the cook's card, with the words: 'I have been here before; you have met your match this time.' In the would-be swindler's pocketbook was a sum of £24 in French notes, which the cook took to the police station, asking the officer to whom he told his tale with understandable relish to give the money to the poor.

MISCONCEPTIONS OF MORMONISM.

A Protest From the Canadian North-West

AGAINST A RECENT MAGAZINE ARTICLE IN FAVOR OF MORMONISM BY MR. JAMES L. HUGHES, OF TORONTO.

The following letter explains itself— (To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the May number of the 'Canadian Magazine' Mr. James L. Hughes, school inspector in Toronto, contributes an article called his 'Misconceptions of Mormonism,' detailing the many surprises which he met with in a one week's visit to Salt Lake City, whither he had been invited 'to deliver a course of five lectures before the Teachers' Association of Utah, in Salt Lake City, in 1902,' and he tells of what a very nice people the Mormons are, but he passes very lightly over their blemishes, and ignores altogether the worst of their faults. A friend in Salt Lake City has told me that this article has been published in the 'Deseret News,' the leading Mormon newspaper, and I have no doubt that it will be widely circulated as a missionary agent of the Mormon Church.

To counteract in some measure the pernicious tendencies of that article among the many who are but slightly acquainted with the evils of Mormonism, I take the liberty of sending to you for publication in the 'Witness' a couple of tracts which my friend above mentioned (the minister of the Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City, and successor to the Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D., the author of one of the tracts), has sent to me at my request. I have lived nearly a year among the Mormons, and I know something of them, and I dread the influence of their systems, both morally and politically, by their settlements in Alberta, in our North-West. Hoping that the truth will take hold and prevail.

LEONARD G. BELL.

Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., June 24, 1904.

The leaflets enclosed are two of the large number of anti-Mormon leaflets published by the League for Social Service, 105 East 22nd street, New York, in an effort to rouse the people of the United States to protest against the election to Congress as representative of the State of Utah of Brigham H. Roberts, a man notorious as a champion of polygamy, and living at the time openly with at least three wives. From one, 'The Present Aspects of Mormonism,' by the Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D., we call the following extracts:

I. The American people have recently discovered that they were sadly deceived by the solemn pledges of the Mormon officials in order to secure Statehood. They supposed that the troublesome Mormon question was forever settled, when those definite pledges were given that all polygamous relations should be at once abandoned and that the laws should be faithfully obeyed. But the constant violation of these pledges since Statehood, culminating in the recent election to Congress of a notorious champion of polygamy, known to be living with at least three wives, has thrust the Mormon question back again into national politics, and polygamy again becomes a disturbing issue in elections to Congress, in at least three States, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

The position of the Mormon officials, in regard to polygamy, is two-faced and deceiving. They tell the people outside of Utah, over their signatures, that they are neither encouraging nor teaching polygamy, while among their own people here in Utah we know they are doing both. They tell the outside world that they are not living in polygamy while we know that since Statehood the old polygamous relations have been resumed all over the State.

One of the obstacles in the way of accepting their statements is that there has been so much prevaricating and deceiving and falsifying about polygamy since 1840. We know now that for about ten years after polygamy had been accepted and put in practice by the chief men in the church, they were constantly making official denials that there was any such doctrine or practice. In 1850, when Apostle John Taylor was holding a discussion with some Protestant ministers at Boulogne, in France, and was denying that there was any polygamy in the church, he himself was living with six wives, as is shown in his biography by Elder B. H. Roberts. It seems next to impossible for them to make an honest and truthful statement on the subject to the outside world. There is almost sure to be some evasion, or equivocation, or deception about it. For example, when they deny that polygamy is practiced in Utah, as President Snow did last September, they are simply hiding behind a deceiving technicality. For by polygamy people in general understand living with two or more wives, in which is the right meaning. But in Utah there is a peculiar legal technicality which makes the offence of polygamy to consist in marrying an additional wife or wives. So, although a man may be living with married an additional wife since President Woodruff's manifesto in 1890, recommending the suspension of plural marriage, these Mormon prevaricators say he is not practicing polygamy!

But let us look at the recent declaration of President Snow about polygamy. On Dec. 30, he published a statement in the New York 'World,' in which he declares that the statements to the effect that the Mormon Church is encouraging and teaching polygamy are entirely untrue. Now what are the facts? 1. It would seem impossible for the church to give

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any greater encouragement to polygamy than it is doing now by the general example of the church officials through their living in polygamy in violation of law, in all parts of the State. Those who have been for some years the near neighbors of President Snow, inform us that he is generally understood to be himself living in polygamy with at least four wives, and that one of the younger of his plural wives has a little child about two years old. Now we ask again, in what way would the Mormon Church give greater encouragement to polygamy than by such example on the part of the leading officials of the church?

2. In reference to the teaching of polygamy. It may be that the church is not just now, in a formal way, giving instruction in behalf of this doctrine. But we know that official representatives of the church are publicly teaching polygamy over the State. To be specific, at a convention of Mormon young people's societies on June 14, 1898, one of the twelve apostles, in an address, as reported in the two daily papers in Salt Lake City the next morning, stated that 'belief in polygamy is as much a part of the Mormon faith to-day as it ever was,' and that the young people 'could not deny this part of the Mormon belief without at the same time denying the prophet Joseph Smith.'

At another young people's conference in Logan, Utah, on Nov. 13, another apostle, a notorious polygamist, who did all that he could to secure the election to Congress of the polygamist, Roberts, is reported in the papers as saying in his address that he felt 'to sustain the principles of the Gospel even to the extent of taking more wives if necessary.' A magazine called 'The Improvement Era,' the organ of the 'Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations,' is edited by the polygamist, B. H. Roberts. In the May number of that magazine for 1898, Mr. Roberts had an elaborate article, of nearly eleven pages, advocating and defending the rightfulness of polygamy. The article closes with these words: 'And the fact of God's approval of plural marriage in ancient times, is a complete defence of the righteousness of the marriage system introduced by revelation through the prophet Joseph Smith.'

In addition, we know that the church officials in the smaller towns over the state are teaching and advocating polygamy in the Mormon tabernacles, at the Sunday services. Polygamy is a fundamental doctrine of the Mormon Church, just as much as baptism or any other doctrine. And the rejection of it as a doctrine exposes one to the terrible penalty of damnation. The alleged revelation on which plural marriage rests declares to each one 'that he must and shall abide the law, or he shall be damned, said the Lord God.' (Doctrine and Covenants, Sec. 132, Paragraph 4-6.)

II. In regard to the present strength of Mormonism there is some difference of opinion. It is true that there is a strong minority in the church made up largely of the younger men and women who are opposed to church domination in civil affairs, and to polygamy. And this is an encouraging fact. On the other hand, the church deals with all such with an iron hand. Apostle Moses Thatcher, with all his wealth and influence, was obliged to give up his political independence, and succumb to the domination of the hierarchy.

The church has maintained more missionaries over the country the past two years than ever before—about 1,700 in all. They have gone into nearly every north-western, eastern and southern state. Nor have they gone in vain. For it was stated in the annual conference in Salt Lake City last April, that these missionaries the previous year had secured over 63,000 converts. They have congregations and centres of influence in many of the eastern and southern cities, and are very industrious in disseminating their mischievous doctrines, sugar-coated with Christian phraseology. General Eaton, of Washington, D.C., in his most instructive pamphlet entitled 'The Mormons of To-day,' reminds us that the census of 1890 reports 1,058 Mormon communicants in Nebraska; 1,106 in Kansas; 1,336 in Wyoming; 1,396 in California; 1,540 in Michigan; 1,762 in Colorado; 5,303 in Iowa; 6,500 in Arizona; 14,972 in Idaho. In Utah the Mormons are about three-fifths of the entire population, which is about 280,000.

Mormonism never had so much political power as it has to-day. It virtually controls Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, and in a close election would hold the balance of power in other states, thereby securing in Congress quite a group of men naturally ready to oppose any legislation which the Mormons might not like.

III. The fruits of Mormonism. There is something inherent in the polygamous part of the Mormon system which tends inevitably to break down that sense of moral obligation, that discrimination between right and wrong, that truthfulness and honor and purity of life which true Christianity is so powerful in building up. Take first its tendency to destroy the principle of truthfulness. This lack of truthfulness had many sad illustrations before the courts during the anti-polygamy trials, between 1884 and 1889. The wholesale lying of the Mormon witnesses during those years was something appalling. The able United States district attorney during those years, in speaking of the matter in a public address, says:

'The tendency of this crime of polygamy, and of the teaching which encourages it is this: that the public morals of the community are becoming debauched. There is being reared up here a community of hypocrites and perjurers. That is a strong term to use, but I use it advisedly. I say just what I mean. The one crime begets the other; it is the prolific mother of crime here. It is almost a daily occurrence, when the courts are in session, to witness the sights and hear the words which prove the truth of this statement. I have seen a woman go upon the stand, hold up her hand before high heaven, and swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and when she took her seat upon the stand, after taking the oath, admitted that she was the mother of a young woman who was a member of her household; that the

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daughter had given birth to a child, and that the daughter was married, but that mother could not, to save her soul from perdition, tell who the husband was! After mentioning other cases, the district attorney refers to the fact that the church officials did nothing about this wholesale falsifying. He says that 'no word of condemnation by any one in authority has ever been uttered against the perjury daily committed in our courts, and that portion of the press which voices the sentiment of the dominant authority here, so far from speaking a word of condemnation, daily apologizes for, and defends and praises these perjurers for their cunning while upon the witness stand.'



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HERE'S GOOD HOT WEATHER NEWS

Dodd's Kidney Pills Prove Their Value as a Tonic.

Doctors Failed to Help Amos Stewart, of Goderich, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Built Him Up.

Goderich, Ont., July 22 (Special).—The value of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a tonic has been proved by Mr. Amos Stewart, flour miller, of this town. In speaking of his cure Mr. Stewart says: 'I had been very poorly for about a year and though I was treated by two doctors I kept losing flesh all the time till I was down to a hundred and forty-five pounds. Then I commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in ten days I gained six pounds. I am still gaining a little every day, and I am feeling better in every way, and I feel that I owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills.' Dodd's Kidney Pills are nature's own tonic. They cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys take all poison out of the blood. It is the poison in the blood that causes the loss of strength and energy and flesh that makes a tonic necessary.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We devote 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.]

SUMMER COW FEEDING.

To make cows profitable they must have an abundance of good milk producing food the whole year round—both winter and summer, said Mr. C. P. Goodrich, before a Wisconsin farmers' institute.

There has never yet been a summer in Wisconsin where pasture alone would supply a sufficient amount of such food all the time. If the pasture is large in proportion to the number of cows, then the grass, during the rapid-growing season in the fore part of the summer, grows much faster than the cows can eat it. This excess of grass soon ripens and dries up, becoming unpalatable and unprofitable, so that cows will not eat it. Then when the heat and drought of mid-summer and autumn comes fresh grass grows so slowly that cows cannot get enough without working too hard for it, and to do well they must then be fed something else. This is not an economical way of doing, for there is a large amount of good feed wasted, and one cannot afford that, especially where land is as valuable as it is in most parts of Wisconsin.

A better way to do is to have the number of cows proportioned to the pasture, so that they will keep the grass fairly well fed off during the most growing season, and supplement the pasture with a succession of green forage crops. First may be rye (which, by the way, should be fed rather sparingly, for green rye, it is the exclusive feed, will be likely to impart a disagreeable flavor to the milk) then follow in their order, first crop of clover, green oats or oats and peas, second crop of clover, early fodder corn, later fodder corn, ever green sweet corn and sorghum.

It is not necessary that these supplementary crops should be fed perfectly green, making it necessary to cut it each day as it is fed. In fact I think it is even better that they be wilted or partially cured, so that enough can be cut at one time and somewhat dried to last several days. If there should be more of these supplementary crops than are needed to feed during the summer they can be cut when at the right stage and made into hay or cured.

I have found that it is a good way to feed some dry forage in connection with succulent pasture grass or any other succulent food. For more than twenty-five years the cows on my farm have been fed every day during the summer nice early cut hay, usually clover hay. It is put in their mangers every time they are put in the stable to be milked, and they always eat some with great relish, no matter how good the grass may be in the pasture. I am sure it is good for them or they would not eat it. It checks the tendency to scouring, which is common when their feed is nothing but the green, rapid, growing, watery grass of spring. It also makes them proof against any trouble from blaat when their pasture is young clover.

Many years ago I tried feeding a small amount of grain food to cows while they were on pasture, and I was so well satisfied with it that the cows on my farm which were giving a good flow of milk have ever since been fed a grain ration equal to about one-half of the usual winter ration, consisting usually of equal parts of ground oats and corn and bran. I found that, although it might not always immediately increase the milk flow sufficient to pay for the extra feed, yet with cows of a strictly dairy type, which were almost sure to milk down very thin and poor on grass alone, it would enable them to keep up their strength and condition, so that they did much better in the fall and following winter, for having been fed grain while on pasture. I think they also did better the next summer, because they were in better condition.

Whether it will pay a man now with the high price of grain, to feed it in summer depends on the type of cows and the ability and skill of the owner as a dairyman. If the cows are not of strictly dairy type and the man who handles them is not a first class dairyman it will not, in my opinion, pay to feed grain on good pasture.

I have known of some men, who have been very successful in dairying who did not pasture at all, but fed their cows all summer in the stables on green forage crops, with some grain, letting them have the run of a small field for exercise, with a grove where they could lie in the shade and take comfort. In this way many more cows could be kept on a given number of acres and the income of the farm greatly increased. Of course, it took more work, but these men say that they cannot afford to pasture good tillable land worth from eighty to a hundred dollars an acre.

Now, I will tell you how I think is the cheapest, easiest and best way to provide summer feed for cows. It is to have a good silo and put up corn silage. If you have good pasture this silo needs to be only about one-half as large as the one which holds the winter silage. It should be smaller in diameter, but just as deep, so that enough can be fed from the top each day to keep the silage from being damaged by exposure to the air. In this way you can have the best of feed to tide over a time of drought and short pasture. It will be always ready and in the most convenient form possible to feed. The cows will eat the silage with great relish every day, no matter how good the pasture is, though they will not eat as much as in winter, when on otherwise dry feed.

I know personally several men who practice this way and feed silage every day in the year, and I need not tell you they are very successful men. I know a few men who feed silage the year round who do not have any land in pasture. I have in mind one now who has a small farm and keeps as many head of cattle as he has acres of land. He has nearly one-third of his land in alfalfa, and the balance, outside of that occupied by buildings and yards, is used

for growing oats and corn. He has the material for a good, well balanced, succulent ration the year round and his cows produce splendidly. Practically one acre feeds a cow. If he needs to buy a little concentrated feed the pork made from the skim milk is ample for that purpose.

Need I tell you that this man is getting for his labor and his feed a very high price indeed? They who do as he does are getting many times as much as some men who work harder than they do, just because they use intelligence, judgment and skill in 'summer cow feeding,' as well as in 'winter cow feeding,' and in selection, breeding and care of cows.

ICE ON THE FARM.

Ice is no longer regarded as a luxury but as a necessity in our modern way of living, for farmers are fast learning to live as well as their city neighbors, and the old-time menu of salt pork, corn beef and potatoes for six months in the year is fast disappearing.

Where there is ice, meat can be kept several days, and where the meat wagon does not make regular trips a lamb or veal can be dressed occasionally and divided between two families and can be kept on ice for further use.

During harvest time what is nicer to have than ice water instead of well water, which gets stale after standing. Only those who have had experience in the harvest field can appreciate the value of nice cold water on a hot day.

Then, too, we are all fond of ice-cream and iced fruits during the hot weather, and what is more useful in time of sickness than ice.

In modern methods of dairying ice is a prime factor, especially to the shipper of milk or cream and milk taken to factories should be cooled as soon as possible to produce the best results. It is a wise plan for every farmer to have an ice house and if he has more than seven or eight miles to draw ice a trough can be made from three sixteen-inch planks sixteen feet long, surfaced and pointed on the edge. These are held together by a frame of 2 x 4s fitted with keys and wedges to make it tight. The inside covered with paraffine wax, making it water-tight. This box when filled at the well and frozen solid, the keys knocked out of the frame, allowing the sides to fall off, yields a nice cake of ice to cut into the length desired.

In building an ice-house it should be built square, or as nearly so as possible, for this reason: The more compact the pile the better it will keep. For the average farmer a house twelve feet square with ten-foot studding will be plenty large enough. It should be built on a stone foundation, and if stone is scarce, deeply set posts placed in the ground to keep the building from spreading. The studding should be of 2 x 6, placed sixteen inches apart and sided with good lumber, which should then be painted. Between the studding from plate to sill should be placed a strip of tar paper sixteen inches wide, fastened on the sides with lath. This makes two dead air spaces, then lining the inside with rough boards and last of all putting on the roof completes the house. The best material for a floor is broken stone or gravel for drainage, about four inches deep, with about six inches of sawdust on the floor, thus allowing this to freeze deep before filling, as this takes a longer time before thawing from the bottom.

When the ice is from sixteen to eighteen inches thick is the proper time to fill. Try to have it cut as uniform as possible, so that the cakes will fit snugly together, filling all the crevices with dry snow or broken ice; before putting on the second tier leave from eight to twelve inches on all sides for sawdust and when full put twelve inches of the sawdust on top.—Wisconsin 'Agriculturist.'

CARING FOR YOUNG TURKEYS

While many successfully hatch their turkey eggs with common hens, I have always had better luck with them under my turkey hens, and if I could be sure that they would not be disturbed while sitting, would prefer them even to the incubator, writes an expert. In an incubator the upper side of the eggs lie too near the tank, and in order to have them warm enough on the tray side, they must be too warm above. If the thermometer is kept on top of the eggs, it will show a higher temperature than can be maintained below. This is, of course, no fault of the machine, but simply because it was designed to hatch smaller eggs.

But a turkey hen should not be given her eggs until after she becomes steady and settled, as she is often shy and easily frightened, at first, and liable to leave her nest upon slight provocation. She should be frequently dusted with insect powder during the period of incubation, and her nest should be lined with tobacco leaves. This is to help prevent lice from accumulating on her body.

The first two days after the little ones hatch I give them no food, but supply plenty of water and grit. But the mother should be fed freely and often, in order that their greedy appetites may be appeased so that they will not rob the young later. This they will do if hungry, as they very naturally are, after so long a period of fasting.

The first feed and, indeed, all my little turks get for the first week, is boiled eggs and stale bread crumbs mixed with equal parts of cut clover and rolled oats. Gradually corn meal and soaked or boiled wheat is added to this. At two weeks old I begin to feed them milk curds, sparingly at first, but more and more freely as they become accustomed to them. Hard boiled eggs, stale bread and cut grass, however, are fed daily until several weeks old. For fifty turks I usually boil from two to five eggs for each feed. I know at the present price of eggs this seems an extravagance, but I have always found it necessary to use them quite freely, regardless of price. When from a month to six weeks old, they should begin to eat whole grain, both wheat and corn, and from that time on will need few if any eggs. I have found it best not to house or

coop young turkeys even at night. Nor should it be necessary except possibly days when the weather is unusually wet and bad. Lice and disease always attack them more quickly in close quarters, for being naturally wild birds they do not take well to cramped conditions, and are, therefore, less hardy than when allowed full liberty and unlimited fresh air.

But while not advisable to house them, they should be confined for a time in some safe enclosure. After the first week or two they should be turned out during the day and driven in again at night, and at the approach of a storm. They should also be kept in the morning, until after the grass is dry and free from dew. Care should be taken, however, to see that their accustomed sleeping place is not in some depression of the ground, where the water may run in about them during rain storms at night, otherwise each hen should be able to protect her brood from wet.

To keep down the grass and weeds I like to confine young calves or a few sheep in my turkey yard, as they can do the work better than I can, and with more benefit to themselves.

From the first, if there is other poultry about, it is best to teach the little ones to go into a feeding pen to eat. This they will quickly learn to do, and will thereafter be able to eat at their leisure and undisturbed by what would otherwise rob them.

Since lice are the worst enemy of little turkeys, they should be prevented as far as possible from accumulating. It is for this reason that I put tobacco leaves in the nests and powder the old hens. If they can be kept reasonably free from lice, they will seldom trouble the little ones much. Quite frequently, however, all precautions seem to prove of no avail and they will become badly infested, before one is really aware of it. Only the most persistent care and patient effort will save them. Knowing this, it is well to powder both mother and young frequently, and to occasionally grease their heads at night with a little lard. Never grease them in the morning, or when the sun is shining, and never put kerosene oil about a baby turk. Even a single drop on their heads will kill them, nor is it called for, as lard alone is sufficient.

When it is found that lice have gained a hold, powder daily for a time, and grease occasionally also. Compel them to roost in a new place and take every precaution to prevent further increase. In examining for lice, look on their heads and necks and between the quills along the edge of the wings. Sometimes they may also be found about the little tail. Powder and unsparing effort is the remedy, and must be persistently administered if the crop is to be saved.

To prevent from wandering from home, continue to feed regularly, morning and evening, and especially at night. Turkeys that are fed at home will seldom find any inducements to take up their abode elsewhere.

THE COW VS. THE STEER.

Whether one should devote his farm to the production of beef, or whether he should convert his feeds into dairy product, or whether a combination of the two would be more profitable will depend upon the conditions and the inclinations of the individual. Speaking before an Iowa Institute on the relative merits of dairying and beef making Mr. P. A. Cajacob said:

In the past few years, when cattle brought a high price, farmers could raise any kind of scrubs and derive some profit. But now, as prices have nearly reached the bottom and will probably remain that way for some years to come, it takes some more advanced ways of care and selecting of cattle to make it pay. I believe a farmer will make a better selection to aim at a special line of work and follow it up. A man should consult his circumstances and taste and if he has plenty of his own help and likes to milk cows, I think that is the best thing for him to do. But if a man farms extensively and doesn't like to milk cows and has no help of his own, beef cattle is what he should raise. We have heard considerable the last few years about dual purpose cows. Now in my mind a dual purpose cow is like a jack of all trades and master of none. A dual purpose cow is never a first-class milk or beef animal, and will not pay for one or the other. And the man who follows that line will not make any money when cattle are cheap. In selecting beef cattle a man should select the breed he likes best. I will give here an outline of first-class beef-cattle. They should have a short head, broad across the eyes, large nostrils, strong jaws, short, well developed neck, low set, blocky, with deep well sprung ribs, long body, with back carried evenly throughout, good well developed hams, the top and bottom line straight, well shaped, strong legs, thick velvet skin and be proud appearing animals. All these indicate prime feeders. Of course a man could not select a whole herd like these, but my idea is to have as near as possible like them and they may be of common cattle. Principally a man should be very careful to select the best kind of thoroughbred male and as near to the beef line as possible. But under no consideration use a grade, no matter what his individuality might be, because of his mixed blood he will be worthless as a breeder. With a first-class male it won't take but a few years before a man has a beef-bred herd.

These cows should be bred so as to produce calves from the first of April to the last of June. The calves should run with their dams till some time in October. A month before weaning time the calves should have a place where they can be fed shelled corn and oats once a day, so they will get used to eating and so they won't shrink at weaning time. From then on they should be fed liberally oats and corn or corn meal and bran, but never give more than they will eat up clean. In the spring, when the pastures are good, gradually discontinue the corn and oats, but feed them hay as long as they will eat it. They should be kept on good tame pasture. About the last of August gradually commence feeding them corn again, and by the first of October have them on full feed. They will be

ready to turn off any time between eighteen months and two years of age and will weigh from 1,100 to 1,200, and will sell at the highest market prices, and heifers will sell for the same price as steers. They should be kept growing until they are placed on the market. You will not have to feed the cows any grain, as they will be dry all winter, and if they are the right kind of stock they will be in good condition when you wean the calves. You can keep two beef cows with less expense than one milk cow. Roughage is all they require in the winter.

If a man select dairying, the trouble commences in selecting the cows. It is easier to select a good beef cow than a good milk cow. A good beef cow is always a beauty and pleasing to the eye, but this is not so with a good milk-er. Milk breeds have been spoiled by breeding. The men who breed Jerseys and Holsteins for the purpose of selling males know that people always look for beauty, and will breed them for the sake of beauty and not for milk, and we find many of these breeds to-day that are actually worthless on that account. A good milk-er should have a long slim head and neck, rough, coarse bones, so that you can hang your hat on her hips when you milk. They should have a large stomach, the last two ribs very short, wide between the last ribs and hips, well developed back, big milk fountain and veins; fine oil skin. Use male of about the same formation.

Kill all male calves when they are two or three days old, raise the heifers, keep the best milkers and sell the balance. It will take a long time and big study before you have a first-class milk herd. In conclusion, there are a few points we should always keep in mind when we raise cattle if we want to realize any profit. First, don't sacrifice quality for quantity. It is better to start in with five good cows than ten scrubs. Second, liberal and economical feeding. We should learn to feed balanced rations for beef or milk and follow it.

Pasture is the cheapest feed we have and there is economy to run cattle on short pasture. The more grass there is on the pasture the more it will produce, and the shorter we feed it down the less it will produce. We cannot make a success by selecting a new breed every time we buy a new male animal. Cattle should always be kept in a thrifty condition. I don't pay to let the cattle loaf all the flesh in the winter that they gained in the summer. They should gain steadily both winter and summer. Calves should be kept well the first year. If they are to get poor while they are young they will never make a first-class beef animal.

ADVICE ON MILKING.

Milking is a job that is disliked by the majority of farm hands and a correspondent of the 'Dairyman' offers the following suggestions which, if adopted, may help to make the task more agreeable. First, have the cows in a comfortable, well ventilated stable. Keep the cows and stables clean. In winter cows are kept in the stable nearly all the time, but with a little trouble they can be reasonably clean, by moving the manure back from the cows, or covering with straw, before she lies down, which she will usually do after eating.

Use plenty of absorbents—horse manure is good—which will prevent cows from getting their tails dirty. Wipe each cow's udder with a cloth wrung out of warm water, before milking. Try using vasoline, or some other lubricant. Lard is good—on the cow's teats and udder. It will prevent small particles of dust from falling into the milk, besides making milking much easier. Have a damp cloth hanging handy by to wipe the hands when they get dirty. Have a clean suit that can be washed, to slip on for milking. Weigh each cow's milk. This will tend to keep the milkers more interested in their work, besides showing the effects of irregular milking and varying conditions under different care and attention.

Milk at the same time each day, and have each milk-er milk the same cows as far as possible. Teach each cow to go in the same place in the stable. Put a little feed in the mangers, and they will come in more readily. Have the cows gentle, and they will come in by calling, which is better than driving. Have the mangers separate, so they will not be reaching after each other's feed. Also have the mangers slant toward the cow at the bottom. In fly time, throw a light blanket over the cow while milking her, and she will stand quiet still. If you try these suggestions, I think you can get the milk without grabbing the cow and taking it from her.

THE HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN.

In an address before the American Holstein-Friesian Association at Syracuse, Prof. W. J. Fraser, of the University of Illinois, made the following statement regarding this breed: 'The Holstein-Friesian is well adapted to economically converting into milk the large quantities of rough feed which we grow on our farms. As it takes numbers to carry on breeding operations successfully, we were compelled at the University of Illinois to confine our attention in this particular to one kind of dairy cattle, and keep only specimens of the other breeds. We selected Holstein-Friesians for our breeding operations for the same reason that they are selected by so many dairymen in the dairy sections of our state—because they are strong, hardy cattle, not subject to disease or disorder, have strong calves which are easily raised on skim-milk, and are economical milk producers since they are capable of consuming large quantities of rough feed, which is the cheap feed of our farms. For these reasons they have been in recent years and are still rapidly gaining in favor in the dairy sections of Illinois.' At another point in his address, Professor Fraser said: 'In travelling over Holland, I was much impressed with the general good quality of the cows in the average producing herd. I think any of you who have visited Holland will bear me out in the statement that the average cows in that country are very far ahead of the average cows here.'

POULTRY IN THE SUMMER.

The successful breeder of poultry will tell us that there is work and plenty of it for every month in the year; that his or her success is the purchase of constant care, wise planning, unremitting vigilance and hard work, says Mattie Webster, in the 'Prairie Farmer.' At just this time one finds the work for the fowls very trying, and the temptation strong to slight or entirely neglect the many duties necessary for the comfort, growth and health of the flock. The farm wife who has taken up poultry culture in its broadest and most profitable phase finds it almost impossible to give the time and strength required to insure the growth, health and most perfect development of the birds, because of the many household duties that must be attended to. When the work inside is done, the poor, tired housewife feels that she is like resting the little time to spare in the hot afternoons in some shady spot than like work in the poultry yards. And it is just this lack of time and strength that is the reason of so many unprofitable flocks of farm poultry. Why not give up trying to carry on your frail shoulders all the burdens of house, family, poultry raising and dairy, hire the sadly needed help and make the fowls pay for it? Their increased profitableness because of your better management and their better care will much more than pay your help. Then you will gain health and strength because of work out of doors.

These hot days that are so trying to us are conducive to the breeding of lice and mites, and unless one fights them unceasingly the poor birds will be so infested with them that their life will be made miserable and sickness and loss will surely be the consequence. While the warfare against these pests must continue all the year, it needs to be waged with furious energy during the summer months. Filth is the breeding place of lice and mites, so as a preliminary work the poultry houses and brood coops must be thoroughly cleaned. It is not enough to merely remove the droppings from the poultry buildings; this is good as far as it goes, but a more thorough cleaning is necessary. The perches, dropping boards, nest boxes and any other appurtenances within the houses should be so put in that they are easily and quickly removed and then taken outside to be cleaned. Under the perches, in cracks or holes in the wall and in corners of nest boxes are the hiding and breeding places of the red mite, the most deadly of insect life to our birds. The droppings should be removed at least once a week and twice a week is better, and every two weeks the perches, dropping boards and nest boxes cleaned and painted or sprayed with some lice killer. The poultry houses will be much more easily kept free from lice and mites if they are well cleaned and whitewashed early in the spring, before biddy's torments have commenced active work. The fine condition, good health and profitableness of the matured stock, and the vigor, growth and rapid and perfect development of the chicks will be the reward for time and labor spent to secure to them clean houses.

No stock responds more certainly or noticeably to good care than does the poultry. Having given the birds clean, sweet homes, prepare for them a dust bath, where they can rid themselves of the lice that are hiding in their feathers. Dust, coal ashes and lime mixed and to which has been added a little sulphur and a few table-spoonsful of good insect powder, should constitute this dust bath. If there is a breeder who, like myself, is so unfortunate as to have no trees or bushes to afford shade for the fowls, a shade of some kind must be made. Four stakes driven in the ground with old pieces of carpet or any other available covering stretched across it will be a comfort that the birds will show their appreciation of by constantly resorting there during the heat of the day.

While not so much time in feeding the fowls because of the supply nature provides for them, the water vessels must be filled frequently with fresh, cool water and should be daily washed out. Skim-milk is one of our very best articles of diet for poultry, old and young, and should be freely supplied them, but not a day should pass that the vessels in which it is fed are not scalded thoroughly. If one has a few late broods of chicks they will need care to keep them free of the large head lice that will surely prove their death if they infest the chicks. Many complain that they cannot raise June chicks, that the little things either sleep their life away or else peep, peep so pitifully until death releases them from their misery. In every instance of this kind that has come under my observation lice have been the cause. A frequent dusting with insect powder will insure freedom from lice.

The early broods are large enough now to leave the brooder or mother hens and should have low perches put in their brood houses and be taught to roost on them. This will be a little hard to do, but patience and perseverance will accomplish it. After the chicks have gone into the houses for the night and the rounds are being made by the breeder to see that all is all right for the night, a few of the larger chicks should be picked up and placed on the perches. Perhaps several times the process will have to be repeated, but after a few have been induced to roost on the perches the others will soon follow suit of their own accord. If chicks are allowed to roost all huddled together in the corner on the floor of some tight brood house, they will not grow so rapidly nor keep in such good condition as if they used the low perches to roost upon. But my tired farm sister exclaims, 'What a lot of work. I could never find time for it.' It is work, but what is there worth having that does not demand labor and time? If you hope and expect to make your farm poultry profitable, you will have to find time to give them the right management and care. In this work as in all other, 'what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.'

Advertisements.

Worn thin? No! Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

FATTENING CHICKENS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.) In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old. It is not meant by this that chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than three months old. Suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. In selecting chickens for fattening, those should be fatted that have a good constitution, denoted by short strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance, and that are of medium size, and are of a broad square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart.

In fattening chickens for market, it is advisable to use the fattening crates recommended by the Poultry Division, Ottawa. If only a small number of chickens are to be fatted, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front, and also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. The laths are placed at the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens from, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

A satisfactory fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, finely ground or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow-colored flesh of inferior quality; ground peas imparts a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

Satisfactory meal mixtures: (1) ground oats (coarser hulls removed); (2) siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included); (3) two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn; (4) equal parts ground oats, ground barley, and ground buckwheat; (5) two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim-milk or buttermilk. On the average ten pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim-milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash. When sufficient skim-milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of twenty-four days more or less, depending on the conditions of the bird. Before they are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again sulphured three days before they are killed.

The first week.—It is necessary to feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

The second week the chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

The last ten days.—At the commencement of this period one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mash for every seventy chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to fifty chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

Advertisements.

THE DAISY CHURN



If you need a superior churn, buy the Daisy. It has more good points than any other. It is made of best imported oak and stoutly finished. Has like a top. Hardened Steel Bow attached to barrel at both sides. The stand neat, strong and durable, made of steel and provided with 4 wheels and feet to keep it stationary when churning. The Barrel is made of best imported oak and stoutly finished. Sold by dealers everywhere. Don't buy until you see it. The Worcester & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited, No. 138 1/2 York St., London, Ont. Always give the above number when writing.

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 find room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL

'THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.'

Englishwoman.—Please publish the poem about the stately homes of England. Ans.—It is by Mrs. Hemans:

The stately homes of England! how beautiful they stand, Amidst their tall ancestral trees, o'er all the pleasant land! The deer, across the greensward, bound through shade and sunnys glen And the swain glides past them, with the sound of some rejoicing stream.

The merry homes of England!—around their hearts by night, What gladsome looks of household love meet in the ruddy light, There woman's voice flows forth in song, or childhood's tale is told; Or lips move tunelessly along some glorious page of old.

The cottage homes of England! by thousands, on her plains, They are smiling o'er the silvery brook, and round the hamlet fence, Through glowing orchards forth they peep, each from its nook of leaves; And fearless there the lowly sleep, as the bird beneath their eaves.

The three fair homes of England! long, long in hut and hall, May heart, of native proof, be reared, to guard against the hollow wall; And green forever be the groves, and bright the flowery sod, Where first the child's glad spirit loves its country and its God.

PORTIA'S PLEA.

A.R.K.—Can you find room for Portia's words about the quality of mercy from 'The Merchant of Venice'? Ans.—

The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesses him that gives, and him that takes: 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attributes to awe and majesty, Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

But mercy is above this sceptred sway, It is enthroned in the heart of kings, It is an attribute to God himself; And early power doth then show likest God's: When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew, Though justice be thy plea, consider this: That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy. I have spoken this much To mitigate the justice of thy plea; Which if thou follow, this strict Court of Venice Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.

NUMISMATIC.

G.A.M., Victoria Cross, P.E.I.—I have a copper coin that has on one side 'George III. D.G. Rex,' and the bust of the king; rev., 'Colonel of Essequibo & Demerara,' and within a wreath 'one shilling' with a crown above. What is its value? Ans.—A coin of British Guiana, very common; worth two cents.

A Reader—I have a few Canadian stamps with a beaver; (2) an English sixpence stamp used about the year 1850; and (3), a United States cent with a flying eagle. Are they of any value? Ans.—(1) This depends on whether the value is in pence or cents. If the latter, one cent. The former are worth from 5 cents to \$1.50, according to condition, style of paper and perforations. (2) One to five cents. (3) It dated 1854 rare and valuable, dated 1857 or 1858, one or two cents.

M.M.—(1) What is the value of a New South Wales five pence green stamp? It is said to be very rare. (2) Are there any magazines dealing partly or altogether with stamps? Ans.—(1) There were a number of issues of this stamp from 1853 to 1858. Some are rare, others quite common, not worth more than one or two cents in ordinary condition. The unperforated or the rarest, worth from \$10.00 up, but these are often counterfeited by cutting the perforations off. The commonest variety has a crown watermark. (2) There are a number of magazines or journals treating on philately published both in England and the United States. One of the best is the 'American Journal of Philately,' published at 18 East 23rd street, New York; price, \$1. Another is 'Mekel's Weekly Stamp News,' published in Boston; price 50 cents per annum.

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 25¢ physician's fee be enclosed with such question.]

PAIN IN BACK.

D.G.C. is troubled with pain in the back whenever she catches cold. She has the appearance of being perfectly healthy, but is inclined to be very high spirited at times, and then again feels a reaction of depression of spirits. She has taught school for three years, and during the first part of the season, she felt bright and enthusiastic over the work, but during the last part of the term felt terribly worn out, although having an added cold and gained in flesh. Is now doing most of the housework on a large farm, which necessitates a good deal of heavy lifting. Has attributed her trouble to the kidneys. Eats mostly white bread and butter, fruit, beef, and drinks good tea with cream. Ans.—It seems to be a popular idea that pain in the back comes from weak or diseased kidneys. As a matter of fact the kidneys may be extensively out of order without the least pain. Pain in the back practically always comes from other things. Thus if the general system is run down and the muscles consequently weak, the back will ache. It may be due to rheumatic nature or nervous, or may be due to constipation or uterine displacements. I should think that heavy lifting would be bad for you. Your diet ought to be plain but nourishing. Use

plenty of milk rather than much tea. Water you should also drink freely. If you can manage it take a cold shower bath every morning on rising, or at least apply cold water with a sponge to the small of the back for several minutes. Be sure to keep the bowels moving daily.

INJURY TO THE SPINE.

'Subscriber to the 'Witness' for thirteen years' desire to know what would cure or benefit his son, aged twenty, who is suffering from paralysis caused by a blow on the spine from a lump of coal falling upon him. Has not been able to do any work since, but is able to walk and take care of himself. Ans.—As your son has recovered so well from the injury it is possible that he may still go on improving. Recovery from such injuries, if it take place, is always slow. Not knowing the circumstances it is impossible to suggest treatment except on general lines. Why not ask the colliery doctor who must have attended him. Usually rubbing the affected limbs, massage, and electricity are used in similar cases. Gentle exercise will probably do good, but he should not tire himself.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

'Anxious' desires to know the name of the specialist, aged diseases of women in the Victoria Hospital. Ans.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the senior gynaecologist is Dr. Wm. Gardner, and the assistant gynaecologist is Dr. W. Chipman.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

WAGES OF ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

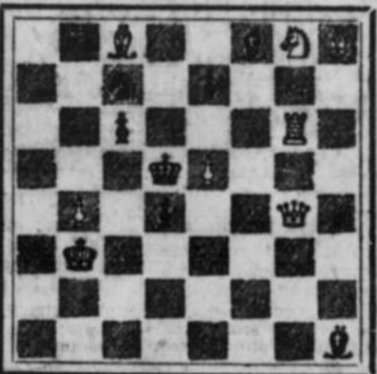
Subscriber.—If an adopted daughter remains to work for the family who took her after she is 21—upon a verbal promise before a witness that monthly wages will be paid her; if such wages are not paid, can she collect by law. She has always worked hard for the family, and had few privileges. Fears the man is planning to leave the country. Ans.—If she can prove the agreement to pay her wages she can recover.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 26, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 874.

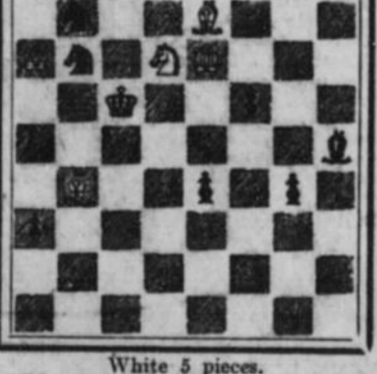
(Composed for the 'Witness' by F. B. Phelps, Sandwich, Ill.) Black 7 pieces.



White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 875.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.) Black 8 pieces.



White 5 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 883. Decker. Three moves. Black K at his Q 4. Key: Q-R 4. Correct from Pawn (also 966, 967), George Patterson (also 867, Otto Wurzburg, H. W. Barry. No. 869. Decker. Three moves. Correctly printed with White pawn at K R 3. Key: P-Kt 6. If P x R 2, Q-Q R 4. Correct from Pawn, George Patterson, Otto Wurzburg, H. W. Barry.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A little comedy of the Cambridge Springs tournament was Pillsbury's lapse on the 13th move of his game with Schlechter. He was trying desperately to win a game which everyone else considered drawn, and had reached the following position:—White (Pillsbury)—K on Q 8, Q on K 8, P on K Kt 5 and K R 4. Black—K on K R 2, Q on K B sq, P on K Kt 3. White to move. Q takes Q is stalemate, but Pillsbury imagined that he could play Q to K 7, exchanging queens next move with a check, and win easily. Schlechter was alarmed for a moment at this powerful move of the queen, and then it dawned on both players that it was illegal, as it opened check. As penalty, Pillsbury moved his king to Q 7, and the game was drawn fifteen moves later. Schlechter overlooked, in the excitement of the moment, the alternative penalty of a legal move of the queen which would have secured a draw at once. Q takes Q, stalemate, being the only move available.

The secretary of the Montreal Chess Club has received the following communication:—'International Falkbeer Correspondence Tournament.' Manager—Emanuel Lasker, the world's chess champion. Treasurer—Alex. LeVino, 52 Broadway.

CONSTIPATION CURE. Free Samples. H.A., 127 St. St., Boston, Mass.

New York City, Treasurer Manhattan Chess Club, Carnegie Building, New York City.

Dear Sir,—Several chess patrons have suggested the idea of an International Correspondence Tourney for the purpose of furthering the theory of chess and spreading the interest in the royal game. I have taken charge of such a tournament, devoted to the research of the Falkbeer gambit, arising at (1) P-K 4, P-K 4; (2) P-K B 4, P-Q 4; (3) K P x P, P-K 5.

The value of this gambit being debatable, the theoretical interest attaching to this opening is immense. As several players of international repute have already signified their intention to participate in the tournament, it is confidently expected that the tournament will be a success in every way, and will serve as precedent for future competitions.

The rules and regulations of the tourney are proposed as follows: (1) Only international champions and clubs of first-class strength will be admitted as playing units. (2) The tournament will be played in sections of six or seven units.

(3) The time limit will be 72 hours for each move, Sundays not counted. (4) The time will be calculated from the seals of receipt respective delivery fixed by the post-office on the letter or card conveying the move. (5) The letters or cards containing the respective moves must be preserved by the players and forwarded after the close of each game, or whenever demanded by the manager, to the latter.

(6) The penalty for not observing the time limit is the loss of the game, provided the game is claimed by the opponent. If no such claim is entered, and it is found after the conclusion of the game, that the time limit rule has not been respected by one or both of the parties, the game will count as lost to that party resp. both parties.

(7) Each of the participating clubs to pay an entrance fee, an amount equivalent to \$50, to be addressed simultaneously with declaration of willingness to enter, to the treasurer of the tourney. Mr. LeVino, treasurer of the Manhattan Chess Club, has kindly consented to undertake that office.

(8) All moneys derived from entrance fees and from subscriptions to the funds to be devoted to the following purposes: (a) The printing of a book containing all the games, with notes by the respective players. (b) The donation of a prize for the best annotated game.

(c) The donation of a prize for the best analysis of the Falkbeer gambit. (d) The donation of a prize for the best score made by a master. (e) The donation of a prize for the best score made by a club. (f) The donation of a prize for the best score.

The book under (a) to be printed only in a sufficient number of copies that each unit, each subscriber to the funds, and the committee of the tournament (partly yet to be appointed), should be able to receive one as memento.

(9) The units to decide by ballot on the election of a president and a referee, and on any motions that may be proposed by any one of the units. In case of equality of votes, the vote of the manager to be decisive.

(10) At the latest, one month after the conclusion of each game, both contestant units are required to furnish a score of the game, with notes, to the manager, such notes competing for the prize (b). Those units failing to do so cannot score that game.

It is proposed that the tourney should commence in October of this year. (11) Any motions proposed by units must reach the manager, care Manhattan Chess Club, at the latest, four weeks before the term fixed for the commencement of the tourney.

Please address the favor of your reply to Cafe Kaiserhof, Berlin, Germany. With kindest regards very respectfully, ED. LASKER.

THE TASK PROBLEM. (The Chess Editor of the 'Witness'. Dear Sir,—May I venture to at once correct an erroneous impression as to my 'ideals' of problem construction which Dr. Decker seems to have obtained from Mr. White's recent article upon task themes. The Doctor accuses exponents of the latter class of neglecting the healthy poses. As a matter of fact task problems form less than ten percent of my own output, and probably less than that in the case of any so-called task-master.

Again, I would take exception to the statement that the leading European masters never yield to the temptation to battle with some world-renowned and long-recognized task combination of ideas; for Dobrusky, Klett and Pradgnat have all given us examples of a Bristol Defence task, while the latter has illustrated the now famous Bristol-Indian combination in five move form. All three of these last-named, and many other leading ones, have illustrated the (twelve-mated) attack queen, a two-move task, the direct mates from a rook, etc.; nor must we overlook the present task-theme tourney in 'Armeblatt,' nor the fact that an example of one of the required tasks was given by the famous Baron Wardner, a two-move showing a single bishop twice differently pinned, said pinning to be essential to the mate. I venture to give herewith a little illustration of this idea, of my own recent composition, and even three pins is not the limit. Who does not love the famous Sherrard-Meyer task of compelling the four promotions of the single white pawn? This task was later illustrated by Shinkman, with the four promotions on a single square (from a checking key, however), and still more recently by J. C. J. Wainwright in perfectly orthodox manner. A couple of years ago Herr Lasker mentioned, in my presence, having seen the quadruple promotion on a single square task achieved in a problem by Ehrenfeld, in fact, it may safely be said that no composer has ever posed only as a 'task-master,' but that not even the greatest has resisted the temptation to occasionally wrestle with a great constructive feat, if only for after personal gratification.

It is a well recognized fact that many classical groupings of echo-mates, maximum number of pure or self-blocked mates, etc., have been published and admired, and not recognized as self-immortal tasks of the highest order. An example of this I might cite No. 854. Hence it would appear that almost any strongly defined idea, or, say, bifurcation of ideas, may be considered a self-imposed task by the composer.

Nevertheless, I maintain that the strictest tenets of artistic problem composition should be observed even in the few really unique combinations which are left for us to achieve. A task problem should, in other words, compare well constructionally with any other problem, and be in no way unorthodox (in play, nature of position, economy, etc.), otherwise, as in the case of my No. 852, it should be designated a 'Christmas' problem only.

With regard to Bristolos, the Doctor's two little problems are charming, and many agree with his conception of a 'real Bristol.' No. 953 is, like my 852, a neat ex-

ample of imperfect Bristol strategy. However, the waiter-Bristol, 859, while a gem, is not perfect, as the play is not complete as the position stands, and there is no 'change of base.'

H. W. BARRY.

(We much regret that we are unable to print this week the triple pinned bishop problem to which this letter refers. We shall do so next week, however.—Chess Ed., 'Witness'.)

GAME NO. 881.

(Cambridge Springs.) Bishop's Opening.

White, Black. C. Schlechter. F. Marshall. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 B-B 4 2 Kt-K B 3 (a) 3 P-Q 4 3 P x P 4 Kt-K B 3 (b) 4 B-B 4 5 Castles. 5 P-Q 3 6 P-B 3 6 P x P 7 Kt x P 7 Castles. 8 B-Kt 5 8 B-K 3 9 Q-Kt 3 (c) 9 B x B 10 Q x B 10 P-K R 5 (d) 11 B-R 4 11 Q-Kt-Q 2 12 P-Q Kt 4 12 B-Kt 3 13 P-R 5 13 P x P 14 R-Q 4 14 Q-K 2 15 R x Kt! (e) 15 Q x R 16 B x Kt 16 P x B 17 Kt-Q 5 17 Q-K 3 18 Kt-R 4! 18 K R-Q 19 Kt-B 5 19 R x Kt 20 Q-Kt 4 ch (f) 20 K-B sq 21 Q-R 3 (g) 21 B x P ch (h) 22 K x B (i) 22 Q-Kt 3 ch 23 K-K 2 23 Q-R-Q 24 Q x P ch 24 K-K sq 25 Kt-K 7 ch 25 K-K 2 26 Kt-B 5 ch 26 K-Q 2 27 Q-R 3 27 Q-R 3 ch 28 N-B 2 28 R-Q 7 ch 29 K-Kt sq 29 Q-K 3 30 Q-Kt 4 30 K-B sq 31 P-K R 4 31 R (Q) 7 Q 5 32 Q-K 2 32 R-K B 5 33 N x R 33 P x R 34 Q-K 4 34 R-Q 4 (j) 35 Kt-K 7 ch 35 K-Q sq

Notes from Hereford 'Times.'

(a) Kt-Q B 3 is perhaps the safest reply to 2. B-B 4.

(b) Sacrificing a pawn for a rapid development.

(c) There was something to be said for 9. B x B. P x B; 10. Q-Kt 3, Q-B sq; 11. P-K 5, etc.

(d) If P-B 3, 11. P-K 5!

(e) These are remarkable tactics, for a 'drawing' master, are they not?

(f) White could, of course, recover the exchange by Kt-K 7 ch, but it would not pay, as Black has too many pawns.

(g) If 21. Q-Kt 7 ch, K-K sq; 22. Q-Kt 8 ch, K-Q 2; 23. Q x R, Q x Kt; with a won game. White, however, ought to have played 21. Q-R 4, also threatening 22. Q x R P ch, and which would have drawn at least.

(h) Schlechter overlooked this clever counter stroke. If now, 22. K-R sq, Black plays B-R 5; completely spoiling White's attack. And for this reason, White ought to have given greater thought to his 2nd move.

(i) If R x B, R-Q 8 ch; 23. R-B sq, Q-Kt 3 ch, and wins.

(j) To no novice, this move may seem a mistake. It is, however, the quickest way to terminate the battle, and leaves 22. Q x R P ch, followed by P x Q, winning easily.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

We stepped to the platform at the little station, on Sabbath morning, and asked a single question of the crowd assembled to watch the incoming train:

'Can you tell me,' he said 'which road leads to the church?' They stared at him with mild curiosity. 'The church?' repeated one. 'Church?' echoed another, and appeared to be recalling some memory of the distant past. Fifteen minutes lay at the water's edge, the owners soliciting passengers, but as he listened to their urgent appeals it was evident they were bent on fishing excursions. Groups of well-dressed people strolled along the shore; surely that must be the road; but while he looked they settled themselves on private lawns beside the river as if for a picnic. The traveller looked helplessly around, then accosted one of a group of young men walking towards him: 'Can you tell me the road to the church?' he questioned again. But the youth shook his head: 'Ask me something easier,' he said, 'I can show you the way to the hotel or to the field where we are going to play baseball, or the Saturday pool bungalow; but church!—'

The traveller passed on. 'This must be Sunday,' he murmured, 'I cannot have made a mistake,' and he took from his pocket a tiny calendar and read the text for the day: 'The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him.'

Two young ladies, each carrying an oar, looked at him, inquiringly, almost appealingly till he once more propounded his question. 'The church,' said one, 'O yes, we passed it one evening; just keep on this road till you see it.' A sigh of relief followed, and he walked on, glad to have learned that in such an over-civilized community he would at last be able to reach the object of his search and join the worshippers who recognize the Lord's day.

THE BEST. M.J.C.—Glad to get your letter and to know that the weather is 'glorious' and the potatoes 'wonderful.' Never mind the things that fail if we only have one thing that is 'the best,' it compensates for others, whether it be a rose or a potato.

Luther Burbank started his career of horticultural invention, by giving us a superior potato, and now the Burbank potato is well known. At present he is experimenting with from twenty to thirty thousand seedlings and hybrids of this vegetable, having for his object the production of a potato that will be sweeter than the common one and have more of the color of the flesh of the sweet potato, besides other superior qualities.

A laudable ambition is useful in a gardener and the amateur enthusiast is apt to be dissatisfied, for it is an old and very true saying that the more we have the more we want; and if we only seek for the 'better' as well as the 'more' it will be profitable. Well for us if such is the aim of our lives for too many people are content with medium quality whether in potatoes or character and log along quite satisfied if they only get 'passable.'

RASPBERRY CANES, ETC. L.L.—There seems to be trouble with the sawfly in destroying raspberry canes in many localities this year. Where it breaks off at the first joint in the place where the ring is made around the cane. Cut off below that and burn all the wilted stalks,

as directed last week. The eggs are laid below the circle, and by destroying them the next brood will not trouble you. It is best to give perennials a season's growth in order to have them strong for next year, but you can sow seed of Larkspurs, Campanulas and others of that sort where they are to remain, and it is very likely they will succeed if cultivated and watered. Pansy seed, Forget-me-not and Daisies are better started in shallow boxes, and Phlox, Perennials Pea, Lychens and many others are best grown by dividing the roots of old plants.

STRAWBERRIES, TWO VARIETIES. Dora L.—It is a puzzling question as to the best strawberry plants to set out in a locality, for the position, soil and method of culture will suit one variety and not another. As they are doubtless for home use there is an early sweet variety called Cumberland that comes about the first, and the Brandywine or Gandy are late berries, the former bearing the heavier crop. As for the time of planting if the land is clean and well fertilized they can be set out during a cool wet time next month if the plants can be procured fresh, and without too much delay in transit.

WILD GRAPE VINE. W.E.K.—It is evident your vine bears imperfect blossoms, and is infertile. There is one at my own door that has been planted twenty-eight years, and though it flowers every spring it has never borne a bunch of fruit. It is best to be content with the foliage and the perfume of the flowers, and plant another that will bear perfect blossoms and set its fruit. The one I mention is not far from a vineyard of cultivated grapes, and if there was a possibility of the wild one fertilizing the bloom of the wild one, there is every opportunity, but we have never seen any results.

FOREST TREE PLANTING. Prairie.—By all means plant trees on your new farm and the best advice any one can give you is to plant such as are indigenous to the soil. Trees are like friends; you must summer and winter with them before you can become thoroughly certain they will stand the test. Procure seed of hard and soft maple, elm, linden and butternut, if you cannot get young trees. They take a while to grow and year old trees set in a nursery for another year would be cheapest in the end. Some black walnuts at my back door are now large trees. It does not seem long since the nuts were planted. Ash and maple are always valuable and give variety to the landscape, but for quick growth the poplars are first, though they have some drawbacks. Conifers are always beautiful and picturesque, they vary the outlook and seem to carry a refreshing and cooling about them. When the black walnuts fall so plentifully underneath, I often wish they could be given to some of the prairie homes where another spring they would start into growth for future trees, and added beauty to some bare landscape.

SIBERIAN SQUILL. Ella.—The dried flower sent for name is as above its botanical name being Scilla sibirica, and it is one of the earliest of the spring flowering bulbs, coming up year after year.

It must be planted in autumn in well drained sandy soil, and in early spring will show its lovely blue flowers. It is a valuable pot plant, requiring the same treatment as the crocus and hyacinth. Out of doors it is as well to lift and transplant every three or four years, when the bulbs may be divided. There is a depth of color in the blue of the Scilla that is not found in many flowers, and coming as it does so soon after frost leaves the ground, it is a cheerful and welcome flower well worth cultivating.

SOILS. Mrs. M. T. asks what soil is best for a bed of verbenas, and the answer is that they should have the best you can get. The soil in which any garden or field vegetable will thrive, will suit a flowering plant with a few exceptions.

The condition of the soil when the seeds are planted in the manner of cultivation are the most important to success. For all crops dig deep, enrich heavily, cultivate well, and keep clear of weeds, and there will be no reason to fear that plants will not grow in such a soil.

Azaleas do not flourish in limestone soil, and there are other plants that have their preference, but Nature has fitted the earth for vegetable productions, and if other conditions are suitable, there need be no fear of failure.

TRIMMING. Several inquiries have come to hand regarding the trimming of trees and ornamental shrubs, and these questions are not easy to determine unless with some knowledge of size, character and position. One thing, however, cannot be mistaken, and that is that shrubs should never be pruned, in the general acceptance of the word, for nothing ought to be done, especially to the branches of ornamental trees, beyond heading in, shortening laterals and thinning out.

As for evergreens, the denser and more vigorous their limbs, close to the ground, the more they should be cut away every part of the entire trunk of the tree, the greater their beauty.

In the case of sidewalk trees, where the limbs impede passing, it is sheer necessity to trim up, but in the case of garden shrubs it spoils the natural symmetry of the growing branch and gives an artificial appearance.

Of course different situations require different treatment, as in the case of the American elm, that often requires to be headed in while growing, to render its growth more compact, and prevent it from breaking down in winter. But this treatment would not be at all suitable to an oak.

A row of evergreens, in my own experience, were trimmed, by having all the lower branches all cut off one season, with a false economy of making them useful to cover a strawberry bed, and to allow the row to pass under. It has taken twenty years to restore, in part, their natural grace and beauty.

Nature is a severe pruner in this climate and last winter's severity resulted in the loss of many favorites that have hitherto been considered hardy. So if the young wood is shortened so as to allow the branches to become stocky and mature, it may be as well to wait till spring, when the dead wood can be cut out, and we generally find that Nature has performed the work with unsparring hand.

Where pruning must be done, whether in garden or orchard, there is no season of the year more favorable than the five or six weeks preceding the end of July. At that time the sap flows sluggishly, and is too thick to exude from wounds, so that the healing process is rapid.

When deciduous trees have been neglected, there is no season so favorable to lop off superfluous branches as in early November.

To cover wounds of this sort, common paint, the color of the bark is nearest, and most convenient, and this is of importance in a garden where patches of colored material are easily distinguished.

RAIN TREE. E.L.S.—There is a tree named Albizia Sannan that goes by that name, probably because rain and dew fall through the foliage, which is shut up at night, and that allows grass to grow underneath. The

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ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter. Stroke 34 in. Revolutions, 80 per minute. Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter. Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address

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wood is hard and the pulpy pods produced in great abundance, form a fattening food for animals.

It attains a height of seventy feet with a trunk six feet in diameter, and the branches expand to 150 feet. It grows in Jamaica and is indigenous from Mexico to Brazil.

ANTS IN THE HOUSE. Young housekeeper is troubled with small red ants, and wishes a simple remedy. Ans.—If possible, locate their nests, which may be out of doors, on the lawn, or elsewhere, and pour into several holes, punched in the earth, a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide, closing each hole quickly with a piece of sod.

If it is not possible to locate them or to apply this remedy, take a large sponge, and saturate it with sweetened water, and then leave it near their haunts. When they have congregated upon it, drop into toiling water. After a few experiments of this sort they will likely vacate the premises.

Prof. Slingerland tells an ant story of a young lady who kept her bottle of syrup of hypophosphites in a closet in her room, going to it at certain times to take a dose, until one day she thought it thicker than usual, and taking it to the light, found that there was a small hole down the side of the cork, and through this thousands of minute red ants had found their way into the bottle. This goes to prove that at this season of the year 'Young Housekeeper' must possess 'eternal vigilance,' and the method mentioned of the sweetened sponge will at any rate discourage and keep in check this household marauder.

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS. L.B.—Seeds of cherry, apple, peach and plum seeds should be planted in autumn, as soon as possible after being taken from the fruit. Every day's delay lessens the vitality of the seed.

In planting apple seeds, mark off the ground in rows three and a half feet apart, and sow as you would peas. Cover with a mulch of coarse hay the first season. Nut fruits seeds must be planted deeper, allowing for it being well covered with earth after it is planted its own depth.

RIGHT TO BUILD DOVECOT IN SCOTLAND. (From the 'Hour Glass'.)

It is not universally known that the right of erecting a dovecot was a privilege only to be enjoyed in England by the lords of the manor, and the law was vigorously enforced on this point. But in Scotland, according to a statute still held in observance, nobody has a right to build a cot in either town or country unless he is the owner of land yielding about 900 imperial bushels of produce per annum, and this property must be situated within at least two miles of the do

ONTARIO MASONS.

GRAND LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS AND CONCLUDES FORTY-NINTH COMMUNICATION.

Brockville, Ont., July 22.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada concluded its forty-ninth communication in Brockville yesterday. The principal business was the election of officers, resulting as follows:—Grand master, R. W. Bro. Benjamin Allen, Toronto; deputy grand master, R. W. Bro. J. H. Barritt, K.C., Pembroke; grand senior warden, W. Bro. W. H. Harriman, Brockville; junior warden, R. W. Bro. J. D. H. Browne, Sault Ste. Marie; grand treasurer, M. W. Bro. E. T. Malone, K.C., Toronto; grand secretary, M. W. Bro. Hugh Merry, Hamilton; grand registrar, L. Cameron, Toronto; grand chaplain, the Rev. Baynes Reed, Toronto; board of general purpose, W. D. McPherson, Lieut.-Colonel Heigher, J. S. Dewar, Fred. Guest, F. J. Skinner, Judge McWatt, A. Shaw, W. J. Ferguson, W. Rea, A. E. Dymont.

Distrit deputies grand masters were also elected as follows: No. 1, Erie, R. W. Bro. D. F. Webster, West Lorne; No. 2, St. Claire, R. W. Bro. S. W. Trussler, Camlachie; No. 3, London, R. W. Bro. Henry Roe, St. Thomas; No. 4, South Huron, R. W. Bro. Geo. Malcolm, Stratford; No. 5, North Huron, R. W. Bro. M. J. McPherson, Kincardine; No. 6, Wilson, E. R. W. Bro. J. R. Waddell, Port Dover; No. 7, Wellington, R. W. Bro. John Porteous, Galt; No. 8, Hamilton, R. W. Bro. Fred. Walter, Hamilton; No. 9, Georgian, R. W. Bro. E. A. Wakefield, Orillia; No. 10, Niagara, R. W. Bro. W. F. Bald, Thorold; No. 11, Toronto West, R. W. Bro. H. J. Duncan, Toronto; No. 12, Toronto, R. W. Bro. J. J. Thompson, Toronto; No. 13, Ontario, R. W. Bro. H. H. Punchedon, Oshawa; No. 14, Prince Edward, R. W. Bro. J. E. Helliwell, St. Aelling; No. 15, Frontenac, R. W. Bro. J. A. Minnis, Kingston; No. 16, St. Lawrence, R. W. Bro. G. B. Magee, Merrickville; No. 17, Ottawa, R. W. Bro. S. A. Luke, Ottawa; No. 18, Algoma, R. W. Bro. W. A. Weir, Rat Portage; No. 19, Nipissing, R. W. Bro. M. McFadden, Sault Ste. Marie; No. 20, Muskoka, R. W. Bro. W. W. McKee, Gravenhurst.

Two new districts, Ontonabee and Eastern, were created. For the latter R. H. Haynes was elected, D.D.G.M., and for Ontonabee A. A. Smith, of Millbrook. The Owen Sound delegates withdrew in the race for Grand Lodge, of 1905, and Hamilton was made the unanimous choice.

THE GOLDEN WEST.

PREMIER OF MANITOBA ON THE CROP OUTLOOK—RUSH FOR HOMES.

Toronto, July 20.—The Hon. Mr. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, is a visitor in the city, a guest at the King Edward Hotel. Mr. Roblin spoke very enthusiastically when seen regarding the present conditions in the west. 'The crops are in a splendid condition,' he declared. 'The people in the west have certainly no cause of complaint at present. I do not know,' Mr. Roblin said, 'of any boom in real estate. Taking farm lands on the basis of what they can produce, they are selling above their value. City and town properties, as a rule, are worth all that they are bringing.'

MRS. MAYBRICK.

SHE LEAVES HER PRISON CELL FOR FRANCE.

Truro, Cornwall, England, July 20.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11.43 a.m. to-day on her way to France. In Liverpool, in August, 1889, after a trial of one week, Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to death by Judge Stephen. She was charged with the wilful murder of her husband, James Maybrick, a cotton broker, in that city, by arsenic. A fortnight later it was announced that the sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life.

LORD STRATHCONA.

HIS INSTALLATION AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

London, July 21.—The installation of Lord Strathcona as chancellor of the University of Aberdeen occurred yesterday with due academic ceremonial. A large company assembled at Marischall College, including Lady Strathcona, Lord Rector Ritchie, representatives of the municipality, the professors of the university, Principal Salmond, of the Aberdeen United Free Church College, and the undergraduates. Lord Rector Ritchie introduced Lord Strathcona, stating that his name was a household word in every part of the civilized world. Lord Strathcona later, addressing the students, said if Scotland was to take her place in the race for commercial supremacy she and her universities must keep abreast of the times.

WILSON BARRETT DEAD.

London, July 22.—Wilson Barrett, the actor, died this morning. He underwent an operation for cancer on July 20, and the doctors thereafter said that after a few weeks rest Barrett would be all right, and able to carry out his intention of producing a new play in September. Wilson Barrett, actor, dramatist, novelist and theatrical manager, was the

son of an Essex farmer. At the age of seventeen he entered the dramatic profession. He became manager of the Amphitheatre at Leeds in 1874, and was successively lessee of the Grand Theatre, Leeds; Court Theatre, London, 1879; Princess's Theatre, London, 1881. In 1886 he went to America. After his return to England he became manager of the Globe Theatre, London, in 1887. He paid five visits to America, where on every occasion he was enthusiastically received. In 1890 he undertook the management of the Olympic Theatre, London, and in 1896 the Lyric. In 1898 and in 1902 he visited Australia. Perhaps the work which more than any other added to his fame was 'The Sign of the Cross,' written, as he himself told a wildly cheering Cincinnati audience, at the urgent invitation of a Philadelphia clergyman, who was anxious to have the tone of the stage elevated and purified. Among his publications are: 'The Sign of the Cross,' 'Pharaoh,' 'Now-Days,' 'The Daughters of Babylon,' 'In Old New York.' Recently he adapted Sienkiewicz's 'Quo Vadis.'

ODDFELLOWS' RELIEF.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., July 21.—The annual meeting of the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada opened here yesterday. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the president, Mr. R. F. Elliott. Delegates were present from all parts of Canada. The Grand Lodge of Quebec was represented by Mr. J. J. Reed, P.G.M.; Mr. C. J. Williams, deputy grand master; Mr. T. J. Potter, grand secretary, Montreal; Mr. J. A. Robb, P.G.M., Valleyfield, and Mr. Andrew Philips, P.G.M., Huntingdon. One of the chief questions of interest was the agitation concerning the directorate, which was comprised entirely of Kingstonsians, and it was decided yesterday to elect five of the board from Kingston and four from outside. The three elected yesterday were Messrs. W. Muddell and J. A. Minnes, Kingston, and J. A. Robb, Valleyfield, Que. The visiting representatives were banquetted last evening.

GOING TO IRELAND.

THE HON. MR. TRENCH PASSES THROUGH THE CITY.

The Hon. Sydney Trench, a brother of Lord Ashdown, and cousin of Lord Clancarty, of Ireland, accompanied by Mr. T. A. Ellis, of Calgary, passed through Montreal on Thursday on his way to New York, whence he will sail for Ireland. Mr. Trench has been ranching near Calgary for the past seven years, and is enthusiastic over the country in the west of Canada. He believes that the Dominion has a great future before it and that the west will before long be the most prosperous part of the country. 'Ranching,' Mr. Trench said, 'is passing away in the districts around Calgary, on account of the fencing in of the land for agricultural purposes. Mr. Trench takes exception to the false statements made about the country by rich Englishmen who come out here with the impression that fortunes can be made without any effort. A man to succeed in Canada, he said, 'must work hard, but the man, who is industrious and not afraid of work, is bound to be successful.'

THE CROPS.

FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg, July 21.—The C.P.R. crop reports summarized show that heavy rains throughout the whole of the west have put the grain on a better footing, and from present indications the crop will be one of the heaviest in recent years. According to the C.P.R. crop report, nothing further is needed but an occasional shower and warm weather. A large percentage of the grain is now headed out, and in some localities the heads are about four inches in length. The straw at the present time runs from two to three feet in length. Some districts place the estimated yield as high as forty bushels to the acre. Hall-storms are reported in several localities, but they were by no means general. 'Bradstreet's' for July 21, says:—Numerous crop reports received by local grain dealers from Ontario report that the acreage of barley and oats is a little larger than last year, and that the condition is fine. The reports on the fall wheat crop generally are not satisfactory, particularly along the Lake Erie district. In the Northern and Midland districts they are better than in the South. The estimated crop of winter wheat based on these reports is one-half to two-thirds of last year's crop.

A BERLIN EDITOR.

HE IS A STRONG ADVOCATE OF CANADA AS A HOME FOR GERMANS.

Victoria, B.C., July 22.—Herr A. Wagner, editor of the Berlin 'Tageblatt,' and the champion in Germany of emigration to Canada in preference to South America and the United States, is here gathering notes for an illustrated lecture on Canada to be delivered throughout the German and the Austrian empires. It was through his instrumentality that the Austrian Government permitted twelve thousand Galicians to emigrate to the Canadian North-West. He will contribute special descriptive articles to the 'Tageblatt' and other German newspapers on Canadian conditions. Herr Wagner has influenced the ministries of Germany and Austria to such a degree that something like a 'boom' in Canadian emigration is extending throughout those countries. After spending a week here, Herr Wagner will proceed to eastern Canada to interview the Dominion Government and thence to Germany to begin his lecturing tour.

ENGINE JUMPED THE TRACK.

ACCIDENT TO THE PORTLAND-MONTREAL EXPRESS NEAR COATICOOK.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 23.—The Portland-Montreal express on the G. T. R. jumped the rails about two miles on this side of Coaticook yesterday afternoon, and three train hands were injured, the most serious being the fireman, Boyle, of Montreal who was badly scalded by steam and otherwise injured by being crushed in the engine when it turned over. The express was going at a good rate of speed, and had just passed a curve which is known as 'The Fish,' the embankment running along it being fifty feet deep, when the engine left the track pulling the other cars with it. The engine was badly smashed, but the wheels of the passenger coaches got imbedded in the track, and did not topple over. None of the passengers were injured, although badly shaken up. The roadway is badly damaged, and two wrecking trains are on the scene.

RAILWAY RUNNING RULES.

RAILWAY COMMISSION WANTS UNIFORM RULES OVER ALL ROADS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, July 23.—The Railway Commission is taking steps to secure the adoption of uniform rules on all Canadian railways. At present there are almost as many codes of train rules as there are companies and necessarily all are not equally good. Wrecks in different parts of the country have shown that the rules under which the trains operated were far from perfect and the board's desire is to secure a conference of railway companies to discuss the subject and frame one set of rules for presentation to the commission which can then be applied from Nova Scotia to the Yukon.

THE TELEGRAPH DISPUTE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Minister of Labor, acting under the authority of the Railway Labor Disputes Act of last session, has given orders for an investigation of the trouble between the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraphers, who have been threatening a strike unless the company extends to them an increased rate of pay and shorter hours of employment. Sir William Mulock notified both the railway company and the Telegraphers' Union to choose a representative each. These will then appoint a third, who, under the law, will act as chairman during the progress of the inquiry. The minister has already done his best to secure an agreement between Mr. Hays and his staff, but found this an impossibility. Under chapter 55 of last session, and to avoid the danger and inconvenience to the public which would accompany a telegraphers' strike along the railway system, he has therefore directed inquiry to be made into all the issues involved. Under clause 4 of the act it is 'the duty of the conciliation committee to endeavor by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difference to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the minister.' The award will be published, and although it is not binding on either side, the minister's hope is that the disputants will abide thereby. The board has authority to summon and examine witnesses under oath.

THE JAMES BAY RAILWAYS.

CONTRACTS LET FOR CONSTRUCTION FROM TORONTO TO PARRY SOUND.

Contracts for the construction of the James Bay Railway from Toronto to Parry Sound have been let by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. The contractors are Angus Sinclair, C.E., and the firm of A. R. Mann & Archie Mackenzie. Mr. Sinclair, who has the construction of the Parry Sound end of the line, has just finished the construction of one hundred miles of work for Mackenzie & Mann, including grading and masonry, in Nova Scotia. Messrs. A. B. Mann and Archie Mackenzie have been engaged on several contracts for the Canadian Northern in Manitoba and the west. The contracts made stipulate that the work shall be completed in September, 1905. The contract for the line from Parry Sound to Sudbury will probably be let some time this week.

SYDNEY STRIKE OVER.

MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK AT OLD WAGES.

Sydney, N.S., July 22.—The strike was declared off at a meeting of the sub-council of the P. W. A., this morning, the men returning to work at the wages received previous to June 1. Deputy Minister King gets the credit. It is said some of the ringleaders will not be taken back under any circumstances.

PICTORIAL POSTAL CARDS.

Ottawa, July 23.—A short time ago notice was given that arrangements had been made for the admission of pictorial postal cards having the entire back covered by a picture and half of the address side to the left of the address reserved for a written communication, to the mails exchanged between Canada and Tunis and Canada and Switzerland. Since that time arrangements have been made for admitting cards of the same kind to the mails exchanged between Canada and Italy. The following is a complete list of the

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THESE PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, HAVING WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS ON THE ADDRESS SIDE, MAY NOW BE SENT FROM CANADA: THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains a notice issued by the Railway Commission sanctioning freight classification No. 12 with supplement No. 1 thereto and special ruling circular No. 1. According to the commission's order, when two or more articles enumerated under one distinctive heading are provided with a C. L. rating they will be accepted in mixed carloads at the highest carload rates and the highest minimum weight of any article in the shipment, or if of the same class at the rate for that class; but articles under different headings must not be taken in mixed carloads at C. L. rates. When any straight shipment of one class or a shipment under one distinctive heading equals or exceeds the minimum carload weight the carload rate for such lot will apply, and the other articles will take the less than carload rate of the class to which they belong.

MURDERED BY CHINESE.

FRENCH BISHOP, PRIEST AND TWO CONVICTS KILLED AT SI CHUAN.

Shanghai, July 23.—A report comes from Ichang to the effect that a rumor is current there that the French bishop, a priest and two converts have been killed, another priest taken prisoner and three chapels burned at Si chuan, near Singan fu. Two hundred soldiers have been despatched from Ichang for the scene of the outrage.

DEATH OF CAPT. WOOD.

HE SERVED WITH THE CONFEDERATES IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Halifax, N.S., July 20.—Captain John Taylor Wood is dead, after a brief illness. He was in the United States navy when the American civil war broke out. He sided with the South, and distinguished himself as commander of the Southern cruiser 'Tallahassee,' in which vessel he made many captures. His escape from Halifax harbor, where he was watched by Federal cruisers, is a well-known incident in his career. Being captured with President Davis at the close of the war, he escaped with General John C. Breckenridge, crossed from Florida to Cuba in an open boat, and in 1855 came to Halifax, where he engaged in shipping and marine insurance, and has remained ever since. He was for many years secretary and treasurer of the Halifax Pilot Commission. Captain Wood's first active service was in the war between the United States and Mexico. Major 'Zack' Wood, his son, is in command of the North-West Mounted Police in the Yukon district. A son, Charles, who was a lieutenant in the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, served in the war with the Boers in South Africa, and died of wounds received in a skirmish at Belmont, near Kimberley. Captain Wood was born at Fort Snelling, in what is now the State of Minnesota, and his mother was a daughter of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States in 1849 to 1850. One of Captain Wood's most daring feats was the blockade of New York for the greater part of a day with his single ship. Once, when in charge of a prize being hotly pressed by a Federal man-of-war, he evaded capture for some time by opening bales of cotton and dropping them overboard. The bale spread out like mattresses upon the sea for a considerable distance, to the great detriment of the paddlewheels of the pursuing ship.

HIGHLAND CADETS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 22.—The Highland Cadet Battalion of Montreal arrived in the city at noon and will be inspected by Sir Frederick Borden at three o'clock, on Parliament Hill. The corps is 175 strong, and will remain in the city until to-morrow.

THE HON. MR. CHARLTON.

Ottawa, July 22.—The Hon. John Charlton, M.P. for North Norfolk, who has been seriously ill for several months, is expected to arrive in Ottawa to-day to resume his parliamentary duties.

THE LATE MR. KRUGER.

The Hague, July 22.—The family of the late Paul Kruger has arranged for a public funeral here on July 26, when the body of the former president of the Transvaal Republic will be taken with imposing formalities to the chapel of the Ejkenguen cemetery, where it will remain for two months, pending the arrangements for its transportation to South Africa.

Amsterdam, Holland, July 22.—It is understood that Dr. Leyds (the former diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe) is trying to arrange with Herr Kuiper, the premier, for the conveyance of the body of the former president of the Transvaal to South Africa on board a Dutch warship.

MILITARY HONORS FOR KRUGER.

London, July 22.—The government has sanctioned the paying of military honors on the occasion of the funeral of former President Kruger at Pretoria, if such would be acceptable to the Kruger family and the Boers.

DISAPPEARED IN THE MAILS.

Fort Francis, Ont., July 21.—A package containing between one and two thousand dollars from Toronto has disappeared in the mails. It should have reached here on Saturday. The police are working on the case.

SKIT SKETCHES.



Sir Wilfrid has been out shooting with his 'Winchester' along the G. T. P. line. He got a fine bag of American intruders, but saw no native ones. Apparently they have all been driven off by the intruders.



INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. Three (in chorus)— In future, all our rights and claims We'll bring before the bar, And while there's any lawyers left There'll be no need for war. A BELATED SKIT.



ABOUT TIME! JOHN BULL—Jove! I'm beginning to feel real hankious.



A LAST RESORT. Miss Armstrong (who has fozzled the ball six times with various clubs). 'And which of the sticks am I to use now?' Weary Caddie—'Gie it a bit knock wi' the bag'—London 'Punch.'

WEATHERLETS. 'Glad down in the woods, where the breathless boughs Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse. And the ferns were curling with thiest and heat; Glazed down on the fields where the sleepy cows, Flood munching the grasses dry and sweet.'—Susan Coolidge. Die down, O dismal day And come, blue deep! magnificently strewn With coloured clouds—large, light and fugitive— By upper winds through pompous motions blown.—David Gray—'In the Shadows.' Oh! 'darkly, deeply, beautifully blue.' As some one somewhere sings about the sky.—Byron—'Don Juan.' She waits for me, my lady Earth, Smiles, and waits and sighs; I'll say her nay and hide away. Then take her by surprise.—'How the Rain Comes,' by Mary Mapes Dodge. The sun reflecting upon the wind of strand and shores, is unpolluted in his beams.—Jeremy Taylor. How beautiful is the rain After the dust and heat In the broad, fiery street.—Longfellow.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Desultory Discussion During the Past Week of Many Themes.

THE ATTACKS IN LONDON ON LORD DUNDONALD.

Cheese Cutting at Montreal is Charged by Friends of the Farmers—The Census Cost \$1,183,729.

Parliament opened last Tuesday morning with very little of import, except in matters local and many of them personal to the members of the House, such as Colonel Hughes's complaint that at the Musketry School at Rockcliffe some of the men had been compelled to do servants' work for the officers. It was denied.

Extermination of dogfish in Canadian waters was another subject that the government were arraigned upon by Mr. Borden, and they replied that the proposed bounty on the dead dogfish would likely reach \$180,000.

Judge Winchester's reply enabled the Hon. Mr. Mulock to tell Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, that the assertion made by Mr. Griffith that the Grand Trunk Railway and C. P. R. were furnished each day with verbatim copies of the evidence before the Commission, was untrue.

Mr. Monk moved an amendment to the effect that the government has not given sufficient protection to the Canadian tobacco growers. In fact, instead of help he made out that the government, by its stamps, helped to foster prejudice against the home-grower leaf.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur answered that this government was doing all in its power to encourage the tobacco-growing industry in this country. Prior to 1896 many delegations of Canadian tobacco-growers had come to Ottawa, looking for protection. But the old government was more concerned in looking after the interests of the manufacturers than an industry in which so many farmers were interested.

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Mr. Seymour Gourley, of Colchester, made a strong protectionist argument. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick observed that he, too, must be in disagreement with Mr. Bell and with the party literature.

Mr. Gourley replied that a member could send up any kind of campaign literature he wanted. It bound no one to anything. This particular leaflet was unsigned and no one was responsible for it.

Someone in the government side remarked at this point that the leaflets were intended then merely to fool the people.

The House laughed, but the member for Colchester vouchsafed no reply. After some further debate, Mr. Monk's amendment was voted down by 19 to 50.

The remainder of the sitting was given up to the consideration of the votes for the Indian Department. The last of these passed shortly before eleven o'clock and the House immediately adjourned.

THE CASE OF COL. GREGORY. The Minister of Militia will probably appoint an enquiry into the services, as an officer of the militia, of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, of the 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, whose case has received some notice on account of Lord Dundonald's references thereto. Lieut.-Col. Gregory's term of command had been extended for one year. Just as the extension was concluded, Lieut.-Col. Gregory addressed his resignation to Ottawa, charging 'political intrigue' in connection with the elevation of Major Glasgow. It was upon the recommendations of Col. W. D. Otter and Col. Lessard that Major Glasgow received his advancement. Col. Otter indignantly refuted the charge of political intrigue and declared it was in the best interest of the regiment that Major Glasgow, 'who was in possession of the necessary qualifications,' should be made second in command. Lieut.-Col. Gregory had recommended Major Ferguson as 'fit for promotion,' and also 'fit for active service.' Col. Otter's answer, however, was that Major Ferguson had not been fit for his military duties for five years back. The record shows that Major Glasgow was one of the officers who signed a round robin last year asking an extension of Lieut.-Col. Gregory's command. The parliamentary return quotes Col. Otter as saying in February of this year that Lieut.-Col. Gregory was ready to recommend Major Glasgow's promotion providing he (Gregory) was retained in the command of the regiment.

BILLS ASSENTED TO. ACTING DEPUTY GOVERNOR GIVES SANCTION. His Honor Judge Sedgwick, of the Supreme Court, acting in the capacity of Deputy Governor, gave the vice-regal sanction last week to a hundred items of legislation which had run their full course in both Houses, including the amendments to the National Transcontinental Railway bill of last session and an interim supply bill to permit the government to settle outstanding obligations for salaries, etc. The other bills assented to were as follows:—

Respecting the Toronto & Hamilton Railway Company; Respecting the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company; Respecting the Berlin, Waterloo, Wel-

lesley & Lake Huron Railway Company; To incorporate the Crawford Bay & St. Mary's Railway Company;

Respecting the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company; To amend the Criminal Code (1892); Respecting the Ontario Accident Insurance Company;

To incorporate the Brantford & Hamilton Railway Company; Respecting the Temiscouata Railway Company;

To incorporate the Thorold & Lake Erie Railway Company; Respecting the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway Company;

To incorporate the Interprovincial Railway Bridge Company of New Brunswick; Respecting the Kettle River Valley Railway Company;

To amend the act providing for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada; To amend the Criminal Code (1892), respecting the punishment of fraudulent debtors;

Respecting the James's Bay Railway Company; Respecting the Hudson's Bay & North-west Railway Company;

Respecting certain patents of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, and others; To incorporate the Montreal, Nipissing & Georgian Bay Railway Company;

Respecting a certain patent of E. A. Small; Respecting certain patents of Lewis E. Curtis;

To incorporate the Canadian Artillery Association; To incorporate the Chicoutimi & Northeastern Railway Company;

To amend the act respecting the Navigation of Canadian waters; Respecting the Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Limited;

To incorporate the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Saving Fund; To amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act;

Respecting certain patents of William A. Damon; Respecting certain patents of Seigfried Giroulet;

To amend the Canada Temperance Act; Respecting the Essex Terminal Railway Company;

Respecting the Ottawa River Railway Company; Respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company;

Respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company; To incorporate the Dominion Fire Insurance Company;

To incorporate the Farmers' Bank of Canada; Respecting the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company;

Respecting certain patents of Edwin R. Cahoon; For the relief of Andrew William Mann;

To incorporate the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company; For the relief of Jennie Davidson Moore;

For the relief of Eliza Robertson; Respecting the Northern Bank; To incorporate the Okotoks and High River Lumbering and Development Company;

To amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, 1898; Respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company;

To incorporate the Kingston and Dominion Central Railway Company; Respecting the Similkameen and Keremees Railway Company;

Respecting the Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Company, Limited, and to change its name to the 'Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited';

Respecting the Century Life Insurance Company; To amend the Pilotage Act;

To amend the Shipping Casualties Act, 1901; Respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company;

To amend the Yukon Territory Act. Ottawa, July 26.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. E. F. Clarke, of West Toronto, read the following item from yesterday's Canadian Associated Press cables:—

against the unfair attacks launched at him. It should not be forgotten that His Lordship was no longer G. O. C. in Canada. He asked for a statement from the government in regard to this alleged interview.

The Minister of Finance was leading the House at the moment, in the absence of the Prime Minister. He promised that the government would make due inquiry. It was not wise, however, to assume anything to the chief justices' discredit upon a mere cable report. It was far wiser to wait for fuller and more accurate information.

Mr. Clarke retorted that the item in question came by the cable service, which enjoys a subsidy from the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Fielding answered that it was in no way under the government's control, and if Mr. Clarke desired to give the impression that there was anything official about these Canadian Associated Press despatches he was far astray.

A HUGE SALE.

LAND BY THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSAND ACRES SOLD.

Dr. Roche, of Marquette, declared that the Minister of the Interior's contract with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, by which 250,000 acres of land along the Prince Albert line was sold at one dollar an acre, was an utterly-improvident bargain from the public point of view. The agreement contained conditions regarding the settlement of the land in question that had not been adhered to by the company.

The minister explained that the government had a \$50,000 deposit in cash, so that he did not think there was any risk of the company failing to fulfil its undertaking.

Dr. Roche charged that a hundred and forty thousand acres of land had been handed over to this company without any certainty that the requisite number of settlers was actually on the land. He also complained against the government's acceptance of \$98,000 in scrip as part payment for the land. He asserted that Mr. Adamson, a member of this company, was also Liberal candidate in Humboldt, and that Mr. Turiff, late Dominion lands commissioner, was personally interested in this same venture.

Mr. Sifton replied that an investigation was now being made to ascertain what settlers had actually been placed on the land in question. As to Mr. Adamson's Liberal candidature, that was a matter for the electors. As for Mr. Turiff, he had nothing to do with the preparation of the contract, and so far as Mr. Sifton knew had no connection with this company any way.

If the government had given this company land for nothing the Dominion had reaped benefits ten times over through the valuable settlers that had been brought into the country. Before this contract was framed three years ago this particular district was unoccupied. Now it had developed into a thriving settlement. The bargain was therefore advantageous to the country at large and he had no apology to offer in connection therewith.

Mr. T. O. Davis, of Saskatchewan, endorsed the government's contract with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. The promoters, he said, had already spent enormous sums in advertising the country.

In reply to a statement by Mr. Clancy, of Bothwell, the Minister of the Interior reminded the House that this company had been able to buy out the 800,000 land grant of the Regina, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Company at \$1.53 per acre, free from any restrictions as to settlement. Three million five hundred thousand dollars had been set apart years ago and the Regina, Long Lake & Saskatchewan land grant was to be picked out of this area. The government had sold two hundred and fifty thousand acres of the poorer land in this same district at one dollar an acre with restrictions as to settlement, so comparatively the transaction was anything but a give-away.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, observed that he was it not for the arrangement with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, which resulted in a large influx of settlement, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway would have been out of commission before this. It was the traffic created by the incoming tide of immigration that kept the line going.

Mr. David Henderson, Opposition member for Halton, smelt a huge job in this whole thing, because it looked as though Americans were pulling the wool over the minister's eyes and getting the best land.

The item then passed.

HON. MR. LEMIEUX

HIS ATTACK ON LORD DUNDONALD CRITICIZED.

Ottawa, July 26.—In the House this morning the leader of the Opposition called attention to the recent address in London, England, of the Canadian Solicitor-General, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in which, according to the Canadian Associated Press cable, he declared that Canada was ready to continue its voluntary customs preference to the Mother Land without asking any return; that, in short, Canadians were not putting loyalty up for sale.

Mr. Borden recalled Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration in 1897, that our preferential tariff was a free gift, and went on to say that in 1900 the Canadian Government practically threatened to withdraw the preference unless the United Kingdom was prepared to give us something in return. The Conservative leader reminded the House that the government's expressed policy was to refrain from taking any part in the fiscal controversy in the Old Country. If it was improper for Sir Wilfrid and his government to interfere, Mr. Lemieux had no justification for interfering. Mr. Lemieux had, in this London speech, stated that the British Government should at once recall Lord Dundonald, who, since his dismissal by the Canadian Government, had been playing into the hands of the Canadian Opposition and was now being exploited.

Liberal members burst into laughter and applause at this point, and Mr. Cowan, of South Essex, remarked that the charge was true.

The Postmaster-General endorsed the remark which drew from Mr. Borden a vigorous retort. 'If,' he said, 'there is any reason for that statement I do not know it. I say that the Conservative party has not endeavored to exploit Lord Dundonald, and had nothing to do with the receptions tendered to him on any occasion. I say this on my own responsibility as leader of the Conservative party, and I say further that the Opposition was perfectly right in criticizing the government for its management of the militia and for the circumstances that led up to the Dundonald incident.'

Continuing, Mr. Borden said he was not there to defend Lord Dundonald's conduct. The General was absolutely capable of his own self-defence. That, however, His Lordship was bound to sit silent under the venomous and untruthful attacks of the ministerial press was more than Mr. Borden was prepared to admit. The Postmaster-General would evidently like to see Lord Dundonald gagged and subjected to every possible charge at the hands of the Liberal party.

Sir William Mulock interposed that his statement had reference not to Lord Dundonald's utterances but to his exploitation by the Conservative party.

Mr. Borden again denied the accusation so far as his party was concerned. If there was any exploitation of the Dundonald incident for political ends it was by the French Liberal press in trying to convince their readers that Lord Dundonald had unjustly discriminated against them.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister did not feel justified in discussing the Hon. Mr. Lemieux's statements upon a brief cable report. It would be most unfair to the Solicitor-General. Better wait till the full report arrives of what he really said. For his own part Sir Wilfrid went on to say that he did not feel called upon to defend the loyalty of Canadians, but the Hon. Mr. Lemieux might have found it advisable to do so when the loyalty of a section of our people was being attacked on the floor of parliament by way of insinuation and in the press of a certain political party. Not long ago a slip of his tongue was utilized in this same way and Opposition papers had proclaimed broadcast that this slip was a betrayal of the secret things of his own heart.

Under such circumstances, said Sir Wilfrid, and as we are all human, allowance must be made if a man reflecting upon these acts, thinks it advisable to defend the loyalty of his fellow-countrymen. I agree with Mr. Lemieux that our loyalty is not for sale and that whatever attitude we may take on the preference it should not weigh one iota in the loyalty which we have for and which we owe to Great Britain. I have said before that our commercial relations with Great Britain should be above all things based on commercial considerations. We give the preference without any return on the part of Great Britain. He thought we were serving the interests of Canadians on that occasion and if we shall again plan our course in a manner to serve the best interests of Canada. That is all I have to say.

In conclusion, the Premier remarked that if Mr. Lemieux said yesterday that Lord Dundonald ought to be recalled he evidently shared the opinion of the British Government as expressed in the Imperial Parliament yesterday. As to Lord Dundonald's actions, he had only to add to what he had previously said. Whilst, however, the Conservative press was characterizing Lord Dundonald's dismissal as unjust and tyrannical, the Opposition would not dare challenge the dismissal on the floor of the House of Commons.

Col. Tisdale, ex-Minister of Militia, praised Lord Dundonald for his brave and patriotic service on behalf of the people of Canada. He had made a large personal sacrifice in the course he saw it to adopt, but the people would never forget him, and would pray God to bless him wherever he was called by the Imperial authorities.

DUNDONALD AGAIN.

A HOT POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Bell declared that the British government had no need to act as it did in calling Lord Dundonald home. The Imperial authorities, however, had always been generous alike to its friends and foes. Their action in the present instance was an instance of their generosity, because it was to save the Canadian government from embarrassment that Lord Dundonald was recalled. Why should the late G. O. C. be ordered back to England? As a half pay officer he was master of his own time and movements. Another half pay Imperial officer had sat for a time in the Canadian parliament in days gone by. He referred to Gen. Laurie, former member for Shelburne. After all there was nothing novel to see Lord Dundonald abused by the Liberals of Canada, his former friends. Macenzie, Blake, Howe, Tarte and Blair had all been treated to like abuse at the hands of former party associates.

COL. ANDREW THOMPSON.

Col. Andrew Thompson, of Haldimand, replied from the Liberal side of the chamber. He claimed that Mr. Bell's own speech was evidence of the Conservative party's intention to exploit the Dundonald incident for political purposes. The Conservative press of Canada had endeavored to stir up race prejudice and strife in this country against the Liberal party on account of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's inadvertent application of the term 'foreigner' to Lord Dundonald. Even after the Conservative leader had repudiated this campaign of misrepresentation, the party press went right on with its appeals to passion. Mr. Bell had proudly boasted that the loyalty of the Conservative party was beyond dispute. Well, answered Col. Thompson, for my part I do not believe there is such a thing as disloyalty in this country. Canadians to a man are true to British connection. Still it does not become the Conservative party to impugn the loyalty of its political opponents when it is on record that they themselves

rotten-egged the representative of Her late Majesty because he ran foul of their own political views.

Col. Thompson outlined what has been accomplished by the present government for the improvement of the militia since 1896. He flatly denied the truthfulness of Lord Dundonald's statement about Canadians living in a fool's paradise under a government indifferent to the welfare of its militia corps. Since 1896 the output of the Dominion Cartridge Factory at Quebec had been multiplied six times over. A factory had been established for the manufacture of our own small arms. A medical service, an engineering service, an army service corps, and other improvements had all been added to our force in the last eight years.

DR. SPROULE.

Dr. Sproule poked fun at what he called the lip loyalty of the gallant member for Haldimand. Where was that officer when men were wanted for service in South Africa. Under the bed, Col. Thompson was a prominent figure on dress parades, such as the Diamond Jubilee and the coronation. But when serious work was on that gentleman's loyalty was conspicuous by its absence. He said Lord Dundonald would have been less than a man if he had failed to defend himself against the unfair abuse levelled at him by the Liberal party. Even French-Canadians, with their natural chivalry, would concede to this distinguished officer the right to stand up in his own defence. Sir Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, was on record in the Old Country as stating that only a few Scotchmen were behind the Dundonald agitation. Dr. Sproule did not share this view of the situation. He was satisfied that Scotchmen throughout Canada would resent the treatment given to their distinguished fellow-countryman. Their feelings on the subject would be shown when the next general election came around.

MR. W. B. NORTHRUP.

Mr. W. B. Northrup said that what the people of the country wanted to know was whether the allegations of Dundonald concerning the militia system of this country were true or not. The government side had an interest to serve in fastening attention on the late G. O. C.'s alleged indiscreet utterances. This alleged indiscretion was important enough in itself, but the main issue was to ascertain whether the militia service was being efficiently administered or not. Last year the Liberal member for Haldimand, Col. Thompson, had spoken of the militia as 'the shadow of a skeleton.'

Col. Thompson explained that his remarks on that occasion referred only to the rural infantry corps. Since the militia pay had been increased the conditions were altogether changed, and this year's camps were a complete success.

MR. BARKER.

Mr. Samuel Barker, of Hamilton, laid it down emphatically from the Conservative benches that it was not the Dundonald but the militia question that was before the country. What the Conservative party criticised was the partisan interference of the Minister of Agriculture in militia matters. The circumstances seemed to show that Sir Frederick Borden found it convenient to be away in Boston so as to leave his colleague free to fix the organization of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons to suit himself. If Mr. Fisher had stuck to his professed determination of keeping political considerations out of the militia Lord Dundonald would still have been the general officer commanding in Canada and probably continued so for many years to come. As it was, the country had instead lost the services of the best general we ever had.

MR. FISHER'S REALM.

SOME INQUIRY ABOUT CHICKEN-FATTENING.

Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, proposed a motion criticizing the Minister of Agriculture on the ground that he was wasting too much money on chicken fattening stations and cheese curing rooms. He alleged that Mr. Fisher's report on the management of the farms was misleading and calculated to deceive the public. If the experiments in chicken fattening were such a huge success as the department pretended this branch of the department should have proved self-sustaining. The Opposition was prepared to remain in Ottawa to criticize the estimates and legislation till every subject had been fully cleared up.

The Minister of Agriculture answered that the time was not opportune to go into particulars about the cost of the chicken fattening and other experimental work. These matters should be considered before the Public Accounts Committee, if Mr. Taylor had any charge of waste to make. He denied, however, the charge of extravagance in toto and after two hours debate Mr. Taylor's motion was thrown out.

Ottawa, July 21.—In the House of Commons this morning the Finance Minister introduced an amendment to the Bank Act devised to permit Canadian banks to issue notes in the currency of the British Colony of Trinidad. That island employs the decimal currency but their money is of a little higher standard than ours so that the present legislation was necessary to permit the Canadian banks to do business there and make the necessary government guarantee.

In answer to a question by Mr. Richard Blain, the Hon. Sydney Fisher observed that the 1901 census had cost the country \$1,183,729.

In answer to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, the Finance Minister stated that the government's guarantee business will all be confined hereafter to Canadian and British companies.

CHEESE CUTTING.

ARE FARMERS CHEATED IN WEIGHT?

Ottawa, July 22.—When the House was moved into committee of supply yesterday Mr. Rufus Pope, of Compton, brought forward a resolution condemning the Minister of Agriculture for not taking steps to protect the interests of the farmers in connection with the

weighing of their butter and cheese for export. Two years ago the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce had investigated this matter. Mr. Pope spoke of his investigation as a mockery and declared that it was robbed of the results that ought to have followed. The very report was not presented till last October, although farmers were being robbed every day on their shipments to Montreal. Mr. Pope spoke of Mr. Macleod, who did the weighing in Montreal, as having no official standing. His weighing was repudiated. The farmer got no credit for over weight on his cheese or butter when it was weighed in Montreal, but was always cut for short weight. The buyers of the Butter and Cheese Association defended their course by stating that they acted as they did to avoid cuts being made abroad for short weight. Mr. Pope did not give the buyers credit for honest dealing in this plea. It was a mere apology that deceived no one. If the dealers wanted to protect themselves against loss through shrinkage why did they not allow for this in the price paid to factory men.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that Mr. Pope was more anxious to strike a blow at the Hon. Sydney Fisher in this matter than he was to assist the interests of the Canadian farmers. As a matter of fact, no Minister of Agriculture in our history had shown such real interest in his work as Mr. Fisher and even in Compton not one man could be found in ten who would not give him credit for honest effort on behalf of the farming interests. Delay in the presentation of Mr. Parmelee's report was due to that officer's serious illness. Sir Richard remarked that in Western Ontario, where the farmers gave their butter and cheese a little more time to dry out before shipment, there was little or no complaint regarding the weighing. If, however, the Montreal buyers made cuts when the cheese was under weight they should also extend allowances to the farmers when the scales showed that the cheese were over weight.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

DECLARED TO BE NOT AN OFFICIAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, July 22.—When the House of Commons opened this morning Mr. E. F. Clarke asked whether the government had any information relative to the rumored sudden return of Chief Justice Taschereau from England.

The Premier gave a negative reply. At a later stage Mr. Barker inquired whether the government had requested an explanation from the Chief Justice of the remarks attributed to him by the British press in connection with the Dundonald incident.

In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that there was a wide difference between the respective positions of the Chief Justice and Lord Dundonald. The government had asked Lord Dundonald for an explanation because he was an officer of the government. The Chief Justice, however, was not an official of the government.

Ottawa, July 22.—The estimates of the Minister of Agriculture were under consideration all day yesterday in the House of Commons. Two principal items were \$100,000 for experimental farms, and \$220,000 for the dairy branch. Mr. Fisher stated that he intended asking for a vote of \$2,500 for the Dominion Herd Book. When the chicken-fattening stations were under consideration they were strongly attacked by Dr. Sproule.

All the main agricultural estimates were passed and there is a good prospect of the work of the House being pretty well through next week with prorogation early in the following week. The government attention has already been called to the alleged interview given in London, England, by Sir Henri Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, declaring that political capital was being made of the Dundonald affair and adding that if the British Government were alive to its own interest the late G. O. C. would be recalled at once. Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, has now given notice of an inquiry to ascertain whether the Chief Justice admitted the accuracy of the interview in question and what action the government purposes taking in the matter. In another question Mr. Clarke asks whether Sir Henri Taschereau has resigned the chief justiceship, and why he left England before the Canadian cases pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were all disposed of.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, by a vote of twenty-six to sixteen, concurred in the measure reported by the Banking and Commerce Committee for the relief of policy-holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and to enable them to exchange assessment assurance for policies on the level premium plan. There was vigorous opposition to the proposed legislation on the score that it was not calculated to afford any real relief to the parties for whose benefit it purports to have been prepared. Senator Domville moved to defer the acceptance of the proposed legislation till the special committee has reported the result of its investigation into the affairs of the Mutual Reserve. The vote was a tie on this proposition, but Speaker Power's casting vote threw it out and, as stated above, the Senate then accepted the Banking and Commerce Committee's report.

THE GLENGARRY CAIRN.

Cornwall, July 22.—The movement to erect an inscribed tablet on the Glengarry cairn, at Lancaster, has elicited the interest of no less a personage than Lord Dundonald, who in a recent note to the Rev. J. U. Tanner (enclosing cheque for \$20), spoke the following good words for the Glengarry men: 'I sympathize with your movement to erect a tablet on the Glengarry cairn. My father was on Sir John Colburn's staff, and often told me what a magnificent sight the fine turn-out of the Glengarry men was. My father said the fathers were formed up in front and the sons behind. I enclose a small donation with my best wishes.'

LORD DUNDONALD RECALLED.

War Office has Informed Him That His Conduct has Been Undesirable

AND THAT HE MUST TAKE NO FURTHER PART IN POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES.

London, July 19.—Mr. David Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist), brought up the Dundonald matter in the House of Commons this evening by moving the adjournment of the House. In introducing the debate, Mr. Lloyd-George contended that Lord Dundonald's conduct was such as could not be encouraged in future. After his dismissal Lord Dundonald had practically initiated an agitation against the government. It was purely a political agitation, with Lord Dundonald as the centre. The case was similar to that of Gen. Buller, but there was a double reason why it should not be permitted in Canada. It was grossly unfair and mischievous that Lord Dundonald should be allowed to stir up strife—a feud between the two races in Canada. He quoted the Toronto "Globe" correspondence, and the "Standard," as proof that the Toronto speech was purely a political agitation. There could be nothing more dangerous or pernicious if Lord Dundonald went to Montreal, where all the material was ready for a conflagration and set the match to the material. Gen. Buller only made a speech at a luncheon, defending his own conduct, and was practically dismissed. Lord Dundonald, on the other hand, had made violent speeches at a political propaganda, accusing the government of corruption. Lord Dundonald should be reprimanded for both of his speeches and his general conduct.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. Mr. Winston Churchill, along with whom rose Mr. Arnold Forster, the Secretary for War, the latter giving way amid a scene of considerable commotion, seconded the motion, declaring that no motion for adjournment had greater reason behind it. Though Lord Dundonald considered himself right in making a protest he could have done so in a less harmful way. He ought to have been at once recalled by the British government. No one denied that Lord Dundonald was being exploited by the Opposition party for its purposes. He deprecated the prominent intervention of military officers in party politics in a self-governing colony, where the position of an Imperial officer should resemble that of the Crown in England. He wanted the government to make it clear that they were in no way associated with the action of Lord Dundonald. Lord Dundonald's utility as a militia officer was absolutely terminated at the publication of the correspondence, and his dismissal when he should have been ordered home. Instead, however, he had gone on a triumphal tour in the provinces, making scathing remarks about the Canadian ministers who were ministers of the King.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR. Mr. Arnold Forster welcomed Mr. Churchill as the spokesman of the Opposition. This debate, he said, was not calculated to contribute to the public advantage. (Hear, hear.) The one question was that of discipline, of which he was in charge, and the other the advisability of this debate. He saw no advantage that could arise from this debate, except to make bad blood between two great branches of the Empire. (Cheers. Cries of "Oh!") He asked did Mr. Lloyd-George speak as the representative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Cries of "Oh!") No representation had been made by the government of Canada, which was well able to take care of itself. (Opposition cheers.) The discussion did not tend to establish good feeling between the Motherland and Canada. Lord Dundonald went to Canada as an officer of the Canadian government, and no one imputed any misconduct to him other than a want of judgment. Not being in agreement with the Canadian government the latter dismissed him at once, when he became an officer on half pay. He could stand as a member of the Canadian parliament, and could not be deprived of the right to take an active part in public life. He believed it undesirable for any officer to take part in public controversies, and the War Office had informed Lord Dundonald that his conduct was undesirable, and requested him to return to be heard in his own defence. He had instructed Lord Dundonald to come home, and not take any further part in political controversies. (Hear, hear.)

MR. Lloyd-George had spoken of the pain this controversy would cause Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, as was truly said, was one of the staunchest friends of the Empire at the time of its great struggle. He could not remember that the hon. member entertained that view at the time of the struggle. Did Mr. Lloyd-George speak as the agent or representative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Mr. Lloyd-George—I speak as a member of the House of Commons, with as good a right as the right hon. gentleman. (Opposition cheers.)

THE LIBERAL LEADER. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said it was a grave piece of bad taste for Lord Dundonald to act as he did, but Mr. Arnold Forster had taken the course the Opposition approved in calling him home.

MR. HEALY. Mr. Tim. Healy found no fault with Lord Dundonald, who was only attacking the War Office, but why had Lord Dundonald not been recalled sooner instead of six weeks after his dismissal, when the order to return home was conveyed to that noble lord. He believed that Lord Dundonald had attacked the government of Canada because it was French and Roman Catholic. It was very useful to have French Roman Catholics on the side of the British empire during the Boer war, but when the war was over an officer of the Imperial army made partisan statements outraging the feelings of a majority of the people of Canada. He would like to know why Lord Dundonald was permitted to remain while his speech was rankling in the French heart; when was the telegram of recall sent; yesterday the honorable

gentleman's subordinate knew nothing about it.

MOTION VOTED DOWN. Mr. Lloyd-George offered to withdraw his adjournment motion, but the government side insisted on negating it, and this was done without division.

PRESS COMMENT. The "Times" says: "Mr. Lloyd-George, under a pretext of solicitude for the good relations between the Motherland and Canada, introduced a debate in which he embittered them by exaggerating the controversy and quoting the most violent statements and charges of partisan papers. His and Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches are as mischievous as the speakers knew how to make them. Everything has been done by Mr. Arnold Forster that the Opposition can suggest as proper, and the facts could have been elicited had they condescended to ask a single question. When the Canadian Government dismissed Lord Dundonald his position was that of an officer upon half pay, with the ordinary rights of speech and action, and which have frequently been accorded officers on full pay. The merits of the case lie between the Canadian Government and its servant and the Canadian people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, no doubt, will be amused at the zeal displayed in his defence by people who have never hitherto shown much consideration for either him or Canada. The Canadian Government is remarkably well able to take care of itself, and probably regards the question as a domestic one."

The "Standard" says the Dundonald debate has rather aggravated than mitigated the mischief that may have been done in Canada.

The "Morning Post" says the debate served no substantial purpose, and calls Lord Dundonald's action a splendid indiscretion.

The "Chronicle" says if Lord Dundonald had been recalled earlier his further indiscretions would not have been discussed in the House. It would have been better if Lord Dundonald had accepted his dismissal with dignity, and reserved his defence for the House of Lords.

The "Daily News" says that, fearing to face the Opposition questions, Mr. Forster recalled Lord Dundonald with vigor, leaving the Opposition nothing to add.

The "Telegraph" says that while the Dominion Government made no representations, it left the Radical Attorney, Mr. Lloyd-George and the renegade Tory Churchill to try to stir up bad blood between Canada and England.

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

MR. TARTE'S PAPER REBUKES THOSE WHO ARE RAISING THE RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS CRY. Under the heading 'Not a question of religion or nationality,' the 'Patrie' published the following editorial yesterday: "The 'Patrie,' while admitting Lord Dundonald's right to submit to Canadian public opinion a defence of his conduct, has, on several occasions, expressed the opinion that the ex-commander of our militia would have done better, under the circumstances, not to afford even the least pretence to a charge of political partisanship. The English Government, in inviting Lord Dundonald to return home, has acted in the spirit which dictated our suggestions. It goes without saying, however, that if Lord Dundonald formed the resolution to retire from the British army it would be his absolute right to enter the political arena in Canada, become a candidate for the House of Commons, etc., etc."

The debate which has just taken place in the British Parliament once more reveals the fact that profound ignorance exists in England touching the affairs of this country. Is it not, for instance, supreme folly to say, as did Mr. Lloyd-George, that Lord Dundonald's conduct is of a nature to create a conflict between the two races in our country? "Why such a conflict? When, and in what manner, did Lord Dundonald ever cause offence to the French-Canadians? On the contrary, Lord Dundonald is very popular with the French-Canadian militiamen. He has always acted towards them with the greatest possible liberality, and no one is able to charge him with a single act of injustice."

There is no question of race in this matter, and those who seek to create a contrary impression are either interested agitators, or are guided by complete ignorance of the situation. Lord Dundonald's only fault was that he lacked discretion, as well as skill in politics. Lord Dundonald is not a diplomat. He is a soldier, and he acted like a soldier. He came right to the point, when he should have acted with more prudence. His speech at the Windsor Hotel resembles an inconsiderate act, and he paid for it by dismissal from office. He, however, will remain none the less a soldier of first rank, and an honest man who will leave behind him in Canada nothing but the most excellent remembrances.

The Canadian Government could not do otherwise than dispense with the services of Lord Dundonald, but it might have avoided the severity which characterized the proceedings. "But whatever may be the details of this regrettable incident, the public men of Great Britain, who are making a race question of the Dundonald matter, must be told that they are making the greatest error. The French-Canadians, like their fellow-citizens of English origin, have a powerful interest in seeing our military organization maintained on a wide and liberal basis."

Lord Dundonald tried to attain this end, but he met with difficulties and interference, which he believed dangerous and unjust. He denounced them publicly, and he erred in his manner of proceeding, but to conclude from this that Lord Dundonald is the enemy of the French-Canadians and the enemy of the government because the leader of that government is a Catholic and a French-Canadian is simply monstrous. We are not surprised that Mr. Healy, the professional agitator that he is, should have used the language reported by the cable. Mr. Healy said that Lord Dundonald attacked the government of Canada because it is French and Catholic. What folly to speak in this manner—a folly as regards facts. The government of Canada is not a Catholic government. There are in its ranks only four ministers of that religious denomination. Where does the Catholic question come in when the difficulty arose between Lord Dundonald and Mr. Fisher, two Protestants? Let our compatriots be not deceived by such incendiary harangues as those delivered by Mr. Healy or by articles such as those we regret to read in some of our French newspapers. The French-Canadians would soon sink to the condition in which Ireland is if they forgot themselves to the extent of standing apart, and if they did not clearly realize that their best interests demand that they shall live in peace and harmony with those who surround them. "We protest for our part with all the energy we possess against the attempts made in Canada and Great Britain to create race and religious trouble, with the evident object of making political capital out of an incident which has no possible connection with nationality or religion."

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A FURTHER HONOR MOVEMENT LAUNCHED FOR A NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL BY CANADA.

Toronto, July 21.—A movement looking towards the presentation of a national testimonial to Lord Dundonald was launched yesterday, when a committee of Toronto citizens was named by the Dundonald reception committee to carry out the wishes of the citizens' meeting and co-operate with committees throughout Canada.

A STRONG PROTEST FROM SIR HENRY TASCHEREAU. London, July 19.—Sir Henri Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, says he is indignant at the political capital which is being made of the Dundonald affair. The London "Times," loaded up by the Ottawa Tory sources and a few Scotchmen, are at the back of the whole agitation. He says he cannot see how the British government, if it is alive to its own interests, can fail to recall Lord Dundonald before the end of the week.

Dr. Goldwin Smith writing in the "Manchester Guardian" about the Dundonald affair, says: "The quarrel between Lord Dundonald and the Canadian government will not last long. It is a clash between opposite interests representing the Imperial need of armaments and the Canadian need of bread. He ridicules the necessity for providing for defence in the fortification of the frontier, adding that to bid Canada arm against the United States you might as well bid Yorkshire to arm against the rest of England."

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. David Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist), moved an adjournment of the House to call attention to "Lord Dundonald's participation in political agitation against the government of Canada," while still an officer in the British Army. The debate will take place to-night. Forty members have signified their intention of supporting the motion set down for this evening.

MR. TARTE WARNS HIS COMPATRIOTS. The Hon. Mr. Tarte's organ continues to deal with the Dundonald affair. In its last issue the 'Patrie' says that it would be surprised if Sir Elzear Taschereau had departed from the circus-speculation which he is known to possess, and that it is also hard to believe that Mr. Lemieux went too far when addressing a British audience. Our contemporary then says: "The result of all the present fuss is that, in all probability, Lord Dundonald will be the last commander of forces whom England will consent to lend us. We will see whether things will get along better when we have at the head of our militia an officer of our own country, who will necessarily be chosen from among the partisans of the party in power."

After referring once more to the absurdity of trying to create an impression that Lord Dundonald was sent here to Anglicize Canada, to place us in the hands of Chamberlain, etc., the article adds: "Let no one take advantage of this incident to spread among the masses ideas of hatred and distrust against our political mother country. French-Canadians will become more and more a minority on this continent and in the Dominion. If they wish to keep their influence, it is necessary that they should preserve with their English and Protestant fellow-citizens relations based on the sound doctrine that, under the British flag, all nationalities have equal rights. Things go at a rapid pace in our age. Who can tell through what evolutions we will pass between this and twenty-five or thirty years? A maintenance of the present state of things, as long as possible, is infinitely more important for the French-Canadians than for the races different from ours. Then, let there be no impassioned and unreasonable appeals against British rule and the colonial tie."

WAR SECRETARY EXPLAINS BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION. London, July 22.—Answering Mr. Markham, M.P., Mr. Arnold-Foster, the War Secretary, said the sessional papers of the Dominion Parliament, containing the correspondence between the Canadian Government and Lord Dundonald were received at the War Office on July 9, and considered by the Army Council. The various questions, and Lord Dundonald's position as a half-pay officer, had been examined on July 18. The Secretary of State decided that in view of

all the acts it was expedient that Lord Dundonald should be recalled and asked for an explanation. His attention had been called to a paragraph in the King's regulations forbidding officers from speaking publicly or attending public meetings. A telegram was despatched on July 19. Under section 175 (1), of the Army Act, officers of the regular force on the active list within the meaning of any royal warrant for regulating pay and promotion of the regular forces are subject to military law, and under the royal warrant for pay, 1900; the active list includes officers who are on temporary half-pay. Lord Dundonald was therefore subject to military law, and must obey any lawful command.

A CURIOUS CASE. FIGHT OVER A TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Winnipeg, July 19.—Acting under a search warrant granted by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, police magistrate, Mr. T. L. Metcalfe, barrister, and a private detective named McKenzie, yesterday afternoon forced an entrance to the vault of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, and had almost begun a search of the files therein contained before they were restrained from so doing by an injunction granted by the Chief Justice. The case arises out of a despatch, alleged to have been sent out of the city to a paper in the United States, in which statements made with regard to a local clergyman are taken exception to. The board of management of the Baptist Church has taken upon itself to find the author of the despatch, and the search warrant was the result. The officials of the telegraph office made strenuous objection to the entry of the detective and it was not until a locksmith had been procured and the inside door of the vault forced that the files were reached. Further resistance was about to be made when the injunction arrived and stopped the search. The telegraph company is going to fight the matter to the last ditch. The case is the first of its kind in the courts.

GREATEST IN THE WORLD. The New York "Tribune" is greatly impressed by the crop reports of the Canadian North-West, and in the following glowing words tells its readers what this great country will yet do. It says:—

"Canada's wheat crop this year promises to exceed that of 1903 by about 30,000,000 bushels. This is a big increase, and, with no abatement likely in succeeding years, it is easy to be seen what a formidable wheat-producing and exporting competitor the great Canadian North-West has become and is becoming. It could now, if it need be, feed the Mother Country all by itself, leaving the United States out of the question, though it is not likely to be drawn on to that exclusive extent. But the territory stands for one of the greatest grain-producing in the whole history of the world, old or new, its edges hardly scratched yet, and it will have its share in determining the course of empire and development as the years and centuries go on, till its background of production is old as Egypt's, and its horn of abundance filled and emptied with an equally continuing regularity."

MR. SWARTOUT'S DEATH. Toronto, July 19.—Details of the drowning of the Rev. Matthew Swartout, Presbyterian missionary on the British Columbia coast, on July 11, received by the Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, say that the accident was not discovered until Sunday, when a part of his boat came ashore.

The death of Mr. Swartout, said Dr. MacKay, "is a severe blow to our Indian work on the Pacific coast. He was once described to me as the most apostolic man on the west coast." He was a good speaker and most determined in character. He fought valiantly against the spread of the liquor habit among the Indians and largely as a result of his efforts the traffic was practically suppressed. Mr. Swartout, before leaving Toronto twelve years ago, was an elder and Sunday-school superintendent of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church. He answered Dr. Robertson's call for workers for the plains and after two years there went to the coast. Mr. Swartout leaves a widow and two daughters.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR. NAMES MENTIONED FOR THE OFFICE.

Toronto, July 19.—The "Evening Telegram" special cable, London, July 18.—There is no foundation for the "Daily Mail's" despatch from Montreal that Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P. for the Wycombe division of Bucks, will be the next Governor-General of Canada. Several persons are freely mentioned, but there is good authority for saying that the Duke of Marlborough will be the next Canadian Governor. That is the reason for his attendance at all Canadian functions here.

Ottawa, July 19.—Despite reports to the contrary, it is said Earl Grey, brother-in-law of Lord Minto, will succeed His Excellency as master at Rideau Hall. This is said to be the belief in the minds of members of the Vice-regal household.

NOTED ASTRONOMER DEAD. London, July 18.—Isaac Roberts, the noted astronomer, died to-day.

THE LATE MISS DARWIN. Miss A. E. T. Darwin, niece of Charles Darwin, whose death at an advanced age has just been announced, was a woman of equal talent and charm. In face she bore a strong resemblance to her distinguished kinsman, and her intellect was cast in a not dissimilar mould. Her note and sketch books, compiled during journeys abroad, showed remarkable powers of quick and minute perception; but the aim and unity which scientific training alone could have imparted were lacking. Miss Darwin's conversation was brilliant, her repartee sparkling but always kindly. Young people of both sexes were irresistibly attracted by her fascinating personality. Miss Darwin was

musical, and formed a band of guitar and mandolin players among the girls of the neighborhood. "What a pretty sight it must have been—the old lady, with her strong features and hair scantily tinged with grey, bending over a guitar among a circle of fresh young faces, all equally absorbed in the music which they discoursed.—Manchester (Eng.) "Guardian."

OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO'S EXCAVATING EXPEDITION IN BABYLONIA

Chicago, July 19.—Udunki, the ancient Adab, perhaps the oldest city in the world, has been discovered by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition in Babylonia. This city has for many years been the object of search by orientologists. It is mentioned in the code of Hammurabi, an early king of Babylonia, which document was translated recently by Prof. Robert F. Harper, director of the expedition. He has just received news here in a cablegram from Prof. E. G. Banks, field director of the expedition. The uncovering of ancient Adab is one of the most important archaeological achievements of recent years.

Dr. Banks informed Professor Harper that he had found bricks bearing the syllables Ud-Nun-Ki at the lowest level of the ruins. He is certain that these bricks identify the city of Adab. With a force of a hundred and twenty men he excavated the ruins at Bismya and found the remains of four temples, built one above the other, which he named according to the kings who built them. The dates became earlier until finally the bricks identifying Udunki were found. Among other articles which Dr. Banks found are marble statues, onyx and sandstone lamps and many bronze objects.

BOND-HAY TREATY.

NEXT MOVE MUST BE MADE BY AMERICA, SAYS SIR ROBERT BOND.

London, July 23.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, sailed for home to-day on the steamer "Buenos Ayren" from Liverpool, after having settled upon Newfoundland's share in the Anglo-French treaty.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the subject of the Bond-Hay treaty, which is awaiting ratification by the Senate, the premier said: "I have been unable to give the British Government any hope that the treaty to which it has lent its support will be ratified by the United States. Newfoundland is, and has been, anxious to secure reciprocity upon a mutually advantageous basis with our great friendly neighbors. To secure that end I have made every effort consistent with the dignity and interest of the colony. More than this, Newfoundland has given American fishermen during fourteen years rights which it has power to withhold. It has been a matter of comment in connection with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's campaign that Newfoundland gives America greater privileges than the Mother Country."

"The next move in the matter must be on the part of America. In the upward event even of our failing to secure any measure of reciprocity, it may be necessary—although I hope it never will—to put into execution those differentiating tariffs which the other British colonies have enacted against foreign countries. The adoption of our thirty-three and a third percent preferential tariff in favor of British manufactured goods would turn the whole of our business with the United States over to Canada. Newfoundland has not so far adopted this preferential tariff, because it was thought that sooner or later the United States—both from the view point of self-interest and in return for a material sign of genuine friendship—would enact the reciprocal agreement."

It would be absurd for me to say this as, in any sense, threatening a tariff war. It is not a question of reprisals, but the people of Newfoundland cannot be expected to let this remain an open question forever, when everybody on the island knows that America is trading under advantages not allowed by any other British colony, and while Newfoundland products entering the United States are taxed to almost a prohibitive degree."

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

The Associated Press learns that Sir Robert Bond has given the British Government a frank expression of his views regarding the suggested confederation with Canada. When questioned on this subject, Sir Robert replied: "I am strongly opposed to any such amalgamation. Newfoundland neither desires nor needs confederation. There are no advantages to us in such an arrangement compared with the disadvantages it would entail. There is no such movement worth mentioning on foot in Newfoundland. The oldest British colony can maintain the most pleasant relations with her Canadian sister, but she intends to paddle her own canoe."

NEW STATION FOR TORONTO.

Ottawa, July 22.—An agreement was reached before the Railway Commission to-day between the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railway interests, which clears away some of the difficulties in the way of the erection of a new union station in Toronto, which is urgently needed by the growth of traffic.

AN ELEVATOR FATALITY.

Ottawa, July 22.—Dr. McPhee, dentist, of 100 Metcalfe street, in attempting to get out of a descending elevator, in the Bank Street Chambers, last evening, received injuries which terminated fatally, within an hour.

BRITISH TARIFFS.

Report of Mr. Chamberlain's Commission on Iron and Steel Trades.

London, July 20.—The report of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission on iron and steel trades arrives at the conclusion that the decline of the British iron and steel industry is due to the fact that the manufacturers of America and Germany have secured control of the home markets by means of high tariffs and an organized system regulating their export trade; that they are in a position to dump their surplus products on the British and other markets irrespective of cost, and that the dumping could not be carried on except for the British system of free imports. The committee expresses the opinion that the situation can only be remedied by a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

(a) A general tariff consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries admitting British wares on fair terms. (b) A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed to secure freer trade within the British empire. (c) A maximum tariff consisting of comparatively high duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

The report, which is signed by fifty-eight commissioners, is very bulky, and gives the evidence of British manufacturers, the evidence given before the United States industrial commission on iron and steel industries, the organization and working of German kartells, and a vast amount of statistics, etc.

London, July 22.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at an annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House, declared that they had had a year of unequalled progress. "There is a growing appreciation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "on the part of every Briton that it is given to this generation to solve the great problem of a united Empire. Every statesman dealing on that subject sees it is true that the time has come when we either must draw closer our kinsfolk or drift apart. When Bismarck made a united empire he began by commercial union. Our colonies pointed out the way to-day. They had told us the line which they think they and we should alike proceed on to the advantage of both. Are we to reject their advances? What will be the result? It is no question of loyalty. I do not think that Sir Wilfrid had any need in the Canadian Parliament the other day even to refer to such a subject, for he may be sure that neither here nor elsewhere is there any suspicion of the loyalty of the colonies. But it is not a question of loyalty. The colonies, like ourselves, have their own interests as men of business, and as practical patriots they must consider those interests. If Canada finds the United States making her the most favorable offers while we take no notice of her offers to us, have we the right to blame her or charge disloyalty if she accepts the only offer she has to choose from. Bismarck had to make great sacrifices on the part of Prussia to secure the creation of a great empire. We are not asked to make sacrifices unless the sacrifice of ancient prejudice and dread of superstition only. It is very necessary that there be some re-arrangement of taxes. We place it in the power of the government to make an offer to Canada, Australia and South Africa, which they will reciprocate, and it will be worth a hundredfold to us of any labor we have taken to secure it. We have the sympathy of Mr. Balfour. A change of Government would mean the advent to power of a party which would snub the colonies, truckle to the foreigner, and plough the sands with the Newcastle programme."

On motion of Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., resolutions were passed expressing cordial approval of fiscal reform and Imperial preference, and advocated the development of British trade as the salvation of the Empire.

D.R.A. MEET.

CASH PRIZES ANNOUNCED FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Ottawa, July 20.—The cash prizes announced for distribution at the forthcoming meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association this year total \$9,188, as against \$7,367.89 last year. The Governor-General's match aggregates \$1,400, an increase of \$340; the Bankers is \$635, against \$535; the Dominion is \$825, against \$725; the Ross \$880, as against \$500, and the Gibson \$350, as against \$200.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.

A correspondent writes from Francis, N.W.T., stating that the new branch of the C. P. R. from Regina to Arcola is rapidly nearing completion. The town of Francis is a good example of the rapidity with which the West is growing. One year ago there was not a building on the site on which the town now stands. At present the town consists of a three-story hotel, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, two real estate offices, a livery and feed stable, a bakery, a studio, and a large number of private dwellings. There has been very little rain at Francis during the past month, and the crops are badly in need of moisture.

POISONED BY MOSQUITO BITE.

London, July 22.—W. J. Thorold, a graduate of Toronto University, now manager of "Smart Set," is laid up in a London hospital with blood poisoning, resulting from a mosquito bite. An operation is considered necessary.

THE 'MALACCA.'

A Threatening Incident of the War.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

IT WAS THE SUBJECT OF DIPLOMATIC MESSAGES AND A WHIRLWIND OF UNDIPLOMATIC PRESS DISPATCHES.

Last Tuesday afternoon the war despatches were fragmentary references to previous combats, except Kurapatkin's long report of the Mo tien pass night of Sunday. There was, however, a good deal with reference to Great Britain's position towards the seizures by Russian ships of British steamers in the Red Sea, on their way east. The case of the 'Malacca,' a P. and O. liner, from Antwerp, for Japanese ports, which came into the Suez canal with a Russian prize crew in command of her, has caused anger and amazement in Britain. The course of the government is laid out in straight clear terms by the St. James's Gazette, which demands that Russia shall recall her vessels or that they shall be treated as pirates and sunk to the bottom wherever found. Indignation is a mild term for the temper displayed by the whole London press, it having been given out that the Russian vessels left the Dardanelles flying the commercial flag to prey upon British commerce afterwards. There is not much conservative opinion expressed, and the popular move would be a British fleet outside the Suez canal, the 'Malacca,' released and the Russian prize crew bundled unceremoniously over the side by the British jacksies. But the government is moving with every desire to avoid any but the correct course. That the situation is for them difficult can well be imagined, when a British steamer, with a Russian prize crew on board, is taken past British warships, the Russians flaunting in the faces of sailors that would like just 'a go at them' the Russian flag, on British property. This, too, by the privilege of using the Suez canal, which most British people look upon as British. The gravity of the situation is shown in the careful disavowal by the government of the published assertions that their despatch of the British vessels from Malta to Alexandria or to the Red Sea was connected in any way with the presence there of the Russian volunteer vessels. Meantime, St. Petersburg newspapers are rejoicing that the vessels are at work upon the seas. It gives them one form of naval success only a variant from sinking transports in Japanese waters. Correspondents are learning the full magnitude of the Mo tien pass engagements on Sunday, July 17, and it was asserted that there were a larger number of Russian troops engaged in it than were in the great fight on the Yalu river. Losses were given at 2,000, while the Japanese loss was about 300. It was undoubtedly an attack in force to pierce the Japanese centre—but it failed. Gen. Kurapatkin closed his report to the Emperor with the remark that 'the fighting ceased at 3 p.m., and the troops returned to Ekhnavan.' The news that a Russian torpedo boat and a German vessel had sunk mines at Vladivostok, and had been destroyed, was communicated from St. Petersburg, but the only additional particulars given are that all hands were drowned. Gen. Kuroki's report of the manner in which the Japanese repulsed the Russians at the Mo tien pass is brief, and praises his troops for having done their duty.

What the British jacksies would term 'a bloomin' row,' was the burden of Wednesday's cable despatches, as they chiefly dealt with the seizure of the British steamer 'Malacca.' All the facts are not known in connection with the curious Russian procedure. It may prove that the steamer contained contraband of war for the Japanese. That she carried a very large quantity of British ordnance department stores for Hongkong may have led the Russians to suspect that the broad arrow mark was a mere cloak to cover Japanese contraband. No interference by a foreign power with a British steamer has aroused such indignation in Great Britain as this since the taking of Messrs. Mason and Sliddell from the deck of a British passenger steamer by Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy. Probably the Russian apology will be as ample as that rendered by the United States at that time. At all events the 'Malacca' was detained at Suez, pending further instructions. The 'Russ,' which is believed to reflect the Russian foreign office view, takes the ground that if the German ship 'Prinz Heinrich' carried Japanese consular and diplomatic reports, she was liable to seizure. As to the passage of the Dardanelles, the 'Russ' says that it is well known that the British ambassador has protested at Constantinople every time a volunteer fleet has passed through. The Porte has always disregarded it. Therefore, if the fleet could pass through in times of peace carrying munitions of war, it follows that it might do so also in a time of war, as the vessels were built for war. The 'Russ' graciously concludes with the remark that neutral vessels with neutral cargoes will remain inviolate. The crew and passengers of the 'Malacca' were put off the ship at Port Said. Russia informed Germany that until official news of the seizure of the 'Prinz Heinrich's' mails had reached St. Petersburg they could not definitely answer Germany's protest. The tone of the London press is angry, but is complacent in the fact that the fleet is in a position to police both Red Sea and Suez canal, as well as to convoy British ships through. Real war news was quite important. Seven Japanese cruisers watched the landing of several thousand troops near Port Arthur to reinforce General Oku. Hard fighting near Tongshu had resulted in a loss to the Russians of 2,100 and to the Japanese of 1,200 men. The Japanese were eight miles from Ta chie kiao. All along Kurapatkin's front the Japanese were taking position for a general advance—to commence when the armies are ready and when supplies are in place.

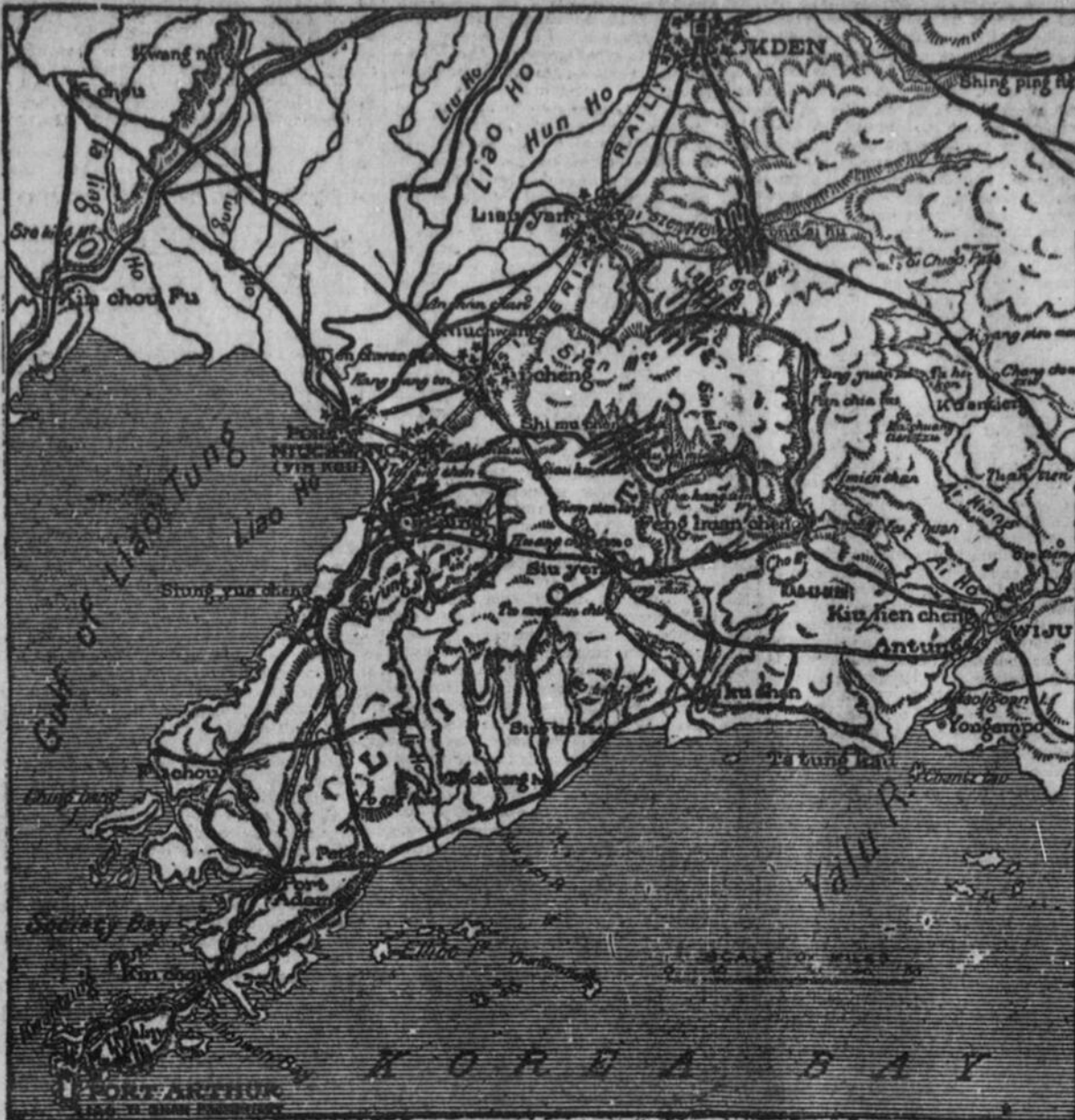
War despatches of Thursday, Friday and Saturday sank out of sight in the babel of confusion that hid the facts of the seizure of the 'Malacca' out of sight. That the voluminous writings prevented the ordinary reader from learning just what had occurred was too plain for pleasant reading. As to fixing anything except that it was a case of diplomacy nothing else was apparent. That the outcome would be satisfactory to Great Britain seemed tolerably certain, especially when it was announced that the vessel's cargo would be examined at neutral waters, and the vessel released if found to have no contraband on board. That the broad arrow of the British ordnance department should have protected the steamer's goods seemed quite enough for the ordinary Briton. There is no reason, however, why any Hamburg merchant could not print or cut any number of broad arrows and 'B. O.' into goods he wanted Japan to get. It came out that the British captain of the 'Malacca' would not show his manifest, and was otherwise bellicose when the Russians overhauled him. The chief item of real war news was that the Vladivostok squadron had captured several steamers, and was away down the east coast of Japan looking for more. Count Keller, commanding on the west side of the Mo tien pass, was credited with having beaten back the Japanese at Liao river, but the same despatch stated that General Oku's army was pressing forward beyond Kai chou. General Kuroki also was pressing forward, and lost 300 men in killed and wounded in driving the Russians out of Kiao tung on July 9. The Russians were routed and lost very heavily. They had thirty-two guns in action. A Shanghai story of Saturday had the Japanese in possession of the west fort at Port Arthur, and but one mile from the city. Chinese refugees state that an attack from the sea was made at Port Arthur on Thursday night, and that the Japanese were driven off.

TREATY OF 1871 VIOLATED. London, July 20.—The Treaty of London, which was signed in 1871, abrogated the neutrality of the Black Sea, which was established by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, but provided that the Dardanelles should be closed to the warships of all powers except for the purpose of upholding the other provisions of the Treaty of Paris, and with the Sultan's consent.

AMBASSADORIAL PROTEST. St. Petersburg, July 20.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, this afternoon, in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure and detention of the steamer 'Malacca,' carrying government stores for the naval establishment at Hongkong.

The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea. The protest was in the form of a verbal note, made in conformity with telegraphic instructions from the British Government. It does not raise the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the volunteer fleet, it being understood that Great Britain is reluctant to reopen the question of the Dardanelles, and that she will not do so unless as a last resort. Russia has reason to believe, and contends, that the 'Malacca,' in addition to British Government stores, had on board munitions intended for Japan.

CZAR DISPLEASED. St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Associated Press has just been informed that the Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamdorff, the Foreign Minister, expressed his displeasure at the



MAP OF WAR OPERATIONS ON THE LIAO TUNG PENINSULA.

X RUSSIANS. ■ JAPANESE.

turn events had taken, and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea. This pacific attitude, which is not yet known in England, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

RUSSIAN REPLY.

'Malacca' not for Prize Court.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Sir Charles Hardinge this afternoon. Therein Russia agrees that the 'Malacca' shall not be brought before a prize court and undertakes that no similar incident will occur in the future. As a matter of formality, the 'Malacca's' cargo will be examined at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian consuls, the Russian Government having ordered her to stop at Suda Bay for that purpose. A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British embassy.

DISPLAY OF CONCILIATORY SPIRIT.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—6.46 p.m.—The Russian authorities, after receiving the report of the captain of the 'St. Petersburg,' tried to stop the 'Malacca' at Port Said, but she had already sailed. Both countries in the final agreement displayed a conciliatory spirit.

In usually well informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recall of the volunteer fleet steamers has been ordered. RELEASED, SAYS WASHINGTON REPORT.

Washington, July 22.—Mr. Spencer Eddy, the United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, to-day cabled the State Department that the British embassy there has been officially notified that the steamer 'Malacca' has been released, and that in consequence the existing tension has been relieved.

LANSLOWNE FACES THE CRISIS.

London, July 21.—Lord Lansdowne, says the 'Daily Telegraph,' has faced the situation created by the abuse of the right of search in the only manner worthy of a British minister compelled to defend the interests of British commerce and the honor of the flag, and acting with unhesitating firmness and promptitude which recall the strongest days of the national policy, he has justified the trust of the country.

While not one rash word should be said which could have the effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval, it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risks of the situation which has arisen. We hope and believe that a solution of the difficulty may still be found in the withdrawal of Russia from its false position. It is obvious if the volunteers passed the Dardanelles as merchant vessels they cannot be allowed to scour the Red Sea as warships. The doors of the Black Sea must either be open or shut. If open to warships they must be so to all warships. If the Russian fleet is to be permitted to emerge in violation of treaty provisions, the British fleet must be allowed to enter upon these terms.

It is no secret that we have not been unwilling to remove the existing veto of the Dardanelles and enable those

straits to be traversed by the navies of all nations.

The 'Telegraph' goes on to say that the stores of the 'Malacca' were plainly marked with the broad arrow, showing that they belonged to the British Government and were destined only for a British depot. 'It would be impossible to conceive a more remarkable accumulation of illegality and terror than has attended the present case,' the paper says. 'If this country were capable under any circumstances of tamely enduring so grave an injury to the most vital of its interests, we should have forfeited our claim to be a great nation. The 'Malacca' is watched, if not actually stopped, by British warships, and she will, in any case, be restored to her owners long before she can be taken through the Dardanelles or navigated to Liba.

The emergency, in some respects, is the most critical that has marked our relations with Russia in the last twenty years, and in face of the inflated state of public opinion in St. Petersburg it would be unwise to blind ourselves to the existence of possibilities that would otherwise be unthinkable. This country has adopted with decision and composure an attitude from which there can be no retreat or flinching. We seek a simple redress for a violent and unprovoked injury, and where the peace of the west depends upon the will of the Czar, we cannot believe that civilization will look to him during the next forty-eight hours in vain.

AN AWFUL RESULT.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—A Russian torpedo boat and a German vessel struck mines at Vladivostok and sank. Their crews perished.

Suez, July 19.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer 'Malacca,' Antwerp for Japan, and captured in the Red Sea, has arrived here flying the Russian naval flag. She is now in command of Russian naval officers and carries a prize crew from the volunteer fleet steamer 'St. Petersburg.'

She entered the canal to-day on her way to Liba, on the Baltic. The company's agent attempted to board the vessel, but the Russian commander refused him admission.

'PEI PING' TO GO TO JAPAN.

Shanghai, July 19.—The British steamer 'Lienhsing,' which arrived here from Wei hai wei to-day, reports that she was signalled by the steamer 'Pei ping' (owned by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, of Shanghai), whose commander asked the 'Lienhsing' to advise the owners of the 'Pei ping' that the ship and cargo had been captured by the cruiser 'Hong kong,' and that the vessel was proceeding to Japan with a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the 'Pei ping' was communicated to the British admiral, whose squadron is anchored in Yung ching bay.

TOGO RECEIVES ATTACHES.

Nagasaki, July 19.—Admiral Togo to-day received the passengers of the steamer 'Manchuria' (members of the Japanese Diet, naval attaches and newspaper correspondents), on board the flagship 'Mikasa.' The fighting admiral greeted the naval attaches of seven nations in his private cabin, and then received the thirty correspondents and others in the bare, unadorned wardroom, where rests a piece of a Russian shell which was the only bit sustained by the 'Mikasa' in her five months' commission. It struck the battleship's maintop on Feb. 9, tearing the thigh of Lieut. Matsumura, a photograph of whose wounds, a gruesome souvenir, stands beside the piece of the missile.

THE WAR.

Alleged Japanese Reverse on the Liao River.

Liao yang, Wednesday, July 20.—The Russian eastern army to-day attacked the Japanese on the other side of the valley of the Liao river. Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller, after a hard fight, compelled the Japanese to retreat with great loss.

General Henschelmann, on July 19, had a successful engagement, forcing the Japanese to rapidly retreat on their main forces.

It is reported that General Kuroki is suffering from malaria, and that he follows his army in a litter. RENNEKAMPF CRITICIZES JAPANESE.

Liao yang, July 22.—In the course of an interesting interview with an Associated Press correspondent, Gen. Rennenkampf, who was recently wounded and is now in a hospital, coolly criticized the Japanese as not up to the mark, and said the Japanese relied upon the quantity, rather than the quality of their fire.

The General declared that the Japanese are ever slow and cautious. This criticism may be somewhat discounted, however, by the fact that Gen. Rennenkampf himself is one of the boldest and most dashing commanders in the Russian army.

TRIBUTE TO ENGINEERS.

Gen. Rennenkampf paid the highest tribute to the engineering skill of the Japanese. Their fortifications, he said, are marvels of completeness, well constructed, located and masked. They freely use field telephones connecting their batteries, and have excellent maps, many of which have been captured, on which ranges are marked.

'The Japanese is a cunning and dangerous foe,' said Gen. Rennenkampf, 'but he is not awful. He is a slave to system, lacking the necessary dash and willingness to take chances that would make him a most formidable foe.'

HEAVY FIGHTING.

DISPROPORTIONATE LOSSES.

Tokio, July 22.—In the fighting preceding the capture of Kiao tung the forces of General Kuroki drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is north-west of Mo tien Pass, and east of An ping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th, and ended on the 19th, the Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at a thousand.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th, he covered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The Russians seemed to be retiring to the northward when suddenly two battalions with eight guns, turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before the relief came, one company losing all its officers. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians' position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi.

This river guarded their left flank and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter-attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

A Pekin despatch of last Tuesday stated that the French had no intention of sending troops to Kwangsi, where the troubles really concern the Chinese.

The Lord Mayor of London has returned thanks to Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, for the thirty thousand pounds given by the Dominion on Dominion Day to the Queen Victoria memorial fund as Canada's contribution.

Four persons were killed during labor riots in Cluses, France, on July 20, gendarmes having been attacked with stones. Moroccan brigands attacked the residence of Mr. Leveson, an Englishman, two miles from Tangier, on July 18, at night, probably with a design of carrying him away for ransom. They were fought off by native soldiers acting as guards, and sustained some casualties.

The usual skeleton walks abroad in the east, and a despatch from Baku, Russia, states the mortality from cholera in Teheran has reached as high as nine hundred some days. European residents flee to camps in the mountains for escape and the Russians have closed their frontier against travellers.

M. Delessac has told the Vatican to withdraw the letters calling for the resignations of Bishop Gay, of Laval, France, and Bishop Nordez, of Dijon. Otherwise France will sever all relations between it and the Vatican.

The Minister of the Interior in France has sent a circular to the mayors of the communes in Brittany, asking information as to the extent of emigration to Canada, and the proper means to check it.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Last Tuesday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer having marked 90 degrees.

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects have established a scholarship in McGill University for one student each year. The University will open for all courses on Sept. 21.

Three stone masons fainted from the heat on July 18, at Ste. Cunegonde's new City Hall, and all hands were ordered off work for the afternoon. The three men recovered.

Under the Labor Disputes Act of last session the Minister of Labor has decided to direct the Grand Trunk Railway and their telegraphers to submit their differences to arbitration. The whole circumstances of the trouble will be investigated. This step will obviate the threatened strike. The finding of the board is not binding on either side, but it is hoped that the award will achieve a peaceful solution.

Horace Leclair, a small boy who was struck by a mowing machine while playing in the hay fields at Sotou Landing, had to be brought to Montreal for his terrible injuries last week. The little fellow had to lose his left leg; but he will live through, the doctors think.

John Gowan, whose body last week was found in a stable, in which he preferred to make into his dwelling place, was found to have been in possession of considerable means. A bank book shows that the sum of \$2,150 stands to his credit in the City and District Savings Bank. His brother, who died in the same place some time ago, was also possessed of considerable means. The old gentleman was an eccentric character.

Five Syrians who arrived in Quebec recently, and whom the officials deemed unfit for Canadian citizenship, escaped from the detention department, but were caught in a boarding house on Craig street, near the Place Viger Station. They were taken back to Quebec and will go back to Syria perforce.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association gave Mr. George E. Drummond, their president, a complimentary banquet on Thursday evening. The speakers were the guest of the evening himself, Mr. Robert Meighen, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. F. D. Monk, Mr. J. J. McGill, Mr. H. Cockshutt, Mr. R. A. Donald, of Toronto, Mr. K. S. White, collector of customs; Mr. Robert Munro, and Mr. Ballantyne. It was a very warm tribute to Mr. Drummond, and was held in the Canada Club.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Mr. Justice Winchester was busy in Montreal last week as a commissioner of investigation. On Wednesday he examined the witnesses in the Grand Trunk Pacific affair and had Mr. C. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the company before him. Mr. Hays said he understood that Mr. Lumsden did not enter the Grand Trunk service because he already had a better position. The sum offered Mr. Lumsden as chief engineer, it was pointed out, was \$4,000, while the sum paid to Mr. Stephens, the American engineer, who is alleged to have engaged his fellow-countrymen in preference to others, was \$7,500. Mr. Hays was quite indignant at this being pointed out. It was also pointed out that while Mr. Kyle, one of the most objected to of the alien engineers, had resigned on June 8, he was still working for and drawing pay from the company. The judge was rather severe with Mr. Stephens for his replies concerning Mr. Kyle's resignation. It was very evasive. It was hinted that the aliens already dismissed had been merely given leave of absence, to return to their places after the investigation. This Mr. Stephens denied.

His Lordship is to examine Mr. Lumsden, and the investigation will then be over.

THE DUPED ITALIANS

Judge Winchester, on Thursday morning had an investigation of the Italian incursion, which flooded the city of Montreal with so many of them that they had to be fed to keep them from actual starvation, some months ago.

Mr. A. Cordasco, Italian employment agent for the C. P. R., Mr. Alberto Dini, Italian labor bureau, and others, were examined. Mr. Dini believed that six thousand Italians came to Montreal last spring, and that only about one hundred of these were ever in actual want. He had not helped them personally, except to give some of them a quarter of a dollar occasionally. He had applied to be made agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific. He believed more Italians came this spring from the United States than from Italy.

Mr. Candori, agent for the Italian Immigration society, told of its aid to the Italians and of its offers to provide workmen for the railway companies that had been refused by the C. P. R. It was shown by Mr. John S. Skinner that Mr. Cordasco got one dollar for every Italian laborer furnished to the C. P. R., and was not to charge the laborer anything. Previously he had been paid five dollars per day and charged something from the laborers. Last year he supplied 3,144 men and this spring 711.

The methods of Mr. Cordasco were shown when several Italian witnesses were examined, one of whom, Pompio Bianco, stated that he had given Cordasco ten dollars to be made foreman of a gang of men he had employed. He did not get the job. Another witness owed Cordasco forty dollars, part of which he paid in cash and part he gave his note for in payment of his fee to get work—and he did not get it. Vincenzo Chiano paid 'en dollars, got no work, but got five dollars back. One man sent for his wife last November, through Cordasco, giving him \$41.65 for the ticket. His wife did not get here until Feb. 27, 1904, and it should have taken only twelve days. One after another of the witnesses told of Mr. Cordasco's methods. Michael Cilla had given forty dollars to Cordasco, and when he went to Cordasco's residence he told him angrily, with a revolver in his hand, that if he asked him for that money again he would draw forty drops of blood from his forehead. One after the other the witnesses roasted Mr. Cordasco with stories of apparently gross wrongdoing.

When Mr. Cordasco's bookkeeper, on Friday, read off name after name of men who had paid ten dollars each for jobs that they never got, Judge Winchester remarked 'You've got a regular gold mine, eh, Cordasco?'

When Judge Winchester put Mr. Antonio Cordasco in the witness box, he admitted that besides the one dollar per man he was also paid by the C. P. R. the expenses of the man employed. In the books produced there were half a hundred of such items as 'Giovani Ducissima, foreman, \$10.'

Letters signed by Mr. Cordasco's secretary to people in Europe and the United States declaring he could find employment for ten thousand men were produced.

ONTARIO.

The Dominion life matches have been fixed for Aug. 29 at Rockville range, as usual. The prize list is up to \$9,188 as against \$6,789 last year.

Dundonald Park was the name that the Ottawa City Council gave to one of their city parks by regular vote on July 18.

The congregation of Stewart Presbyterian Church has unanimously called the Rev. A. W. McElroy, of North Williamsburg, to replace the Rev. Robert Herlihy, who had resigned.

George Morrell, of Hamilton, with a wife and four children to support, was out off on July 18, at Burlington, where he fell under the car wheels of a train he was working upon. Death was instantaneous.

Campaign literature, it is stated, has commenced to flow outward in the mails from Ottawa, and is flooding the Dominion, chiefly franked with Conservative franks. In many cases the trans-continental railway is the subject of the literature thus conveyed to the electors.

The Inland Revenue Department has condemned seventy-four percent of the raspberry, strawberry, plum, peach and other descriptions of jams and jellies on sale throughout Canada, and even these figures are below the truth, since none were condemned for merely using preservatives and artificial dyes.

Ottawa City proposes to tax bachelors, and a move is on to ask the Legislature for power to put a tax upon all who enjoy good salaries and the comforts of the city but pay nothing direct to help its finances.

Abraham Cahoon, Thomas Kerr and Samuel Thompson, who have been in the Central Prison, Toronto, for three months, for conspiracy in the January civic elections of Toronto, were released on the evening of July 18, on the order of the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State.

William Hurley, station man at Chalk river, on the C. P. R., was struck by lightning and killed instantly on the evening of July 18. He leaves a wife and three children. The Presbyterian Church at Chalk river was slightly damaged during the same storm.

Johnnie Shea, 14, fell into the Rideau canal, near Ottawa, on the evening of July 18, and another plucky youngster named Gladstone Slattery, got nearly drowned in trying to rescue him. An older lad, David Keddie, 17, an employee of the Canada Atlantic Railway, reached the scene just in time to save Shea, after a hard struggle.

The Dominion government has received and accepted the first four hundred of the new Canadian firearm for the militia, known as the Ross rifle. Four thousand more are being tested at the factory in Quebec city.

A flying block struck Mr. A. W. Gardner, one of the partners in Messrs. Gardner Bros' basket factory, Walker-ville, on the head, last Tuesday, and it was believed fatally hurt him. He was taken to his home on Lincoln avenue in an unconscious condition.

Thomas Gibson, employed by Messrs. Westbrook & Hacker, brewers, of Brantford, who had been served with a notice of dismissal, is under the charge of having put soap in seven hundred gallons of beer, as lumps of soap were found in the vats early last week.

A gale occurred on Sandwith East, last Tuesday afternoon and Mr. Joseph Bail-lyon's barn near Wolf's Road House was burned to the ground after a lightning stroke. Mr. Joseph Langlois had his house unroofed and his boat house destroyed, while trees and fences were levelled in many places. Mr. Baillayon's loss was about three hundred dollars.

Two children at Winchester Springs, in an outhouse at the residence of Mr. William Webb, on July 18, got possession of a gun that was lying in the cutter. Fred Liberty, ten years old, in some unaccountable manner exploded the charge that had been carelessly left in the gun, and it killed Hiram Webb, aged 10 years, almost instantly.

Mounted policemen on the way from Herschell Island to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in a borrowed steamer, on Aug. 25, 1903, were wrecked on Herschell Island. The steamer's anchor was not strong enough to hold her, and she was blown ashore. All on board and their effects were saved, but the steamer went to pieces next day. Her owners value her at \$2,000. The belated information reached Ottawa only last week.

QUEBEC.

The Canadian bowlers are returning to Montreal on the steamer 'Lake Manitoba,' after having done good service—worth more than many emigration agencies. They attended a banquet in Aberdeen, where Lord Strathcona has been installed as Chancellor of the University.

Mr. Myord, governor of the Island of Anticosti, and Mr. Martin, representative of Mr. Menier, who are at present in Quebec, say that there is no truth whatever in the statement that General Booth had purchased the island to establish there a colony of the Salvation Army, and they declare that Mr. Menier has no intention of parting with his property.

Horace Leclaire, a little boy seven years of age, of Coteau Landing, was playing in the hay field on July 18, when he was struck by the moving machine knives and received terrible injuries to the left leg. His case was attended to by the local doctor, but it was found necessary to bring the poor little fellow by train to Point St. Charles station, from whence he was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance. Amputation was found necessary. He now appears to be progressing favorably.

MANITOBA AND WEST.

Mr. John McMartin, hotelkeeper, of London, Ont., while going into Winnipeg station on Saturday's westbound train, July 16, died suddenly. He had been married three days previously, and was on his way to Calgary.

Last Tuesday evening some workmen were bathing at the C. P. R. bridge over the Morris river, at Morris, Man., when

two men drifted over the dam. Mr. J. Caswell plunged into the water to help the men. They were saved, but he was drowned.

UNITED STATES.

A Buffalo despatch states that a new power canal enterprise which will involve an outlay of ten millions of dollars was put through its first stage, when its promoters filed a map at the county clerk's office, Lockport, on July 18. The route is from Lasalle, where the canal takes in the water of the Niagara river to the Devil's Hole, below the falls, where there is a drop of three hundred feet, and there the power house will be. It is expected to produce 150,000 horsepower.

President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, last week, received a deputation of musicians, to whom he promised consideration of a protest against the admission to the United States of musicians who go there under contract. The International Federation of Musicians made the protest.

Transfer drivers of the New York Transfer Company went on strike on July 18, and there was a collection of baggage at the railway stations of several railways. The strike was not general, however, and did not affect other companies in the same business.

A New York despatch states that the authorities have discovered that arms for the Filipinos are sent to them by French and German manufacturers. Krupp, Germany, and Creusot, France, are two firms indicated in the despatch. This does not equal the Brumagum firms that sold arms to the Boers during the early days of the Boer war.

Coal mines in eight Ohio districts have been put on half time because of lack of demand for coal, the stagnation in which is declared to be unprecedented. About eight thousand men will be affected by the cut in their time.

CHINESE MISSIONS.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA HAS HAD NO ILL EFFECTS SO FAR.

Toronto, July 23.—The Rev. Dr. R. B. Ewan, a former Montrealer, and a Methodist missionary, who has just returned from Chen tu, China, on furlough, was interviewed yesterday by a newspaper representative. Speaking of the effect of the war on the mission work in the inland provinces of China, where he worked, he says that so far, if any difference has been felt, it has been helpful. This is because the Chinese are grateful to the Anglo-Saxons for the sympathy they have shown to the Japanese. They recognize that the country is being saved from the ambition of Russia, and for this reason they look with favor upon the British expedition into Tibet. If the Japanese are ultimately successful, he says, some anxiety will be caused to the missionaries. There will probably be a large immigration of natives of Japan, and if these are Christians they will be of great assistance, but if not they may hurt the progress of the work.

As all are aware, there is no Protestant institution in Montreal that will receive sick incurables or destitute consumptives. A home for fifty patients can be opened for \$10,000 and half that sum has been already subscribed. It is hoped that the wealthy residents will now give at an early date sufficient to make the institution an accomplished fact before next winter. The physicians of the city and workers in other charities all admit the great need of such an institution. Contributions may be forwarded to the 'Witness' office or to Mr. J. B. Picken, St. James street. Mr. Henry Dart last week received five dollars from 'a friend' through the 'Witness.'

THE GRACE DART HOME.

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A FATAL FALL.

Halifax, July 25.—While engaged in boarding the roof of the new extension that is being built by Messrs. Rhodes, Currie & Co., to the post-office building at Sydney, on Saturday afternoon, William Ouellet, formerly of Shediac, tripped on the scaffold and fell to the sidewalk below, a distance of thirty-five feet, and was instantly killed.

MGR. FALCONIO.

Rome, July 24.—The 'Giornale d'Italia' says that it is likely that Mgr. Falconio, the apostolic delegate in the United States, will be transferred to Manila to replace the late Mgr. Guidi.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

Rome, July 25.—The 'Tribuna' says it is reported that Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation owing to the hostility of the cardinals, which indicates that they accuse him of rendering impossible an accord with France and that the Pope has refused to accept the resignation.

OLD OPERATOR GONE.

Corning, N.Y., July 25.—Jas. Kain, 83 years old, the oldest telegraph operator on the Erie Railway, is dead at Painted Post, N.Y., after fifty-five years of continuous service.

LOCKOUT DECLARED OFF.

New York, July 25.—The lockout of carpenters by the Building Trades employers' Association was declared off on Saturday.

THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Ottawa, July 25.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, left for the west on Saturday. While in Winnipeg he will open the Dominion Fair.

WILL MR. CHERRIER LEAVE?

It is now rumored that Mr. Cherrier, M.P.P. for Leominster, will follow the example of Mr. Monnet, and will soon notify his constituents that he intends to give up political life.

LORD DUNDONALD.

FAREWELL VISIT TO GLENGARRY.

Alexandria, July 25.—Sunday witnessed Glengarry's farewell to Lord Dundonald. He arrived on the 9.50 a.m. train from Ottawa, and was met at the station by a crowd of people from all over the county. Among those present were Messrs. J. A. MacDonnell, Greenfield, A. A. McKinnon, president of the Glengarry Liberal Association; Mayor Costello, J. L. Wilson, president of the Farmers' Association, and Mr. Craig, president of the Liberal Association of Renfrew. Lord Dundonald after being escorted from the station by the crowd, was entertained at the house of Mr. J. A. MacDonnell, and from there shortly afterwards attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church, where a very interesting and instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. MacLaren. The old church was crowded to its utmost capacity, so many visitors from a distance being present. Lord Dundonald was entertained at luncheon by Mr. J. A. MacDonnell, and during the afternoon he made a number of visits to Scotch families living outside the town. At six o'clock Lord Dundonald was entertained at dinner by His Lordship Bishop MacDonnell. He left on the 8.20 train for Ottawa, being escorted to the station by a large crowd. As the train pulled out the bag-pipes played a lament, 'Glengarry's farewell to Dundonald.'

KRUGER'S FORTUNE.

London, July 25.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Geneva says it is learned from a trustworthy source that the fortune left by Paul Kruger, the late President of the Transvaal, is between £750,000 and £1,000,000. It consists chiefly of European stocks. The bulk of it goes to the Eloff family.

RIOT AT ARMAGH.

London, July 25.—St. Patrick's Cathedral at Armagh, Ireland, was reopened and consecrated yesterday. An Orange mob disturbance occurred after the consecration and the flags and arches were pulled down. The police charged the mob, the members of which retreated, smashing the windows of houses occupied by Roman Catholics. Some shots were fired. Late last night the police were holding the mob in their own districts.

JUDGE PARKER.

Esopus, N.J., July 25.—Judge Parker has fixed Aug. 10 as the date for the ceremonies notifying him of his nomination by the Democratic national convention as a candidate for the presidency.

CANADIANS AT HENLEY.

'BRITISH CANADIAN REVIEW,' ON THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

We wish to render our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Scholes, of Toronto. Every one of our readers, at any rate, will have watched for the results of the Henley Regatta this year, where a four from Winnipeg were competing for the Stewards' Cup, and Scholes formed one of a large entry on the Diamonds. The crew from Winnipeg were a likely-looking lot, and in the final made a good race against Thiru Trinity, being only beaten by a length and a half after a race in which the Canadians never recognized defeat until the winning post was passed, and they had the satisfaction of learning that the victors had equalled the record time of 7 min. 30 sec. for this event. To be so close behind such a fine performance, having, in fact, made the pace for it, is a feat to be proud of, and they will recross the Atlantic with honor, though without the cup. They are a strong crew, well together, neat enough, but the style they adopt, which includes a finish with the arms instead of the leg drive, has never yet proved successful at Henley. Moreover, the steering of their coxswainless boat was somewhat erratic.

But the Dominion may well rejoice over Scholes's triumph. As soon as he appeared on the Henley Reach it was appreciated that a sculler was amongst us who was superior to all the other entrants except, of course, Kelly, so the critics said. Scholes was not regarded at all as a dark horse, but as the one who, in the absence of the holder, would have had the best chance of winning, and there was no incoherence in the criticism, for Kelly, though he has now suffered defeat, stands for ever high in our judgment as a beautiful sculler, having great pace and power, and even surpassing in form the early classical exponents of the art of urging along the racing outrigger.

That Scholes and Kelly should meet was inevitable, and it is a pity that their contest should not have been the final, but they, having easily won their heats, met in the semi-final on Wednesday. We do not intend to describe this terrific race stroke by stroke. We know that the hitherto unbeaten man of Balliol went off from the start at his fastest and led at once, but having two lengths of lead at the top of the island could not increase it, and at the end of our dinghy just by the winning post, saw that Scholes at the end was sculling within himself, while Kelly was only just keeping going, and at the Grand Stand he stopped as Scholes finished, and for a moment hung his head over his knees, for it was a severe race. Kelly had forced the pace much too fast down below, and the strain of a mile and a quarter up stream, against quite a strong head wind, with a broiling sun beating down on the neck and left ear, is hard upon any man, and it was his first defeat. There was much applause from the bank and boats, and there were calls of 'Canada' and 'Toronto,' but Toronto after a moment backed his boat down to his opponent, who was drifting downwards completely exhausted, and finding that Kelly was only quite rowed out, Scholes paddled up a proud winner of the heat, and with the certainty that, but accidents, the coveted trophy must be his on the following day. And so it was, for on Thursday in the final, he met Cloutie, of the London Rowing Club, and won.

But it must not be imagined that this was by any means a walk-over; on the contrary, though Scholes led all the way, Cloutie hunted him along the course, and the verdict was a length and a half. Scholes's time was 8 minutes 23 seconds, record.

Scholes is undoubtedly very strong and there is a good deal to be said for his style. He seems to put his full strength into the whole length of his stroke, never leaving go of the water when once he has gripped it, and the time speaks for his pace. His sculling is better to behold than that of Howell, who, until this year, held the record. In Howell, who belonged to the other side of the Atlantic, though he raced in English college and club colors, all the ugliness incident to a long side and swivel rowlocks was accentuated, but by his length of arm and back and strength he got along, as we well remember. Scholes is a thicker built man with a determined set of head. He is a fine sculler and it was a popular win. Well rowed, Toronto!—'British Canadian Review.'

DOINGS OF ROYALTY

New York, July 24.—A special cable to the New York 'Herald,' from London, to-day, says:

The King and Queen have been working harder than any of their subjects during the last week. Starting off from London on Tuesday morning, they travelled to Liverpool, where the King laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral, leaving late in the afternoon on the yacht 'Victoria and Albert' for Swansea, where, on Wednesday, after receiving numerous addresses, His Majesty cut the first sod of the new King's dock, to cover sixty-six acres. After visiting Penrice Castle, the King and Queen returned to the yacht, and on Thursday visited the Welsh village of Rhyader, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of turning on the new supply of water for Birmingham, leaving for London in the evening.

Yesterday the King and Queen visited Westminster, where they opened the Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, afterward leaving for Goodwood.

The Prince of Wales had caused a pleasant stir among sportsmen by his decision to go in for horse-racing. His Royal Highness is not to buy yearlings and put them into training, but will breed every horse he runs. A start has already been made with three brood mares, which are now quartered at Lord Marcus Beresford's stud farm, at Newmarket. Other mares are soon to be purchased.

The King has given the Prince a couple of yearlings, but it is improbable that the Prince's colors will be seen until 1906.

The Prince will be with the King and Queen at Goodwood, and Cowes, but the Princess of Wales will not be there, as she going to Engadine.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

AN INSPECTOR'S UNPLEASANT WELCOME.

Hamilton, Ont., July 25.—Mr. Dixon, license inspector, paid an unexpected visit to the 'Hub' Hotel last night, and had an experience which he would not care to have repeated. He had groped his way through the darkness, as far as the barroom door, when some one grabbed him by the throat and choked him until he cried for mercy, and then threw him out of doors. Not to be baffled, however, the inspector returned to the hotel this morning and secured sufficient evidence to warrant him in laying a charge against the proprietor of doing business during prohibited hours.

SPYING OUT THE LAND.

Toronto, July 25.—Messrs. N. Stuart, F. Morgan, W. A. Cherry and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Campbell-Gompertz, Madras Presidency, South India, are registered at the Queen's Hotel. These gentlemen have made a tour of this country searching for land on which to settle, but so far have not invested their money. They stated that in their view land was far too high in the North-West for the returns which would arise from its cultivation. They also believe that labor is far too highly paid in Canada.

Mr. Stuart said: 'We have our coolies in India for eightpence a day, and pay nothing if they are no good.' Mr. Stuart's opinion of the native character is not high. 'For a shilling we could get enough evidence to convict any person of any crime in a court of India,' he said.

The party will wait on the Commissioner of Crown Lands relative to securing locations for settlement upon any suitable property is available. It is unlikely that Mr. Morgan will stay in Canada, should the rest decide to remain.

WISHED TO DIE

ILL HEALTH CAUSES MONTREAL GIRL TO END HER LIFE AT ALBANY.

Dependent and weary of life, owing to prolonged suffering and ill health, Miss Eleanor Frances Heywood, of Montreal, lies dead at Albany, N.Y., having, it is believed, taken poison to end her sufferings. The unfortunate girl was found dead in the Ten Eyck Hotel, and in the room was also a bottle containing laudanum. An autopsy showed that her days were doubtless numbered in the natural course of events, as she was stricken with disease.

Miss Heywood had left Montreal in March last and had been living in New York. For years she had been troubled with hysteria, but her family thought she had quite recovered. It was therefore somewhat of a shock when her sister, Miss Caroline Heywood, received a letter which showed beyond a doubt that the girl contemplated taking her own life. Miss Heywood at once went to New York, but found that her sister had left her lodgings without leaving any trace. She at once inserted an advertisement in the New York 'Herald,' describing the missing girl, and

yesterday was communicated with by the police of Albany in reference to a body found in the Ten Eyck Hotel at that place, and which the grief-stricken sister has since identified.

Besides Miss Caroline Heywood, there is an aged mother and two grown-up brothers living in Montreal. The worst had been kept from Mrs. Heywood, but, becoming anxious, the mother started for New York yesterday.

COTTON MILLS' STRIKE

RESPONSE IS GENERAL TO LABOR LEADERS' DEMAND.

Fall River, Mass., July 25.—The strike order issued by the Fall River Textile Council, calling for upwards of thirty thousand operatives to remain away from the mills this morning, in protest against a reduction of twelve and a half percent in wages, became effective to-day, and the response was as general as the labor leaders had predicted. In the thirty-seven mills involved in the agreement to reduce wages but a few, comparatively, of the usual force went to work. It is estimated that not more than three hundred entered all the mill gates to-day.

The whistles blew at the usual time, the engineers were at their places, but there were not enough operatives to operate the mills, and before 8 o'clock practically every one involved in the trouble had shut down. The strikers, who, in some instances, had been assembled near the mills, dispersed quietly and silence settled over the business district.

Both sides admit that this is the beginning of one of the most determined contests which Fall River has ever seen. The manufacturers maintained that they have tried every plan which they could think of to avoid a reduction in wages, and took that final step only when driven to do so to save their business.

The operatives say that the conditions affecting cotton manufacture will not be remedied by cutting wages.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAY SERVICE TO LONDON.

Ottawa, July 25.—In a report from Mr. Ross, Canadian trade agent in Australia, that gentleman writes: 'It is highly satisfactory to find that expectations of a twenty-eight day mail service to London via Vancouver may be regarded as realized. The fine steamer 'Manaka,' of the Union Company's line, has just put up a record trip of nineteen days from Brisbane to Vancouver, including stoppages at Fiji and Honolulu. If an alternative mail service is what Australia wants, the Vancouver route offers these conditions. It would have the advantage of being all British as well as from an American point of view a 'white' labor line.

Mr. Ross holds out hopes to Canadian manufacturers of calcium carbide that a good market is to be found in Australia for a share of their output. An experimental shipment of salt has just been made to British Columbia from Adelaide.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Copenhagen, July 25.—King Christian arrived here to-day from his visit to Schwerin, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He has recovered from his temporary indisposition and looks remarkably well.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Berlin, N.H., July 25.—John Green, aged thirty-four years, a farmer of good reputation, surrendered himself to the police here to-day stating that he had shot and killed Mrs. Spurgeon Lockhart on the outskirts of West Milan, last night. Green explained that he killed the woman in a fit of jealousy and while under the influence of a drug which he said Mrs. Lockhart had been accustomed to give him. Mrs. Lockhart was thirty years old and the wife of the proprietor of a livery and sale stable. Mr. Lockhart is a prominent citizen.

GAVE UP THE CHILD.

A SCENE ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE 'CANADA' THIS AFTERNOON.

The arrival of the 'Canada' was anxiously awaited this afternoon by a gentleman from New York. Among the passengers was a lady and gentleman and little girl. They were accosted by the New Yorker who, after a few minutes walked off with the little girl. The lady was Mrs. Harold Simon, of London, the little girl was her daughter, and the gentleman accompanying her, was her husband's brother, Captain Arthur Simon, of the Royal Marines. The New Yorker was Mrs. Simon's uncle, who had come up in response to a cable from Mrs. Simon's father which stated that she had eloped with Captain Simon. The cable instructed him to obtain possession of the child. Arrangements were made to take legal proceedings if these were necessary. The mother and the captain gave up the child voluntarily rather than to submit to habeas corpus proceedings, which had already been instituted by Mr. E. F. Surveyer, acting for the husband.

NIU CHWANG

TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 25.—Mr. Conger, United States Ambassador at Peking, has cabled the State Department under today's date that he had been informed that the Russians to-day evacuated Niu Chwang. He also confirms the published reports of the sinking by the Vladivostok squadron of a British steamer with a cargo consigned to 'The American Trading Company.'

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Hamilton, July 20.—Mr. George Braithwaite, a farmer near Ancaster, was killed by lightning while unloading hay last evening.

THE MEAT CUTTERS.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE INAUGURATED THIS MORNING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 25.—The long threatened general strike of miscellaneous trades at the stock yards, called to assist the butchers' workmen, began to-day about ten o'clock, with the walk-out of nearly all the machinists, can workers and the 150 millwrights and helpers employed by the seven big packers. This was done without awaiting the result of the conference between the packers and the officers of the teamsters' joint council or the meeting of the joint trades being held in the office of the packing house teamsters' union.

Business agents of the unions went among the members employed at each of the packing houses announcing that the sympathetic strike order was in effect.

The teamsters employed by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company have struck. The packers' teamsters are still at work.

Every live stock handler in the yards has quit. Mechanical trades workers, steamfitters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, box makers, millwrights and pumpers and engineers and firemen are out. Thousands of men carrying lunch buckets are leaving the yards, but no cases of disorder are reported.

All the big plants in the yards were reported as killing cattle, sheep and hogs to-day. Swift & Company, it was asserted, killing 700 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 900 sheep, and others about the same. The receipts for the day were 3,000 cattle, 500 hogs and 8,000 sheep, or about 15 percent of the normal run.

New York, July 25.—The large plants of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Company were in operation to-day with full forces of union men, all the strikers having reported for work. Local officials of the unions say that conditions are satisfactory. The workmen are said to favor remaining at work, and business agents remaining at work, and Mr. Masterson, business agent of the local union, says the union leaders will be conservative in ordering a renewal of the strike, but if orders are received from Chicago the men will go out.

President Golden, of the teamsters' governing body, said: 'I am extremely hopeful now that it will not be necessary to call out our people. I believe that with a little common sense and patience a disposition not to want too much, we can avert threatened trouble. It is for that reason I am seeking a meeting with the packers.'

Another officer in the governing body, Frank Boland, declared the teamsters could not go out before to-morrow night, even should they want to because they must await the action of their joint council which meets to-morrow night to receive the report of the committee of eight of which President Golden is the head.

With smoke rolling from the tall stack of the great packing houses, thousands of men busy at work within the boundaries of the teeming mile square of buildings and pens, and orderly throngs in the streets, the casual observer would not have discovered that a great strike was in progress.

The strikers gathered at their various meeting places, refrained from any display of violence.

PACKERS REACHED AN AGREEMENT AND STRUCK AGAIN.

Chicago, July 20.—Representatives of all the big packing houses in the stock yards met at the offices of Armour & Company to-day to consider the appeal made to them yesterday by the striking butchers and to arrange for a joint conference which it was intended to hold this afternoon.

Chicago, July 22.—The packing house strike was to-day ordered renewed in Chicago and all other cities. Violation of agreement by the packing house proprietors is assigned as the reason.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Donnelly to all the employees of the various packing houses in the different cities affected by the previous strike:—'Order out all the departments again. Companies violated agreement.'

NINETY-TWO MILES FROM LHASSA.

Gyangtse, Tibet, July 21.—The British mission to Tibet, under the command of Colonel Younghusband, on July 18 forced the passage of the ice-lad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhasa. A stubborn defence was expected, but the Tibetans retired early in the engagement, sniping the advancing British soldiers from the neighboring cliffs. The British are now 92 miles from Lhasa.

LARGEST BRIDGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, July 25.—New Westminster was en fete on Saturday in honor of the official opening by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, of the largest bridge ever constructed in the province of British Columbia. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a special train, entered the bridge, and when half way across the party alighted, and was met by the premier, Mr. McBride, and his cabinet ministers. A bottle of champagne was broken over the swing span, and the flag run up, signifying that the splendid new highway of commerce was open for traffic. Immediately a tremendous din broke forth, the swing span swung open, and a procession of vessels passed through. An official luncheon and aquatic sports followed.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

London, July 22.—During the discussion of South African affairs in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, announced that the government intended next year to give the Transvaal representative institutions, by substituting elected for nominated members of the Legislative Council.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CROP REPORTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO COUNTRY'S WELFARE-WATCHED CLOSELY BY BUSINESS MEN.

Witness' Opines, Monday Morning, July 25. At this time of the year we find even those whose interests are not bound up in financial transactions scanning carefully the crop conditions of the country. To a greater extent is this noticeable, however, in the case of those who have huge business interests, financial and commercial, in their control. It is given to these gentlemen to watch anxiously, first of all, the Weather Bureau figures; and, secondly, the telegraphic reports of crop conditions, which are published from day to day.

There are times when the map of the Western Bureau is studied with even greater care than the tape or the 'rain' by those who know that a too persistent sun or an excessive precipitation of moisture will cause an almost irreparable blow to the prosperity of the country for the time being at least.

LONDON ANXIOUS. A few days ago London was anxious on this account, and it was thought that the prospective shortage in the world's wheat output for this year was becoming a most serious question. It was estimated that the United States and Canada's exportable surplus of wheat to Europe would not exceed ten million quarters, and that seldom had the outlook been so apparently in favor of a higher cost of breadstuffs than at the present time.

There is no doubt that this pessimistic outlook, developed through the estimated crop damage of ten percent, which was so widely circulated about two weeks ago. It was ascertained later that the crop damage was confined to Kansas City, and was purely local. The rainfall throughout that district on the day in question was one inch and a quarter, but the other parts of the Missouri Valley were practically untouched, the highest being .08 for Des Moines. This all goes to show the importance of a fair distribution of sunshine and shower during the most critical time of the year.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND HARVEST-PERIL. So far this year Canada has been favored with the very best of conditions, only in a few isolated cases has there been any news of crop damage, and these so infinitesimal in relation to the entire wheat-growing area as to give no cause whatever for anxiety.

In the United States it is sometimes said that they are rapidly passing away from the traditional period of harvest peril. Be this as it may, it is nevertheless certain that the eyes of the whole of that vast country, at least the responsible business sections, are focused on weather reports and crop conditions.

Agricultural conditions are of necessity more vital to the general prosperity of Canada than perhaps of any other wheat growing country in the world. It is the veritable backbone of the country. The leadstone by which she is becoming rich in new blood. The magnet which is drawing thousands of Europe's sturdy sons to this country. A silent, but magnificent beacon of one hundred and seventy million acres, of which only a matter of five million are under cultivation.

Good crop reports are essential to the very existence of the Dominion, and the present perfect conditions throughout the entire wheat-bearing belt should be acclaimed with the greatest satisfaction by the people who benefit, directly or indirectly, by a successful harvest in the west.

TRADE OF THE WEEK. Trade in wholesale circles has been very dull throughout the week. The midsummer drought prevails and affects business to a large extent. Crop reports from Winnipeg are, on the whole, very satisfactory; there have been heavy showers in that district, but further west there was little or no moisture to speak of at the beginning of the week. A disturbing note in a despatch from Gretna says the wheat crop in the Mennonite district is about the average acreage for the past two years. But the heavy rain has done considerable damage, estimated at about twenty percent, and the crop is fully two weeks later than usual.

Other districts are more promising. On the Souris plains the crops never looked better at this time of the year. There are wheat stalks four feet in length, and fully headed out, and the farmers are delighted with the prospects. The recent heavy rains were just in time to cause assurance of the perfect development of the grain. On many farms the wheat was headed out during the first week of July, and on such fields a harvest is expected to be at work before the middle of August. At Wapella, Assn., the rains were also very welcome, and improved the crops; the wheat is heading out well, and the prospects are very bright. Newsdale was badly in want of moisture when the timely rainfall on Wednesday, and it is expected that the crops will now do well.

The report of the Canadian Northern Railway for the week also showed good prospects. Rain has been general, and good damage has resulted. In the North-Western points the fall is reported to have been the greatest, but this section needed rain very badly.

There is no new feature in mill feed; the market is slow with very little business passing. POTATOES ARE DEARER. Receipts of potatoes have been rather light during the past week, and prices have hardened somewhat. The farmer is too busy to attend to this branch of his work owing to the haying operations being in full force. In the course of a few days receipts will begin to come in at a rapid rate, and prices will drop with the result of all pockets. At present the price is for new potatoes \$3.25 per barrel. BETTER TONE IN CHEESE MARKET. Trade on the country boards on Saturday developed a better tone in cheese. The market appeared to be steady at 7 1/4c, which is much more satisfactory than the erratic conditions that prevailed throughout the week. It is now hoped that some further inquiries will stimulate the export trade, as this has fallen off considerably the last few weeks.

A Liverpool mail advice dated July 15, says of cheese: Notwithstanding the present reasonable range of values for the choicest qualities the demand rules very moderate and disappointing. Of course, foreign produce has to contend with a very large home make, which is being marketed weekly, and freely offered at low prices. There is little change in quotations to advise. Worst reports to-day values as under: Finest New Canadian, white and colored, 35c to 40c per cwt.; finest new states, white and colored, 37c to 39c per cwt. Receipts to-day were 21,670 boxes. A Liverpool cable quote 37s for new cheese, white; colored, unchanged. BUTTER MORE ENCOURAGING. The butter market has a decidedly better tone; trade is quiet, but there are more enquiries from over the cable. There is a better export business reported. For unsalted Tow-ships there is a good export demand, for which 15 1/4c was paid. The London 'Grocer' for July 9 says of butter that there is a full average supply from one source and another, and a good quantity is put away in cold storage, which helps to keep the market in some restraint and transactions are effected with caution, and there is some difficulty in obtaining previous rates. There is a steady inquiry for the finer grades. With fresh arrivals and a better assortment the market for Canadian products is improving, and sales are practicable at full rates, 8 1/2 to 6 1/2 for creamery sorts. Colonial descriptions influence the trade in a lessened degree and purchases are on a more moderate scale. Receipts to-day were 1,461 pkgs.

FAIR DEMAND FOR EGGS. The demand for eggs is fairly satisfactory for this time of the year, more particularly for fresh receipts. Prices are easier for No. 2 stock, as there are some accumulations in the city. There is a heavy shrinkage in receipts. POT ASH IS LOWER-PEARL ASH SCARCE AND WANTED. Pot ash is in less demand and lower at \$5.90 for first sort, \$5.35 for second. Pearl ash is scarce and wanted, \$7.50 to \$8.00 would be paid readily for first sorts. GRAIN - Oats, 35c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37c; corn, American, yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 60c. FLOUR - Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$3.90; winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.60, in burl; \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags; rolled oats, \$2.20 per bush, \$4.80 per barrel. MILL FEED - Ontario bran in bulk at \$14.50 to \$15.50; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18.50; Manitoba bran in bags, 17c; shorts, 19c.

BEANS - Choice primes, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bush, \$1.50 in car lots. PROVISIONS - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6 1/2c to 7c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c, according to quality; hams, 13c to 15 1/2c; bacon, 13 1/2c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; live hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.60; weight of car lots. CHEESE Ontario, 7 1/4c to 8c; best Quebec, 7 1/4c to 7 1/2c. EGGS - Select new laid, 17c to 17 1/2c; and straight gathered, candied, 15c; No. 2, 13 1/2c to 14c. BUTTER - Fancy grades, 17 1/2c; ordinary finest, 17 1/4c to 17 1/2c; western dairy, 13c to 14c. ASHES - Firsts, \$6.10; pearl, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. HONEY - White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tin, 7c to 7 1/2c; buckwheat, 1c less. MAPLE SYRUP - Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8c. PURE MAPLE SUGAR - 7 1/4c to 8c. HAY - No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; clover, \$7 to \$7.50; clover mixed, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots. POTATOES - New, \$3.25 per barrel.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL. G.T.R. C.P.R. Wheat, bush 2,095 Pass, bush 696 Barley, bush 2,999 Flour, bris 2,318 Meal, bris 1,252 Eggs, cases 578 Butter, pkgs 933 Cheese, bxs 15,465 Pork, bris 109 Lard, pkgs 46 Meats, pkgs 179 Leather, bbls 70 Raw hides 61

CHEESE BOARDS. Belleville, Ont., July 23.-Forty factories offered 3,875 white and 50 colored cheese; 7 1/2c bid for total offerings; 1,730 sold on the market, balance selling on the street at 1-1/2c better. Cornwall, July 23.-Boarded, 2,042 bxs., 1,042 white, and 1,000 colored; white sold at 7 1/2c, and colored 7 1/4c. J. A. McRae got 647 for Hodgson Bros.; J. F. McGregor 300 for Lovell & Christmas; T. A. McLean, 223 for A. W. Grant; N. Pitt, 159 for Willer & Riley; J. A. Welsh, 355 for Jas. Alexander; and J. J. Logan, 236 for the Ayer Company, Ltd. Cowansville, July 23.-Twenty-nine factories offered 2,900 boxes of cheese, and 28 creameries offered 1,780 boxes of butter. A. J. Brice bought 220 boxes of butter at 15 1/2c, 22 boxes at 18 1-8c; Hodgson Bros. bought 116 boxes at 18c, 157 boxes at 17 1/2c; Lovell & Christmas bought 180 boxes at 18c, 45 boxes at 17 1/2c, 35 boxes at 17 1/4c; J. Alexander bought 23 boxes at 18c; Gunn, Langlois bought 90 boxes at 17 1/2c, 80 boxes at 17 1/4c; J. Dalrymple bought 55 boxes at 17 1/2c; balance unsold. Lovell & Christmas bought 115 cheese at 7 1-8c, 215 at 7 1/4c; D. A. McPherson bought 370 cheese at 7 1/2c; J. Alexander bought 274 cheese at 7 1/2c; F. Fowler bought 171 cheese at 7 1-8c, 89 at 7 1/4c. Balance unsold. Eleven buyers present.

CATTLE MARKETS. Toronto, July 23.-There was practically no trade at the Western Cattle Market today. The morning was devoted to clearing up the odds and ends left over from yesterday, and price quotations are without change. The run amounted to ten cars, and included 143 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 200 calves. CATTLE - There were none on the market, and quotations are unchanged and nominal. Extra choice, \$5.15 to \$5.35 per cwt.; medium to good, \$4.30 to \$5.10, and cows, \$4 to \$4.50. Butchers' Cattle - A few inferior cattle were left over from yesterday, and they, with one or two new arrivals, sold about steady with yesterday's prices. Quotations for good cattle are nominal. The best steers and heifers are quoted at \$7.70 to \$4.50 per cwt., and good to choice loads at \$4.20 to \$4.75. Fair to good loads sold at \$4.20 to \$4.75; mixed lots of medium cattle at \$3 to \$3.75; good cows at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and common to fair at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Stockers and Feeders - There was nothing doing in this line. Quotations are unchanged. Short-keeps, in good condition, are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, and lighter weights at \$3.50 to \$4; good stockers at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Milch Cows - Are quoted unchanged at \$25 to \$50 each. Calves - The few on the market sold early. They are quoted at \$3 1/2 to \$6 per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each. Sheep and Lambs - Trade was quiet. Prices all round are quoted unchanged. Extra port sheep are quoted at \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt.; culls at \$2 to \$3, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$4.25 each, and 5c to 6c per lb. (Hogs) - This was the only line in which there was anything to do. A fair run was offered, and the market had a weak tone. Quotations are unchanged at \$5.40 per cwt. for selects and \$5.15 for lights and fats. East Buffalo, July 23.-Cattle - Receipts, 1,500 head; fairly active, 15c to 25c lower; \$3.75 to \$5.75; yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.70; pigs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rough, \$4.50 to \$4.75; stags, \$4 to \$4.50; dairies, \$5.40 to \$5.60. Sheep and lambs - Receipts, 7,500 head; lambs active and higher; sheep steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; few \$5.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep mixed, \$3 to \$4.25. Chicago, July 23.-Cattle receipts, 3,000; market steady but quiet; good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.35; poor to medium, \$2.00 to \$4.00; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.50; heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2 to \$4.10; calves, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Texas fed sales, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Hogs, receipts, 5,000; market dull; mixed and butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.40; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.10; light, \$5.25 to \$5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Sheep receipts, 3,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$7.40.

THE FRUIT MARKET. HEAVY RECEIPTS AND BIG CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT. The supply of fruit continues to be very heavy, but according to the dealers the consumption is enormous. The demand for fruit last week was phenomenal and easily forms a record. Fortunately receipts are not behind, but they are being cleared up rapidly that the high prices prevailing will be maintained so long as the present unusual demand lasts. A car load of California oranges was received on Thursday and sold at \$4 per box, which is a higher price than has been paid before on the Montreal markets. The stock, however, is of exceptionally fine quality. Georgia peaches of remarkably good quality, sold at \$2.25 per box on the market yesterday. California pears are selling at \$2.75, but are not of extra good quality. California plums, \$2 to \$2.25 per box. Raspberries sold to-day at the depot at 13 cents per box. Tomatoes sell at 75 cents to \$1 for four basket crates. Montreal grown tomatoes are now offered in small quantities at the rate of \$3 per bushel. Currants are somewhat scarce and the price is high at 25c per gallon. Large receipts of bananas are reported. Common stock sells at \$1.35 to \$1.60 per bush and Jumbo at \$1.75 to \$2. There are scarce and no more offered, but a steady clearing of receipts keeps prices steady.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES - July 23. Making hay while the sun shines is what the farmers are doing to-day, and only those living near to the city find time to bring produce to the market, but the truck farmers and market gardeners were out in full force, but the crowds of buyers were so large that the prices of most kinds of seasonable stuff are higher than is usual during the latter part of July. Oats were scarce and 95c per bag was the price asked for good samples, buckwheat \$1.10 to \$1.15 do.; good new potatoes sell at \$1.40 to \$1.50 do.; green onions, turnips and beets sell at 10c to 15c per bush; cucumbers, 30c to 35c per dozen; green beans, 25c to 30c per bush; green peas, 25c to 30c do.; green corn, 20c per bush; cabbages, 30c to 50c per dozen; celery, 30c to 50c do.; cauliflower of poor quality are very plentiful at 25c to 75c per dozen; but good cauliflowers are scarce and sell at \$1.40 to

VEALS - Receipts, 1,200 head; slow, \$4.50 to \$6.50. Hogs - Receipts, 15,000 head, active; 10c to 15c higher; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.55; yorkers, \$5.55 to \$5.70; pigs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rough, \$4.50 to \$4.75; stags, \$4 to \$4.50; dairies, \$5.40 to \$5.60. Sheep and lambs - Receipts, 7,500 head; lambs active and higher; sheep steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; few \$5.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep mixed, \$3 to \$4.25. Chicago, July 23.-Cattle receipts, 3,000; market steady but quiet; good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.35; poor to medium, \$2.00 to \$4.00; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.50; heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2 to \$4.10; calves, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Texas fed sales, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Hogs, receipts, 5,000; market dull; mixed and butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.40; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.10; light, \$5.25 to \$5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Sheep receipts, 3,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$7.40.

THE WHEAT MARKET. CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES-BIG DECREASE IN VISIBLE WHEAT AND CORN. The Chicago wheat market was decidedly strong to-day after the decline of Friday and Saturday. July opening at 92 1/2c and closing a point better. The futures also developed some strength, Sept. opening at 87 1/2c, and closing at 87 1/2c, while Dec. also gained about 1/4c during the session. The Winnipeg market gained fractionally during the day. There was also a strong market in corn with very little business passing, however. July closed at 49 1/2c, and Sept. and Dec. at 49 1/2c and 45 1/2c respectively. The visible supply of wheat for United States and Canada shows a decrease of 544,000 bushels over last week and 892,000 for the corresponding period last year. Corn also shows a heavy decrease compared with last week of 398,000 bushels, and 443,000 bushels decrease on the figures for the corresponding period last year.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Ingersoll, Ont., July 23.-White wheat, 90c to 92c per bush; red fall wheat, 90c to 92c per bush; spring wheat, 90c to 92c per bush; corn, 50c to 60c per bush; peas, 60c to 65c per bush; barley, 54c to 56c per bush; oats, 32c to 34c per bush; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; flour, \$2.20 to \$2.45 per cwt.; bran, \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c per lb.; hogs, 14c to 15c per dozen; potatoes, new, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bush; live hogs, \$5.15 to \$5.25 per cwt.; hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$8 per cwt. Hamilton, Ont., July 23.-White wheat, per bush, 90c to 92c; red wheat, per bush, 90c to 92c; spring wheat, per bush, 78c to 91c; peas, per bush, 60c to 62c; barley, per bush, 45c to 48c; oats, per bush, 35c to 36c; corn, per bush, 50c to 54c; clover seed, per bush, \$5 to \$6; timothy seed, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, \$4.15 to \$4.25; strong bakers' flour, per barrel, \$4.20 to \$4.30; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$5.75 to \$6.25; apples, per bag of bushel and half, \$1 to \$1.40; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., \$1 to \$1.25; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 17c; butter, in skillets, per lb., 12c to 14c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 20c. Ottawa, July 21.-Vegetables and small fruits comprised the greater part of the offering of farm produce on Byward market. The majority of those in attendance were gardeners from near the city, farmers generally being too busy haying to do any marketing. Oats, of which there was a light offering, changed hands at 36c to 37c per bushel. On the hay market best timothy, old, sold at \$7 to \$10 per ton. New hay was quoted at \$7 to \$8 per ton. New potatoes were daily offered in large quantities, and prices are gradually receding. The bulk of the offering sold at from \$1 to \$1.20 per bag. Cucumbers, 40c per doz.; carrots and beets, 20c to 25c per dozen; lettuce, 15c per dozen, and cauliflowers, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. The raspberries offered were hardly up to the mark as to quality. There was a fair request at 90c to \$1 per pair. Blueberries were offered more freely than on past days, with sales at 50c to 55c per pair. Currants and gooseberries were offered galore, but prices were well maintained. The former sold at 70c to 80c, and the latter at 60c to 70c per pair. Eggs, guaranteed fresh, were in brisk demand at 17c to 18c per dozen. In case lots sales were made at 15c to 16c. Butter showed little change. Fair sized lots were sold at 14c to 16c, while in pound lots 16c to 18c were the ruling figures. Lamb sold at \$1 to \$1.50 for hinds and 60c to 80c for good front quarters. A few dressed hogs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per cwt., while veal sold at 8c to 9c per lb. for hinds and 6c to 7c for fronts. Toronto, July 23.-Wheat - The offerings are not large; there is a good demand, and prices are firm at 92c to 93c for white and 90c to 91c for red. White wheat is quoted at 91c to 92c east and west. Spring wheat is steady at 86c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is half a cent easier. No. 1 northern is quoted at 90c; No. 2 northern at 88c, and No. 3 northern at 86c, at Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit. Flour - The market is firm at \$3.55 to \$4.70 for cars of 90 percent winter wheat patents in buyers' bags west or east. Choice brands are held at fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents and \$4.40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto. Mill Feed - Steady for shorts and lower this week for bran than a week ago. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$15.50 to \$17.00, and bran at \$14.00 in bulk, west of east. Meal, mill feed in sacks, \$19.00 for cars of shorts and \$18.00 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley very dull at 41c for No. 2; 39c for No. 3 extra, and 37c for No. 3 west or east. Buckwheat nominal at 45c for No. 2, west or east. Rye steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east. Corn is steady at 45c for cars of Canada west; American is steady at 59c for No. 2 west, \$7.75 for No. 3 yellow, and 66c for No. 2 mixed in car lots on the track, Toronto. Oats in better demand and the market is firmer. Local sales are bidding 33c for No. 1 white at 32 1/2c; No. 2 white east, and 32c for No. 2 west. Rolled oats steady \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 35c more for broken lots here, and 4c more for broken lots outside. Feed - Steady at 60c to 61c for No. 2 west.

FINANCIAL LOCAL STOCKS. RICHELIEU FALLS AWAY CONSIDERABLY-BIG CALL FOR IRON BONDS. -CANADIAN PACIFIC ALSO POPULAR. Monday Morning, July 25. There was a general good feeling along the line of local stocks during the past week, but while the tone of the market has been fairly buoyant it cannot be said that buying has been exceptionally heavy. Perhaps in Iron Bonds, the shares being greatly in favor during the week. A week ago the bonds were listed at 95 1/2c, and the lowest at that time was 57 1/2c; there has, therefore been a rise of 38 points, taking the present price with the lowest of last week. Seventy-seven thousand shares was the amount of business done in this stock since the beginning of the week. In spite of the fact that the Richelieu and Ontario Company's steamer 'Carolina' was successfully floated, and sailed under her own steam to port, and that advice state that the damage is not as heavy as was at first expected, the share of the company still continues to hover round the low water mark. The stock, which stood at 69 on Monday last, dropped to 67 1/2c on Tuesday and 1/2 point on the next day, to be followed by a heavy falling off on Thursday of 6 1/2 points, subsequently recovering 1/2 point on that day and closing at 61 1/2c. On Friday there was a slight recovery to 63 1/2c. Although other stocks have generally shown a better feeling, Richelieu was a choice tit-bit for the bears who found the stock an easy one under the present conditions, to hammer. Even at the present price of 63 1/2c, the return would be 9.5 percent, and it is only the fear that dividends may not be paid that is used as a bear argument. Nova Scotia Steel suffered a further decline towards the end of the week, on the report that the company requires ready money and may have to pass the dividend. From 65 1/2c a little over a week ago the stock dropped to 62, which was the closing price on Saturday. A month ago the stock was at 72 or ten points higher than at present, and if the dividends continue to be paid, will give a return of 9.6 on the investment. There was a pretty fair demand for the stock during the week, and according to the extent of business reported

THE CROPS. BUTTER - The offerings continue light; the demand is slow, being mostly for small lots of extra choice dairies, and prices are easy owing to the accumulation of stocks here; creamery prints, 12c to 13c; do. sold, 15c to 16c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 12c to 13c; do. inferior grades, 9c to 11c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 11c to 12c; do. inferior, 8c to 10c. EGGS - Not offering freely; there is a good demand, and the market is firm for new laid at 16c to 16 1/2c. BREAD - The market is easy; cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50 to \$9 a ton. DRESSED HOGS - The receipts are small, being confined to farmers' lots, which delivered here, are quoted at \$7.50 per cwt. for light. Live hogs higher than a week ago, selects being quoted at \$5.40, and heavy and light at \$5.15 per cwt. SUGAR AGAIN ADVANCED. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of Montreal has advanced sugar five cents all round, including Winnipeg. The prices are as follows: -Extra granulated, \$4.40; Phoenix, \$4.30; light coffee, \$4.20; bright yellow, \$4.15; No. 3, \$4.55; No. 2, \$3.55; No. 1, \$3.50; extra ground, \$4.70; powdered, \$4.60; Paris lumps, \$4.90 per 100 lbs. in barrels and boxes; granulated in bags, 10c less.

GIGANTIC ORGANIZATION TO HANDLE PNEUMATIC TUBE BUSINESS OF THE OLD WORLD. London, July 24.-An organization, composed of some of the strongest houses in London, to be known as the British and Foreign Syndicate, has been formed for the purpose of developing the pneumatic tube business of the Old World. Mr. J. E. Mulholland, of Lewis, N.Y., stated to-day that he had spent four years in consummating the plans for the organization. The first construction work contemplated in the laying of 95 miles of double lines of tubes in London involving an expenditure of nearly \$15,000,000. The mileage will gradually be extended until the metropolis is covered with about 300 miles of double lines of tubes.

TORONTO REAL ESTATE DEAL. Toronto, July 25.-It has been learned on reliable authority that the Moleson Bank has practically completed negotiations for the purchase of fifty feet of property on Bay Street, just north of the 'Mail and Empire' building. The owner of the property at present is Mr. Sanderson Peary, and the price to be paid is said to be \$35,000. It is probable that the bank will build a new office on this site, their present location on the corner of King and Bay streets having been purchased some months ago by the Canada Life.

ONTARIO WOOL. KEEN DEMAND FOR ONTARIO FLEECE WOOL. A keen demand is still being experienced for Ontario fleece wool, but prices continue to advance, and the offerings are light. Last year the clip was about double that of the present season, and the bulk of it was bought before the advance in prices. This year the advance came soon after the wool began to come on the markets.

BANK OF ENGLAND. London, July 21.-The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased \$274,000 Circulation, decreased 140,000 Bullion, increased 333,837 Other securities, increased 614,000 Other deposits, decreased 300,000 Public deposits, increased 5,569,459 Govt. securities, decreased 305,000 The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 50.70 percent as compared with 47.73 percent last week.

BANK STATEMENT. New York, July 23.-The statement of averages of the Clearing House banks of this city for the week shows: Loans \$12,200,500 Deposits \$2,273,800 Circulation \$23,000 Legal tenders \$68,200 Specie \$10,656,500 Reserve required \$5,569,459 Surplus \$6,661,200 Ex-U.S. deposits \$1,651,275

it would seem to be an attractive purchase at present figures. The earnings of the C.P.R. continue to show heavy increases. The gross earnings of the system for the second week in July amounted to \$77,000 compared with \$82,000 for the corresponding week in 1903. On Friday there was a heavy liquidation of Canadian Pacific. Opening at 12 1/2c, there was shortly afterwards a fractional upward move scored of 1/8, and over 1,000 shares were negotiated during the session. The more pacific aspect of the foreign political complications will no doubt cause the stock to further advance, as the only apparent reason for the recent sharp reaction was the unsettled state of international affairs.

The market seemed generally weaker this morning. Canadian Pacific was fairly steady at last week's price, but dropped 1-8 during the session this morning. Iron preferred also fell away 1/2 point, Montreal Power, Twin City, Coal common, Ogilvie Bonds and Mackay common all dropped fractionally. There were no transactions of note, however, in any of these stocks. The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

Table with columns: Stock, Dividend, Price, High, Low, Last, P. & S. Includes entries for Montreal, Iron, Coal, Mackay, etc.

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READING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

I decided to start at once. He's here with us now, booked for a six months' course. Thought, before he got our letter, that school failed out in June—closed up entirely in July and August.

Central Business College. TORONTO, ONT. W. H. SHAW, President.

BRANKSOME HALL. 102 Bloor St. E., TORONTO. A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE. is the most widely attended in America, and its famous text book, 'The Canadian Accountant,' is sold throughout the English-speaking world.

ST. MONICA'S. Residential and Day School for Girls. 170 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE. High Class Residential School for Girls and Young Ladies. IN THE CAPITAL.

WESTBOURNE, School for Girls. 340 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. A High Class Residential and Day School for Girls.

Hillcroft Academy. KINGSTON, ONT. Residential and Day School for Boys.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



ONTARIO and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ont. COLLEGE

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE. (Affiliated to McGill University), 83 Simpson Street, Montreal.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE. The Church of England School for Girls.

Ashbury College, ARGYLE AVE., OTTAWA, Ont. A Residential and Day School for Boys.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE, MONTREAL. Residential and Day School for Boys and Girls.

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT. 320 students—165 young ladies and 155 young men enrolled last year.

CANADA'S NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MONTREAL.



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. Founded 1825. DEER PARK, TORONTO.

CRACK MONTREAL CORPS VISITS THE CAPITAL. Ottawa, July 23.—The Highland Cadet Battalion, of Montreal, under command of Major Fred. Lydon, arrived here by Canada Atlantic yesterday morning.

MODELS FOR GUELPH. London, July 21.—The Hon. John Dryden and Prof. Day have purchased animals at Piostonhill, Kinlochtry, to act as models for students at the Guelph Agricultural College.

Advertisements.



WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

Through Service in both Directions. City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES ST., Next Post Office.

HARK! Can You Hear? If you suffer from deafness 'THE WAY' EAR DRUMS will make you hear.

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR. HOW THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND WON THE ALBERT MEDAL.

Marquis de Fontenay writes: Sir William Macgregor, who has just been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, is one of the most remarkable men of the British colonial service.

The greatest tax on his strength was, however, in connection with the rescue from the wreck of a white woman who had got at the spirits, was mad with drink, and had fallen overboard.

ALFORD — On July 22, 1904, at Aubert Gallion, Beauce, Que., George Alfard, aged 55 years, formerly a resident of Quebec.

BENOIT — In this city, on June 21, 1904, at the age of 15 years and 7 months, Marie Cellas, beloved daughter of Hormidas Benoit, foreman of Fire Station No. 13.

BYRNE — Suddenly, this morning, at 10 o'clock, Charles Henry Byrne, son of John and Alice Byrne, aged 20 years.

FRANCIS — At Toronto, on July 29, 1904, Elizabeth Francis, youngest daughter of the late David Gellatly, and widow of the late Guy Williams Francis, of Baltimore.

Advertisements.

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE. Weekly from Montreal.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. Weekly from Montreal.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.

Live Stock. JERSEYS FOR SALE—COWS, Heifers, and Heifer Calves, from good stock, registered. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

FRASER — At Lyster Station, P.Q., on July 14, 1904, James Fraser, in his 82nd year.

HODGSON — At 9 Cathcart street, Ottawa, Ont., on July 19, 1904, William Hodgson, architect, in his 78th year.

KERR — At 105 Quebec avenue, Toronto Junction, Ont., on July 19, 1904, Mary Jane Kerr, relict of the late Andrew Kerr, Clifton, Ont., in her 64th year.

MACKAY — At Walkerton, Ont., on July 22, 1904, R. Havelock Mackay, barrister-at-law, aged 37 years, 8 months.

MCCARTY — At the General Hospital, on Sunday, July 24, 1904, Harry L. McCarty, aged 41 years 11 months, only son of the late Henry Clay McCarty, druggist, of Zanesville, O., and dearly beloved husband of Mollie Williams McCarty.

MERCER — At the residence of T. L. Mercer, Orangeville, Ont., Susan Mercer, beloved wife of T. L. Mercer, aged 66 years.

MULLIN — In this city, on July 22, 1904, ex-Alderman James E. Mullin, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

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Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; \$240 a year, and expenses \$2.50 per day.

WANTED — BRIGHT BOYS AND Young men to take orders for the "safety key check." Needed by business people, prevent loss of keys.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY to consider the possibilities of the ad announcement made in connection with the Owl and Monkey Cartoon on another page.

WANTED, ENERGETIC MAN OF GOOD character, to sell for the Penthill Nurseries. Previous experience not essential.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, \$60 PER month and expenses; \$2.50 per day to reliable men in every locality introducing our goods.

CANVASERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE "World Wide." Good commissions to be given with, and a salary after capacity is proved.

AGENTS WANTED TO PUSH "World Wide" on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Girl, with references, to work on a farm. Apply to Mrs. ALEX. ANDERSON, White Station, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, with Elementary Diploma, for Kildare School; term, eight months; salary, \$120.00.

A CANVASSEER, LOCAL OR TRAVELLING, permanent; good pay from the very first day. Address, COOPER, Drawer 631, London.

Books, &c. 55 SAMPLE MAGAZINES, POSTPAID, 16c. STAR, Box 628, Rochester, N.Y.