Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS

Question May be Settled Without a Resort to Arms

New York, July 30.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says of the South African debate in the House of Commons, last Friday: 'Whether England's relations with the Transvaal are better or worse, the ministers have cleverly offered a convincing demonstration that they are standing together, and that the country is behind them. Mr. Balfour rallied the Unionist supporters, and disarmed opposition by the gravity and firmness of his speech before the Midland Conservative Association on the eve of the great debate in parliament. Lord Salisbury was equally vigorous and resolute in declaring in the House of Lords that the convention of 1881 provided for equality of treatment of the white races in South Africa, and in repeating Lord Selborne's phrase: "We have put our hands to the plough, and we do not intend to turn back."

'Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, last night, not only whipped the Liberals into line by proving that their leader was prepared, under certain contingencies, to fight for British rights in South Africa, but also displayed the keenness and vigilance with which the government was watching every turn of affairs in the Transvaal. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership was amiable but spiritless. Sir William Harcourt was absent, and Mr. Morley was silent. Several Liberals spoke on the government side, and the debate ended without a division, after a feeble protest from Mr. Labouchere. The Earl of Kimberley, in the House of Lords, made no secret of the fact that neither he nor Mr. Gladstone ever had in mind race conditions and political disqualifications as inequitable as those now prevailing in the Transvaal.

As the final result of this demonstration of force in both Houses of Parliament, the ministers now hold the strongest possible position for bringing moral pressure to bear upon the Boers. The only new idea on which Mr. Chamberlain laid stress was the suggestion that the latest franchise proposals of the Boer law-makers should be made subject to a joint enquiry by experts, with a view to ascertaining how far they were likely to offer substantial and immediate representation of the alien population, without which there can be no satisfactory settlement. This appears to be a sensible method of reaching an agreement between President Kruger and the Colonial Office, which will put an end to the vexatious controversy, instead of prolonging it indefinitely. Even more practical than this expedient will be the moral effect produced throughout South Africa by a debate in parliament, with a complete collapse of Liberal criticism. The ministers have forcibly reminded President Kruger and the Boers that they are dealing, not with Sir Alfred Milner nor with Mr. Chamberlain, but with a powerful and inflexible government and a united nation. It has been a demonstration of the moral force of public opinion as effective as that produced by the government in 1896 by ordering out the flying squadron, when the united nation fell into line behind it. The chance for a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all the questions at issue will inevitably be promoted by this brilliant and admirably managed parliamentary coup.

The London correspondent of the 'Sun' says: The Transvaal debate yesterday was not sensational, but it cleared up certain important points. Lord Salisbury's moderate and weighty speech showed that he and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, are not antagonistic, which proves that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is not of the fire-eating description often suggested, while the Opposition's failure to take a division indicates that the party's best opinion is satisfied with the government's procedure and does not desire to embarrass it. Lord Kimberley's acknowledgment of the necessity for firm pressure, such as to make it plainly understood to all concerned that this country is in earnest, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's admission that, 'In the South African Republic as in the rest of the globe, circumstances may arise at any time compelling us to take up arms for the protection of our interests,' are believed to justify Mr. Chamberlain's reiterated statements of policy and active war preparations. These preparations are not abated and in case of war, two army corps of twenty thousand each, will be ready to take the field.

These facts, showing that the ministers and the leaders of the Opposition alike gravely contemplate the possibilities of war, added to Lord Selborne's, Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Chamberlain's deliberate assertions that they are determined to obtain an issue satisfactory to themselves might suggest that the crisis is more imminent than it really is. It may be said at once that the government is determined to be satisfied even at the cost of war, but really the debate postpones the crisis. Mr. Chamberlain solemnly asserted that he would exhaust all peaceful means and attempt to meet President Kruger's greatest bugbears by an earnest declaration that no one dreams of acquiring the Boer country through the War Office. He declared that the government was not wedded to Sir Alfred Milner's terms but is willing to consider any alterpative providing for immediate and substantial representation for the Uitlanders.

Referring to President Kruger's invitation to seek friendly advice, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had appealed to President Kruger for a joint enquiry of experts which should be held to discuss the Boer's latest proposals, adding: 'I may say that I anticipate that their efforts will be successful. Thus, though he carefully re-stated his case for war, with the oft-repeated arguments aiming to influence opinion, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that no crisis will arise until there is a deadlock in the conference about to be opened.

Pretoria, July 30.—The Secretary of State, Mr. F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, said that if the enquiry proposed was to embrace all matters in dispute of late years between Great Britain and the Transvaal, including the convention of 1884, it might be acceptable; but, if the franchise only was to be considered, the Volksraad had passed on that and further consideration of the question was regarded as tantamount to legislating through a commission, thus depriving the country of its independence.

London, July 30.—The London office of the 'Standard' and 'Diggers News' received a dispatch from Johannesburg yesterday saying that the Volksraad intends to cancel the dynamite concession, allowing the High Court to adjudicate the damages to the holders of the concession. The despatch also said that the newly created burghers will be allowed to cast votes in elections for president and commandant-general of the army.

The despatch is regarded in London as having been intended to affect the debate on the Transvaal question in the House of Commons yesterday.

THE DUNKIN ACT.

BROME COUNTY HOTEL-KEEPERS FEARFUL OF ITS ENFORCEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Cowansville, Que., July 31.—The hotel proprietors of Brome county held a meeting at the Ottawa Hotel here on Saturday afternoon and came to the conclusion not to pay any attention to the claim being made that the Dunkin act still remains legally in force in the county. Acting on legal advice they will make their applications for licenses in the regular form and if they are refused on the ground that the council doubts its authority to issue the certificate an appeal will be made to the courts to get the matter definitely settled. It is noteworthy that the hotelmen seem to be very much averse to having to go through another campaign, which would be necessary if it is decided that the Dunkin act has not been repealed. Notwithstanding their decided victory of June they seem to be aware that in another fight the victory would not necessarily be theirs.

AFGHAN OFFICERS SHOT.

HOW THE AMEER TREATS EMBEZZLERS.

Berlin, July 31.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that General Abdul Chakim Khan and three other high Afghan officers have been publicly shot by order of the Ameer in the market square at Cabul. The crime for which they were sentenced to death was the embezzlement of money intended for the payment of the soldiers, their stealing having been conducted systematically for a number of years.

Their execution has caused a tremendous sensation among the Afghans.

VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

London, July 31.—A despatch from Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, to Lord Curzon, the Indian Viceroy, has been made public. It announces that the government has decided to adopt the report of the Indian Currency Committee and that the policy of keeping the Indian mints closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver will be maintained.

The despatch further says that the British sovereigns will be made a legal tender and the current coin of India, that the mints will be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold, and that the permanent exchange value of the rupee will be one shilling and fourpence.

MAY BE MURDER.

Belleville, Ont., July 31.—It is reported that traces of strychnine have been found in the stomach of the girl McCoy who died suddenly under suspicious circumstances at Marmora about two weeks ago and that an arrest will be made in connection with the case.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS—GERMAN PRESS DISAPPOINTED AT THE OUTCOME.

The Hague, July 29.—3 p.m.—The International Peace Conference met for its final sittings to-day, when it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dum-dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, Italy, Japan Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

Berlin, July 29.—The papers this week have been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the Peace Conference at The Hague. The tone of the comment of papers friendly to the conference generally is one of disappointment that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was done.

The 'Tageblatt' considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step towards securing the peace of the world, and adds: 'Whoever knows the toilsome way in which progress of international law is made will be satisfied with this result.'

The 'Kreuz Zeitung,' referring to the United States and Great Britain, says: 'The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to really practical humanitarian propositions.' The 'Kreuz Zeitung' further points out that while Great Britain and the United States stood together, opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up Great Britain's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet. 'The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the Czar's proclamations,' the 'Kreuz Zeitung' continues, 'introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions.'

The 'Vorwaerts' gives the conference a parting shot, calling it a comedy. 'The hardest work of the members,' this journal says, 'was to refrain from laughing in each other's faces at their own insincerity.'

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Baron De Staal delivered the farewell address, thanking the representatives of foreign states. He said the work accomplished while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

A letter was read from the Queen of Holland to the Pope, asking his moral support of the conference, and the reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator and assuring Her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

A Washington despatch says: The United States will not be bound by the reported decision of The Hague conference to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet in warfare. So far the United States has not been obliged to resort to its use, but the ordnance officers have been making experiments to secure an increased 'stopping' effect for the small calibre ball used in the Krag-Jorgensen and these experiments have proceeded somewhat on the lines of the dum-dum bullet. The specific reason why Captain Crozier and the remainder of the American delegates voted against the proposal to prohibit the dum-dum was because their instructions forbade them to pledge their government to any line of action that would retard the development of inventive genius in warfare. Adhesion to the protocols is voluntary. Great Britain, it is understood also refused to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet.

MR. STEAD SPEAKS.

Mr. William T. Stead made the following statement recently in reference to the work of the Peace Commission:—'The conference achieved a great success, much greater than the delegates anticipated, and the result was achieved largely by the 'amour propre' of capable men from all parts of the world, determined to accomplish something worth their assembling together. The result surprised all of them, and the magnitude of the gains is imperfectly understood even by the conference. The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration on the American principle of revision, plus the French declaration of the duty of neutrals, to recommend disputing powers to refer to the arbitration court rather than to war, represents vast progress in the evolution of human society. The recognition of the duty to represent to disputants the desirability of resorting to the arbitration court entails no obligation on the Americans inconsistent with their traditional policy. This is made absolutely clear by the declaration signed by the American delegation, read in full at the conference and entered on the records. The relations between the American and other delegates, notably the British, German and Russian, have been extremely friendly. The Englishmen and Americans acted throughout almost like a joint delegation. This was due to no arrangement or direction, but solely because both nations found common ground of defence, common interests, civilization and humanity. The only point on which the British delegates failed to support the Americans was the resolution forbidding the capture of private property at sea. To this, the British representatives were not opposed, but the British Cabinet being divided, the delegates had no instructions regarding the matter, and abstained from taking action.

'After the arbitration convention is signed it will probably be open to the adhesion of all other powers, not represented at the conference, on condition that no original signatory of the convention objects. This right to black-ball any power wishing to join the convention was insisted upon by Italy, in order to prevent the adhesion of the Pope, and by Great Britain on account of the Transvaal. It is hoped that all the South American states will come in.

'It is the unanimous opinion of all the delegates that the conference begins a new epoch, and that the good seed now sown will bear a rich harvest hereafter.'

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

English Newspapers Discussing the Subject.

London, July 29.—The Alaskan boundary dispute again looms large in the newspapers and a heated discussion is raging for and against the latest suggestion that a harbor should be leased to Canada. The official view seems to favor this compromise as a general basis for a friendly arrangement. It is pointed out that as the United States, Canada and Great Britain have to live as neighbors and in their hearts desire to live as friends, neither should not can afford to assume a non-possumus attitude or act as if they were to be the last transaction to be arranged; and as the main question at issue, though almost lost to view among the multitude of irritating side issues, was the means of easy access to the Klondike, the lease of a harbor would seem to meet the practical needs of Canada. On the other hand, the 'Saturday Review' voices the feeling of a considerable section of the public in pointing out that by accepting the suggested settlement, Canada debars herself from again raising the question of territorial right and becomes a mere licensee where she claims to be the owner in fee simple. Many think the proposed compromise would lead to endless complications, annoyances, acts of retaliation, and attempts on one side to exceed the other side or restrict their rights. Under the proposed compromise, the 'Saturday Review' thinks Canada ought in no event to surrender her rights in international law, unless she concurrently receives considerable concessions from the United States on other questions before the commission. The 'Saturday Review' proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices for herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most factious policy on the part of Great Britain could revive the annexationist party in Canada. The article concludes as follows:—

'With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the Empire.'

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL VISIT FRANCE.

Brussels, July 31.—The 'Petit Bleu' says that a private despatch from Berlin affirms, despite denials, that negotiations are proceeding for the Emperor William to visit a French port.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Gen. De Gallifet Proves the Right Man in the Right Place.

London, July 29.—The disgrace of General de Negrier has created a profound impression not only in France but all over Europe, and has brought into prominent notice the depth of the civil as well as the military courage possessed by the new French minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet. Before him the pasteboard patriots, who threatened terrible vengeance with the army if they were thwarted by the republic, double up and fall to pieces; and the public is beginning to realize that at last the right man has been found to suppress the real traducers of the army, those who degraded its honor and shamed its uniform by chicanery and intrigue. It is symbolic of the change in the situation to see General Pellieux, who, in full regimentals attempts to bully the jury into the conviction of Zola, whining pitifully for a pension from the position to which he has been disgraced. When General Pellieux searched Col. Picquart's rooms he found a bundle of love letters from a Madame M—, the wife of a well known judge, to Col. Picquart. General Pellieux read the letters carefully and sent them to the woman's husband, who upon the evidence they furnished obtained a judicial separation from her. When asked by General de Gallifet if he had sent the letters, General Pellieux denied, on his word of honor, that he had done so, but the Minister of War found that the General had been lying, and hence the punishment imposed upon him was in even greater degree than it would otherwise have been. The removal of General de Negrier tends to the salvation of the republic, and, if his flagrant insubordination had been overlooked, the discipline of the army could scarcely have been maintained.

Details of the interview between Gen. de Gallifet and de Negrier show how misplaced was the confidence of the public in General de Negrier. When taxed, with issuing seditious circulars, instead of boldly sticking to his guns, the general equivocated, prevaricated, and behaved like a poltroon, until forced into a corner. General de Gallifet then treated him like a whipped schoolboy, and ordered him to go forthwith and fetch the original documents. Even then General de Negrier had not the courage to return until eGneral de Gallifet sent him a command to come and not forget the circular.

General de Gallifet's communication, issued yesterday, in which he avowed full responsibility for the disciplinary measures adopted toward the generals, contrasting so strikingly with the pusillanimity of previous French ministers of war, will add to the respect both of the army and the nation for him, and fully justifies M. Waldeck-Rousseau's bold step in appointing him to prescribe for a grave political disease. No member of the general staff has dared to lift a finger against General de Gallifet. General Zurlinden left Paris without a murmur. General Pellieux, who lied to his superior, only asks for money; Generals Boisdeffre and Gonze have done nothing to save their tool, Lieut.-Col du Paty de Clam.

DE BEAUREPAIRE'S CHARGES.

Paris, July 29.—The 'Echo de Paris' to-day prints ex-Judge Beaurepaire's promised revelations in the Dreyfus case. The first article names four witnesses who heard some Semites say: 'We will get Dreyfus back or drag France into war.' They did not care for his innocence, but only for the glorification of their sect. The second article cites witnesses who allege they were offered Jewish bribes to support Dreyfus. The third article relates how Dreyfus was seen talking to some Germans. The fourth says that Dreyfus was extravagant, and the fifth gives opinions of certain French ministers and others on the prisoner's guilt. The whole revelation is of the flimsiest character, and obviously trumped up. There is one point upon which both Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites are in perfect accord. That is the importance of Esterhazy's appearance as a witness at the new trial in Rennes. Disgust is therefore general at the news that he refused to attend, notwithstanding the safe conduct given him by the government, which guarantees him against arrest until after the trial is concluded.

The 'Matin' gives a declaration made by Esterhazy to a correspondent to the effect that it is not for him to speak, but for the generals whom he has openly accused to justify their acts. He is curious to see whether they will do this at Rennes. But, at any rate, he is not going to be present at the trial of his victim, Captain Dreyfus.

Paris, July 30.—The 'Matin announces that there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, and this announcement has since been confirmed by M. Menard, Col. du Paty de Clam's counsel.

The 'Siecle' says that Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, will demand that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, ex-president of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, produce the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged information establishing the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

A telegram from Rennes announces that an affray occurred there to-day between Dreyfusites and Nationalists, who were prevented by the police from carrying out their design of marching to the house of Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus.

M. Paul Deroulede, president of the League of Patriots; M. Mariel-Habert, revisionist member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Millevoy, editor of the 'Patrie,' addressed a patriotic meeting to-day at Mende, Department of Lozere, declaring that the parliamentary republic was responsible for all of France's troubles. The meeting was finally ended in a melee, and it was found necessary to call upon the gendarmes and a battalion of infantry to disperse the crowd.

In addition to the usual number of telegraph wires affording communication between Paris and Rennes, thirty-three other lines have been provided to meet the exigencies of the Dreyfus trial, of which three will be absolutely official, supplying reports to the Elysee, the Department of the Interior and the Post-Office Department.

The Dreyfus family have hired a special wire for the purpose of furnishing the 'Droits de l'Homme' and the 'Aurore' with reports of the proceedings.

A PARIS SENSATION.

Paris, July 30.—Mme. Couldere was arrested at the Gare St. Lazare at midnight as she was departing for Havre on the charge of poisoning her cousin, Marie Saintenay, the daughter of a sub-brigadier of police. The arrest created a sensation on account of the position of the woman's family and the report that the act was connected with the Dreyfus affair.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Rapprochement Discussed by the 'National Review.'

London, July 29.—The 'National Review,' in an article discussing the probability of an alliance between France and Germany against Great Britain, has reached the conclusion that such a move is within the bounds of practical politics. The writer points out that Germany's future expansion must be colonial, and that France has similar interests. In this respect both France and Germany are somewhat barred by England's widespread holdings. The common belief that England is the enemy of every power with colonial or maritime ambitions, the writer asserts, supplies both Frenchmen and Germans with an argument in support of union. The Emperor William, it is argued, is acting upon the supposition that much as France dislikes Germany she must dislike England more after the Fashoda incident. The Emperor dreams of forming a coalition of central and western powers of the Continent, to be used, firstly, against England; secondly, against the United States, and finally against Russia, though at the commencement the latter power will be included in the German firm. The 'National Review' writer finds in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto almost inexplicable policy of the German Emperor towards the United States.

The article continues:—'The reason for the Emperor William's seeming desire to unnecessarily quarrel with a state of such gigantic strength is that he wishes to assume the position of champion of Europe against trans-marine powers.'

The article says further:—'To the Continent, before 1898, the United States appeared a huge, drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the lion's tail. No one objected much to this; but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies and another upon the Philippines it became an object of real terror to European statesmen, who did not know whim it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving as England refused to walk into the trap and turn her navy against the United States. So the events of 1898 only served to bring the two trans-marine powers together.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The tendency manifested by France toward rapprochement with Germany is causing great irritation and suspension. The newspapers here express in strong terms their great dissatisfaction and try to demonstrate that Russia and France could not admit Germany to their intimacy without prejudice to themselves, as the Franco-Russian alliance is based upon objects diametrically opposed to the aims of Germany.

THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE.

BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SERANUS.)

(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

''Tis he—Magloire! 'Tis thus he requites, he would thank his grandfather. And with him who? If I might see! I think it must be Pacifique. I hear the heavy, uneven tread—the tread I mistook for a bear!'

The men advanced into the room almost dumb with astonishment. Carson knew that he had no time to lose.

'Hold the light here, you fool!' he said under his breath to the cripple. 'Are you afraid. There's riches here to give a dead man courage. Look aloft, and below, and all around!'

Pacifique seemed much impressed, for he uttered no sound. His mind was full of the ring. Furs did not appeal to him commercially.

'But how to carry them away,' said Carson, 'I do not know, I cannot tell. And the old fox—old wolf—but he thought he had put me on the wrong track. And I—I—with my friends in the government!'

'You laugh,' said Pacifique, with a shudder. 'I don' laugh. This black room—I don' like it. I tink perhaps Mikel behin' that curtain.'

Magloire started at the idea. They were certainly not impenetrable, those rich hangings, and might easily conceal a whole band of trappers. But his courage, what it was worth, did not easily forsake him. He had one answer ever ready for the unfortunate Pacifique.

'You're a fool,' he said briefly. 'Get on with that lantern. Where's the ring you talked about If it's in Mikel's pocket still—well, it's got to come out and go into mine. Do you see any boxes, bags—any signs of a window or a door?'

Laurière slid Mikel's ring inside his pocket, and awaited the result of an examination of the hangings. Fortunately, as it proved for him, his retreat was sufficiently near the door by which Carson had entered to prevent the latter from discovering him. Magloire went around the room, feeling, poking, lifting where he could, and sometimes tearing with a feverish hand at the skins where they were nailed to the wall; but when he was within an inch of Laurière he let the hangings fall, under the supposition that the door occupied more space than it actually did. This oversight occurred through his nervous anxiety to clutch something portable and valuable, and from inability to make a thorough search while devoured with curiosity and excitement. Laurière crossed himself fervently, and told himself that his God was with him.

From the walls Mr. Murray Carson proceeded to examine the coverings of the floor, and here he was equally unsuccessful. A second oversight ensued when he stumbled against the lantern, for, only having been extinguished a few moments, it was still warm to the touch, and a moment's inspection might have resulted in the speedy discovery of Nicolas Laurière. But a lantern was only a lantern to the excited intelligence of Magloire, intent upon unearthing bags and chests of money, trinkets and plate, so that he knocked it aside as an article of no importance or value, supposing it to have been left behind by Mikel at his last visit.

Laurière, unable to see, followed the search with unflagging interest, bewailing his impotence and fearing that at any moment old Le Caron would enter, aroused by the noise. To give an alarm he dared not, nor was he able to move again, so exhaustive had been his efforts to hide himself. After rigorous and rapid searching he knew by the exclamations that reached him that Carson had found the other door leading to the second richly-draped and furnished chamber. Of this still more unique and costly salon Laurière had no knowledge. How, then, could he pretend to understand the covetous delight with which Carson viewed the superb table-equipage of silver, the delicate china and the spotless damask!

Pacifique had entered first, and, spying the goodly sight, stood with the lantern low, his coarse countenance transfigured with joy.

'Money!' he cried, 'money for you, Magloire, and for me. I will go back with you. I will sing, make a fortune. What will you give me for my own out of this, when we get it safely from here, for showing you the way, eh, Magloire?'

Carson let his eyes wander for an instant only from the silver. They rested on the evil face of the cripple, distorted and yellow in the light of the lantern he held.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"What's in a Name?"

Everything, when you come to medicines. A sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's, because of the peculiar combination, proportion and process by which Hood's possesses merit peculiar to itself, and by which it cures when all other medicines fail. Cures scrofula, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

'I will give you that ring,' said he, 'when I find it. Say, you, do you see these curtained windows? Who is to tell from the outside when Mikel is here? No light can be seen through such thick skins, with the windows—see here—all plastered over with paper as well.'

He lowered his voice to a whisper, and Laurière heard no more.

'Are you sure you saw him enter his house, put out his light, and then hear him carefully lock up? He did not go out again?'

'I was at the back-door,' answered the cripple. They had now reverted to French, and still spoke in subdued tones. 'I must have seen him leave, and there was no one, Magloire, go out after I watched.'

'And I was at the front,' muttered Carson. 'He did not leave by that way. If he had, I would have whipped the ring out of his pocket, perhaps, being satisfied with it, ran off, and so missed seeing this sight; so I'm in luck, after all. Do you hear anything?'

The silence was warm, brooding, intense.

'Nothing,' said Pacifique.

Carson drew a long breath.

'He is safe in bed asleep, dreaming of his grandson, of the old Manoir restored, renovated, with me as its master. Come, wait upon me; pass me these dishes. I shall sit down, make myself at home, being the rightful heir to all this tinsel. Tinsel——'

A thought struck him. It might not be genuine, each massive plate, each chased cup, each heavy fork, each elegant spoon, and quickly he scanned them as Pacifique brought them one after the other to his side. He was no judge, yet the monogram and crest, and the singular weight, richness, and mellow tint, all proclaimed them genuine. He sank into the oaken chair, the tall carved top of which loomed high above his head.

At last Mikel's guest had arrived. For more than thirty years had that table been set, laid for a company of twenty that never appeared.

Carson, intoxicated with success, called for wine as well. He stretched his long legs under the table, he revelled in anticipations of the sport which was to follow the seizure of so much wealth. He wished to know all about furs that he might begin to calculate his profits; that was while he thought of carrying away the skins. Then he greedily piled the chased and massive plates in front of him.

'These will do,' he said, 'better than furs. Why, one plate like this—look at it well, Pacifique—is worth all these skins put together! But I shall be a rich man, work no more, snap my fingers at Rylands, and dress Kitty like a queen!'

The cripple did not share in these rhapsodies. He was preoccupied, thinking of the ring. He had not forgotten Magloire's excitement on hearing his description of it, nor his later promise to make that his share of the booty.

'You do not attend, Pacifique; you are wandering. Listen to me. This old rat-hole of a manor-house, farmhouse, barn, or barracks was known to you long, you say to yourself—always, all your life, you knew of this Manoir. Now, I—I do not remember it. I understand now why Mikel kept me ignorant of it. Never would he let me go through Bourg-Marie from the back of his house, but always from the front. Laurière—he was my companion—he does not, as I think, know of this place, either. See how well, how cleverly the secret has been kept. Well, then, you—you alone perhaps in all the countryside, find out this crumbling ruin, and watch old Mikel go in and out of it. Long before I returned you knew this, you might have found out these treasures, skins, rings, jewels, plate, without my assistance, but you did not. Bah! you were, I tell you, a fool, an ignorant, dull lout of a habitant, smirking to crosses or bowing in the dust to priests. But it does amaze me! However, you told me of the Manoir, and then I put my wits to work and so made this discovery. You see? It was my superior intelligence that did this for myself, for both of us. I am not going to say I shall give you nothing.'

And Mr. Murray Carson, with that ineffable air that distinguished him, turned from the lowering evil brows of his associate in the chase after riches to renewed inspection of the plate, which he began to feel certain was anything but clinquant, mere modern alloy or counterfeit.

'You promised me the ring,' said Pacifique, sullenly.

Carson, whose excitation was fast going down, gave him a pleasant but sneering smile.

'And I will give it you, my friend, when I get it. You cannot expect me to rob my grandfather in person. If he were here I should do my best to oblige you. Hold there, you, Pacifique, enough of those sullen looks! Sacre-e! your frown is deep as the ruts in yonder road. Clear your brow, I tell you, and produce that sack you have to put some of these things in. It is time.'

Pacifique clenched his hands behind him and did not move an inch.

'I will do nothing more for you,' he said between his teeth, 'unless you get that ring for me to-night, or let me get it for myself. It is worth more than all this room, I know by the look of it it is. And you will wait till I am away with this sack of full rubbish, and then you will take it from Mikel as he sleeps and fool me.'

Carson had to do with animal pertinacity of thought, reason being less powerful than instinct in this brute nature, destitute of high intelligence. He had a veneer of tact when sober, and exerted it now.

'The ring is nothing to me,' he said, with a gentle shrug 'If you find it, make it yours. I will not say a word even if you—have to send the old man sooner than he expects to that purgatory you all believe in down here. Oh, I forgot, you're converted. I converted you. But I—I stop at murder usually myself. You may please yourself.'

The directness of this speech virtually disarmed the cripple for a moment. Laurière, straining ears and energies, caught the last sentence, and dragged himself out from behind the suffocating fringe of fur that he might hear more.

'You don't believe in either a God or a devil,' said Pacifique. 'Why, then, are you afraid He is strong for his age, able, quick, cunning; but then, once on his back in the dark, all the rest is easy. Why, then, do you fear to—to—kill him?'

'Because it is not convenient. It is an action disapproved of by society. It is awkward always to kill anybody, even in Texas. I prefer not to. About the ring, get it if you can, and keep it, I will not interfere. I have all I want here;' and Carson indicated tre rich appointments of the table.

Pacifique appeared to consider, then to give in. He silently approached with the sack. Laurière could only partially gather what was going on, but as he lay there in extreme torture of mind and body, he resolved—making the sign of the cross again, and even more fervently than before—that he must intervene in some way between old Mikel and the assassinating hand of Pacifique. His blood boiled, and then ran cold, to think of the words of Magloire, who could thus endure to hear the subject broached

Stop at murder—he—Magloire le Caron? Well did Nicolas Laurière know this was only half true. Disappointed in his researches or plundered of his gains, and the seed of murder, which was as surely in his black heart as it was in the cripple's, would burst forth in hateful and monstrous form—a blighted, blasted growth that would seek midnight spells and sable shadows to force it into life rather than the pale gray of the luminous dawn or the healthy glow of broad daylight. The knowledge that he held the ring in his pocket caused Laurière to think out a plan of action which, if it failed as regards himself, might at least serve to protect Mikel. He listened again, and could gather that Carson had found another door behind the arras of fur in the inner room. Now the voices were altogether indistinct. He lay quietly awaiting their return. All was silent for four or five minutes. Though Laurière did not know, the pearly moon above him no longer shone pallidly on the vast unfathomable depths of Bourg-Marie, and throughout those bark-strewn, tassel-carpeted aisles a strong wind began to blow The dust of dead trees began to rise and fume and whirl in eddying clouds through columns of shivering trunks. No animal dared to venture abroad, no bird but lay, when its frightened fluttering was over, safe at the bottom of its nest.

The dawn was three hours distant, and before it could appear there was to come a storm, fearful out on the plateau overhanging the river, terrible on that river itself, but worse than all in the region of the three great forests The wind grew and grew Each instant it increased in chromatic fury, in witch-like yells, in power, in volume The tops of the tallest trees were splintered like pieces of deal. The storm was one of wind alone, not a drop of rain falling, no violent wire of lightning, no sheet of sudden flame illuminating the darkness At last the hurricane reached the old Manoir.

Laurière had once experienced an earthquake, and as he felt the wind rush by and in passing shake and stab the crumbling walls, he himself was seized with a great fear, and, strange as it may seem, he felt more anxiety for old Mikel, lying, perhaps, wide awake in his lonely dwelling, than for himself. Suddenly, in a lull of the surging wind, Laurière, always listening, heard a fearful cry. That it was the voice of Pacifique he could not doubt, but whether raised in fear or pain or rage he dared not say. The wind rose again, and rocked the old Manoir. A second cry was heard, and then Laurière felt all his reason reeling, as, bounding and leaping from room to room, making anywhere for darkness, freedom and safety in the black forest he had so often abused, came Magloire, in abject terror and mad haste, fleeing from the embruted, infuriated cripple, who still held the lantern in one hand, within the other a shining dagger, gently, lithely curved as any sickle!

Laurière raised his voice. It would be his turn now.

'Stop!' he cried from behind the heavy hangings that concealed him. 'You are not alone here. If you do murder, there is a witness.'

The two men, the pursuer and pursued, stopped as if met by a deity on the threshold. Neither was proof against anything that savored of the extraordinary or supernatural. They confronted each other with blanched lips, their feet being drawn tight to the floor, off which they did not move for several seconds. Pacifique's hand that held the antique dagger slowly fell to his side. Carson, coward though he was, assumed a spasmodic smile.

'Well,' he said in English, 'show yourself, pard, that's all. Where in hell are you, anyhow? I guess we'll make it all right if you jes' come out of that and let's see who you are.'

'It will be old Mikel himself,' whispered the cripple.

The doors swung to with a deafening crash, and then, in another pause of that unholy, desecrating wind, Laurière spoke again, and pushed the skins to one side.

Carson seized the lantern, and peered down into the remote niche where, with whitened lips and strained eyes, Laurière was endeavoring to collect strength to fight it out.

Pacifique stared at him with hateful surprise. This was the man he had, as he hoped, half killed the night before. His murderous assault on Carson merged for the time in feelings of vindictiveness towards Nicolas Laurière, and as the three men glared at each other in the fantastic and uncertain light, it could be clearly seen that the game would be as two to one.

Carson gave a sigh of relief. He divined what had overtaken Laurière, and saw that he could not fight.

'You're a nice Catholic,' sneered Carson; 'after old Mikel's treasure, I swear, as well as this ugly bear of a hunchback. He plays bear well—eh, Laurière?'

Pacifique suddenly remembered something.

'You,' he said frantically, pointing to Nicolas—'you saw the ring; he showed it to you—old Mikel? You saw how it shone and glittered and made rainbows in the room. You know where he keeps it. Tell us, Nicolas Laurière—tell me! Magloire—he has enough already. The ring must be mine!'

Carson, wiping his damp brow, kept his glance upon the cripple. The unexpected appearance of Laurière had probably saved his life, for Pacifique, in a moment of cunning frenzy, had whipped off the wall of the third armor-decked chamber the sharp and curious dagger with which he had pursued Magloire, thinking to make all the treasure his own. He gave a sickly, strained kind of a laugh.

'For God's sake, the ring is yours, if you pay the price to get it! Let's get out of this. This fellow—he will tell the priest, but by that time we shall be beyond reach. Say, Pacifique, I'll share with you once we get out of this. Run for the sack and then for old Mikel.'

The cripple devoured him with his scorching gaze. He burned to know whether he spoke the truth, and his flushed face and dilated eyes presented a strong contrast to the ashen hue of Carson's scared countenance.

Laurière now spoke for the third time, and both men turned quickly as he raised himself up to address them.

'About the ring,' he said: 'there is no need to rouse old Mikel. The ring is here.'

'Here!' ejaculated the cripple, and his fingers involuntarily closed upon the dagger.

'Yes,' replied Laurière, carelessly, 'it is in my pocket. I stole it.'

Carson saw that the cripple was puzzled.

'I thought as much,' he said. 'I guessed one would be as bad as the other round here. Let's see it.'

Laurière held up the stone against the black background of a glossy bearskin. As he did so, a gust of wind seemed to penetrate the chamber, played around the lantern for a second, making the already fitful light still more uncertain, till, with a weak flicker like the dying breath of some unhappy thing, it trembled, shuddered, shot up once luridly, then went out. The men were now in total darkness, with that wild wind lashing the walls and turrets outside. But they had seen enough.

The darkness reacted upon them instantly. They became as madmen, and threw themselves upon Laurière, weak, faint, helpless. They fought and wrestled and tore and dug—Carson and Pacifique—for the ring, the cripple plunging his dagger aimlessly right and left, and both regardless of the imploring cries of Nicolas Laurière, who had thrown the ring far from him at the same moment that they fell upon him. The dagger had scratched him twice, but lying as he was, half beneath the thick covering of skins, its sharp edge glanced harmlessly aside. His strength was fast failing, however, through pain and sickness at heart, and he knew he must swoon before many minutes were over if this contest were kept up—swoon or die, and Laurière, as in a dream, recognized that it might as easily be the latter.

Suddenly Pacifique, feeling something hard beneath his feet, stooped down in the darkness and picked up the ring where it lay embedded in the soft, long fur of a handsome skin. Frantic with delight, acquisition, and success, he dropped the dagger in the fur, and, stumbling past Carson, began all in the dark to feel his way out. This same instinct enabled him to find, and, meeting with small opposition from lockless, forced, and useless doors, he rushed out into the storm of that unhallowed night with his prize held aloft and his eyes fastened upon it as if its brilliancy were actually visible. His tread was no longer heavy, uneven, like that of a bear; but a tread like that belonged to a strange, ungainly shape that followed him at no very great distance, gaining slowly, slowly, but ever surely, upon him as he encountered the many obstructions of Bourg-Marie, where he found himself recklessly fleeing from all he knew, hardly knowing how he came to be there.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JUST LIKE HER MOTHER.

(Carrie Clark Nottingham, in 'New York Observer.')

'Now,' thought Adelaide, 'everybody's gone away but grandpa, and I can cram algebra all the afternoon, and I'll surely stand high in to-morrow's examination.' She selected the most comfortable corner of the veranda, drew out an easy rocking chair and little table, got her book, pencil and tablet, and with a sigh of satisfaction settled down to her pleasant task. Just then grandfather opened the screen door and looked out. His face wore an anxious expression which cleared as soon as he caught sight of Adelaide.

'Bless your heart, dear,' he exclaimed, 'do help me find my glasses. I thought every one had gone and I never could find them alone. It was going to be a very dull afternoon with no chance to read.'

Adelaide laid down her pencil and paper and, standing on tiptoe, carefully examined the top of grandfather's head. This was a favorite hiding place for those self-same glasses, and the old gentleman laughed merrily at the mock difficulty of her search.

'Not there this time,' she announced gravely, 'well, I know where to look next.'

Into the sitting-room she went and over by the window where stood a little table holding a student's lamp, and grandfather's bible. Reverently she opened the big book. There, marking his favorite chapter, were the missing spectacles.

'Now, I am going to wipe your eyes for you,' she said, carefully rubbing them with a dainty handkerchief. 'Oh, no,' as grandfather held out his hand, 'I must put them on myself.' She reached up, gently adjusted them, then let her arms rest a moment around his neck. Grandfather kissed her.

'You're just as sweet as your mother,' he said tenderly.

Back to the veranda Adelaide hastened. 'X plus y.' she began. A sharp click at the gate made her look up quickly, to see old Mrs. Follett coming up the walk. She stifled a little sigh before the lady reached the steps.

'Mother is not at home this afternoon, Mrs. Follett, but won't you come in to see me?' she said sweetly.

'I shall be delighted,' Mrs. Follett replied with equal graciousness. 'It's a great disappointment to miss your mother, but the next best thing is seeing you.'

She dropped wearily into the easy chair offered her. 'What a delightful resting place,' she exclaimed, 'and how beautiful your sweet peas are. Mine didn't do well this summer.'

'You must have some of ours,' said Adelaide promptly, and taking the garden scissors she went quickly down the steps. The sun was hot and well nigh blinding. 'But I'll not be in it long,' thought Adelaide, and deftly slipping here and there she soon had a handful of beauties that seemed almost animate.

Mrs. Follett gave a little gasp of pleasure. 'How exquisite! And what a charming call I've had! You've treated me altogether too well, my dear,' and she patted Adelaide's shoulder affectionately. 'It was very poor policy, for I surely shall come again, and now, good-bye.'

The tired lines on her face were nearly all gone, a happier light shone in her eyes, and she walked away more briskly than she came. A wandering breeze apparently found algebra an interesting study, and danced away with Adelaide's paper. 'X plus y,' she began again on another sheet.

'Oh, sister, what in the world shall I do?' Adelaide looked up to see Roy with a ruined blouse and a face the picture of dismay.

'No use to cry over spilt milk,' she said, 'Why don't you put on another blouse?'

'Can't. All soiled, spoiled, or else not ironed yet. Had awful luck lately.'

'Well,' said Adelaide, slowly, 'take it off, and I'll mend it for you.' The rent was zigzag and troublesome, but when it was neatly mended, Adelaide felt almost repaid by Roy's gratitude.

'You're just the kind of a sister to have!' he exclaimed with a veritable bear hug. 'When you want anything in my line, just let me know,' and he was off like a flash.

'X plus y.'

'Hello, Addie, mighty glad I found you at home!'

Something in Cousin Jack's voice made Adelaide look up quickly.

'What's the matter, Jack?' she asked, kindly, 'is there anything I can do?'

'Cheer a fellow up, if you'll be so good. Not that there's anything special the matter; but if anybody ever had the doleful dismals, I'm the individual,' was the gloomy answer. 'You see, it's this way— but no, I won't talk about it. Ought to brace up and shake 'em off myself; but, somehow, I don't seem to make it,' he added, shamefacedly.

'Misery loves company,' said Adelaide smiling. 'Perhaps the weather's used you up. It is hot. Suppose we try the hammock a while. A fresh magazine came to-day, that had a delightful story in it. Would you like me to read it to you?'

Jack accepted the offer gratefully, and listened with rapt attention while she read.

'Well,' he exclaimed, punctuating the last paragraph with a hearty laugh, 'you certainly are a fine tonic! Much obliged, little cousin, and now I'll take myself off. If I meet anybody else with the blues, I'll not be so cruel as to send him to you; but will try the cheering-up business myself,' and whistling bird-like music, Jack went away.

'X plus y.'

'Adelaide, dear.' This time it was her mother's voice, 'I'm home earlier than I expected to be. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will be here to tea and I wish that you would give the table some of your prettiest touches.'

The least bit of unnecessary emphasis marked Adelaide's closing of her algebra, and placing it on a shelf. 'X plus y' was all the paper bore as a record of the afternoon's work, and Adelaide tore it into very tiny bits before placing it in the waste basket. Then she rammed it down hard into that receptacle, as if she bore it malice. This mild outbreak was all that Adelaide permitted herself. She then quietly went to work arranging the table.

'How did you get on with your algebra this afternoon, Adelaide?' asked grandmother, when the guests were gone

The tea table had been a feast for the eye as well as the palate.

'I didn't do a thing. The afternoon was a failure.' Tears were in Adelaide's voice.

'Tell me about it,' said grandmother.

Adelaide began, but somehow it seemed ungracious to complain of anybody or anything that had helped thwart her plan. She stumbled on, trying to explain without putting blame anywhere and not expressing herself very clearly; but grandmother understood and patted her hand sympathetically.

'It's just this way, grandmother,' concluded Adelaide desperately, 'I did hope that, with a chance to refresh my memory a little I could pass a creditable examination to-morrow. Now the whole afternoon has been wasted, and I probably shall fail altogether,' and her voice was by no means steady on the last word.

'It seems to me,' said the old lady, gently, 'that you make a mistake when you call the afternoon wasted. I can't remember when I have had the privilege of doing kindnesses to so many people all in one day.'

'Oh, grandmother, I never thought of it in that way,' and Adelaide blushed painfully. 'You are always doing kindnesses for somebody. Your whole life is a sunbeam.' But grandmother raised her hand in protest.

'Your experience, dear, makes me think of a delightfully comforting little book I've been reading. It is written by an especially accomplished graduate of one of our women's colleges. She says: "Time spent in being interrupted is not time lost." "No one knocks at my door who is not sent by God." I found that very comforting and I hope that you will, too.'

'Thank you, grandmother, I shall try to remember it always, and, if I fail in that examination to-morrow, perhaps it will help me to be reconciled,' with a faint smile.

'But you're not going to fail. I'm quite sure of it,' insisted grandmother, cheerfully, and, somehow, in spite of herself, Adelaide felt comforted. But, then, every one did who came under grandmother's gentle influence.

'How about that examination?' she asked with a confident smile, when Adelaide came home from school the next day.

'Well,' answered Adelaide, brightly, 'it wasn't so bad as I expected.'

'I thought not,' said grandmother in a satisfied tone. The next afternoon Adelaide rushed into her grandmother's presence in a way that quite electrified the dear old lady.

'What do you think?' she cried, 'I actually stood the highest in the class. I told Professor Blake about the other afternoon, and he said that he didn't believe in cramming any way. That the usual result was a headache and confusion of ideas. The more I think about it, the more I believe that I was especially favored in being allowed to help so many people the other afternoon; even if I had been less fortunate at school.'

'I thought that you would see it that way after a while,' said grandmother, approvingly.

'She's just like her mother!' was grandfather's fond comment.

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LITERARY NOTES.

There is a rumor that 'Punch' is about to be enlarged, and thereanent a critical English journal remarked :—'We believe it is intended to turn 'Punch' into a sixpenny paper, of which humor will be a special feature, though serious criticism of life will continue to be included in its pages.'

* * *

The 'Anglo-Saxon Review,' Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, which is sold at a guinea, is praised for the most part because of its very fine cover. It is described as a beautiful example of the binder's art, the elaborate tooling on the sides being copied from a book bound for James I. The paper is thick and of good texture, the print excellent, and the illustrations admirable reproductions of historic pictures. Its plan of reproducing the less known pictures of famous men and women from the National Portrait Gallery and from private collections is greatly commended. Its best contribution is an article on Peel by Lord Rosebery, whose short life of Pitt is a magnificent masterpiece in miniature of biography. Peel is described as 'the greatest of prime ministers.'

* * *

Leslie Stephen's much-talked-of article on Southey, in the 'National Review,' justifies the poet's confidence in his own genius :—If a man is to be condemned because he has a calm conviction of his own undeniable merits, no case can be made out for Southey. His self-confidence is written in the very character of his face. He was strikingly handsome, and Byron, we know, said that he would almost have written Southey's 'Sapphics' to have such a head upon his shoulders, though it is easy to guess what reply Byron was really courting. Hazlitt speaks of his 'falcon glance,' and Carlyle of his sharp, eager, 'militant' expression. Marmion had a falcon for his crest, with the motto, 'Who checks at me to death is dight!' Southey's might have borne the same motto. When he meets an opponent he foresees the result—the wretch is crushed, and will be remembered by posterity solely as a victim to Southey's righteous indignation. We call the quality vanity when we dislike it, and fail to observe how essential a service it renders to its possessor. Would any great thinker or great poet succeed without it? Does it show portentous self-confidence when a Bacon or a Descartes proposes to reconstruct a philosophy, or when a Dante or a Milton undertakes to give utterance to the profoundest religious thought of his age? We judge by the event; and if the man's opinion of himself turns out to be tolerably correct, we speak of his noble consciousness of genius and his fidelity to his powers. If the poor man has made a mistake, we make merry over his conceit. Wordsworth's estimate of his own merits was confirmed in the main by the next generation and Southey's became the object of ridicule. Was not the same moral quality implied in both cases; and why should Southey be blamed for taking his ardent love of literature for a proof of his supreme literary genius? Ten people must try if one is to succeed. Great, at any rate, must be the comfort of such a possession. Vanity, like sleep, 'wraps a man round like a cloak'; it is the natural armor which fits the man of letters for the struggle of existence.

* * *

It was doubtless the presentation of a masque in the London Guildhall a few weeks ago which prompted Prof. Edward Dowden to write an article for the 'Nineteenth Century' on 'The English Masque.' He thinks its main distinction is 'the lofty invention of its poets' : 'Shakespeare in 'The Tempest,' Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Marston, Daniel, Campion, Middleton, Browne, Shirley, Carew, D'Avenant are among those who composed masques. The crowning glory of the species is that Milton wrote in "Comus" a poem which evades the formal laws of the courtly toy. The enchanter's rout of monsters bearing torches may be named, if we please, an antimasque; the brothers and sister at the close dance their "going off"; but there is no compony of masquers, no dancing the entry, no main dance, no "taking of the ladies" or gentlemen, no revels; song and spectacle are subordinate to a noble poetical celebration of virgin chastity. And this Puritan masque is the only work of the kind which to-day is inevitably familiar to every lover of English poetry.'

* * *

Mr. Lawrence Houseman, author of 'The Little Land,' has written poems which the 'Spectator' says are 'the most amazing reproduction we have ever seen of both the spirit and manner of Shakespeare's sonnets,' and it quotes the following octave of one of them in illustration :—

'When thou art with me then my heavy brain
Puts off its traffic and resumes its rest;
And thought, which stood thine absence to sustain,
Slacks its o'erlabored head upon thy breast.
For where thou art not, fancy fills thy place,
And mind rears up a monument to thee,
Since to have tidings of thy distant face
The mind must ever at such building be.'

* * *

'The Wind Among the Reeds' is the title of a volume of poems by Mr. W. B. Yeats, who sings of dreams for the most part and 'the sense of the mystery of things that haunt the mind.' A beautiful lyric whose metre recalls Celtic poetry, contains this stanza :—

'Had I the heaven's embroidered cloths
Enwrought with golden and silver light,
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
Of night and light and the half-light,
I would spread the cloths under your feet;
But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
I have spread my dreams under your feet;
Tread softly, because you tread on my dreams.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

OLD FRENCH CANADA.

'Famous Firesides of French Canada,' by Mary Wilson Alloway, tells in pleasant language many details concerning Canada's historic buildings and memories. The following is an extract regarding the earliest Canadian home-life.

The year 1620 was a red letter day in the history of the colony, and from a little vessel moored at the foot of the cliff, he (Champlain) led on shore at Quebec his young bride, who with her three maids had come to the western wilderness, the first gentlewoman to land on Canadian shores. He led her to where is now the corner of Notre Dame and Sous-le-Fort streets, to the rude 'habitation' he had prepared for her reception, which was poorly furnished and unhomelike in comparison to the one which she had left over the sea. But history tells of no word of complaint or disappointment coming from the gentle lips, but as the youthful chatelaine sat by her hearth, it shed a light among the huts of the settlers and dusky lodges of the natives, as her example of patience and duty performed by the first refined civilized fireside in the land does to the thousands who have succeeded her. After almost three hundred years the 'charms of her person, her elegance and kindliness of manner,' are still remembered. The chronicler tells us the 'Governor's lady wore in her daily rambles amongst the wigwams, an article of feminine attire, not unusual in those days, a small mirror at her girdle. It appealed irresistibly to the simple natures around her, that 'a beauteous being should love them so much as to carry their images reflcted close to her heart.

'The graceful figure of the first lady of Canada, gliding noiselessly along by the murmuring waters of the St. Lawrence, showering everywhere smiles and kindness, a helpmate to her noble lord, and a pattern of purity and refinement, was indeed a vision of female loveliness,' which time cannot obliterate nor forgetfulness dim. The domestic life of the colony dates from about the time of her arrival, the first regular register of marriage being entered in the following year (two months after the first nuptial ceremony was performed in New England.) The first christening took place in the same year, 1621, the ordinance being administered to the infant son of Abraham Martin, 'dit' L'Ecossais, pilot of the river St. Lawrence. This old pilot, named in the journal of the Jesuits as 'Maitre Abraham,' has bequeathed his name to the famous plains on which was decided the destiny of New France.

(Lovell.)

THE MARSHLANDS.

'The Marshlands,' by John Frederick Herbin, (William Briggs, Toronto), is a book of short poems picturing that country now so familiar from the description of other poets, the Minas Basin, Grande Pré and the flats of Tantramar. The new writer addresses Roberts thus :

Is green-walled Acadie a later Greece,
And thou a classic come to life again,
From the historic home to modern men
In this green world of beauty and of peace?

There is much feeling for nature in some of these poems, and the local color is very marked. The writer affects the sonnet form too much, a simpler meter would be better suited to many of his descriptions.

FICTION.

'Many Cargoes,' by W. W. Jacobs, (Copp, Clark Co.), is a book of sailor stories, for the most part very humorous when read separately. But in some of them the humor is rather broad and if a number are read at a time the flavor of originality is lost because it consists chiefly in the unfamiliar atmosphere of sailors' affairs. One of these stories called 'The Rival Beauties,' would make an effective 'reading' for popular entertainments—if a couple of unnecessary expletives were left out. It tells how a sailor with a very ugly face frightened the sea-serpent.

'Fortune's My Foe,' by John Blundell-Burton, (Gage Co., Toronto), is an exciting and rather harrowing tale of the eighteenth century; and tells how helpless men and women were trapped by promises or seized by force and taken in ships from England to be sold practically as slaves in America. The depraved 'beau' of the period is depicted, and the sturdy, unspoiled young naval officer as well.

MISCELLANY.

The 'New Canadian Geography,' published by the W. J. Gage Company, is a model school-book. It might be called a picture-book, the illustrations are so numerous and convey so much information. The reading matter is well arranged, dry statistics of population, etc., appearing only in a few pages at the end. The maps are new ones, recently prepared under the auspices of the Geological Department at Ottawa. This book has already been authorized by the Board of Education for the province of Quebec.

The Department of Public Works of the city of Chicago publishes its twenty-third annual report in a large cloth-bound volume. One of the principal works of 1898 seems to have been in connection with the water supply of the city, a great improvement having been made in the quality of the drinking water. The cost of street lighting was greatly reduced and other municipal improvements are detailed.

ST. MARK'S IN VENICE.

A very full description of one of the most remarkable churches in Christendom is made by the Rev. Alexander Robertson in 'The Bible of St. Mark' (published at Ruskin House, London). It is St. Mark's Church in Venice which he speaks of as a picture bible, all the

THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA AT THE WELL.

principal events of sacred history being set forth in the mosaics of its walls and domes. The mosaics are made up of blocks of colored glass, and are of great interest as curious works of art. The picture of the woman of Samaria at the well shows some of the characteristics of this style of picture-making. The well is drawn so as to let us see the water, a tree is growing behind it. The coloring is as conventional as the drawing. Some of the mosaics in the church are comparatively modern, and these are of less interest to the student, but between the later and the earlier, or original, mosaics there is an instructive difference. The later ones in accordance with Roman Catholic theology give prominence to the Virgin Mary, and in writing the Greek letters which designate her use a hyphen that is not found in any of the old mosaics. A hyphen between two letters may seem a small matter, but in this case it makes a great difference. The later method of writing this title is an abbreviation for 'mother of God,' while the original arrangement of the letters is supposed to mean 'mother of the divine Son.' This would show that during the dark ages there was one church in Europe where the worship of the Virgin had not taken the place of the worship of God. Another indication is that the Virgin is usually represented in the attitude of prayer, and never in the attitude of blessing. Even in the mosaic which shows Christ as an infant, 'our Lord, though a babe, has all the emblems of divine authority—the roll of the testimony and the teaching and blessing hand, whilst Mary is on an equality with the other saints.'

I may here say that the freedom of St. Mark's from anything savoring of Mariolatry, is not only brought out in this method of representing the Virgin, but also in the fact that there was no Lady Chapel in the church until the year 1617, when the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in the north transept was dedicated to the Virgin of Nicopeia. Mr. Ruskin's words are emphatically true: 'She (Mary) is not the presiding deity here.'

Another point in which the Byzantine art was superior to the Roman Catholic is reverence. 'There is no likeness of God the Father in any of the mosaics. The Byzantine workers did not dare to attempt to make a figure of him who is invisible, but always in his stead put Jesus Christ' in the pictures of the Creation, and where the divine presence is indicated in the Old Testament pictures, by a hand in the sky, it is evident from the inscriptions that the hand of Christ is intended. Another peculiar feature of St. Mark's was its independence of Rome.

The Doge styled himself 'the only lord, patron and true governor of St. Mark's Church,' and he called the church, 'our chapel, 'free from the servitude of Holy Mother Church.' The rite used in St. Mark's down to 1807 was not the Roman one, nor was the Bible the Vulgate. The rite was the ancient one of the churches said to have been founded by St. Mark, and the Bible was the old Italic version.

On these two principles, preserved and exhibited in St. Mark's Church—an open Bible, and absolute freedom from priestly domination—rested to a large extent, the stability and prosperity of the old republic of Venice.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

I went out the other morning about five o'clock to see the dew upon the late roses, and to breathe the morning incense that pervaded the air from the many perfumed flowers. It was worth while being awake to hear the first stirring of the birds, a sleepy twitter and then a song of joy as it seemed for the beautiful day, and bye-and-bye the glow in the east grew bright, till the sun like a golden ball sent slanting rays over the lilies and burnished one side of the trees, leaving the rest in shadow. A new day—only to come to us this once and then it will be yesterday.

The heavy dew did not improve some of the flowers, but it sparkled like jewels on a row of ice plants that form a border, and the rose leaves looked grateful and refreshed. Then I wandered to my wild garden, where the leaves of the wild raspberry bushes hung crumpled and rough with the weight and the fruit was melting and cool. Some one, who chanced here, asked why wild berries were allowed when so many superior varieties grew in the vicinity. They were told that the object was to feed the birds, but that was not the whole reason. It is really for the wildness the spot here represents, with plants grouped in their natural state, undisturbed by pruning or improving. Here the campanula has a home in its primitive state—beautiful enough with its bell of blue, that like some unappreciated member of a family shines only when the more pretentious members are absent. In spring the violet and hepatica, the lady slipper and trillium open earliest in this seclusion. Now the golden rod and wild aster are beginning to assert themselves. It is not every one who is encouraged to discover this retreat, or who would value it if they did. It is like the wild hopes and desires that live unsuspected in every heart, of no value to any one but ourselves.

THE FLORAL CLUB

Some one who wanted to be funny sent a specimen of a plant for name that is no doubt an algae and forms a large and important part of cryplogamia——plants that derive a good part of their nourishment from the moisture in the air. The question comes from a seaside resort and asks in what garden do these plants grow? And well you know, lassie, that they grow in the salted gardens of the sea; and very useful they are in many ways, affording a coarse article of food in some countries, and abounding in gelatine. Irish moss or carrageen is a very useful article mixed with milk as a cure for bronchial trouble, and in some countries made into soup. On the New Jersey and New England coast it is valued as a manure, and is also used as a winter protection for strawberries. There are many varieties, and they are quite a study—so wonderful and varied.

DISEASE OF VERBENA.

'Verbena' sends root and branch that has been destroyed by aphis, and says all the plants are in the same condition. It is said by gardeners that verbenas are more likely to suffer in this way when planted for several years on the same ground, and this may be the source of your trouble. Plants from seed are more vigorous than cuttings, and they thrive best on new ground, delighting in a good, turfy loam, and do not thrive well on sandy soil. The plant is a native of South America, so we canont be surprised if our climate does not fulfil all the conditions of the land of its nativity.

ASPARAGUS AND ARTICHOKES.

Now that cutting time is past, the asparagus bed must be encouraged to grow by giving good cultivation and plenty of manure, forked in if the bed is small, and well covered up. Put on salt and ashes, or anything that will assist root growth, for it will tell next season if made strong and vigorous. A good dressing of bone meal is useful if the ground is impoverished, for asparagus likes rich, moist land, and repays for care and culture. Artichokes should be attended to. The stalks should be broken off close to the ground after the heads are cut off, for if allowed to remain they will injure the plant. For the same reason surplus heads should be removed before they flower. The plants must not be overcropped, a few heads only being taken from those of medium strength. For those who like this vegetable it is one easily managed.

PLUM TREES.

'An Inquirer' asks if there is any method or treatment that will save the rest of his plum trees, as every third tree in a row was dead this spring, and the reason is a mystery.' Ans.—There is not anything more unsatisfactory than plum trees in this respect. Just as soon as a few crops are gathered the trees are found dead some spring. The oldest inhabitant will say, 'Oh, the plum is a short-lived tree,' but that does not seem a sufficient reason. Sometimes over-bearing or bad drainage is the cause, but often it is caused by the disease called 'black knot.' If the trees are examined and this black knotty condition found the branches so affected must be cut off at once six or eight inches below the knot. But it must be attended to on the first appearance of the disease, and the trees sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, summer and winter. Plum trees are liable to attacks of all sorts of scale insects, and these must be attended to by spraying and by kerosene emulsion.

CUCUMBER BEETLES.

E. L. G. asks for remedy for the above beetle, which is destroying cucumbers. Ans.—The striped bug is a troublesome enemy, but an application of land plaster moistened with coal oil will be sufficient to cause him to leave, if scattered over the vines freely. It may be necessary to make a second application a few days later, but the remedy is so simple and easily managed that it is possible to keep the enemy at bay until the plants are large enough to be independent. This is a simple home remedy, but if used faithfully will prove a success.

BLANCHING CELERY.

'William' has some spare tiles, and has heard that they are the best thing to use for blanching celery, so he asks how and when they are put on. Ans.—There is not any size given, but they must be about three and a half or four inch tile in order to be successful, and the time to put them on is about the first week of September. As for the advantage, it is clean, and so easy to prepare for market. Rust does not affect it so easily as when blanched by earthing up. The best method is to take a piece of tin the size of the tile and wide enough so that when rolled up until the edges come together, it will drop down into the tile. Then distribute the tile along the rows, break off worthless leaves, gather the celery into a bunch, wrap the tin roll around it, set the tile on and pull out the tin. But it is not good to put the covering on too early or it will grow up spindling. Celery needs plenty of moisture, and grows best in cooler weather, for early celery, if the season is hot, is sure to be tough and stringy. Try the tiles on a small scale; you will soon learn if it is worth the extra labor.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Silver weed.—The leaves and berry sent is that of the tartarian honeysuckle, an ornamental shrub that grows to eight or ten feet in height. The berries are not edible, but we often watch the birds feed upon them after the cherries are done, and so conclude that they are not poisonous. It is well worthy of cultivation and grows easily from cuttings or seed. The botanical name is lonicera tartarica. There is a white variety that to my taste is prettier than the pink, but they are cheerful looking shrubs in May and the foliage remains clean and fresh all the season.

NEW SPIREA.

'Spirea' asks if the new variety 'Anthony waterei' should be left out of doors, or taken into the house in the fall. Ans.—It is safer to take it in doors, as it will be blooming when frost comes, no doubt. It is a decided acquisition among our spireas and of dwarf habit, growing low and bushy, making a fine border for perennials, being full of blossoms all the latter part of summer. The foliage is beautifully marked with white, and being a Japanese variety it is considered very hardy. But it can be taken into the house while blooming, and then wintered in the cellar like other hard-wooded plants.

GUAVA.

S. S., Cape Breton, sends leaves, asking if it is an oleander, but they resemble more a guava that I have had for some years. It blossomed this season—an insignificant flower—but the fruit did not mature. It needs a warm place. It may bloom next spring. I have never been troubled with geranium buds withering, they are generally such faithful plants to flower. Probably the roots have become too dry just as the buds were forming, or the plant is not strong enough to mature all that set. If kept too wet the same result will follow.

TEOSINTE.

A farmer asks what we think of Teosinte. Ans.—It is a fodder plant resembling 'Pearl Millet,' and was sent out from the Royal Gardens of Kew to be tested in other latitudes. The reports from the African colonies was extravagant, but that only proved that it was suited to a tropical climate. It is a perennial, but is better to be sown every year, and reaches a height of 12 feet when fully developed, each seed making a plant having from one hundred to one hundred and twenty shoots, when planted six feet apart. But its very luxuriance would soon exhaust the soil, and it is very doubtful if it has the value to cattle that is contained in good succulent Indian corn.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Dicky—'You ought not to ride on the footpath, Elsie. You are breaking the law, you know!'

Elsie—'Yes, dear, but the middle of the road is so rough! I'd rather break the law here, than my neck there!'—'Punch.'

PHYSIC ALL RIGHT NOW.

An energetic vicar of a country parish, who had long labored to raise the funds necessary to add a set of chimes to his paris church, was one day both surprised and gratified by an elderly lady who, though reputed to be very well off, had hitherto declined to contribute, offering to complete his subscription list provided the new chimes would be sounded at a specified hour each evening. This was agreed to, and they were soon in operation.

Meeting her one day, he repeated his acknowledgments, saying: 'I am so glad to have been able to meet your views; it must please you very much to hear those grand old hymn tunes at night.'

'Oh, yes,' was the reply, 'and it is really so very convenient. That stupid maid of mine brings me my medicine now quite regularly.'

DID HE EVER.

The young man had seen the play before. He let everybody for four seats around know that, and he kept telling just what was coming, and how funny it would be when it did come. He had a pretty girl with him, and he was trying to amuse her. At length he said: 'Did you ever try listening to a play with your eyes shut? You have no idea how queer it seems.'

A middle aged man with a red face sat just in front. He twisted himself about in his seat, and glared at the young man.

'Young man,' said he, 'did you ever try listening to a play with your mouth shut?'

The silence that followed was almost painful.—Washington 'Post.'

'My good woman,' said the learned judge, 'you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the omnibus was coming down on the right side, and the cab on the left, and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff beween the brougham and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham, car, and omnibus, or either, or which of them, respectively.'

BECAUSE.

One of the young lady witnesses in a houre-breaking case before a Scottish High Court caused considerable amusement by an answer she gave to a question by the counsel for the defence.

'Is it not a common practice for a stranger to walk up a stair and inquire for a certain person?' he asked; to which she answered that it was.

'Then how do you know that the prisoners were not on such a mission in the house referred to?' continued the legal man.

'Because it did not require three men and a jemmy to go up a stair and ask for a strange person,' replied the lady.

CURIOSITY.

'What's your purpose here?' asked the savage.

'We're going to civilize you,' answered the white man who had just landed.

'Ah! What method do you use—Springfield, Lee-Metford or Krag-Jorgensen?'—Washington 'Star.'

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

HER EYES SPOKE!

Magistrate—'Do you mean to say the lady swore at you when you stepped on her skirt?'

Fitz William—'Yes, your honor; only she done it with her eyes.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Boys' Page.

The Lost Torpedo.

(W. L. Alden, in 'Pall Mall Magazine.')

Captain McIntyre had spent more than forty years in the British merchant service, and during that time had never succeeded in saving enough money to marry, much less to realize his dream of a cottage on the sea-shore, and a garden where he could raise his own vegetables. But the day came when he had the good fortune, during a voyage from Rio to Liverpool, to pick up and tow into port an abandoned French liner. The ship and her cargo was immensely valuable, and Captain McIntyre's share of the salvage amounted to nearly fifteen thousand pounds. On the top of this an eccentric old man, who had once made a long voyage as a passenger with McIntyre, and professed that the captain had pulled him through an attack of cholera, died, and left McIntyre ten thousand pounds more. Being thus a rich man, the captain promptly abandoned the sea, and bought a cottage on the Cornish coast, five miles from the railway station, and at least two miles from any other house. He lived entirely alone, except for his one servant, a man who had been the cook of the captain's last ship, and had gladly followed the improved fortunes of his commander.

The cottage was built from the designs of Captain McIntyre. It consisted of only one story, and the kitchen and servant's bedroom occupied a smaller building at the end of the garden. The captain's determination that the galley should be separate from the house, and that the cook should not bunk in the same cabin with his master was strongly opposed by the builder, but in the end he was compelled to yield. No other servant, male or female, was admitted to the cottage under any pretext, and the captain's sole companion was a large tabby cat, who would sit in a chair opposite to his master and answer the latter's remarks with sympathetic mews, which the cook declared the captain understood quite as well as he understood English. During the day the captain cultivated his cabbages and potatoes, and in the evening he read theological books. He would undoubtedly have lived happily in his retirement had it not been that he fell a victim to the desire to invent things.

I had known the captain for many years. We had been shipmates together; and once, when we were shipwrecked on the Spanish coast, I had owed my life to his bravery and capacity. I not only felt under great obligations to him, but I had a most sincere liking for the simple-minded, honest old man. So one morning, when I received a telegram from him asking me to run down to his cottage for a few days, I lost no time in obeying. I found him well and in excellent spirits. He wore an exaggerated copy of the dress of an agricultural laborer, and in his conversation studiously avoided any expression that smacked of the sea. He showed me through his cottage and over his garden, conversing of vegetables and crops with the manner of a man who had spent his life on a farm. Nevertheless, the habit of a lifetime could not be easily overcome. He would speak of 'overhauling' his potato hills, of 'setting up' the vines that were trained against the garden wall; and I overheard him giving directions to his servant to let him know how much coal there was in the 'bunkers.'

'HE WORE AN EXAGGERATED COPY OF THE DRESS OF AN AGRICULTURAL LABORER.'

The captain was ordinarily a very silent man, but after supper he talked with much fluency concerning a torpedo that he had invented. Said he: 'What's wanted of a torpedo? You want it to go straight to the mark, and to explode when it gets there. That's just what the torpedoes now in use won't do. You aim one at a vessel, say half a mile from you. It may run straight for that vessel and hit it, but the chances are two to one that it won't. You're lucky if it doesn't do anything worse than missing the mark. It may hit a vessel of your own fleet, or turn round and come back at you. Then again, it is expected to explode by concussion, but the apparatus for exploding it is in the forward end, and unless the thing hits the mark end-on it won't explode. Now, my torpedo will keep a straight course, and it will explode when it hits the mark, no matter how it hits it. It's the only torpedo in existence that is safe and trustworthy.'

'You've tested it, of course?' I asked. 'Lots of inventions are all right in theory, but when you come to test them they won't work.'

'I've tested its steering qualities no end of times. The bay here is just the right place for experiments. There isn't another house on the shore except mine, and it isn't more than two or three times a week that a fishing-boat comes into the bay. I could have blown up a vessel every day without attracting any attention if I'd had money to spend in buying vessels; but I couldn't see that there was any need of wasting money in that way. That torpedo can't help exploding when it hits anything, and you'll admit it when you see how it is made.'

Rising to his feet, the Captain opened the door of a closet, where, ranged on a shelf, stood six metallic globes, each one about the size of a sixty-four-pound shot. The surfaces of these globes were studded with small projections so thickly placed that the globes seemed to be modelled after the pattern of sea urchins.

'There,' said the captain, 'you see the explosive part of my torpedo. The hull that contains the motive power and the steering gear I keep down in the boat-house. All you have to do is to fill one of these globes with dynamite, attach it to the hull, set the steering gear, and start the thing on its way. Every one of those projections contains a glass tube that must break when the torpedo hits anything, and when it breaks the charge explodes. No matter how it hits, the result will be the same. To-morrow we'll anchor a boat in the bay, and blow her up. Then you'll see that every word I've said about the torpedo is the truth.'

'I hope those things are not loaded already,' I said.

'No,' replied the captain, 'I've just received a consignment of dynamite to-day, but I haven't had time to use it. However, I shall load one of the globes to-night after you've turned in—I should say gone to bed; and about six bells—I mean about seven o'clock to-morrow, we'll go out and see what the thing will do.'

'If it's all the same to you,' I replied, 'I should prefer to take a walk while you are loading the torpedo. Give me fifteen minutes' start before you begin to handle the dynamite, and I'll feel safer than I would if I stopped here.'

'That's all rubbish,' retorted the captain. 'There isn't the slightest danger. I'm the most careful man alive about handling explosives, and I never have an accident. Why, once, when I was second mate of the 'Prince Albert,' I had a keg of powder in my room all the way from London to the Cape, and I used to lie with my head on it for a pillow. A careful man need have no more fear of powder or dynamite than he has of so much sand.'

This convincing proof that the captain was a careful man did not tend to allay my fears, but in the circumstances I decided that it would be better to run the risk of being blown up than to hurt my old friend's feelings; so a little later I went to bed, leaving him with one of his torpedo globes standing on the table ready to be loaded, and a box holding I knew not how much dynamite, by its side. I did not go to sleep for the next hour, as I preferred to be blown up awake rather than asleep. However, the captain's characteristic carefulness saved me from either fate. About 11 o'clock I heard him enter his bedroom and in a few moments his heavy snoring made it certain that the danger of an explosion was over for that night.

'THE CAPTAIN ATTACHED THE GLOBE TO THE SPAR WHICH PROJECTED FROM THE BOW OF THE TORPEDO-HULL.'

The next morning we turned out early. The captain lost no time in unlocking the closet door, and pointing to one of the globes said: 'That's chock-a-block—I mean full up—with dynamite. In case you have to handle it to-day remember to lift it by the handles, and to set it down on the flat part, just as it is set down at present. There isn't half as much danger in handling it as there is in running a compound engine with a pressure of a hundred and sixty pounds, and I've known that to be done for four hours by an engineer who kept singing out for more steam because he couldn't get the thermometer to register more than eighty degrees. But nothing happened. When you think of the accidents that might happen and don't, you'll see that an accident is really about the most improbable thing there is.'

After breakfast we walked down to the shore, where the captain had built a large boat-house in which he kept an eighteen-foot naphtha launch. Here also was the hull of his torpedo—a hermetically-tight steel cigar containing an electric engine, and fitted with a projecting spar to which the explosive globe was to be affixed. The torpedo hull was resting on wooden ways leading down to the water, so that it could easily be launched by one man. The captain explained that the engine was to be driven by a storage battery, and that all that was needed to set it in motion was to press a button in the upper part of the hull. The rudder was of an entirely new design, and from its appearance I had my doubts of its efficiency; but the captain was an expert sailor, and I was willing to believe that his new rudder might be all that he claimed it to be.

Steam was soon got up in the naphtha launch, and we started to tow a dilapidated whale-boat, bought for experimental purposes, towards the middle of the bay. The whale-boat was partly loaded with stones; and this, together with the fact that she leaked badly, and was half full of water, made her weight so great that the little launch towed her with difficulty; 'the heavier she is the better show she'll give us when the torpedo strikes her,' remarked my friend. His face flushed with pride as he spoke of his wonderful invention. That the intended experiment could fail was not acknowledged by him as a possibility.

We anchored the boat and returned rapidly to the boathouse. There the captain informed me that he would attend to the launching of the torpedo while I went to the cottage and brought down the explosive globe.

'You take it by the handles,' said he, 'and be sure not to drop it, and it will do you no more harm than a baby. I'd like you to make sure that the cat is in the house, and to lock the door when you leave it. I never like to leave the cat outside; for he don't like the cook, and he's liable to wander into the galley—I mean to say kitchen—and use language, till the cook heaves something at him.'

'Of course I'll go,' I replied; 'but it seems to me that the cook's the proper person to handle that dynamite. He's a Dago, and he hasn't any friends, so he's just the sort of man to employ in the interests of science.'

'Don't you waste time talking,' returned the captain. 'Remember the globe you're to bring is the third one from the end of the shelf. Now bear a hand—that is to say, hurry—for that old whale-boat isn't going to wait for us all day.'

I lacked the courage to say that I was afraid, which I undoubtedly was. I went to the house, picked up the globe, and, locking the door, left the cat a prisoner. I was rather glad to get out of the sight of the animal, for he looked at me with a perceptible sneer, and said something in a disparaging tone of voice, which was probably a wish that the torpedo would blow me to pieces. The cat had taken a dislike to me from the first, and although I was not a superstitious man, except in certain small ways, I felt the beast was uncanny.

I walked slowly down the hill toward the beach, carrying the globe as far from my body as I could hold it. All the way that horrible thing seemed to be tempting me to drop it. I wondered what would be the effect if I were to send it rolling down the hill to the shingly beach, and felt a try the experiment. Once I tripped over a stone in the path, and my legs trembled under me as I thought of my narrow escape. When I reached the boathouse and delivered my burden to the captain I must have looked pale, for he asked with some little concern if I had had any words with the cat.

The captain attached the globe to the spar which projected from the bow of the torpedo-hull. He then gave the thing a push, which sent it swiftly down the ways, and when it had reached the water, aimed it, and pressed the button which shot the engine in motion. The torpedo glided away as swiftly and silently as a cobra. It headed directly toward the whale-boat, and the captain, holding his watch in his hand, prophesied that in five minutes and eight seconds the whale-boat would be reduced to kindling wood.

(To be Continued.)

Boys' Pets.

THEIR CARE AND MANAGEMENT.

THE CANARY.

Canaries are the most delightful of all feathered songsters. If you are only to have one and are choosing the bird yourself, be careful to get a cock, as the hens do not sing.

THE CAGE.

A metal cage is the best, as it can be most easily cleaned, and can be made very light and pretty. The shape should be circular, and there should be at least a foot in height of interior space, and eight inches in length and breadth; there should be two or three perches, one very near the bottom, so that the bird can stand on it and peck from the seed and water vessels, which are best of glass; another about half way up, and one yet higher, unless there is a ring suspended on the top of the dome; these perches should cross each other.

Take care that your canary cage is not hung in a draught, or in a place where there is a foul smell of any kind; the lungs of the bird are very delicate, and many a pet has languished and died without any perceptible cause, through breathing keen or unwholesome air. If in a room where gas is burned, the cage should always be lowered or taken away before it is lit, as the air above soon gets heated and unfit for breathing.

Seed and water-vessels are best of glass, as they can be most easily kept clean and bright as the sunshine in which it delights. Yet there should be provision made for shelter, too; it cannot live always in a glare. Naturally much of its life is passed in the shadow of green leaves, so let it have some green about it when in confinement, leafy boughs that quiver and wave as the breeze kisses them, and fresh flowers that give out a pleasant perfume, or, if these are not available, draw a covering of emerald-tinted gauze, or some other thin stuff, partly over the cage when the sun is hot and bright. All this is very troublesome, perhaps you will say; no doubt it is, but remember that all pets are kept for the pleasure or profit of the keeper, and it is pure selfishness to grudge any pains or expense which may help to render their lives happy and comfortable; besides, if the pets are really loved, this necessary attention to their wants and comforts will not seem a trouble; if not, they had better not be kept.

Canaries, like all shut-up birds, are subject to a variety of diseases, which probably do not affect them in a wild state, where they have plenty of air and exercise, and the food which exactly suits them. We cannot enumerate all the ailments to which they are subject, but may just lay down two or three simple rules by which they may be kept in health.

FOOD.

First, as to suitable food, without which no bird or other creature will keep well. Rape and canary-seed mixed in equal proportions, with now and then a little linseed added, is best under ordinary circumstances, and green meat, such as water-cresses or groundsel, of which all finches are especially fond; but this should not be allowed to remain in the cage over twenty-four hours. A little piece of sugar may be placed between the bars for the bird to peck now and then, but not often; nor should sweet cake, or rich food of any kind, be frequently given, as it is likely to produce surfeit. When breeding or moulting, hard-boiled eggs, chopped small and mixed with crumbs of stale bread or bun, with a little maw-seed; fresh clear water, changed every day, and a scrupulous attention to cleanliness. Attend to these simple rules, and your bird will be brisk and blithe, and well repay your care and attention by his sweet song and pretty engaging actions. If he can be let out to fly about the room occasionally, so much the better, and better still if he can have the range of an aviary.

The claws of canaries, like those of other cage birds, often get uncomfortably long, when wild they keep them short by scratching. When they require cutting, it should be done with a sharp pair of scissors: the bird to be operated on should be taken gently, yet firmly, and the toes turned up to the light, so that you can see how far it is safe to cut. When moulting-time is coming on, which is generally in the autumn, the bird loses its liveliness, and becomes silent; then the cage will be strewn with feathers, and then is the time for extra care and nourishing food, such as chopped egg and maw-seed, with a little saffron in the water.

TROUBLED BY RED MITES.

If you see your pet canary moping about, moving restlessly from side to side of his perch—which should always be of a good size and round, so that the bird's claws can grasp it tightly—and seeming generally very uncomfortable, take him out of the cage, blow open the feathers beneath his wings and other under parts, and you will, no doubt, see a number of little crimson dots, which are the insect pests called red mites. It is extremely difficult to get rid of these when once they take possession of a cage: the best plan to rid the bird of them is to put about ten grains of white precipitate powder into a wine glassful of warm water, and with this solution wash the bird carefully wherever the mites are likely to be, taking care that none of the solution gets into your pet's eyes, nose, or mouth; then wash him well with clean warm water, wrap him in flannel, and put him in a warm place to dry. The cage should also be well washed in precipitate-water of about three time the above strength; if a wooden cage, with many holes and crevices, it had better be destroyed. These mites, which are a small kind of bug, often infest breeding cages, and so torment the sitting hens that they leave their nests and so render the hopes of the breeder futile.

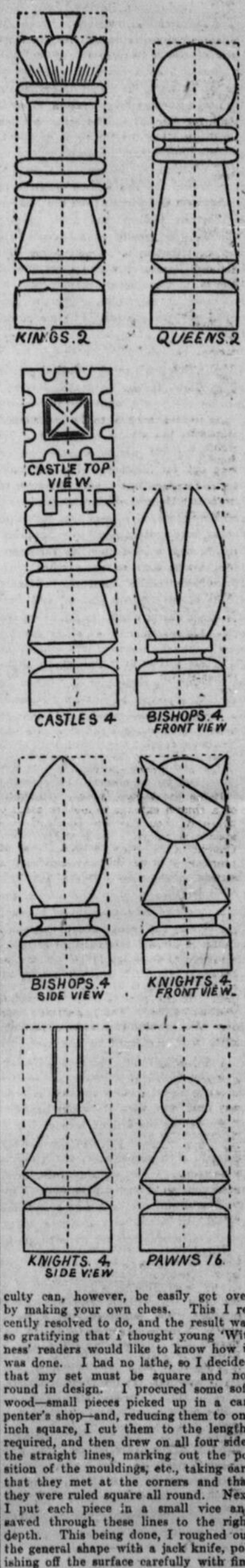
{For the Boys' Page.

How to Make

YOUR OWN CHESSMEN.

{By H. S. W.}

Many of our young readers have no doubt often desired to possess a good set of chessmen, and so to acquire some knowledge of the finest of indoor games. But good sets are expensive. The difficulty can, however, be easily got over by making your own chess. This I recently resolved to do, and the result was so gratifying that I thought young 'Witness' readers would like to know how it was done. I had no lathe, so I decided that my set must be square and not round in design. I procured some soft wood—small pieces picked up in a carpenter's shop—and, reducing them to one inch square, I cut them to the lengths required, and then drew on all four sides the straight lines, marking out the position of the mouldings, etc., taking care that they met at the corners and that they were ruled square all round. Next I put each piece in a small vice and sawed through these lines to the right depth. This being done, I roughed out the general shape with a jack knife, polishing off the surface carefully with fine glass paper. The white pieces I primed with white lead, painted two coats white, and the black pieces I primed and painted two coats with ivory black, using oil colors. When dry, I varnished both colors. Of course, it is only necessary to color the black chessmen, which can be done with ordinary black ink. A little patience is required, otherwise the task is one any lad with a jack knife can accomplish.



Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life, with a usury of profit beyond your most anguine dreams, and that waste of it will make you dwindle 'alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest reckoning.—Gladstone.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

James Wilson, who was recently charged at Wigan with riding on the buffer of an engine, said he had ridden in that fashion all the way from Edinburgh, but he was drunk at the time and could not get off. He was fined 5s. and costs.

The unusual spectacle of a bishop preaching to over 4,000 soldiers in the open air was witnessed at Pertam Down Camp, Salisbury Plain, on Sunday, July 9 last, when the Bishop of Salisbury preached the sermon at the church parade of the First Infantry Division.

Severe thunderstorms passed over the north of England on July 12. Several people were killed by lightning, and the darkness was so intense that the street lamps in many places had to be lighted, while railway traffic was completely suspended, and telegraph wires made useless.

An attempt at incendiarism is reported from the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield. Oiled rags and waste paper have been found near a stack of gun stocks, and charred wood points to an attempt having been made to set them alight.

An engine-driver named Charles Wood, of East Ham, who is now awaiting trial on a charge of robbing furnished apartments, has suddenly become a wealthy man owing to the death of an aunt, who left the sum of twenty-six thousand pounds to him and his brother.

At the recent entrance examination for Trefecca College, South Wales, David John, a young railway porter, came out fourth among six successful candidates. The two below him had both matriculated at London. Mr. John is self-taught, with coaching by the master of the local board school.

The unusual spectacle of a heifer suckling a foal may be seen at the farm of Mr. Readman, Lealholm, Whitby. One of the mares had a foal this year, but refused to suckle it or let it come near her. Ultimately the idea was adopted of putting it under the charge of a heifer, and this has been extremely successful.

A lad of fourteen had been to Cannon street station to see his father, a solicitor, off to the seaside, and when crossing the platform was knocked down by a man who was running to catch a train. The lad returned home and died the same evening from concussion of the brain. The inquest was adjourned in order to discover the man.

If—as the theory is—the consecration of a church extends to mother earth beneath it, then the new Lombard street station is unique! It is under the old Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, at the junction of King William and Lombard streets, about a hundred feet below the road level.

Captain R. J. B. Parkinson, a J.P. for the county of Salop, sent his bicycle to be repaired. He called for it and was told that it would be five minutes before it was done. Thereupon he pulled out his watch and said: 'I'll time you. If it's not done in five minutes you're a corpse.' The magistrate bound over the captain, who said it was only a joke, to keep the peace for six months.

A Porthcawl correspondent states that a dastardly attempt has been made to wreck a train on the Great Western Railway near Brittonferry. A railway 'chair' was placed on the down rails by some miscreant between three and five o'clock the other morning near Brittonferry, presumably to wreck the down mail train. Fortunately, a goods train passed the obstruction and smashed the chair, with nothing worse than severe shock to the driver and his mate.

An elderly woman named Mary Clayton, wife of a cooper, living about a mile below Gravesend railway station, close to the South-Eastern Railway, was found the other morning on the line terribly injured. She had been struck by the guard of a passenger train. She died shortly after admission to the hospital. Being only partly dressed, it is supposed that she may have been killed while walking in her sleep.

The other afternoon Mr. Williams, the guard of a train proceding from Aber to Bangor, on the London and North-Western Railway, saw two dead foxes on the upside of the line midway between the stations named. One of the creatures, which was lying within the track, had been considerably mangled, but the other one, which had been thrown off the line, was only cut about the head. They had evidently been overtaken by an up express.

A coroner's inquest was held at Bath lately, on the body of a fruiterer named Watson, who was found, on a post-mortem examination being made, to have in his stomach twenty small bottles, containing mercurials, securely stoppered with gutta-percha. They weighed over a pound, had perforated the stomach, and set up peritonitis, which caused death. The jury found that deceased swallowed the bottles while in a state of dementia, believing they were medicine.

A shopkeeper, named Bradford, has been summoned at Preston on the unusual charge of having permitted two cocks to fight. Bradford was seen sitting behind a wall on a piece of waste ground, smoking his pipe and watching two cocks in combat. When one of them became exhausted he took it away for a quarter of an hour, and immediately on his return the birds flew at each other again and fought until they were both covered with blood. The magistrates fined him five shillings and costs.

The collection of tracts relating to the great French Revolution in the British Museum is the most extensive in existence, and a recent examination revealed the fact that it contained a good many duplicates. These were offered as a gift to the French Government, who cordially accepted the offer, and divided the pamphlets between the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, making good several deficiencies in the splendid library, and the library of the Municipal Council.

There has just died at Bristol Mr. John Lambert, who for many years was an active layman of the Primitive Free Methodist denomination. Deceased, who was a retired builder, has bequeathed twelve thousand pounds to Muller's Orphan Asylum, and two thousand pounds to the Jubilee Convalescent Home at Bristol, in addition to sums of five hundred pounds each to the Bristol Infirmary and the Bristol Blind Asylum, and two hundred and fifty pounds each to the Bristol General Hospital and Children's Hospital.

The preparatory week for naval manoeuvres was completed at Portsmouth on Monday night, July 10 last. All warrant officers had to sleep aboard their ships that night, and no man was allowed to leave the naval depot. In order to compensate the men for loss of their leave ashore Captain Hammett and the fleet reserve officers organized a monster smoking concert in the open air, which took place on Monday evening. Nearly seven thousand bluejackets formed the audience, and the concert was a great success.

Henry Hills, a Ramsgate carter, was attempting to get into a trolley while it was in motion, and his foot slipping off the shaft he fell underneath the vehicle. The wheels did not go over him, but grazed his leg, tearing a gaping wound in the knee and another severe wound in the buttock. Lockjaw supervened and from this Hills died. At the inquest Dr. Stynn stated that the germs of lockjaw were usually to be found in horse manure, and probably in his capacity as stableman the deceased had got the germs into his trousers, from which they found their way into the wounds. A verdict of 'accidental death' was returned.

An extraordinary adventure with a balloon accompanied some sports at Bradford, the other day. An ascent had been arranged, and two passengers were going in the car with the aeronaut. At the moment of leaving the ground the aeronaut was dragged off the edge of the car, and the balloon rose rapidly with the two passengers, neither of whom had had any experience in such travelling. They waited, however, until the balloon got into open country, and then, pulling the valve rope, made a rapid descent into a wheat field, fortunately alighting in safety. They had travelled twenty-seven miles in fifty minutes.

During the performance at the Savage South Africa Show at the Earl's Court Exhibition, the other day, one of the white troopers, a man named Hudson, was seen to reel in his saddle and fall to the ground. It was discovered that either by accident or design he had been shot by one of the Kaffirs, his shoulder bone being shattered. He was at once removed to the West London Hospital, where he remains in a very serious condition. The Kaffirs are supposed, of course, to use only blank cartridges in their guns in the fighting scenes. It is alleged that the missile which caused Hudson's wound was a stone, and that it was fired point blank at him.

News reached Higham Ferrers, Liverpool, where the Rev. Charles Garrett, the eminent Wesleyan preacher and an ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference had been staying, that Mrs. Garrett died suddenly. Whilst Mr. Garrett was conducting service in Queen's Road Chapel, Northampton, on Thursday, July 13, he was handed a telegram, the reading of which profoundly affected him. In a voice broken by sobs, he said—'I am sure I shall have the sympathy of every one here when you hear the sad announcement that my wife is dying.' (Sensation.) On staggering from the pulpit, Mr. Garrett said—'Friends, pray for my suffering wife and me.' The service was stopped.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P., the owner of the unique collection at Tring, has just deposited in the monkey-house at Zoological Gardens, a specimen of the red-bellied tamarin (midas labiatus), the rarity of which may be gathered from the fact that, so far as is known it has never before been seen in England. In appearance this curious little animal is very similar to the ordinary marmoset, save that the color of its fur is of a somewhat different shade. Its capture was effected in the Peruvian district of the Upper Amazon, and as soon as this became known it was at once secured by the hon. member. It has not yet made its public debut in the gardens owing to want of accommodation, so for the present, at all events—in excellent health, be it added—it remains behind the scenes with other monkeys deposited by Mr. Rothschild, and also one which Colonel Kitchener, the Sirdar's brother, recently brought home from Egypt.

A singular canine operation has just been performed by Mr. R. Wilsby, veterinary surgeon, of Kingston-on-Thames. A terrier dog, belonging to a local ironmonger, sustained an injury to one of its eyes, which necessitated its removal. The animal was placed under an anaesthetic, the eye was removed, and an artificial eye, made specially for the occasion, was inserted in its place. The operation, which is regarded as a novel one, was most successful, as the animal is now running about the streets of Kingston as strong as ever. It is the only dog in the town that can boast of an artificial eye.

Sir Keith Alexander Fraser, captain in the 7th Hussars, now under canvas at Colchester, and seven privates of the regiment, have been charged at Colchester Police Court with assaulting Charles Robert Day, county court bailiff, whilst in the execution of his duty. Complainant's case, which was an execution warrant from Marylebone County Court for 16 guineas was levied during Sir Keith's absence, and on his return he ordered the bailiff out, and sent for the men on guard, who, under his order, violently ejected complainant, and struck him in the mouth and stomach. The case for Sir Keith, who gave evidence on his own behalf, was that the bailiff sat down in an easy chair like a Turkish nabob, crossed his legs, smoked a pipe, and enjoyed himself. He also, it was alleged, refused to show his authority, whereupon the guards were sent for and ejected him with no more force than was necessary. The Bench dismissed the case, on the ground that the assault was too trivial to justify conviction.

It is suggested that when the poet laureate learns of the latest action of two members of the Newton and Llandidloes Board of Guardians, he will give up the honorable post he holds and leave the two gentlemen referred to to fight for its possession. Acting as visitors to the workhouse the guardians in question reported to the board as follows:—

We have duly made inspection
Of each and every section,
But received no direction
To cast a reflection
Upon either the officers or the Board.

And we may further state
That, as usual, of late,
The place is clean and straight,
So there's nothing to relate,
For which we beg to thank Mrs. Edward Davies.

It may be explained that Mrs. Davies had given the inmates a tea and g... money, but what her kindness had to do with the cleanliness of the house only the poetical guardians can explain.—English Paper.

SCOTCH.

The Scottish Fishery Board statistics give the value of the fish landed during the last six months on the coasts of Scotland at £835,308.

The funeral of ex-Provost Robertson took place on July 14, when Dundee paid a last tribute of respect to the memory of a wise and upright citizen. Among the mourners were represented all sections of the community.

It is now asserted that the union of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches of Scotland will be finally accomplished before May, 1901, though the joint committee suggests that it should take place, not in May but in November—that means, in eighteen months.

At a meeting of the Senatus of Glasgow University on July 13 last a petition was presented by Lord Kelvin asking to be allowed to retire from the professorship of natural philosophy. The petition was granted, and an expression of regret at Lord Kelvin's retirement was recorded.

A Scottish newspaper is responsible for the statement that between a hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand kilts are made every year. The kilted regiments of regulars, militia and volunteers number some seventeen battalions. To these may be added the pipers belonging to the Lowland regiments, making in all about fourteen thousand men. As the military kilt is only provided biennially this represents a supply of seven thousand each year.

During the first two weeks of July mosquitoes had become rather numerous in Kelso, chiefly in residences bordering on the Tweed, and they were exceedingly troublesome at night. A gentleman who had seen them in China and elsewhere thought they hardly came up in some respects to those he had been familiar with; but a visitor who was conversant with them in India recognized them as of the same species. They do not seem to attack all alike; but some of their victims have suffered not a little from the swelling and irritation caused by their bite.

A gentleman in Alloa has just received through the returned letter office in London a letter which has for the long period of six years been sent in the vain pursuit of the addressee almost over the whole world. The missive was posted to the sender's son, who is a mate on a steamship, originally to Shanghai, China. The local post-mark bears the date April 20, 1893, and according to the other postal markings on the envelope the letter seems to have reached Shanghai on June 3 of the same year. It seemed then to have been forwarded to Hong-Kong, and subsequently to St. Helens, Manilla, Iloilo and from there returned back to Hong-Kong. After a lapse of nearly five years, the letter appears to have been re-stamped at Hong-Kong on Nov. 27, 1898, but apparently it was not immediately returned to London, as its arrival in Alloa only took place on Friday.

Mr. James Simpson Fleming, late cashier and general manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, died on July 8, at his residence in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh. He was seventy-one years of age, and was a native of Forfar. Deceased was an authoritative writer on legal and banking matters, and took an active part in the movement for the extension of the powers of the Scotch banks. He was a justice of the peace for Edinburgh, and also for Stirlingshire.

An interesting experiment in the way of a travelling library is presently being tried in the island of Lewis, through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Whyte, of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, who paid a memorable visit to the island last summer. The travelling library is contained in a neat wicker case, strapped over with leather belting, embossed with brass knobs, and having attached to the handle a leather address case, so arranged that one address can be withdrawn and another inserted. One of the sides of the basket is hinged about two inches from the bottom, and this, folded over, acts as a miniature reading-desk. On the desk, and firmly attached to it, is a catalogue of the books in the case. It is lined inside with white water-proof cloth, and supplied with a strong handle can be conveniently and easily carried from one place to another. The whole affair weighs ten and a half pounds, and is carried parcel post for one shilling. The contents number sixteen volumes. For weight purposes the common six-penny edition has been chosen, but every book has firmly glued to its covers boards of American cloth. The scheme is a very promising one. Lewis, with its crofting population of thirty thousand in widely-scattered townships, is a very suitable field. There is room here for generous donors to supply hampers and books.

IRISH.

At the Limerick Assizes, before Mr. Justice Madden, an appeal at the suit of the Limerick Corporation was heard against the decision of County Court Judge Adams who, at the Quarter Sessions, awarded Patrick Mullins, late acting-sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary, a sum of five hundred pounds compensation for personal injuries while in the execution of his duty. There was a tailors' strike on in the city last autumn, and Mullins, in his examination, stated that he was called to arrest a man charged with assault. He did so, and when bringing the prisoner to the police barracks a mob collected, raised cries of 'rescue,' and stoned the officers engaged in the arrest. One of the missiles struck Mullins under the eye, and it was stated that the sight was permanently injured. He was discharged on a pension of £24 odd a medical board having pronounced him as wholly incapacitated for further service in the force. The appellants, through counsel, contended that the amount of award was excessive, in view of the pension and the youth of Mullins, who was aged thirty-seven, and that the affection of the eye was constitutional rather than the result of the wound inflicted. Mr. Justice Madden affirmed the decision.

NEW SHOE FASTENER.

SLIDING CLASPS THAT DO AWAY WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED LACES.

A means of shoe fastening which will displace the shoestring and button has been worked out by George S. Webber, of Chicago, Ill., whereby the separable edges of the shoes are supplied with a

TO DISPLACE THE SHOE STRING.

series of wire engaging shoulders, forming a smooth and continuous guide or runway for a sliding clasp. Means are provided for holding the clasp in place when it is drawn up, and also for arresting its motion when drawn down for the purpose of removing the shoe. The clasps are very simple in their application and are said to be very comfortable in use, as they are very yielding to the motion of the feet.

DANGERS OF A GREAT CITY.

(New York 'Observer.')

Within a few years the risks to life and limb in New York and other large cities have been vastly increased. When I was a young pastor in this city a worthy member of my church, who often took part in the meetings for prayer, always used this phrase of thanksgiving: 'We thank Thee, O Lord, that we are in the land of the living, in sound health, and none of our bones broken.' Any one who has occasion to walk or ride or drive in New York nowadays, might well use this prayer of thanksgiving every night. Not a day passes without a record of some killing or maiming by the electric or cable city cars. The recklessness of those who run these machines and the insensibility of the corporations which control them, is of public notoriety. The erection and use of lofty buildings, and the consequent need of many swiftly running elevators, and the exposure of servants and caretakers at dizzy heights; the increased likelihood of fatal fires, explosions, and accidents due to new inventions, to imperfectly understood electrical and chemical conditions, and to the increasing use of bicycles and automobiles; the employment of a multitude of unskilled, careless and irresponsible persons, in positions where care, judgment and knowledge are required; and the crowded condition of streets, vehicles, public-houses and places of entertainment, are but a short list of the bodily dangers which confront us every day in a great city. The dangers to health in a dense and mixed community are constant. That the death rate is so small in New York is due partly to the eminent salubrity of its situation between two rapidly flowing rivers, aided by a most efficient ocean tide, and to a most vigilant and imperious Board of Health. In spite of such advantages, the health of the city is constantly menaced by huge gas plants within its limits, which pour forth noisome vapors day and night, by multitudes of chimneys from which soft coal smoke, chemical fumes and vile odors are constantly ascending, by the accumulations from huge stables, eating houses and hotels, and by the filthy habits of a majority of the inhabitants. The conditions for a plague are always present in a great city with its vast congregation of ignorant, unthinking and brutal men, women and children.

Great as are these bodily and physical dangers of a metropolis, the dangers to character and reputation are more serious and threatening. In so large and varied a population, the proportion of those who are wicked, depraved and weak is necessarily great. Bad men and women seek a crowd where they may find more victims and pursue their evil ways with impunity. And as a fire burns quickest and hottest in a dense neighborhood, so vice and crime have their readiest and most damaging development among masses of people. This fact leads directly to a general depreciation of reputation of which every citizen partakes. In proportion as a city is corrupt or vile, every man and woman living in it loses some self-respect, and is, indirectly perhaps, but surely, degraded in outward estimation. Lot suffered for the bad repute of Sodom, and a corrupt Chicago or New York smirches more or less every dollar in those cities. This condition produces a practical danger which is of comparatively recent development. It leads the officers of the law to reverse the rule that every man is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty. Policemen arrest the victim of heart disease or sunstroke, hale him to the station house and charge him with intoxication; they take evil for granted, and browbeat and often abuse the innocent man who cannot escape from them without danger, and who has no redress after he has been proved innocent. They often make arrests that they may get blackmail. Not long since, a young man was arrested for scratching a match on a wall to light his cigar. He was wise enough to go with the officer without a word. He had not walked a block before the offer to let him go free for a consideration was made to him. His indignant answer so frightened the policeman that he hurried him to the Tombs court and got rid of his dangerous prisoner. During the recent hot weather three gentleman's sons were reclining one evening on the grass of a city park, with hundreds of others, when a policeman ordered them off with insulting profanity. They at once obeyed, but had the hardihood to ask why they were selected and addressed so profanely, and to write down his number. They were at once placed under arrest, marched to the station-house and locked up in a cell. Fortunately, they were able to communicate with friends, and were bailed and discharged by a magistrate within an hour. But the intent of the policeman was evident. Within the same precinct last summer several hundreds of houses were robbed of their front door handles, bell plates, etc., without a protest or an effort on the part of the police. Numbers of vendors station their push-carts in front of the houses of citizens in the best quarters of the town, and stay there for hours. For a citizen to complain to the 'protectors' is to subject himself to a hundred petty annoyances which the patrolman knows how to inflict under semblance of law.

These annoyances are trivial compared to dangers which have recently developed. It seems that a man may be arrested upon suspicion of crime, that he may be prevented for months from an opportunity of trial, that the public prints may be allowed to accuse and defame him without restraint, that all the machinery of the law may be used against him, and that even the action of the citizen's hitherto efficient protection, the grand jury, may be rendered nugatory, by the manipulation of courts and judicial methods. Those who remember the anxious period of Tweed's régime, when judges were bought and sold, and justice was fallen in the streets, tremble lest those days are returning. The misuse of law is one of the greatest dangers to which a great city opens an opportunity, and there is no one who has read history that does not justly fear this dreadful danger in our metropolitan communities. Honesty, integrity, wealth, position, are no defences against the attack which may be made upon technical, frivolous and suspicious grounds, against personal character and reputation, provided the officers of the law are immoral and venal, and the courts corrupt and partial. If a district attorney can suggest that he will convene a jury that will convict a prisoner, it is a menace to individual rights, than which few can be more fatal.

The injury to reputation from the unrebuked assaults of the public press upon persons, is another ominous evil. Some of those journals which are called the best, and are most ably conducted, are, perhaps, the worst offenders in this direction. It is as wrong as it is contemptible to belittle a political opponent by calling him names and applying derisive and familiar epithets to him in editorial articles. There is neither wit nor wisdom in such writing, but it has become the stock in trade of one paper at least, which offends its friends as well as its enemies by such childish spite. The retailing of damaging rumors, the exploiting of family life, the exaggerations and falsehoods about men, women and children, which form a large part of some daily issues, do much to deform the minds and deteriorate the life of our cities. It is a cruel and unkind treatment of the innocent and helpless and sensitive. It does no one any good, and those who are fed upon this sort of slops lose all healthy appetite, and cannot read or digest solid and improving literature. I have not left space for the last, and perhaps the most important, part of my theme, the dangers which great cities present to moral and religious life, and to that I will devote myself in a future letter.

AUGUSTUS.

A NEW PROPHET.

DIRE DISASTER PROPHESIED FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Another new prophet has arisen, and after the style of the late Mother Shipton, has embodied his prophecies in a more or less 'poetical' effusion under the caption of 'Cudmore's prophecy of the twentieth century.' Its author is an Irish counsellor-at-law, who resides in the United States, and like some others among his fellow-countrymen he has evidently no love for either England or its people. His anti-British feeling is strongly shown in the dire fate which he decrees for England during the next century. He says:—

. . . . . 'War, devastation,
Famine, Plague and great conflagration;
Then modern Babylon will burn down.
Woe! Woe! to great Sodom—London town!
Then the people will be fierce and mad,
Little they'll care for religion and God!
Then London mob, a fierce, lawless crew,
Will rob and murder the Shylock Jew.
Kings and lords and religion they will deride,
And all kinds of property they will divide;
And great Mammon's temple—London bank—
London rabble will plunder and sack.
England's trade will come to devastation;
Woe! Woe! to the proud British nation,
England, England, the nations did enthrall,
Like Babylon and Rome she will fall,
Not by vandals—that lawless crew—
But from workshops, colleges and schools.'

It must be consoling to Irishmen and to all lovers of the Emerald Isle that Mr. Cudmore's native land is not to share in the disastrous fate which is to overtake Great Britain. On the contrary such an era is promised as should please even the most ardent Fenian. In shaky metre, and still more shaky rhyme, he decrees:—

Then England's fall and devastation
Will make Ireland a glorious nation.
The Irish Republic will take its station
Amongst the most enlightened nations.
Oh, Erin's son, thou art not forgot,
Emmet's epitaph is writ at last!
Heed you this moral, all true Irishmen,
Believe in prophecy and Columbkille.
Let the watchword now and ever be,
That all nations must and shall be free!

In order that his nationality may not be mistaken, of which there is little danger after one has read his effusion, Mr. Cudmore's last stanza is devoted to himself and his birthplace. He says:—

The place of my nativity:
Moorestown is my native land,
Parish of Kilfinane;
Limerick County, rich and grand,
Erin's green dominion.

As they resemble Mother Shipton's prophecies in their versification, so Mr. Cudmore's prophecies are likely to resemble some of hers in their fulfilment, particularly that one which says:—

And the world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and Ninety-one.

In his case the wish is doubtless father to the prophecy.

J. R.

ROUGH ON THE DUKE.

A good story is told of the second Duke of Wellington, who, though far from being stingy, was in many odd ways economical. He discovered one day some champagne at a dealer's which he considered, and which doubtless was, quite good enough for a ball supper, and which had the advantage of being extraordinarily low in price. He ordered the quantity required, and was rejoicing in his excellent bargain, when, on opening one of the papers, he encountered the following advertisement: 'Try our celebrated champagne at thirty-eight shilling a dozen, as ordered by His Grace the Duke of Wellington for his forthcoming ball at Apsley House.'

HOME DEPARTMENT

A SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWORK.

Who Stole the Gloves?—The City for Business Women—Tomatoes and Spice.

A VISIT TO MISS ALICE JAMES.

By Leilly Bingen in the 'Young Woman.

It is one of the happiest characteristics of our time that the need for a special training for a woman, in whatsoever she undertakes, is being steadily recognized and met. We have now training schools for nurses, for lady gardeners, cooks, milliners, etc., as well as for teachers, vocalists and professional women. To Miss Alice R. James, a pioneer in woman's education, belongs the credit of having established a school of housewifery, and training college for teachers in domestic science, in connection with her kindergarten and high school at Stamford Hill.

'It is a case of evolution,' Miss James told me as we chatted in the drawing-room of her private house, adjoining the two picturesque red houses where lessons are held. 'You know I began with kindergarten work some twenty years ago. I had just five pupils then, and there are now over two hundred and fifty; nothing appeals to me like the kindergarten system of teaching, and the Froebel theories I have always had carried out in the higher forms, teaching by a practical acquaintance wherever possible. Our tiny tots grow their own

MISS ALICE JAMES.

seeds, raise acorns in little glasses, wind the silk from the cocoons of three hundred silkworms we keep here, and so learn to observe and think for themselves, and I apply the same principle to the higher classes. This school of housewifery is only new in its entirety, for during a couple of years I have been making experiments towards it. In the fifth form and upwards I felt that all the girls were not suited for the further study of mathematics and classics, whereas some might be essentially domesticated by nature, but their bent would, in all probability receive no training, and be practically neglected. Girls who would shine as wives and mothers, and be capable as domesticated teachers and domestic helps had no chance of an education, and so beyond the ordinary curriculum I arranged for my older pupils an alternative course. Some have been studying the higher branches, and others, in lieu of this, domestic science, cookery, and laundry-work.

'So that was the commencement of your school?'

'Yes; in the beginning these classes were only open to my school pupils, but now I have established this housewifery school, which outsiders may join. There is this advantage in my system. The housewifery pupils have the benefit of lessons from a first-rate science mistress and other teachers attached to the high school, whom it would not pay to retain solely on their account, whilst the pupils of the general school still receive instruction in certain domestic departments.'

'It is the thing for which we are usually least educated,' I said.

'Yes,' returned Miss James, earnestly, 'but I am sure the need of such education is very great; an ideal housewife wants to be a scientist, a diplomatist, and many other things, and I want her to know how to manage a home in the best way, and to raise the ideal of domestic labor.'

'Who instructs the domestic students.'

'Their practical training is directed by Miss F. R. Horner, formerly of Bedford College, and first teacher of Domestic Economy under the London School Board. I will take you across presently to see them at work. You will find them located in an ordinary middle-class kitchen, with such surroundings and apparatus as they are likely to find in their homes. I do not believe in teaching them in a model kitchen on a big scale, with appliances which they are never likely to encounter in their own household; the great aim is that all they learn shall be of real practical value to them. The object of the school is twofold; it is to supply the public with well-trained and certificated women as domestic helps, cooks, housemaids and housekeepers; and, secondly, to give occupation to those who cannot afford a long professional training, even if they were endowed with the requisite intellectual ability.

'How long does the training last?'

'The course is arranged for a year; there are three terms of thirteen weeks each, and the fees for the year, including use of apparatus, are fifteen guineas. We began in September, and next July there will be an examination for which certificates will be granted, and the work of the year will be taken into account at the same time. Mrs. Pillow, examiner of teachers in training for the Domestic Economy Examination Board, the National Training School of Cookery, Chief Examiner of Theoretical and Practical Cookery, and Inspectress of Domestic Economy Schools for the city and guilds of London Institute, etc., etc., will conduct the examinations.'

'I see by the prospectus that students adopt a certain uniform?'

'Yes, and I think it is very pretty and suitable; dark gingham frocks, with drawn caps to match, to keep the dust from their hair, big aprons, and white half-sleeves to wear whilst engaged in culinary avocations.'

The housewifery course includes lessons on the work in scullery, kitchen, bedrooms, and sitting-rooms; buying and care of stores; care of glass and silver; laying tables and waiting; care and preservation of furniture; management of servants, and catering; and household accounts. Under the head of cookery, instruction is given in the uses and value of different kinds of food, with practical lessons in plain and high-class cookery and invalids' cookery. Laundry-work is another feature, and some of the high-school girls have already learnt to wash and get up a blouse, collars and cuffs in capital style; the course includes washing, starching and ironing household and body linen; washing flannels, cleansing silk, lace, etc., and starching and polishing shirts, cuffs, and collars. Of infinite importance is the hygiene and sick-nursing course, embracing house drainage, water supply, ventilation, warming, lighting, soil, site, and construction; personal hygiene—respiration, digestion, infectious diseases, and disinfection, treatment of accidents, etc. Then there is needle-work, with mending and care of house linen, as well as making simple garments; and, finally, the management of children and infants—from which it will be seen that an ex-pupil of the school should be a veritable treasure for a man to choose as his wife.

Before making my way into the kitchen, I had a hurried peep into some of the school-rooms, and was especially delighted with the work in the kindergarten and transition classes. In the bright cheerful room occupied by tiny tots of three and four there were diminutive chairs and tables, and every conceivable object to delight and instruct the little ones, who were already executing most deftly elementary brush-work; in the next room children of five wielded the brush first in the right hand and then in the left with precision and skill, whilst elsewhere youngsters of nine exhibited pages of brightly-colored patterns entirely original in design.

There were pictures on the walls, dainty little ornaments and knick-knacks on the mantelpiece; and, in the high school proper, boldly drawn original designs in white chalk on brown paper lined the walls.

Another very interesting feature is the physical drill at the school; each pupil has drilling every day, and all the exercises and movements are invented by Miss James who has just published a volume on 'Physical Training for Girls.' There are special exercises, too, for any pupils with slight physical defects or weak spine, and the high school pupils ought assuredly to grow up healthy graceful women.

The kitchen was a model of cleanliness. A fire glowed in the highly polished grate; a batter pudding, made that morning by the pupils, was boiling on the gas stove; whilst a model of all the processes of manufacture from a mustard seed to a tin of mustard, and the evolution of soap, adorned the walls.

Miss Horner, in her frilled white cap with strings tied under the chin, and a big apron, stood by the snowy kitchen table discussing the best polish for brass taps, fireirons, etc., asking questions to draw from the students what they knew, and explaining the why and wherefore of various cleaning processes. This was the theory class, and the girls took notes steadily, the while one, who had just been cooking, cleared up in the scullery and restored the various utensils to their places.

Then the blackboard was brought forward, and the advantage of a syphon pipe to the scullery waste-tap was practically demonstrated. Very shortly afterwards theory gave way to practice. A polish for the row of kitchen tins was manufactured with shredded soap, whitening, and boiling water; another for silver, the prescription of a silversmith, was brought down from the shelf, and, whilst dariole moulds and cake tins grew bright in the hands of some young students, others learnt by demonstration how to apply the polish to the plate, and, when the tarnish was removed, how friction (the homely 'elbow grease'), rather than force, brought the sparkling gleam which delights the heart of the good housewife. Others again, cleaned the kitchen fender, and every student seemed to enjoy her task.

Miss Horner has a delightful way of imparting information, and housewifery appeared a most pleasant employment as unfolded by her. I was tempted to make a quiet note of some of the wrinkles and recipes so lavishly revealed to the pupils, and am perfectly convinced that attendance at these classes would be a great boon to brides elect as well as school girls.

'Is there any age limit?' I asked Miss Horner.

'No, but we generally reckon that the students should be about seventeen; before then they ought to be in the school-room. Here is my own list of what they will go through in the way of housewifery'; and I inspected a time-table, in which nothing seemed forgotten, from housecleaning to table decoration, from the dismissal of a servant to the order of the linen cupboard. 'In order to make their education practical,' continued Miss Horner, 'the girls, two at a time, go shopping with me sometimes, and occasionally even alone, to test their judgment in marketing. The keeping of accounts in the clearest fashion is their mathematical lesson. Then they visit such places as Parke's Museum to learn all about sanitary drainage, gas companies' depots to inspect model stoves and recognize the differences between them, and which sorts are most suitable. From first to last we try to teach them all they will need to know, and also the why and wherefore of everything, the values of food stuffs, of vegetables, of soups, etc., etc.'

I could well have lingered longer in the fascinating kitchen, where on the window-sill was ranged a pile of notebooks (the students keeping a separate book for each subject, such as housewifery, cooking, nursing, etc.); but the day was waning, and I had stayed long enough to see how capitally the new undertaking is being carried on, with Miss Horner as instructress, and Miss James with her wonderful powers of organization, her enthusiasm for work, and her strong grasp of what education should be, as an ideal headmistress.

Certainly Miss James may congratulate herself on her establishment. The kindergarten, transition, high school, housewifery, and training school for kindergarten teachers, are all perfect in their way, and a note of love and harmony prevails throughout, partly owing to the fact that Miss James does not believe in prizes, but gifts of recognition for good work, awarded to all those who obtain a certain percentage of marks, and not the result of competition, which often makes such heart-burning in school-life.

A COMMON FAULT.

(Mrs. E. H. Bronson, in the 'Standard.')

A small party of ladies was sitting on the piazza of a summer hotel, most of them idly enjoying the pure air and extensive view; others with a book or a bit of embroidery, making a pretense of industry. Two, however, younger than the rest, were in walking trim, and by their frequent glances toward the hall door, were evidently expecting some one to join them. Presently a quick step was heard, and a young girl of perhaps sixteen stepped out. She, too, was dressed for a walk, with hat and sunshade, and a pair of soiled gloves in hand.

'Oh, mamma,' she exclaimed, looking at one of the older ladies, 'where do you suppose my gloves can be? I have looked everywhere, and they are nowhere to be seen!'

'Everywhere, dear?' said her mother, with a disturbed air, 'you know, Belle, that you may easily have overlooked them. You are sometimes careless, you know.'

'But, mamma,' said Belle, 'I know that I put them into my second bureau drawer yesterday morning. I am just sure of it. Some one must have taken them out,' and lowering her voice a little, 'I wonder if it could be that colored girl who came in for my laces? I had to leave her to pick them up.'

'Hush,' said her mother, as the same young waitress came towards them with a glass of water for one of the ladies. She looked up quickly, with a startled expression in her eyes, then as quickly dropped them and went away. 'I hope that she didn't hear,' said Belle, a bright flush in her soft cheeks, 'of course, it might be some one else, or—'

'Will you allow me to make a suggestion?' asked a lady who was writing at a little table in a corner, but who had heard the conversation.

'Certainly, Mrs. Seward,' said Belle, and her mother in one breath, 'what is it?'

'To ask if in addition to thoroughly searching your drawers you have also taken them out and looked behind them?'

'Why no,' said Belle, 'I never thought of that; besides how could they get there; I just laid them in, right in sight, and—'

'Did you lay them carefully down, or throw them carelessly in?' interrupted the lady, smiling. 'Pardon my close questioning, my dear, for in my own experience I have more than once found a missing article nearer than I had supposed from its having slipped or been pushed back by other articles until it had lodged on the very edge of the back side of the drawer.'

'Well, I will go and look once more,' said Belle, slowly. 'And I will go with you and help you,' said Lottie, one of the girls who had been waiting for her.

In a short time they were running down stairs. 'Sure enough, you were right, Mrs. Seward,' exclaimed Belle, flourishing the fresh gloves over her head. 'Lottie and I had a tug though to get the drawer out, one has to pile things up so when there is so little room, and there on the very edge they were! Well! I think I'll remember to look there every time I miss anything again before accusing any one else, anyhow,' she added in a low voice, and then the three girls tripped down the stairs and disappeared round the corner.

'You must let me thank you again for your suggestion, Mrs. Seward,' said Belle's mother. 'My daughter would not intentionally hurt a fly, yet she came near injuring the character of an innocent girl dependent upon that for an honest living; I trust that this will be a lesson to her.'

'I trust indeed that it will,' said her friend, 'for it is a lesson much needed to be learned by old and young. I have often thought that the habit of putting the blame of one's own carelessness upon others, is one of the most common and least considered of all our faults. I have made it a rule in my own family that any such loss shall not be spoken of until every effort has been made to account for it. But,' she continued, smiling and resuming her writing, 'I fear that I am in danger of posing as a reformer. But I assure you that I have no feeling of superiority in this matter, as my attention was called to it by an experience of my own so painful that even now after many years I do not like to recall it.'

'I dare say,' said another lady, 'that we could all give a chapter out of our life-book in the same line. I, for one, recall having once missed a valuable piece of lace and not finding it after what I thought a careful search, allowed my suspicions to fall upon my own maid; but as she had always appeared trustworthy, I disliked exceedingly to accuse her of it. When the day came round in which she looked over my dresses to find anything needing repair, I suggested that she take each article out separately, as I might like to rearrange some of them. My secret motive was I might at that time speak of my loss more easily. What then was my surprise and delight when I heard Elise exclaim, "Why, Mrs. Lawton, if here is not your point lace all tumbled up among these underclothes, and the cleaner's own paper around it; how could it have got there." I fairly blushed with shame, for now I remembered tucking it in there while I got the change to pay the messenger boy who brought it, and there it had laid two weeks while I had been torturing myself with suspicions which I can truly say were much harder to bear than would have been even the loss of my cherished heirloom.'

'And I,' said another, 'once missed a valuable shawl pin which I felt sure had been taken by some one, as it was usually kept in plain sight on my dressing table. Having occasion soon after to use a "long-shawl," as I was about to take a long drive out dropped the pin, which I then recalled I had seen last when I had worn this shawl on a similar excursion into the country, it having doubtless slipped from its clasp, as such pins have a way of doing, you know, yet was not wholly loosened from the shawl. Having callers waiting for me on my return, I had hastily thrown off my wrap, which was afterwards folded and laid away with no thought of the cherished memento left in it.'

'I once missed quite a sum of money,' said a brisk, energetic, young married lady, 'and for weeks went about in a miserable state of mind, unwilling to accuse any one in my household, yet fearful of further losses, and perhaps of complicity in crime, by not making an effort to discover the guilty one. One day having occasion to look into a trunk in which was stored summer clothing, spring having come, there among other packages was a long envelope, which I at once recognized as the one in which the money was handed to me, and that I had hastily thrown it into this trunk temporarily in my own room, afterwards removed to a dark closet for the season. You may be sure that I went about in a very humble frame of mind, mentally begging pardon of my faithful servants for having indulged in any doubts of their honesty, in this matter at any rate.'

'You have all so far told of misgivings only,' said a quiet little lady, a new comer in the circle: 'I will therefore tell you of a less fortunate assurance. A friend of mine, an excellent person, but exceedingly set in her own opinions, missed a handsome silk waist. She was quite sure where she had at last placed it, and after waiting a short time, called in a policeman to investigate. "I have no doubt," she said, "that it has been taken by a young girl recently come to the house." "Have you asked her about it?" said the policeman. "No, of course she would deny it, and as her trunk is not here, a suspicious circumstance itself, isn't it? I could not insist on searching it, but I want you to find out where it is kept, and do so for me."

'At this instant the official's eye fell upon a Saratoga standing in the room. "Have you examined that trunk?" said he.

'"No, for I am sure it is not there."

'"How long since you opened it?"

'"Oh, ever so long," said the lady, "last fall, I think."

'"Please open it now."

'"But I am sure it is not there," said she. "I have worn it since the trunk was locked."

'"I must insist upon its being opened," was his reply, and though much displeased that her word was doubted, she produced the keys and the policeman unlocked it. There, right on the top, lay the missing waist, where, of course, for she would not willingly deceive, she had placed it the last time she had worn it, or when the season for wearing it was past.

'The policeman, an honor, indeed, to his profession, bowed and went out. Many eyes saw him come in and go out, and wondered why and wherefore, and a "little bird" whispered the whole story to the innocent girl. She had the good sense to take no notice of it, farther than to tell one friend that she might advise with her, but bitter tears were shed, and some very natural feelings of resentment had to be conquered before she was at peace again, and she could truly say: "I forgive, as I hope to be forgiven."'

Silence fell upon the little company as the old lady ceased speaking, for more than one conscience was touched as the memory of some hasty accusation or suspicion came up, and all felt it a relief that the bell for lunch just then called them in.

A BUSINESS WOMAN'S ADVICE TO GIRL GRADUATES.

Among much wise advice given to young girl graduates none has a more wholesome suggestion than that made by a photographer, herself a woman. 'New York,' she says, 'is no place for a woman to experiment. She must come here equipped in her line in order to be successful.' It is just the reverse of this proposition which is generally regarded by young women desiring positions and advancement in New York. With vague ideas as to the abundance of opportunities, and with no ideas at all as to their qualifications to embrace any, they turn by the hundreds to New York, expecting friendly doors to spring open at their approach. They forget that they do not, in many cases, know what it is they intend to ask for when once a willing ear has been lent them. And they have altogether failed to grasp the truth that a specific demand is in itself an opening wedge to success in new ventures. They believe in propitious fortune, in guiding stars, and perhaps in Providence, but they forget that unless there are ships upon the ocean, no winds, though they blow direct from heaven, can carry any one's vessel to port.

Out of the first few mistakes which one makes in life or in work, one learns to be more definite as to aims and objects. And certainly the young woman who makes her first trials away from the metropolis, where the battle is always to the trained, has done most wisely for herself. If she has learned to be more definite, even as to her general aims, she will have become better equipped than many of her sisters.—'Harper's Bazar.'

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

(New York 'Observer.')

I wish the mothers who think more of cheerless, but elegant parlors, and of rooms so orderly that one never dares stir in them for fear of disarranging something, could realize the dangerous work they are doing. They give their time to the house, but the home is neglected. The parlor and the sitting room may be models of neatness and systematic arrangement, but the hearts of the children God has given into their care are allowed to go unswept, and the dust and disorder of neglect prevail there. What poor foundations for the structure of a successful and symmetrical life these mistaken mothers are laying. I sometimes wonder which is to be pitied more—the mother or the children. By and by, the truth may come home to her, when it is too late to set mistakes right, and she may realize her lost opportunities, her overlooked or ignored duties, and then I know, her heart will accuse her, as well as her children, and she will wish it might all be done over again, but the wish will not avail. The mischief will have been done, and the consequences of it, will be only too apparent in the lives of her boys and girls. God help these poor, blind mothers to see the truth before it is too late.

No truer words were ever said than these: 'The home is the safeguard of the nation.' The true home of earth is an anticipation of the heavenly home. I sometimes wonder if the home which is to be can be a dearer place than that in which mother and children meet and enjoy life and each other to the full. I now and then am privileged to look in upon such a home. It is not a place where things run in grooves. It is not a place where neatness and orderliness are considered as of more importance than the happiness or the comfort of the family. It is a place made on purpose to enjoy, to live in, and to love, and it is only a means to an end. The woman who rules it in gentleness, cares very little about the rigid system which makes other homes as unpleasant as the boy's 'suit of Sunday clothes' used to be in the early days of the century. The papers or books which the children leave scattered about are never thought of as littering the room. The chief idea is: How have they enjoyed them? How much good have they got out of them?

And the mother, instead of scolding them for carelessness, encourages them to make good books and papers their daily companions, and this without standing on ceremony with them. She knows that nothing gives a more homelike look to a room than such a disposition of its contents as goes to show that it is used by those who are in the household. She believes in neatness, but she does not believe in making herself, and those about her, uncomfortable over a little dust and disorder. She never has a shut-up parlor, in which fine things are kept in reserve for visitors. She believes that her family should stand first, and the good things and the beautiful things of life should be enjoyed by her own household rather than by the stranger. What is good enough for them is good enough for the king.

The wise mother—the woman who makes the home beautiful—never lets the cares of life come between her and her children. She knows that the home may have an end, but she never loses sight of the fact that a child's soul lives forever. She realizes the force of the influences which are brought to bear upon the child, not only for the present, but for all time to come, and she does all in her power to make life a pleasant, a beautiful thing for her children. She gives them of her best. She gains, and holds their respect and their love, and their regard for her makes them thoughtful of her comfort, and they plan to save her steps, and to help her in loving, little ways which she appreciates, and for which she lets them know she is thankful.

We have Martha-mothers, and Mary-mothers. The Martha-mothers magnify the secondary features of the home, and put them in the foreground. What time is left after caring for these things, they devote to their children; but the children never get over the feeling that they are of less account than the household machinery. Such mothers never succeed in making a home beautiful. In one sense, they make failures of themselves, and fortunate are they if they do not make failures of their children. But the Mary-mothers—these are the ones who make the home beautiful, because they give to love the first, best place, and teach their children to feel that home, in order to be a real home, must be a place where hearts beat in sympathy, and the mind, and its moral and spiritual welfare are of vastly more importance than material things.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

Shiocton, Wis.

Tomato Sauce.—Half an ounce of butter half an onion, half an ounce of raw ham or bacon, a small bunch of herbs, a sprig or two of parsley, four peppercorns, half a pound of tomatoes, half a pint of stock. Melt the butter. Chop the onion, and put it in the butter, also the ham or bacon—which should be cut in small pieces—the herbs, parsley, bay leaf, and peppercorns. Let them fry gently for five minutes, then rub all through a wire or hair sieve. If this sauce is not thick enough, melt one ounce of butter in a clean pan, stir into it an ounce of corn starch, then add this to the sauce, and stir till it boils. It is then ready for use. A small piece of glaze, or two or three spoonfuls of brown sauce is a great improvement to the flavor of the sauce.

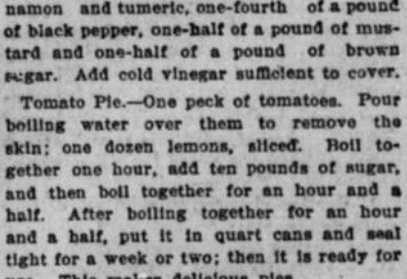
Spiced Tomatoes.—Twenty ripe tomatoes, scalded and peeled, two quarts vinegar, eight pounds sugar, four tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Boil until thick, stirring often.

Preserved Green Tomatoes.—Four and a half pounds of green tomatoes, three pounds of sugar; lemon and ginger to taste. Cook them a little longer than if pound for pound.

West India Pickle.—Slice one peck of green tomatoes and one peck of onions. Add four heads of cauliflower, pulled in pieces, four bunches of celery chopped and one hundred small cucumbers. Cover with a brine, and allow to stand twenty-four hours. Drain. Cover with boiling vinegar and allow to stand ten minutes. Drain. Add two tablespoonfuls of grated horse radish, one ounce each of ground cloves, cinnamon and tumeric, one-fourth of a pound of black pepper, one-half of a pound of mustard and one-half of a pound of brown sugar. Add cold vinegar sufficient to cover.

Tomato Pie.—One peck of tomatoes. Pour boiling water over them to remove the skin; one dozen lemons, sliced. Boil together one hour, add ten pounds of sugar, and then boil together for an hour and a half. After boiling together for an hour and a half, put it in quart cans and seal tight for a week or two; then it is ready for use. This makes delicious pies.

A cooking school delicacy that is a refreshing summer dessert is made with eggs and maple syrup. Eight yolks are beaten until light, and a cup of hot maple syrup stirred in. The mixture is put over a fire in a double boiler until a coating is formed on the spoon. Remove, cool, and add a pint of thick cream beaten stiff. Then turn it into a mold, which should be filled to overflowing, a sheet of thick wrapping paper being put on before the cover of the mold is adjusted. The mold is then packed in equal quantities of ice and salt, and left for four hours without turning before it is served. This is a simple dainty which is easily made even by inexperienced hands.



No. 31.

'He careth for you' is the word of scripture, and the voice of nature may be heard to say the same. Do not separate natural and revealed religion in talking to a child. The separation will come soon enough.

The sun makes all the flowers to grow,
The bird sings shrill upon the tree,
And I sing too, for well I know
God cares for all the birds and me.

The sun shines warm upon the grass,
Cool is the shade beneath the tree.
The butterflies so gaily pass,
God gives them life, and cares for me.

The sun makes all the flowers to grow,
And greens the leaves on every tree.
The Father has arranged it so,
And all my life he'll care for me.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Aug. 13, 1899.

EZEKIEL'S GREAT VISION.

Ezek. xxxvii., 1-14.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—I will put my Spirit within you.—Ezek. xxxvi., 27.

The scene depicted by the prophet is wonderfully graphic. He stood, he says, in an 'open valley.' As far as he could see up and down this valley, and on the slopes of the hills which formed its sides, the ground was covered with the skeletons of human beings. 'The valley was full of bones' (verse 1). It was not full of bodies—of those who had just died, and whose flesh had not as yet seen corruption. Neither was it filled with the bodies of those who had died long before, but whose flesh was shrivelled and dried by art, as the mummies of Egypt. Neither was it full of bones from which the flesh had recently been removed by violence. But they were the bones of those who had been long dead and utterly neglected—stripped of all flesh by time, and wind, and storm, and sun. 'They were very dry' (verse 2).

No condition could be more hopeless than that of these 'very dry bones.' Evidently it was the result of some terrible catastrophe. Had these bones been there all exposed to every passer by, as the result of any ordinary death, there would have been graves, and only here and there a bone protruding where the grave had been despoiled by man or beast, or by the washing out of storms. But these were the bones of those who had been 'slain' (verse 9), who had fallen in battle, or by some overwhelming destruction. They were lying as they fell. The human form was complete, but it was made up of disjointed, separate bones, and 'they were very dry.'

Nothing could more perfectly represent the historical condition of God's people at that time as a nation. So the prophet was instructed 'Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel; behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts' (verse 11).

Neither could anything more accurately depict the spiritual condition of man in all ages. He is 'dead in trespasses and sin' (Eph. ii., 1), utterly helpless, and by nature unconscious of his helplessness. It is the result of a defeat of long ago, when Satan despoiled him and led him captive to do his will; when 'through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and so death passed unto all men; for through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners.' (Rom. v., 12, 19, R. V.)

When the prophet, however, looked up and down this 'valley which was full of bones,' he was not filled with horror and despair, but with anxiety and interest. 'The Spirit of the Lord,' which was upon him, at once suggested the question, 'Son of man, can these bones live?' (Verse 3.) The same question has filled the minds and hearts of many of God's children in every age since then, and no man has ever been able to answer it better than did the prophet, 'O Lord God, thou knowest.' Such an answer, honestly and thoughtfully given, puts every one—as it did the prophet—in a position to hear what God had revealed, and to do what he has directed.

The instruction given to the prophet was very simple: 'Prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord (verse 4). It was simply another way of saying, 'It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.' (I. Cor. i., 21.)

To the mind of the unbelieving, nothing is less likely to produce any effect for good. They would recover men from their ruin by all sorts of human devices, and are satisfied if they can hide the effects of sin as Adam tried to do by outward clothing of their own invention and manufacture. But this way of preaching is God's way. It is to be obeyed by his believing children, simply because it is his way. The 'dead' cannot hear the word of man, but even they can hear 'the Word of the Lord.' Every teacher, therefore, must see to it that it is not his own thoughts or the thoughts of any other man, upon which he lays stress, but that 'it is in truth the Word of God.' It is that Word 'which effectually worketh.' (I. Thess. ii., 13.) It alone has power to say to any dead Lazarus, 'Come forth,' for it has the promise, 'Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live; and ye shall know that I am the Lord' (verses 5,6). It is 'not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.' (John i., 13.) 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' (Zech. iv., 6.) It is he who says, 'I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live.'

Strengthened by this promise, the prophet at once began to cry out, 'O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord.' God had said, 'Prophesy,' and he writes, 'So I prophesied as I was commanded' (verse 7). Soon he had evidence that an impression had been made, for he heard 'a noise.' Then there was an awakened interest—'behold a shaking.' Then there was a movement, 'the bones came together, bone to his bone.' Then the 'dry bones' took on them the appearance of living men, 'the sinews, and the flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above' (verses 7,8). Instead of bones the valley was filled with bodies. It was a vastly more hopeful outlook. Undoubtedly the prophet felt that he had not prophesied in vain. But the bodies were just as dead as the bones. They were more pleasing to the eye, but they were no more fitted for the service of men or for the glory of God than were the bones, which were very dry. For 'there was no breath in them' (verse 8).

Yet men—even God's true servants—are very apt to be deceived by, and satisfied with, just such outward appearances. By their earnest presentation of the truth, or of what they conceive to be the truth, and by their powers of organization, bones do come together, men find their places, 'bone to his bone,' for all kinds of work. 'Sinews,' and 'flesh,' and 'skin,' give the appearance of living bodies. There is a great 'noise, and 'a shaking,' and 'a coming together' into splendidly equipped organisms and institutions, and yet the result may be nothing more than 'whited sepulchres which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.' (Matt. xxiii., 27.)

Whether the prophet was satisfied with the outward effect of his preaching or not, we are not told. Evidently, however, God was not. For immediately the prophet was directed to turn his attention away from all that he saw and to fix it upon something which he could not see. At first he had been told to 'Prophesy upon these bones.' Now, however, he was bidden to 'Prophesy unto the wind.' To the 'bones' he was to say, 'Hear.' To the 'wind,' 'Come.' When he said, 'O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord,' it was preaching. When he said to the wind, 'Come, O breath, and breathe upon these slain,' it was prayer.

These are two great instrumentalities which God has put into the hands of his servants for the awakening of the spiritually dead: Preaching and Prayer. They should never be separated. If the Word of God is carefully studied and faithfully taught, much outward improvement may, and generally will, be produced but study and teaching, no matter how faithfully done, cannot by themselves give spiritual life. The intellect may be informed, and the moral conduct bettered, but no fellowship with God necessarily results. 'It is the Spirit that quickeneth' (John vi., 63). and he alone. Even when our Lord Jesus Christ explained the Word to his disciples it was a sealed book to them until he 'opened their understanding.' (Luke xxiv., 45.) So it is with every one. Preaching makes known 'the Word.' Prayer commits it to the Holy Ghost. When the prayer is answered the preaching is effective.

So in the great Redemption, our Lord Himself said, 'It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send Him unto you. And when He is come, He will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment. He will guide you into all truth. He shall glorify Me; for He shall receive of Mine and shall show it unto you.' (John xvi., 7-15.) His great work, therefore, is to convince the world of sin, 'because they believe not in' Christ, and then to 'take' of the things of Christ and 'show' them to sinners.' But if the things of Christ—those things which He has done for man's Redemption — have not been preached, then He has nothing to 'take' and 'show.' This explains the barrenness of very much of, so called, religious teaching and preaching.

When the prophet's cry—'Come, O breath, and breathe upon these slain'—upon these bodies of men which had 'no breath in them' (v. 9) was answered, then 'the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army' (v. 10) ready to go out of their captivity. So it must be with all who would be delivered from the bondage of sin, and enter 'into the glorious liberty of the children of God.' (Rom. viii., 21.) It must be 'by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.' (Titus iii., 5.)

How helpless guilty nature lies,
Unconscious of its load!
The heart unchanged can never rise
To happiness and God.

Can aught, beneath a power divine
The stubborn will subdue?
'Tis Thine, Almighty Spirit, Thine,
To form the heart anew.

HOME READINGS.

M. Ezek. xxxvii., 1-4. Ezekiel's Vision.
T. Ezek. xxxvii., 20-28. Promise of restoration.
W. Ezek. xxii., 23-31. All have sinned.
T. Isa. i., 1-9. Dead in sin.
F. Deut. viii., 11-20. Warning.
S. Rom. viii., 1-11. Quickened by the Spirit.
S. Eph. ii., 1-10. From death to life.

ENDEAVOR DEPARTMENT

Topic—Aug. 13, 1899

A SERVICE OF PROMISES.

John xiv., 1-14.

'There hath not failed one word of all his good promises.' (I. Kings viii., 5, 6.)

'For all the promises of God in Him are yea, and in Him, Amen, unto the glory of God by us.' (II. Cor. i., 20.)

There are said to be thirty-three thousand promises in the bible. The person who made the computation certainly must have studied faithfully the Word of God. Probably very few of us could pronounce correctly upon the question, not having examined it with sufficient exactness.

For this meeting every Endeavorer should tell his favorite 'promise,' and what it means to him and how God has made it real in his life. The promises mean little to us until we accept them as our own, and find them true in our own lives. We must know God and his promises before we can claim them as our own.

'When Miss Havergal was asked to explain why the Church does not accomplish more, she attributed it to the fact that Christians are not spending the first hour of the day alone with God.

'Let us never forget the vital truth expressed by Faber that 'the supernatural value of our actions depends on the degree of our union with God at the time we do them.' Therefore if our lives and words and acts throughout the busy day are to possess supernatural value, we must take the earliest opportunity in the day to establish a vital and complete union with God. Why delay the forming of this union a single hour? Why be satisfied with having man alone work a part of the day if the energy of God may be manifested all the hours of the day?

'Notwithstanding the great importance of the morning watch, there are Christians who say they do not have time to devote a full half hour or more of every day to such a spiritual exercise. It is a striking fact that the busiest Christians both among laymen and among those who are devoting their lives to direct Christian work, constitute the class who plead this excuse the least and who most generally observe the morning watch. It may be questioned seriously whether there is any Christian who will not, after honestly and persistently following this plan for a month or two, become convinced that it is the best possible use of time, and that it does not interfere with his regular work. It makes him more conscientious in the use of time. He learns to redeem it It helps him to see things in true perspective. He enters the day well poised, under the control of the Spirit. not distracted; and thus he works without friction, strain, uncertainty and waste. This suggests an adequate and satisfactory reason for the oft-mentioned custom of Luther, who, if he had a peculiarly busy or trying day before him, would double or treble the amount of time which he usually spent in prayer.

'For the best results, certain points should be borne in mind and incorporated into practice. First of all, form an inflexible resolution to keep the morning watch. It will prove most dangerous and disastrous to permit any exceptions. Special caution and foresight should be exercised, therefore, to guard against such possible exceptions. Nothing but the unmistakable will of God should be permitted to prevent us from beginning the day with conscious and unhurried communion with God.

'Make sure at the very outset of the devotional hour each morning that you are right with God. If there be any unconfessed sin, wrong motive, or spirit contrary to Christ, it must be made right before we can receive what God has in store for us for the day. Sin is a terfrom God. It is vain, then, to expect from God. tI is vain, then, to expect real spiritual help from bible study and prayer unless we are willing to give up any known sin. Happy is the man who closes each day in fellowship with God, and who is able to say with David, 'When I awake, I am still with thee.'—From an address on 'The Morning Watch,' by John R. Mott.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The days of self-denying enthusiasm in the pursuit of education are not all over yet. At the local examinations of the University of Manitoba recently held in Brandon, a candidate presented himself who had walked all the way from Gilbert plains near Dauphin. He had covered the 180 miles in six days.

The Mohammedan religion, the Buddhist and the Confucian school of philosophy, all forbid the use of alcohol, though the Mohammedan rules on the subject are due far more to a law of the church than to definite precepts of the Koran, which is relatively liberal about the matter. The devotees of each of these faiths are total abstainers.

For more than twenty years I have fully believed that India is better able to support Christianity that blesses, than heathenism in which there are no compensations. From the most careful and oft-repeated investigation, I am left no room to doubt that heathenism costs the poorest of its devotees two tithes of all that ever comes to him, in cash, or kind, and in the majority of cases much more than this. In thirty years I have never known a Christian to lose by tithing for Christ's sake, while I have known many who were wonderfully prospered of God both in body and soul by so doing. —Rev. C. B. Ward, of Shellandu, in 'Indian Witness.'

One of Mr. D. L. Moody's latest projects is a sort of Northfield 'Extension.' For the past two years the Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, has visited America, at the invitation of Mr. Moody, to give addresses in some of the leading American cities on lines similar to those at Northfield. This year the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, one of the most popular and able Northfield teachers of recent years, has accepted an invitation to spend the months of August, September and October in a similar work. Already a number of pressing invitations have been received for Mr. Morgan to speak in some of the leading cities. The arrangements for these missions are being made by Mr. W. R. Moody, East Northfield, Mass., who will publish a programme of Mr. Morgan's appointments in the near future.

The pastor of the Protestant Church of the Saviour, in Madrid, received lately into communion Don Pascual Pubiete, a native of the Philippines, a man of great influence amongst his own countrymen. The story of his conversion is remarkable. Although quite innocent of any connection with political movements he was suspected by the Spaniards, dragged to Spain as a criminal, and then banished to a fort in Africa, where he was much ill-treated. When, however, his innocence was established he was permitted to return to Madrid. Here he began to attend Protestant meetings, with the result that he saw the errors of Romanism in which he had been brought up. He has been working at a translation of the New Testament into the Tagal language, under the direction of an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has completed three Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. He is going back to his own country as a Protestant evangelist.

People generally, says the 'Christian Endeavor World,' do not know to what nice jobs lay missionaries get invited. One of them, of whom we have read, once got a solemn and pressing invitation to go to a wedding. The note said, 'I kindly invite you to come and be best man.' A working man once came and asked the same missionary to get him a house, which he did. Then he asked him to go with his wife and buy some furniture, as he had no time and his wife was not capable, poor thing. After the missionary had got the furniture in for him, and arranged it, laid the linoleum down, and generally put things straight, he left them and went home to get his tea and get ready for the Sunday's work, it being Saturday afternoon. But the climax was reached when a girl came to the missionary's door and said, 'Mrs. B. wants to know how long Mr. S. will be, as she wants him to hasten back and clean windows.' Needless to say, Mr. S. did not go, but retired to his study to clean his own spiritual windows to let more light in.

Just as Dr. Judson had finished the translation of the New Testament into Burmese he was cast into prison. His wife took the precious manuscript, and buried it in the ground. But if left there it would soon decay, while to reveal its existence to its foes would surely lead to its destruction. So it was arranged that she should put it within a roll of cotton, and bring it to him in the form of a pillow, so hard and poor that even the prison did not covet it. After seven months this pillow—so uninviting externally, so precious to him—was taken away, and then his wife redeemed it by giving a better one in exchange. Some time after he was hurried off to another prison, leaving everything behind him, and his old pillow was thrown into the prison yard, to be trodden under foot as worthless cotton; but after a few hours one of the native Christians discovered the roll, and took it home as a relic of the prisoner, and there long afterwards the manuscript was found within the cotton, complete and uninjured.

The following paragraph is from what is believed to have been the last letter written by the late Dr. Kellogg before his fatal accident in the Himalayas:—'You will have heard that I have promised the Princeton faculty to deliver the annual course of lectures on missions, the first session after my return. I am as yet only 'incubating' my lectures, but think of taking some such general subject as Hindooism in relation to Christian thought, with special reference to the more recent developments, such as Arya Samja and Brahminism, in its various schools, dwelling more, in contrast with my recent little book, on the points of contact than of contrast. Our Hindi translation of the Old Testament was completed a little before the close of last year, and we are now pushing the revision of the older part of our work, more especially, with all our might. I am also writing a small book in Urdu for the help of our theological students and our native pastors, on the typology of the Mosaic law, as setting forth various aspects of our Lord's redemptive work.'

A NATIONAL CHURCH.

THE ONLY FORM OF PROTESTANTISM EXISTING WITHOUT FOREIGN AID.

Many of our readers will be interested in the following extract from the 'Mexican Financier.' The Rev. Dr. Watkins, who with his wife, a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Parker, of Danville, Que., entered upon the mission work in that section of Mexico over twenty-five years ago, found not one Protestant or any one using the English language, where there are now many earnest bible Christion workers:

Very few foreigners in Mexico know anything of the Mexican National Evangelical Church, which is now nearly one and one half years old and which is growing in power and influence over the entire republic. From a very small beginning it has grown until at the present time fourteen healthy congregations have been established. And this has been done without the aid of a single person outside of Mexico. The church is the only self-supporting Protestant church of national character in Mexico and all of its clergy natives, with one exception. It has interesting and deserving features and will be watched with interest by those who have the welfare of Protestantism in Mexico at heart.

It is an experiment, but one made after many years of experience, an experience gained by long service among the people of Mexico. The promoters are proceeding on the principle that no church can prosper unless it is self-supporting and men who are behind the Mexican national church are fully conscious of this established precept, for they are going ahead in their undertaking, without the aid of any organization or society except the members of their own body. And so far the experiment has been a remarkable success, for as soon as the Mexican Protestants realize what the work means and stands for and the need of their help they always have responded gladly with their time and money.

The Mexican National Evangelical Church was organized in October of 1897. It is the outcome of the efforts of a small body of devoted Mexican Protestants who had become convinced that the proper way for their faith to flourish in this land was to make the Mexicans understand that the Church was their own, that upon their own efforts depended its success. Taking their idea from the liberty of the Republic and the high position among the nations of the world that it has reached, when it depended upon its own resources, they undertook to build their church upon a similar foundation. In their work they were assisted by the Rev. Dr. David F. Watkins, the oldest missionary to Mexico, who has seen an actual service of devoted work in the Republic of twenty-seven years. Dr. Watkins, long ago saw the necessity of such an undertaking. He is the only foreign clergyman in the Church and spends the larger part of his time in the interior, organizing congregations and preaching the gospel to the natives.

The Republic is divided into three districts, the Eastern district in charge of the Rev. B. Guerrero Reyes, the west in charge of the Rev. David F. Watkins, the north-west under the direction of the Rev. Domingo F. Acosta.

There are fourteen congregations under the direction of the following clergymen: Jesus G. Ramirez, Luis G. Prieto, David F. Watkins, Jose B. Alarcon, Domingo F. Acosta, B. Buerrero Reyes, Manuel T. Lopez, Amado Robles, Emilio del Toro, Juan R. Hinostrosa, Miguel Gomez, Eleuterio Dominguez and Gregorio Duarte. None of these clergymen receive any salary except in two or three instances, each one during the week working with his own hands or brains for his support, as did the Apostle Paul.

Of this they are not ashamed, for they have before them a great and noble example of whom they consider it an honor to be followers.

The Church is growing rapidly and has a glorious future. For schools and press work they have as yet been able to accomplish but little, but their faith is strong that in the near future these all important branches will have the necessary funds, and do their part in the work that they have undertaken.

A CHURCH BUILT BY CRICKET.

The cost of building the native church in Apia has been defrayed chiefly by cricket matches. Once a week the chiefs ordered all the people, men and women, boys and girls, to play the game. Anyone who disobeyed this order was fined.

This did not often happen for usually all mustered on the ground for play. The matches were played in different parts of the town, and from three hundred to four hundred players would take part in one game. Each player of the losing side had to subscribe a shilling towards the building of the church.

The scheme became very popular, and after a while folk of all denominations, visitors from other parts of the world, white and black, desired to participate in the game.

It was finally arranged that any person not belonging to the church could indulge in an innings upon payment of one shilling to the church.

Now the Apia natives are in the proud position of having one of the finest and most handsome churches in the district, entirely free from debt.—'Sunday Companion.'

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE AT OLD ORCHARD.

Aug 4 to 14, 1899.

('Christian and Missionary Alliance.')

The annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance will be held at Old Orchard Beach, Aug. 4 to 14, 1899. The exercises will be of the same helpful and interesting character as in former years. The mornings will be occupied in bible study and the afternoons and evenings in spiritual teaching and inspiring messages.

Among those expected to take part in the public exercises are the Rev. A. B. Simpson, the Rev. Henry Wilson, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Chapell, the Rev. Zimmerman, Peterboro; the Rev. Mr. Philpott, Hamilton; the Rev. F. W. Farr, the Rev. H. C. McBride, the Rev. Dr. Mallory, Worcester; the Rev. Stephen Merritt, Dr. Robertson, of Scotland; D. W. Le Lacheur, China; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, India; the Rev. Howard Smith, and the Rev. Roy Codding, and the Rev. J. Hal Smith, Soudan; the Rev. Gabriel Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, Congo; and possibly, the Rev. Mr. Christie, of Thibet.

The singing will be led by Miss Agnew and a large chorus choir. Miss Shepard will sing solos, and we are expecting a male quartette, either the Ohio quartette, or, should they be unable to come, the New York State quartette.

Arrangements for board and lodging at reasonable rates, averaging from one dollar a day and upwards, can be made in advance, by writing to the Rev. I. Luce, Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

It is needless to say that Old Orchard Beach is the most delightful place on the whole Atlantic seaboard, especially in the early days of August. The ocean strand is as hard as a marble floor, and stretches for more than ten miles in a beautiful curve. The pine woods are carpeted with moss and leaves and form an exquisite natural park. The bracing breezes come pouring down from the White Mountains or from the great Atlantic, laden with oxygen and ozone, and above everything else the delightful spiritual atmosphere of rest, love and holy inspiration fills the place, and makes it even as the house of God and the very gate of heaven. Do not fail to come and join us this year, in our great Feast of Tabernacles, where God has so often blessed us in the past and is about to bless us we believe even more abundantly.

THE STUDENT MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN.

It is expected that between three and five hundred students will visit the various young people's societies this summer, addressing them on the subject of missions. The leaders confidently look forward to a great missionary revival as a result.

The larger colleges and theological seminaries of Methodism will be well represented in campaign work this summer.

Up to date about 24,000 volumes of missionary literature have been placed in the hands of young people by the Student Missionary campaigners.

It is said that over thirty young men from Methodist colleges have volunteered for service in India under Bishop Thoburn's call. By the conditions imposed, these men agree to remain unmarried for a term of years and to serve without salary. Although over thirty are ready to go under these conditions, but twelve can be sent, because of lack of funds.

The 'Christian Guardian' of Canada, in its issue of May 3, has a leading editorial commenting on the fact that eight of the young men from the Methodist schools of Canada are now ready to go into the field, but for lack of funds they cannot be sent. These young men have signed an agreement stating that they are ready to go to the field without involving the board in increased financial obligations. In the face of such facts it would seem that the average Methodist who is giving but two cents a month for foreign missions would do well to study the doctrine of Christian stewardship.

The following denominations have now officially organized the Student Missionary campaign on the general lines of work laid down by the Methodist campaigners of last year: The Presbyterian, Congregational, Canadian Methodist, Methodist Church South, the Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, United Presbyterian and Friends. Two or three other denominations have the matter under advisement, and will, doubtless, soon organize.—Michigan 'Advocate.'

DEATH OF MISS FRASER.

The following facts come to us through the 'Missionary Herald' for July. Miss Fraser was born in Sherbrooke, N.S., in 1867, and joined the Eastern Turkey Mission at Van in November, 1892. She was there during the exciting scenes of 1895, laboring most energetically in missionary and relief work, till it was deemed best for the missionary ladies to withdraw from that station. On reaching Constantinople, Miss Fraser, at the suggestion of Prof. J. Rendel Harris and other friends, undertook to supervise the relief work for Armenian refugees who had fled from that city to Bulgaria after the massacres. Accordingly she went to Varna, where thousands of refugees congregated, and where there had been no efficient supervision in the relief work. This work she organized in a most remarkable way. Friends in England, and especially the Duke of Westminster's committee, placed at her disposal no less than ten thousand pounds sterling. Miss Fraser opened a hospital and quarantine buildings, and started various industries by which the refugees might gain their own support. At one time she had in charge in Varna alone not less than six thousand persons, with a considerable number elsewhere. Some English gentlemen who witnessed the courage and vigor with which she conducted this work wrote in terms of warmest admiration of her abilities and judgment, marvelling how she had strength to carry on such a vast work. Alas! she had not the strength for it, and was obliged to come home in September, 1897. As she left Varna a committee of wealthy men, in recognition of her remarkable services, presented her with a handsome silver tea service, and the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople sent her a letter of thanks with his benediction. There had seemed to be every reason to hope that Miss Fraser would recover her health and return to Van this autumn. But most unexpectedly, and with hardly a moment's warning, on June 7, while at the Carney hospital, Boston, she passed to the heavenly service.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. Cuts or Large Type, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order, which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 3c; $3.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-office order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.

If we are to regard the views expressed by many New York and Chicago publicists and business men as sincere, and not made simply with the object of further stimulating the United States authorities to spend more upon their canals and ports, Montreal's position as the summer seaport of the Western States, as well as of western Canada, is likely to be the commanding one in the future. They seem to expect far more from the deepening of our canal system to fourteen feet than we do ourselves, many of our transporters taking a very moderate, not to say pessimistic, view of the results. The enterprise of our own grain merchants, transporters and ocean steamship firms is often spoken of in Montreal as a non-existent quantity, but it appears that New York and Chicago business men find it appreciable. Canadians should certainly make a big effort to capture a larger share of the trade in view of all the advantages the St. Lawrence route undoubtedly possesses.

An old-fashioned, good-humored, but effective way of dispersing a mob was tried with complete success at Binghamton, New York, the other day. It is a wonder it has not been tried at Cleveland and other places where rioting has been going on of late, for it has long been known and successfully applied in England, and on one occasion at least in Canada. When the Binghamton mob became unmanageable fire hose was attached to convenient hydrants and the water turned on in a drenching shower. The effect was instantaneous, the mob scattered in all directions to escape a ducking. But to show the superiority of cold water to cold steel or cold lead, everybody ran away laughing. The most determined rioter could not stand being made ridiculous under the uncompromising nozzle, and the disturbance quickly subsided. Nobody was hurt and the fun of it kept the people from getting angry. It is a curious fact that men who would not flinch before levelled rifles will incontinently take to their heels from a downpour of water. Midsummer is the usual time for riots. They seem to have some connection with overheated brains, and upon these water applied anywhere has a cooling effect, which lead has not. A plump from the hose knocks the heroics out of people, and though the men who compose mobs often have an antipathy to water, it leaves no such mortal enmities behind as lead always does.

It is a pity that the government should defy public opinion, ignore justice and injure the trade, morals and revenue of the nation by continuing the outrageous blackmailing system of compromising cases of fraud against the customs and hushing them up and keeping them dark as far as possible, thus encouraging attempts at systematic fraud. Good government, justice, the interests of trade and good morals all demand that each and every charge of fraud shall be tried in the open court, and the defrauder be subject not merely to a fine, but to a term of imprisonment. The systematic fraud practiced in such cases is a far greater offence against morals than many of the offences which every day rightly bring their perpetrators to jail. The fear of the open discredit of a trial before a court would act as a deterrent to the practice of customs fraud, as to be convicted of dishonesty in open court would probably end the business career of a firm or those of its individual members proved guilty. The probable reason for this departure from one of the primary principles of law that all trials should be public, and that a man should not be criminally condemned except by a jury of his peers, is that many customs irregularities are due to differences of interpretation, some of them pardonable. No more wilful injury can be done a man than to require him by law to determine upon his oath a point of law in which he is interested. This is what the new city charter does in the case of the taxation of machinery. Worse than the wrong to the commercial community of hushing up intentional fraud practiced against it is the greater wrong of forcing men who believe they have done right to submit without defence to extortion and to private imputations upon their commercial honesty rather than by disputing the matter bring themselves into public condemnation, with no means of vindicating themselves.

If a mob of Italians in Italy were to lynch five citizens of the United States, as five Italians were done to death by Americans at Tallulah a short time ago, we can imagine what a cry of indignation would be raised and how sharp would be the demand for explanation and reparation. The Italian Government has addressed a note to the United States Government on the subject, and it is supposed that the precedent set in the case of the Sicilians shot down by a mob in New Orleans in the year 1890 will govern the Tallulah affair. The Federal Government paid an indemnity to the relatives of the New Orleans victims, but could not bring the lynchers to justice, as the administration of the law was in the hands of the state authorities, who took no action in the matter. These instances have placed the United States in a peculiar position as regards relations with other sovereign powers. While foreign governments are held responsible for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens sojourning within their territory, the United States Government is practically free from a like responsibility as regards subjects of other nations so far as the administration of justice is concerned. It is evident, however, that conditions so unjust cannot continue without producing perilous complications some time or other, should the custom of lynching continue to be licensed by authority. In order to be in a position to demand that justice be done in the case of United States citizens abroad, the government at Washington must be prepared to do justice to foreigners residing in the United States. On this point the better class of American newspapers are agreed in declaring that if the United States wants to enjoy the respect of other nations, and to sustain the reputation of being a fair, justice-loving nation, it must discover a way to protect the lives of foreigners within its borders. Civilized peoples should be scrupulously careful in the administration of justice where foreigners are concerned.

PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the prohibition resolutions of Mr. Flint was unsatisfactory. It would have been better if those resolutions had simply challenged the government to carry out the mandate of the plebiscite at least in those parts of the country which had demanded prohibition by establishing real prohibition in those provinces and protecting them against intrusion from other provinces, leaving the government to invent the method, a task which properly falls to it, in view of its having initiated the plebiscite, which has had the effect of dividing the country into sections on this subject. Mr. McClure, of Colchester, New Brunswick, a stout and trusty prohibitionist, who moved the amendment demanding simple national prohibition for the whole country, prefaced his amendment, according to the report of his words, by saying that he did not blame the government for not giving national prohibition, but he did blame it for offering no measure to the country as the result of the plebiscite. Mr. McClure and Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, Manitoba, who supported Mr. McClure's amendment, both represent constituencies which will listen to no half measures, and which do not realize, as Mr. Sifton does, that the plebiscite has revealed that there is in the country one large and solid region in which there is no public opinion of any kind to back the enforcement of prohibition, and that there is no hope of enforcement under such circumstances. It seems to have been Mr. Sifton, and not Mr. Fisher, who was present to speak for the government and to defend its position from a prohibitionist point of view. There will doubtless more be heard from ministers should the adjourned debate be renewed. We have heard it said on the authority of a member of the party that the government has something to propose, and that it will be announced before the close of the session. We could wish that the prohibitionists in parliament could have encouraged such a course by presenting a closer front. As it is, they are found at issue with each other on each side of the House as to what they ought to demand of the government, while across the House they seem more intent on embarrassing each other than securing anything for prohibition. We want to know what the something is that the government has to propose. Ministers may very naturally be led to think that the lukewarmness which prevails among politicians embarrassed like themselves is a fair reflection of the tone of the country generally. We are assured, however, by those who know the country that they would make a fatal mistake by coming to this conclusion, and that they will meet the strongest condemnation from a large section of the voters if they do nothing.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Eastern Extension Cable Company has failed, in spite of the most strenuous and persistent efforts of its influential and powerful directors and shareholders, to prevent the construction of the Pacific cable between Australia and Canada. For years it has been trying all sorts of plans to block this project, and at last made a direct appeal to the Imperial Government against the proposal that Great Britain should enter into partnership with Australasia and Canada for the laying of the cable. Receiving a rather sharp rap over the knuckles, the Eastern Extension then offered the Australian colonies to lay a cable from the Cape to West Australia without any grant, if they would withdraw from the partnership. They have apparently rejected the offer, and the project is now definitely under way.

The project as laid before parliament last week on behalf of the government by the Postmaster-General is a much more favorable one than was generally counted upon. Canada's share, as we supposed, is to be five-eighteenths, Great Britain's five-eighteenths, and Australasia's eight-eighteenths. The original estimate of the cost was $7,110,000, but the cost of material having since advanced, it was now placed at $7,960,000, with a guarantee, as we understand, that the cable shall remain in repair for six months. This guarantee is reassuring, as it was generally supposed that the great obstacle to the Pacific cable was not merely the tremendous length between stations, but the danger from volcanic action, which prevails so generally throughout the south Pacific regions. It appears, however, that after preliminary surveys, experienced cable-layers were willing to build and guarantee the safety of the cable for three years. The danger of a great section of the cable being swallowed up periodically seems, therefore, not to be great. It is proposed to secure the funds for the cable by an issue of bonds of $8,500,000 (allowing a margin of $540,000), bearing interest not to exceed three percent; probably they will be two and a half percent, which would make the annual interest charge about $235,000.

It was generally understood that the cable projectors did not expect the cable to pay expenses during the first five years, but this, it appears, was a great mistake. There will be, according to the most conservative estimate, a surplus for the first year of operation over all 'charges and maintenance' of $5,670, which will increase annually until by the fifth year it will amount to $622,825, showing a surplus after the payment of the interest charges for that year of about four hundred thousand dollars. According to the more sanguine estimate of its chief promoter, Sir Sandford Fleming, the annual surplus for the first year will be $570,785, and for the fourth year $1,245,720, or a net surplus of about a million, after payment of interest charges. The Postmaster-General believes that Canada's commerce with Australia will be benefited by it, as he declared that it was axiomatic that cable communication must precede, not follow, trade. The project was received by the Opposition most cordially, and the House of Commons was all but unanimous in praise of it, the resolutions being, in fact, passed unanimously, and the bill embodying them was immediately read a first time.

IS THERE DANGER?

Our attention has been called to a sentence in a paragraph recently quoted in the 'Witness' from the 'Verité.' Speaking of the mission of Mgr. Falconia, as permanent papal delegate to Canada, that paper said: 'Part of his mission will no 'doubt be to make Catholics acquainted 'with the exact position which Rome 'expects them to take regarding politi-'cal parties so as to bring about uniform 'and efficacious action to unite Catholic 'forces as to principles, while allowing 'free discussion of free questions.' 'Let 'that be carried out,' says our correspondent with obvious truth, 'and Rome 'will be absolute master of our political 'destiny, not in theory but in practice.' There is no doubt that if the Roman idea were reduced to fact, Rome would be absolute in all countries in which she numbers even a quarter of the voters. Probably with a tithe of them, if she was careful, she could do whatever she liked. It is a fact, nevertheless, that Rome is political master of no country in the world to-day. She is, we have heard it said from a Roman Catholic pulpit, more solid in this Province of Quebec than in any other country in the world, or at least was so accounted when that sermon was preached, which was, we think, in the days of the Hon. Mr. De Boucherville. Yet what do we find?—this poor man Tardivel, the presumable writer of the sentence quoted, and not a French-Canadian at all, a lone voice crying in the wilderness on behalf of papal absolutism. The function which Mr. Tardivel ascribes as part of the mission of the eminent churchman who is coming among us is no doubt what a faithful mediaevalist like himself has a logical right to look for, and what his heart longs for. But in so far as the delegate comes as an oracle on political matters in touch with Rome, we are inclined to the view that no one will submit to his instructions with worse grace than this same Mr. Tardivel.

The first papal delegate who came to Canada to deal with political matters was Monseigneur Conroy, Archbishop of Armagh. And what brought him here? It was nothing else but the 'Programme' movement in which the then youthful Tardivel seems to have received his political baptism. A number of laymen, with a few ecclesiastics who did not see their way very clear to refuse, having accepted the notable syllabus of Pope Pius the Ninth, the extremest assertion of the authority of the Church and the extremest repudiation of the right of personal judgment, as the true teachings of the Church, issued a pronunciamento applying its teachings to the political voters of Canada, in a manner which, as our correspondent says, would have transferred all political power to Rome. Even the court of Pius the Ninth could see the danger that lay in this, and Archbishop Conroy gave it its quietus, whereat much gnashing of teeth, but for the time being no more programme. It was not till a year or two ago, when ecclesiastical assumption had waxed audacious again over the school question, in the hands of such men as the Archbishop of St. Boniface and others, that it was found necessary to send to Canada, as was alleged, at the request of the Liberals, to moderate the logical but not over-wise attitude of the extremists. The election of 1896 was the response of the Roman Catholics of Canada to the claims of Archbishop Langevin to instruct them in things political. As to what may be the thought of the Roman pontiff in sending to Canada a permanent delegate, we are not the right people to say, but, if he comes in the wisdom of his illustrious predecessors, he will find that he can best subserve the interests of the Church which he represents by teaching abstract claims to bend to facts.

It is to be noted that the coming and going of these wise men has never been in any sense a question between Protestant and Roman Catholic. Had it been so we should have had good reason to be alarmed as to the outcome. Our civil rights have been defended exclusively by those whose civil liberties were primarily and principally involved; and in their hands they are entirely safe. It is as manifest to them as it is to us that any condition that would place the control of any considerable mass of the votes of a self-governing people in the hands of a single power other than the people themselves would bring self-government to an end, and they have at all times sternly and determinedly forbidden ecclesiastical authority to step an inch beyond the spiritual sphere, to wit, the things of the kingdom of heaven as they understand that phrase. Every time there is even the appearance of intent to tell the voter how he must vote there is an instantaneous stand made, which brings regret to the souls of those who have committed the indiscretion, or, at all events, of all of them except such impossible people as Mr. Tardivel.

RIGHTS OF UITLANDERS.

The Natal Uitlanders, whom Mr. Bawden thinks have the same claim to the franchise in Natal that the British Uitlanders have in the Transvaal, are native laborers imported under the coolie laws from the East Indies; their masters are required, on the expiry of their time, to send them back to India, but they have the option of staying. These ryots have never been accustomed to political franchises and know and care nothing about them; are not enfranchised under British rule in India, and are quite unfitted for self-government. They do not want the franchise, and their acquirement of a right which would end in their being driven to the polls like sheep probably by the worst class of politicians, is prevented by a general law disabling all natives of countries not endowed with parliamentary institutions. The Legislative Council of Natal is a nominative chamber like our Senate, except that its members hold their seats only for ten years; it has not the power of proposing money bills or of altering those proposed by the Assembly, and the Assembly is the real source of power and authority. The Natal Legislature is no more comparable with the Transvaal Volksraad than the East Indian coolies are comparable with the British Uitlanders of the Transvaal. The real grievance of the Uitlanders is not taxation, not even taxation intentionally oppressive, but taxation without representation or any right or franchise or of citizenship or power to become citizens, and without protection of life or property.

In Yukon the Americans have the same rights and privileges as the British, no more and no less, and can become British citizens within two years. If Yukon is given territorial government or is organized as a province of the Dominion, Americans can within two years become Canadians, with all their rights and privileges. It is perhaps enough to say that the Uitlanders of the Transvaal do not ask for anything like the same rights and privileges which are possessed by the Americans in Yukon. As for the sudden swamping of the Boers in the Volksraad by the vast swarm of the Uitlanders, which 'J. C. G.' seems to think must follow, the reforms demanded by the British Government, it is a mistaken supposition. It is true that the Uitlanders, who number over two hundred thousand, are far more numerous than the Boers, but the qualifications for their voting suggested by Sir Alfred Milner would not enfranchise ten percent of them, while every Boer over sixteen years of age is enfranchised. Besides, the proposed parliamentary representation of the Rand would under the most favorable circumstances for the Uitlanders be limited to less than one-fifth of the representation of the Boers. Germany's demand upon China for territorial concessions because of injuries done by Chinese subjects to German missionaries is, we are quite willing to admit, of the same character exactly as President Kruger's demand of five million dollars of the British Government for 'intellectual and moral damages'—just as reasonable, and no more so. The difference of the treatment of such a preposterous claim lies in the fact that Germany was able to seize her claim, and China unable to defend herself; Great Britain and the Transvaal's respective positions are not similar by any means. A court of law declared that the United States had proved claims for damages on the part of her citizens against Great Britain to the sum named, and Great Britain paid it. The United States was not allowed 'sentimental advantages,' or even material claims of a purely constructive sort. Great Britain pays tribute to, rather than exacts it from, her frontier neighbors, as Mr. Bawden will find if he looks up the subject.

The necessity 'J. C. G.' felt in making a case for the Boers, of throwing doubt upon the quality of the justice dealt out by a British court, should have warned him of the extreme lengths to which he was unconsciously resorting. Dr. Jameson and his comrades were tried, of course, in open court by a jury in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice in London before Lord Russell, Lord Chief Justice. After seven days' trial the judge charged strongly against the prisoners, emphasizing the importance of the trial, and especially referring to the heinousness of the offence charged, which was one which dishonored the nation if it were committed, unless the nation punished it. The jury deliberated only for an hour and pronounced a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the defendants, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to eleven months each. Dr. Jameson was liberated at the end of seven months in such a condition of health that he spent more than the remainder of the period in a sanatorium. The result of the trial was regarded everywhere as a complete vindication of justice on the part of Great Britain, the more so as the law was not quite clear that the action of the prisoners constituted an offence under the Foreign Enlistment Act. But the feeling was, as one journal put it, that 'the men had to be punished even if the law had to be stretched to fit their case.' We have not space to deal further with the matter, though there are other mistakes as to fact and fallacies in argument in these letters which are, nevertheless, interesting and calculated to make British people try to put themselves in the place of their enemies.

ETHICS.

'Workingman' still insists on his averment that the workingmen of this country are for the most part outside of the Church, and, far from admitting that the five or six strong churches of Point St. Charles are an evidence to the contrary, says that an investigation would prove that they were only examples of the rule. He denounces his interlocutor for not supporting his statements by statistics, in which he places unbounded confidence; yet we find no array of figures, 'which cannot lie,' to establish his own position. It would certainly be of the greatest possible interest to know the facts. If they are as stated by 'Workingman' they are somewhat appalling. The reason given by a number of writers for this alienation, which must on all hands be more or less admitted, is the absence of ethical teaching, but if those who go to church are starved for lack of ethical teaching, surely those who do not must be still worse off. The only ethical teaching they are likely to hear much of under such circumstances would almost necessarily be tinged with class prejudice, if not actually tainted with appeals to class selfishness. There are always elements of danger in the segregation of a class. Such segregation is entirely against the principles of true Christianity. 'Workingman' believes that the blame does not rest with the workingmen, who are excluded from the churches by the non-adoption by them of the principle of Christian socialism. As we said before, however, we do not see how those whom 'Workingman' represents can very well call themselves Christian socialists, or Christians at all, until they can find or form themselves into a Christian Church, for church association, wherever possible, is an essential part of Christianity. When they have formed such a church they will doubtless find that even it will have to be tolerant of considerable diversity of ethical views.

Is it true, however, that the pulpit generally is lacking in ethical teaching, and, if so, why so? 'Humanitas' goes so far as to say that if any preacher is bold enough to launch out into ethical preaching he has to encounter general opposition from the rest. This probably, when sifted, simply means that he finds that his views are not the views of all his brethren, and that they are inclined to express theirs as freely as he does his, and possibly to rebuke him, or imply re-

buke just as his teachings probably imply rebuke to them. This brings us to the chief reason why practical ethical teaching may seem to be avoided in the pulpit. The churches have been busy since the early centuries in formulating a code of Christian doctrine, without having yet reached practical unanimity. Still each preacher is by one process or another fairly well instructed as to what he has to teach with regard to the way of salvation. But there is no similar fixed code of applied ethics. There are, no doubt, enough works on abstract morality taught in colleges, and whose teaching nobody cares to dispute. Some ministers have taken a course in these, and are thus more or less grounded in the abstract principles of right and wrong, while others sadly lack such knowledge. It is when it comes to the application of these rules to the life of modern men that we find faltering, not so much from lack of courage, as their critics too freely assert, but from incertitude. One would have gathered from a good deal of the preaching of a generation ago, and from much of the present day, that when the saloon, the theatre, the ballroom had been set forth as the vestibules of hell, and novels, cards and betting as the occupations of the broad road, little more remained to be said as to the temptations which beset the way of man. What a man owes to the constitution of his country in the exercise of the franchise, for instance, and in the enforcement of law; what he owes to rectitude in the dealings of business; what he owes to society in the economic relations of life, have been regarded as matters in which the preacher must be expected to be inexpert, and often is lamentably so. The question that is raised is, should he be so? Many of these things, moreover, seem to have a side looking towards politics, and a wise preacher keeps in the pulpit as far from politics as he can. There are other ethical questions avoided from their delicacy—possibly from the false prudery of our day. There are certainly many reasons which hinder preachers from this part of their duty without assuming the sordid ones which are too readily attributed, and which are, for the most part, entirely undeserved.

THE CZAR.

The present Czar of Russia, even if he be as alleged by his detractors, deficient in the art of statecraft as understood in the empire of the north, and the unfortunate possessor of a sensitive nature too prone to humane impulses to permit of him proving a successful autocrat, has during his brief reign shown qualities which give him a unique distinction among Russian sovereigns. Since his accession to the throne he has, in marked opposition to the traditional policy of his predecessors, sought to promote a sentiment of union among the various members of the imperial family, and, according to court gossip, has even erred in showing favor to some of his relatives more notorious than deserving. That he earnestly desires the welfare of his people, his critics do not deny, and his appeal to the powers, which brought about the Peace Conference at The Hague, however utopian and illusory in its origin, and however incomplete in its results, cannot fail to give its author a high place in the history of his time. Whether or no, like that other monarch of lofty aims and extravagantly humane aspirations, Joseph II. of Austria, he is ahead of his generation, and is doomed to be misunderstood by his contemporaries and to be misprized by those whom he would benefit, such a ruler even in a semi-barbarous state like Russia must ultimately influence his people for good. One of his most recent kindly acts is the reinstatement of the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch as staff-captain of the 1st Caucasus Rifles. The Grand Duke, whose father was a brother of the late Czar Alexander II., fell into disgrace with Alexander III., on account of his morganatic marriage in 1891 with the ycung and beautiful Countess Von Merenberg, a daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau, who married a daughter of the celebrated author, Pushkin. The Czar deprived the Grand Duke of all his military honors, and forbade him to return to Russia. Since then he has lived alternately in England, Paris and the Riviera, with his wife, who received from her father's eldest brother, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the title of Countess Towby. Only on one occasion was he allowed to set foot on Russian soil, when his mother, a Princess of Baden, died, and even then he had to limit his stay to a few days. His brother, who at the time of his disgrace was only a captain, is now a major-general. The Grand Duke's appointment to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus is customary in Russia in the case of officers of noble birth, and the loss of promotion is, as a rule, quickly made up. Meanwhile Russian official circles are much exercised over what suggests itself to outsiders as an act of simple justice, but which is in marked contrast to precedent.

THE RAINY RIVER RAILWAY.

Great results are anticipated from the building of the Rainy River Railway, which the Dominion Government proposes to subsidize for 140 miles at the usual rate of $6,400 a mile. The railway will run through a much neglected country, of vast possibilities, and all the way along the route, from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, only the one sentiment prevails, that the railway will open up the country to civilization and commerce, and, in competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be a valuable factor in cheapening the transportation of grain from the North-West prairies to Lake Superior. It will be interesting at this time to trace the route of the railway and describe the kind of territory that it will help to develop. Commencing at Stanley, up to which point it has running powers over the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, the line runs close to Kakabeka falls, a vast water power, and proceeds through the east end of the Matawin iron range, which is twenty miles long, of which two-thirds is soft hematite, and the remainder, at the western end, magnetic. Skirting the Shebandowan and Kashabowie lakes, the line then passes through a copper region, the most known mine in which is the 'Tip Top,' having a vein of a hundred feet wide; thence it runs close to Moss township, where there are several gold locations, not at present being developed. The line next passes close to Lac des Mille Lacs and Partridge Lake, twelve miles to the south of the Saw Bill mining region, running nearly parallel to the Atik-okan iron ranges, a distance of twenty miles. It is stated upon excellent authority that here is the largest iron deposit in the world, there being in one place 2,000,000 tons of iron ore in sight on a plot of 160 acres. The Seine river waters are next reached, which will give ready access to the mines, and here there are many valuable water powers. Running along the Seine river valley, the line goes near to Bad Vermillion and Little Turtle lakes, where it will cheapen supplies for more than a hundred prospects and mines, the principal of the latter at present being the Golden Star and the Olive. It next runs along Rainy lake, crossing the western arm of the same on a succession of six islands, two miles west of Pither's Point, necessitating the building of five bridges. Between Pither's Point and Fort Frances is an excellent site and prospect for a large city, the Couchiching falls being estimated to supply a water power of fully 50,000. From Fort Frances the line runs along the Rainy river, where there is a large area of fine agricultural lands, and reaches Hungry Hall, at the river's mouth. Here the line leaves Canadian territory until it reaches Buffalo Bay, a distance of 35 miles, and enters Manitoba at the latter point. The land is well wooded from Buffalo Bay to Winnipeg, and considerable revenue has been derived from this source to assist the 60 miles of railway already constructed. Besides the subsidy proposed for this Rainy River Railway, the government has included a subsidy in the estimates for 40 miles of the 160 miles of the proposed Central Algoma Railway, and if these two lines should be built, as now seems almost certain, they will not only help to develop the interior of New Ontario rapidly, but may be expected to act as great feeders to the St. Lawrence route.

HOLDING THEIR BREATH IN FRANCE.

The domestic enemies of the French republic have tried to take advantage of the Dreyfus affair to bring about a revolution. Legitimists, imperialists, clericals and so-called plebiscitory republicans have been doing their best to fan into flames the smouldering fire which they suppose burns in the hearts of many of the generals and higher military authorities against the parliamentary republic. For a time there was great danger that the civil authority would be set aside by the military power; that the central staff of the army would, with the acquiescence of the President of the republic, overturn the Government and Congress and proclaim a dictatorship. Certainly, many military men lost no opportunity to display their contempt and scorn of the civil authority, and the successive governments showed a great deal of timidity, and even servility, in their attitude toward the military authorities. One general when minister of war refused to communicate his correspondence with the Russian military authorities to the rest of his colleagues in the cabinet, or even to the President, and only gave them half-confidences in regard to the Dreyfus affair. How far the army in general was in sympathy with this attitude of the generals toward the civil authorities has never been known outside of France, if within it.

But certain it is that when M. Deroulède appealed to the force under General Roget, which had been in attendance upon President Faure's funeral, to march to the Elysée and turn out the government by force, the soldiers took no notice of his appeals, though General Roget allowed M. Deroulède every opportunity to urge them to do so, even after they had entered their parade ground. There are those who believe that with President Faure's death ended the chance of success of revolution. However that may be, the generals for some time after the President's death, and while M. Dupuy's administration lasted, continued to act with scandalous disregard of the dignity and authority of the civil government. The fall of the Dupuy ministry gave President Loubet, who is a strong man and a firm republican, the opportunity to secure an executive which, with his aid, would assert the power as well as the authority of the civil administration. He seems to have appealed to the strong men of all parties and professions to join in the work of restoring order in France.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, a man of great moral courage, was chosen as premier, and General de Gallifet, who was noted for his bravery in the field and for the stern decision with which he used the military force to suppress the Commune and establish authority and order, was persuaded to accept the War Office. The course of the government since shows that neither of these men have lost their courage or energy or their respect for authority and order. General Gallifet as minister of war has struck down in swift succession one after another of the generals and officers who have shown any signs of insubordination. General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, quietly obeyed the order to quit that office when it was issued. General Pellieux, the commander of the military district of Paris, has also accepted removal to a less conspicuous post. And now all France holds its breath while waiting to see whether General de Negrier, who, in defiance of the ample warnings by word and deed the officers of the army had received that no attacks upon the civil authority would be permitted, offended flagrantly the other day by a public speech, in which he sought to influence the court-martial which is to try Dreyfus, will also quietly submit to the almost instantly issued decree of General de Gallifet removing him from his post. Next to General Zurlinden, General de Negrier is perhaps the most influential member of the general staff who has been involved in the Dreyfus affair. If the recalcitrant generals make an attempt to array the army against the government there will be a sharp passage-at-arms, for General de Gallifet is both respected and feared by the army, and his decisive commands would likely be obeyed.

OBJECTS TO ITS OWN MEDICINE.

A Washington despatch states very frankly the real objection which the United States has in submitting the Alaska boundary to arbitration. The statement which is ascribed to an official of the State Department is important enough to be worth careful consideration by Canadians:—

> The real reason for the failure to settle the Alaskan boundary by diplomatic agreement or arbitration rests upon the stubborn unwillingness of Canada to make a definite claim as the basis for negotiation. Up to the present time it has been impossible for the American commissioners or for the State Department to settle this essential preliminary to further proceedings. The American boundary line is the line which is shown on all maps from the time of Russian occupation until recently. Unofficial Canadian maps have appeared with an indefinite line running thirty miles from the outermost island along the coast, without regard to the mountain chains specifically mentioned in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia and in the cession of Alaska. The extreme line shown on the Canadian maps, which admittedly have no authoritative sanction, is too preposterous to receive any consideration in the United States. The line claimed by the United States has long been fixed, and while there would probably be no hesitation under ordinary circumstances to submit it to a tribunal of arbitration, the proneness of such tribunal to decide upon a compromise might be disastrous to the interests of the United States, if the middle ground, which might be so attractive to the arbitrators, were widened out through a broadly divergent Canadian claim lying out in the Pacific Ocean in some places. Taking into reasonable consideration the mountain ranges, the long-existing American line would probably be untenable at two or three points, notably above the head of Lynn Canal, where it passes beyond the highest mountain crests in order to preserve its thirty-mile distance from navigable salt water.
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> The extreme Canadian claim which the United States could afford to recognize as fair for submission to arbitrators is practically a continuation of the American line, except where the latter diverges around the head of Lynn Canal. It would not be possible, in all likelihood, for the Canadians to prevail upon any impartial tribunal to adopt this line, but it would clearly fix the limits of debatable ground and form the foundation for a compromise on a line of which one section is thirty miles from deep water, and another section follows the highest peaks of the mountain range nearest the coast, thereby fulfilling both conditions of the old treaty boundary. It is understood that the latter line is substantially as agreed upon as a modus vivendi by Ambassador Choate in the London negotiations, but the Canadians insisted upon more, among other things demanding as a prerequisite to further discussion that the temporary American line be laid down so as to give Canadians immediate possession of Dyea and Skaguay. This preposterous proposition was, of course, rejected, and the Canadians will now be compelled to state their extreme claim categorically before they can be permitted to question the existing establishment of the United States jurisdiction in that vicinity.

Stated in the broadest terms, this means that the United States will not submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration because it is apprehensive that the result would be unfavorable to it and correspondingly favorable to Canada. But the apprehension of the United States is not that its case in support of its claims is a weak one, but that an arbitration, instead of seeking to determine the true boundary as laid down in the treaty—which is an impossible task, seeing that the treaty-makers know little or nothing about the territory, and took it for granted that there was a range of mountains where there is no range, and that the true sea coast line could be easily traced where there are stretches of fresh water running for many miles inland, which may be regarded as mouths of rivers or as ocean creeks—would in despair adopt the usual course of arbitrations and lay down an arbitrary line which would divide the disputed territory between the two claimants as probably the most satisfactory method of settlement.

There can be no doubt that arbitrations have hitherto done injustice in this way to nations. In the Behring Sea affair, for instance, the United States claimed that Behring Sea was, in effect, territorial water of Alaska, and therefore of the United States, and that the Americans had the right to prevent British vessels from killing seals in it. This was a question which could be easily determined by international law and usage, which is very distinctly laid down in regard to the navigation of high seas. The United States knew perfectly well that it had no case to submit to an arbitration in behalf of such a claim, so it made it a condition of the submission of this question of law to arbitration that another wholly different question be submitted with it, one which was not a claim to a right, but simply a claim to a special privilege to be obtained from one nation, namely, a privilege, in spite of law, to prevent British sealers from killing seals on the high seas, if the arbitration decided that Behring Sea was not territorial water of the United States, but a high sea. Of course, the arbitration decided that Behring Sea was a high sea, and that the United States had not special authority or powers in it, and that the United States had no case in law at all, but on the question of the privilege the arbitration decided that British sealers should be disabled in many ways and in many directions and at many times from killing seals, merely as a privilege to the United States, and not at all as a matter of law. And that decision holds, so that it comes about that British sealers are prevented from exercising an undoubted right at law which is now open to the sealers of all other nations. The United States gained this privilege by counting upon the tendency of arbitrations to give to one nation what in law belongs to another nation, so long as the general rights of other nations are not thereby damaged. Great Britain made this immense concession to her own injury, and in order to reach a friendly settlement of a question which, owing to the unwarranted assumption and aggressions of the United States, had become a very dangerous one. It seems to us that it is too late in the day for the United States to raise the question of this tendency of arbitrations.

In the above despatch the United States official says that Canada has drawn the boundary line which she claims far nearer the coast than she has any expectation of having it determined, simply in order that the compromise of the arbitration between what she asks and what the United States claims may give her what she wants. Canada has done nothing of the kind. That is the time-honored diplomatic policy of her neighbors, not hers. What she has done is to draw a line from peak to peak along the nearest line of peaks on the coast, where these peaks exist, as directed in the treaty, and where there are no peaks she has drawn the line thirty miles back from the coast, counting the coast line to extend from headland to headland, and not following the sinuosities of the coast, as the United States claims. That Canada had a right to make the most extreme claim open to her in submitting to arbitration is shown by the case of Venezuela, of which it must be remembered the United States, in effect, dictated the conditions to Great Britain, while the latter was trying in the face of all Europe to compel the Turks to stop massacring the Armenians. The United States is now at this very moment defending before an arbitration in Europe Venezuela's claim to all British Guiana right up to the left bank of the Essequibo river, though Great Britain has been in possession of the country westward to the Orinoco for three-quarters of a century, and Venezuela's extreme claim was put forward by the United States with no other idea than that of making it a point of extreme departure for a compromise in arbitration. In the case of the Alaska boundary, however, both the United States and Canada have made careful surveys of the whole territory in dispute with a view to this very determination of the frontier by arbitration, and the decision of the arbitration would doubtless be greatly influenced, if not determined, by the evidence offered by these surveys.

COMING TO TERMS.

The United States Government, finding it virtually impossible to decline to submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration, and fearing greatly the result of arbitration, is now attempting to induce the Canadian Government to accept what it itself before refused to consider, namely, the amicable settlement of the boundary question by granting to the Canadian Government the free use of a port upon the Lynn canal, which would be open to the shipping, commerce and people of Canada without any intervention on the part of United States authorities, customs officials, magistrates or others. The United States Government's proposal now is, as we understand it, that the port and strip of territory back of the Yukon to be placed at Canada's disposal should not pass from under the sovereignty of the United States, but should be merely leased to Canada for, we suppose, a nominal annual rental. Canada's proposal was that such a port and the strip of territory connecting it with the Yukon should be ceded to her, and the reason is plain. In order to make a port of that kind of any use it will have to be improved, a harbor constructed, a town built up, a costly railway connecting it with Yukon river navigation, and ultimately, perhaps, extended to Dawson City, will have to be built, and law and order of the British pattern maintained. The lease which will justify Canada doing and spending so much to improve a small piece of territory would have to be a very long one, as much longer than a long individual lease which generally runs for ninety-nine years, as the life of a nation is longer than an individual life. We doubt whether, short of the actual ownership and sovereignty of such a strip of territory, Canada should agree to any compromise. It is probable that the only honorable, the only satisfactory, settlement of the Alaskan boundary question is to be found in what Canada has always demanded, a fair, unprejudiced arbitration of the whole question by a disinterested third party. If arbitration is good enough in the United States' eyes for Great Britain, it should be good enough also in the same eyes for the United States. The compromising tendency of arbitrations, which the United States has always been willing to profit by as against Great Britain, is surely not become fatal to arbitration because of its inconvenience to the United States when she is called upon to submit to arbitration upon exactly the same conditions as she called upon Great Britain to submit to in the Venezuelan and other cases.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Canadians Express Sympathy For Fellow British Subjects.

Ottawa, July 31.—The House of Commons this morning, on motion of the Prime Minister, gave its unanimous approval to the following resolution bearing upon the condition of affairs in the Transvaal: 'That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which Her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to Her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government;

'That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things now existing has resulted in intolerance and oppression and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of Her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions;

'That this House, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing estrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties.'

The Prime Minister regretted the unavoidable absence of the leader of the Opposition who would have had pleasure in seconding the resolution, and read the following letter from Sir Charles:—

'Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—I regret to say in reply to your note just received that it will not be in my power to attend the House to-morrow or it would have given me much pleasure to second the resolution of which you have sent me a copy, in relation to the Transvaal, as I think we are bound to give all aid in our power to Her Majesty's Government in the present crisis.

'Yours faithfully,

'CHARLES TUPPER.'

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

In addressing himself thereto the Prime Minister said that the Transvaal, although a self-governing power, was nevertheless under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen. There were eighty thousand British subjects in the Transvaal who were concerned in the development of its mineral resources while denied any participation in the administration of the country. They were subject to taxation and the full share and burdens of citizenship. For his own part he thought no one would hesitate to acknowledge the President's sturdy patroitism, but every one must admit that there would be much more to admire in him if, instead of being oppressive towards his fellow-members of the community, he had remembered that patriotism does not preclude justice. At the first blush it might be said, and perhaps with some reason, that the people of the Transvaal had the right to refuse citizenship to any but their own race. That would have applied if Mr. Kruger had not allowed the Uitlanders to go into the territory, founding and building up cities, and if he had not filled his treasury with their money. It should not be forgotten either that Her Majesty is suzerain of the Transvaal Republic and became so with the full consent of the people of the Transvaal, having come to their relief at a time when the republic was threatened with almost annihilation by the natives, their neighbors. The least then that could be expected for the British in the Transvaal was equal rights. A policy of equal rights to all has been demonstrated a success in this country. The same policy has shown its adaptability in Cape Colony. The Uitlanders ask no more. The Imperial authorities claim no more and the present resolution was merely passed to bespeak the sympathies of the Canadian Parliament for such a moral and just cause, with a possible effect that such marks of universal sympathy might obviate the arbitrant of war.

Mr. Foster seconded the resolution and Messrs. Clarke Wallace and Alex. McNeill also spoke in its favor.

The resolution was passed, the House rising and singing 'God Save the Queen.'

At the opening of the House the Minister of Railways introduced a bill to authorize the Government of Canada to construct a branch line of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, P.E.I.

CUBA LIBRE

Havana, July 30.—A mass meeting was held here to-day under the auspices of the Sociedad Democratico, a branch of the Cuban National Society of Independence. A procession paraded the streets for two hours, headed by a band and bearing banners with the inscription 'Cuba is and by right ought to be free.' Few American flags were to be seen on the streets, but hundreds of Cuban emblems were displayed. A number of speeches were made at the meeting, all in favor of absolute independence and urging the furtherance of work to secure this result. Two thousand persons attended the meeting.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE NATAL UITLANDERS AND THE CASE OF THE BOERS,

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An erratic cypher in the number of Natal Uitlanders in my letter of July 15, was seized upon to make me place them along with the native Zulus. The 50,000 Natal Uitlanders are Asiatics, who, after the manner of Orientals, are more concerned with material prosperity than political privileges. This, no doubt, is to their discredit, but as their credit for morality is higher than that of the European camp followers of the Rand adventurers, they were fairly pointed to as a people who have rights unrecognized by the British agitators of South Africa. Natal has an Upper House of 11 members appointed by government, and whose powers are exercised, like those of the first Volksraad, on conservative lines, and in which it is ably seconded by the so-called popular Assembly, whose majority is representative of the landed interest only. Why should the dogs of war bay at Kruger for building his ship of state on the model of his British neighbor?

The taxation which falls on the Transvaal Uitlanders is levied to make them pay the cost of police and other public administration expense due to their presence in the country. Readers of the 'Witness' are familiar with that principle applied to the Yukon district. It is a perfectly sound principle. Its application, nevertheless, causes with us much grumbling and some political agitation. If we had on our border a people who had made an armed demonstration to upset our rule, and after its discomfiture followed it up with continual threats of interference with our affairs, might we not look for a disaffected, brawling populace in our mining camps, to keep whom in obedience to law would cost an enormous outlay? If the answer is that the Johannesburg mob is not obedient to law the cause is patent; but over against this, the fact cannot be gainsayed that Rand stocks are the best in the world, because the dividends have been unfailing amidst all the outcry against the government. That is more than can be said for some American mining camps, more than can be said for the management of some American mines, who robbed stockholders, and put law at defiance.

The denunciation of Kruger's claim for sentimental damages is groundless. Nearly every fine for crime known to the law is, not only punitory, but also an award of sentimental damage. It enters into every international claim for the redress of injury done to the subjects of a friendly power, whether it be the case of Germany demanding territorial concessions for the murder of a missionary in China, or Britain demanding and obtaining from some chieftain on her Indian frontier the payment of tribute for some breach of the law of nations. It figured largely in the 'Alabama' award against Great Britain.

The peace of South Africa may materially affect the welfare of the British Empire. War with the Boers will become civil strife, the end whereof no one knows. There are signs of peace—a bow of hope—in the sky. If this shall be received with continued refusal of the Boers' claim for damages and war expenses, with brag and bluster instead of courtesy and conciliation, the settlement will not be a lasting one. Knowing something in this country of the bitterness of racial difference, and of its hindrance to the prosperity of united citizenship and national progress, it would become those who sit in seats of authority over us to speak with caution on this matter of the present strife in South Africa.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, July 19, 1899.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter of Mr. Bawden, and your answere thereto, and if as you say he is rather unfair to the British, I think, if you will pardon me, that you are rather unfair to the Boers. I have not studied the question as fully as Mr. B. seems to have done, yet I cannot help but think that right and justice are on the side of the Republic. After all, every man's house is his castle, forgeron est maitre chez lui. The Boers did not send for the Uitlanders, as we have for the Doukhobors, etc., and if they came it was because they expected to make rapid fortunes, it was the thirst for gold that attracted them, not the idea of cultivating the soil or developing the country. There is surely enough of South Africa under British rule to be worked up without these adventurers using up their energies in developing a foreign country. You said that Jameson and his fellow-raiders were punished by imprisonment and dismissal from the army. If I remember right, and please correct me if I am wrong, Dr. Jim was received with hysterical enthusiasm by the English people, he was the idol of the hour, the Marchand of his day. His trial was more or less of a farce and for 'political reasons' was, at times, held behind closed doors, the press and the public being excluded a la Dreyfus. He was imprisoned it is true, but shortly released, as it was claimed he was suffering in his health.

The dismissed officers have, I hear, been since reinstated. All this, of course, was most pleasing to the Boers; increased their love for the British people and their respect for British justice.

If the Uitlanders obtained the full franchise with the right to sit in the Boer Parliament, would they not have to forswear allegiance to Great Britain, just as British subjects have to do when they seek citizenship in the United States? If so, why is England so anxious to help her subjects to throw off their allegiance? Honestly and fairly, do you not think that the admission to the franchise of such a vast swarm of foreigners would constitute a terrible source of danger to the Republic? Would they not quickly get the upper hand in everything and do what they liked with the country, even to the handing it over to Rhodes or Chamberlain? The Boers know this and they also know the value of an ounce of prevention. As to the great corruption, boodling, etc., you accuse them of, remember we get our news from sources hostile to them, and from persons interested in making out as bad a case against them as possible. If Oom Paul and his friends could only read the Montreal 'Star' what a fine opinion they would have of the honesty of the Liberal Government of Canada.

The truth is that the Transvaal blocks the ambitious designs of certain Cape aufocrats backed up by the Colonial Office, and it has to go, all the persecutions of the Uitlanders and the backwardness and boodling of the Boers are but excuses. As an Englishman said to me not long ago, 'We want the 'blooming' place and we must get it by fair means or by foul.' Certainly, only we are not honest and straightforward enough to admit it publicly. We want the Orange Free State also, and we will get it, but all this will cost much money and much blood. Mucho dinero y mucho sangre, as the Spaniards say.

Madagascar is very close, also, and is making our mouths water, but that is another story.

I sincerely hope Canada will keep out of this job; let Col. Hughes and a few fiery spirits like himself go if they please, at their own expense; we have no money to waste on filibustering expeditions. It is one thing to help the Empire when its existence is menaced, and another to aid it in depriving a brave and God-fearing people of their independence.

J. C. G.

Peterboro, Ont., July 18, 1899.

'THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Those who know of the rule of corruption in the American Church and State, will believe that there is foundation for the bold statements made in the 'Witness,' by 'South Ontario,' concerning bribery in Canadian ecclesiastical and political affairs.

In suggesting a revival of the 'ethical teaching' as the remedy, the 'Witness,' which is popularly recognized as a safe guide in all moral questions, strikes at the root of the evil—the cause having been the neglect of ethical teaching and the only radical remedy being the removal of that cause.

The Church has taught men to 'believe,' but has not yet taught them that to believe is to live, to love, and to obey. She has taught men to have 'faith,' but has not yet taught them that it is equally essential 'to add to their faith, virtue.' The Church has taught men the general theology of Paul; but has not yet taught them the theology of the Apostle James, which is the higher theology of Paul, which is the ethical teaching of Jesus.

Not only has the Church neglected this ethical teaching; but she has invariably opposed men who have been true to that duty—(This is said not in fault-finding, but as a reminder to duty)—When brave men like Drummond have been true to this duty they have been threatened with hierarchical anathemas during life, and followed to the grave, by the un-Christian criticism of Christian brethren. And even if such men did preach the ethics of Christ—neglecting for the time-being the doctrines of the creeds—they were no more guilty of heresy than the Church is in preaching the latter—neglecting the former. Christ taught both as essentials.

In order to have freedom to over-ride the world, splashed with carnage, Constantine postponed the absolution of baptism, (offered by the Pope), until he should be about to die—to the end that all his sins might then be abolished. Do men of modern times take a similar advantage, accepting the tenets of the creeds as preached by the Church, to look upon such acceptation as a means of pardon, and not being called upon by the Church to fulfil the requirements of the second table of the Decalogue—much less the higher commands of the Sermon on the Mount.

Many are now asking whether the modern pulpit is either able or willing to undertake such ethical teaching. Reading from the history of the Church of the past, of the stand taken by her on great moral issues, such as the abolition of slavery, (controlled as she was by the influence of the world), one cannot but suspect that she is not yet either able or willing to engage in moral reform.

'South Ontario' suggests that the corrupt cannot discipline their brethren in corruption. And there is another equally insurmountable obstacle. Under our present economic ecclesiastical and political systems, the managers of all institutions whose organizations are carried on by means of money are necessarily the servants of those who can supply that money—and such bondage is in the ratio of the need of money to the amount of money these men are able to supply. Hence, the Church is, in a measure, under the control of the wealthy. Can servants be the teachers of their masters? Will masters meekly accept discipline at the hands of their servants?

HUMANITAS.

'THE CAUSE OF THE WORKINGMAN.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am anxious to show your readers that concerning the honor, religious principles and economic conditions of workingmen, 'Humanitas' is right and 'H. N. C.' wrong. As is clearly shown by all absence of statistics and authenticated statements from his letters. 'H. N. C.' has never studied these questions, but merely gives his own opinions. Now, in this vast universe, where man is only a mote, one little opinion from one little head is an infinitesimally little thing.

As to the honor of workingmen, the reason we appreciated the letters of 'Humanitas' was not because he taught the duty of alms from rich to poor. In that 'Humanitas' was referring to the suffering of the slum-dwellers of Whitechapel, and was not referring to workingmen at all. Workingmen appreciate those letters because they feel that the conscience of the financial (capitalist) world is no better than that of the religious and political worlds, so well described by 'South Ontario' in the 'Witness.' They feel, too, that the public conscience is as it is just because the pulpit has not been doing its duty in teaching men how they ought to live. The Church has been proclaiming God's pardon to men because they profess to believe in certain doctrines of the creeds, although these men may never have shown by 'newness of life' that they have ever received from God the essential 'cleansing' indicated by the editorial in Saturday's 'Witness.' An 'ethical movement' has been going on in other parts of the world. With the exception of the long-continued ethical teaching of the 'Witness,' 'Humanitas' was the first in Canada to ring out a clear call to the Church to begin to do her duty. This is why workingmen 'applauded' him.

That many workingmen are Christian socialists is quite true. In saying that these think they have a right to a share of the wealth of the rich, 'H. N. C.' shows that he knows nothing whatever of the principles of Christian socialism.

If he would know these he has only to study the present economic movements in Germany, in Australia and in Tasmania, and also the present municipal movements in Toledo, Detroit, Glasgow and other cities. And if he will study also the history of the early Church he may be able to see that history does repeat itself. Under the influence of this neglected study 'H. N. C.' may so far develop from the chrysalis state that he will see also that the Church of the future (if it be a Christian church) will enroll a greater number of Christian socialists than she does now.

Concerning the religion of workingmen and their disloyalty to the Church, the difference between 'H. N. C.' and 'Humanitas' is that while the latter gave statistics and authenticated statements (which could easily be proved false if they were false), the former gives none whatever. He so highly estimates his own opinion that he expects all men to accept his statements as true, merely because these statements express his opinions. It would not be judicious for him to give figures, facts and figures, 'which never lie,' would not harmonize with his statements. Even in his reference to the churches of Point St. Charles he gives no figures whatever. Granting that there are six 'prosperous and well-filled churches' there (which no close and honest observer would grant) that would not be germane to the question of the deflection of workingmen from the Church, because he does not tell us of the large percentage of women, children and clerks in those congregations. Neither does he give figures showing the small percentage they contain of the twenty thousand people in that part of the city, while if he were to gather figures to show the percentage of the workingmen of Point St. Charles in these congregations, such figures would show that 'Humanitas' is right in stating that the great majority of workingmen in Canadian cities are no longer loyal to the Church.

'H. N. C.' is not unchangeable. In one paragraph he says that 'Humanitas' exaggerates. In another he admits that workingmen are outside the Church, but states that they are outside because they are composed of 'rocky soil.' Then he veers again and cites Point St. Charles as proof that they are in the Church, while the number of somersaults he turns concerning the honor of workingmen is equalled only by the number of the crude and obscure paragraphs of his letter.

His peroration, describing the hopeful and energetic young workingman starting out in life, is indeed a truly sublime flight of rhetoric. Barring the gush of it, it is a picture of the ideal state of things for workingmen. It is a pity that the ideal is so often disillusionized by the real. In the eloquence of that peroration 'H. N. C.' is evidently attempting to imitate the eloquence of 'Humanitas' and of the preacher of the eloquent sermon which gave rise to this correspondence.

When in future 'H. N. C.' shall be able to prove by his letters that he knows enough about logic to be logical, and enough about the labor question to show that he has studied it, workingmen will read his letters, and 'Workingman' will again think them worthy of reply.

WORKINGMAN.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1899.

'WITNESS' PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.

For the best original and unpublished problems contributed between now and the end of 1899:

Three-movers.

First prize, an extra fine chess board folding leather, green, red, brown and buff, 22 inch.

Second prize, 'Chess Exemplified,' (kindly offered by the editor of the 'B.C.M.')

Third to tenth, folding pocket chess boards.

Two-movers.

First prize, subscription 'British Chess Magazine.'

Second to tenth, folding pocket chess boards.

Each problem competing must be sent in duplicate, be designated by a motto, and bear on the reverse the full solution, with, on a separate slip, the correct name and address of the sender. Not more than three problems will be received from any competitor. The foregoing are the only restrictions, and the tournament is open to the world. The problems will be sent to competent judges for adjudication. It will be noticed that there are ten prizes in each section, and we look for a large entry.

Communications should be addressed, 'Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal, Canada,' and be marked 'Problem Competition.'

PROBLEM NO. 20.

By Otto Wurzburg.

Black—7 pieces.

White—4 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TOURNAMENTS.

'Quarterly' and 'Continuous.'

Problem No. 17, by J. Buchan, jr., in two moves, is solved by 1, P—B 4. Black moves. White mates.

	No. 17.	Qrt.	Con.
J. P. Buchan, Drayton	2	9	26
R.C.M., P.E.I.	2	9	21
H. Archibald, Brandon	—	2	20
C. E. H. Freeman, Hamilton.	2	6	17
H. Harrison, Otterville	—	2	11
'View,' Ottawa	—	2	9
O. H. Chatillon, Nicolet*	2	9	9
Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg*	2	9	9
L. J. Peters, Glace Bay	2	9	9
'Report,' R.I.*	2	9	9
'Queen's Bishop,' Pawtucket	2	9	9
'J.J., Jacksonville*	2	9	9
J. C. Neeland, Stroud	—	—	7
F. W. Sheppard, Berlin	0	7	7
F. Warwick, St. Paul*	—	7	7
E. Macnab, Smith's Falls*	2	6	6
D. F. McCraw	—	0	4
F. Macnab, Perth	—	2	2
J.W.H., Portsmouth*	2	9	2
H. S. Walter, Hartney	2	2	2

Star, previous winner. Duck's egg, a wrong solution. Dash, no answer up to July 25.

British Chess Magazine—J. H. Blackburne's pleasant features look out from the frontpiece of the July number of this publication and an interesting story is told of the life and victories of this most distinguished and accomplished player, who is now engaged in collecting and editing for publication a book of his games. Attention is directed to the movement set on foot by Sir George Newnes, Bart., to present Mr. Blackburne with a national testimonial, as some recognition of the work he has done for chess, and it is hoped that the fund will receive the support of every British chess player.

A comprehensive report of the International tournament, with the score of many good games, gives the number a special interest. From it we learn that the general attendance, which, if not large, was at times select, included Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., and Mr. Asquith, Q.C. Few people know that the Lord Chief Justice of England (then plain Mr. Russell) was one of the chief supporters of Steinitz in his memorable match against Professor Andersen, for the championship of the world. Amid all the claims of high office, Lord Russell evidently retains his early love of chess, as he watched with interest the game between Steinitz and Pillsbury in the first round.

THE LATE MR. JAMES WYLLIE.

(From the Aberdeen 'Weekly Free Press.')

Draughts players a' owre earth's big ba'
Will hear wi' hearts o' leid
That Death hath ca'd oor chief awa'—
That aul' Jeems Wyllie's deid.

Nae mair we'll see his pawky smile,
Nae mair oor plots he'll prod—
The master he o' ilka wile
O' Dameh's checkered brod.

His genius for the canny game
Was brecht beyond compare;
A hoosehold word has been his name
For fifty years and mair.

Positions cabined, cribbed, involved
His genius soon saw throu',
And now the last dark problem's solved;
He's reached the crown-line now.

ROLLED HIM IN A BARREL

THE PUNISHMENT PRONOUNCED WORSE THAN LYNCHING BY ONE WHO SUFFERED IT.

'There's something barbaric about lynching, as most people will agree,' said the man with the broken nose, 'but I can easily name two worse things. One is rolling a man about in a barrel, and the other is a coat of tar and feathers. In my foolish young days I arrived at a town in Southern Indiana to find the people excited over several arrests for robbery. A family named Black, consisting of a man and wife, and grown-up son, had been caught and made to confess to many thefts. Instead of putting them on trial the people had determined to apply tar and feathers and walk them out of town. I had no objections as far as the men were concerned, but when it came to the woman I constituted myself her champion and declared that they must walk over my dead body first. For about five minutes I was a hero. Then about a dozen men grabbed me and hustled me into a room, and after the Blacks had been disposed of according to programme, I was brought out for punishment. Plenty of tar and feathers were left, but the crowd wanted a change, and it was decided that I should have the barrel exercise. They got out and unheaded a big cider barrel, and dropped me into it, and replaced the head. then all was ready.

'I was inclined to look upon the proceedings with contempt. I had never been rolled in a barrel, and so I had no idea of the sensations. They first kicked it along the wide unpaved street, and it had not rolled over more than twenty times when I was sick of my job. After they had enjoyed themselves for a quarter of an hour I was praying for death. I dimly remember that after they got tired of the football work in the street they rolled the barrel up a long hill, and then let it go kiting down. You talk of seasickness,; but there is no comparison. Aside from the feeling of nausea, I was jarred, jolted and bruised from head to heels, and in one of the bumps I had my nose broken. I was unconscious when they finally took me out, and for a week I was little better than a dead man. It was weeks and weeks before I got the revolving motion out of my head, and could walk straight, and to this day I can't see a grindstone revolving without being affected by it. It would have been far more merciful to hang me up by the neck.'

'But about the tar and feathers?' was asked.

'Well, I met the old man Black about two years later, and he still smelled of the tar. He told me that it took a week's work with soap and water to get the stuff started, and that spots were left that couldn't be got off, even when rubbed with a brick. He didn't feel the degradation so much; what hurt his feelings was that he had been obliged to put in more work on that tar than in all his life before. He had tried the barrel racket once, and he thought it a shade worse than tar, but he had no words of sympathy with me. On the contrary, he said that if I hadn't mixed in the three of them would probably have got off with a ride on a rail.'—American Exchange.

CAN ANIMALS COUNT.

Most people have seen performing animals in circuses and music halls who are apparently accomplished mathematicians. Performances of this sort, however, are of little scientific value owing to the large element of trickery generally involved in them. A secret sign from the impressario to the animals frequently proves the sole explanation of its apparent cleverness.

Dr. Timofieff is a Russian doctor who has made exhaustive experiments in animal intelligence. Parrots, he says, can count up to four, and he has extended these investigations to other birds, dogs, cats and horses. He concluded that crows can count up to ten, dogs to twenty-four, cats only to six, but horses carry off the palm as calculators.

In a country village Dr. Timofieff studied a horse belonging to a peasant, and found that the horse always stopped at the end of its twentieth furrow. It did not stop when tired, but only after every twenty furrows. It was so exact about this that its master reckoned the number of furrows he had made by the number of times the horse halted. The animal counted for the man. One day the physician was going to Valdai, when at the twenty-second verst one of the horses hitched to the troika (a three-horsed carriage) stopped suddenly. The driver got down from his seat, gave some provender to the horse, and drove on.

This horse had been trained by its master when very young to get food at every twenty-five versts. There could be no doubt that the horse kept count by the posts along the road. It had made a mistake this time of three versts, but it was not its fault. Along the road there were three other posts besides the telegraph posts, which looked very much like them. Hence the error of three versts.

This same horse was accustomed to get its food in a stable near which the town clock rang at noon. Dr. Timofieff saw the horse prick up its ears and listen, but droop its head dissatisfied when less than twelve strokes sounded. On the contrary, it manifested all kinds of satisfaction when it heard the twelfth stroke of the bell, neighing for its provender.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA.

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No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	8 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

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1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅜ in.

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1	12 in.	4½ in. face.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SANDON AND ITS MINES.

Highest Incorporated Town in the Dominion.

THIRTY MINES SHIP ORE AND HAVE PAID DIVIDENDS OF $3,472,000.

I was about to write a description of this section of country to some of my eastern friends when it occurred to me that I might send a short account to the 'Witness.' No doubt it would interest some of your readers also. I may say that I shall endeavor to be as accurate as possible.

I wish I could send you also some of the delightful summer breezes we enjoy up here in the Selkirks, for no doubt the warm weather is beginning in Montreal. They blow down the gigantic ravines around Sandon at all hours of the day, making it cool and pleasant. This is Dominion Day, and we are enjoying cool weather. My cottage is on the mountain side, south of the town, where a gigantic ravine opens. It faces west, and commands a splendid view of the town and of the enormous hills to the west. Down the ravine, a magnificent mountain torrent foams and dashes. It is fed from the everlasting glaciers and snow masses on the mountain tops. For about a hundred yards it tumbles and roars past my cottage, and is only a few yards distant. Its waters are cold as the glaciers that feed it, and cool the air all around, and cause a continual breeze. I must say that if July and August are not much warmer than to-day, Sandon is one of the pleasantest places I know of in which to spend the summer. I only came here last April, but I am told it is pleasant all through the summer. Cool breezes blow down the ravines, and however warm the day may have been the evenings are always cool and refreshing. It would be an agreeable change from Montreal in July and August. Then there are no mosquitoes and few flies or troublesome insects.

The climate is bracing and healthy at all times, and there is very little sickness. Of course, there is a great deal of snow in winter, and it lies long in the spring sometimes, and makes winter seem long.

Sandon has the name of being the most productive mining camp in British Columbia. It is situated in the heart of the mining district, in a valley between two enormous mountains. The mountains all around are full of galena ore, and are said to be as rich in this mineral as any hills in the world. The leading mines are the Payne, the Slocan Star and the Reco. The Slocan Star is only about half an hour's walk from the town. The dividends declared by these three since they began to develop some four years ago are: The Payne, $1,250,000; Slocan Star, $400,000; Reco, $350,000. These two are the oldest, having been located in 1891. Little work was done on them until 1895, when the railways were built. At present there are not less than thirty mines that shipped ore during the past year. The dividends declared up to the present by all the mines within a circle whose centre is Sandon, and whose radius is ten miles, is very nearly three and a half million dollars ($3,472,000). I believe there is a good deal of Montreal capital invested in the Sandon mines. Yet one does not see much in the papers about Sandon. There is a great deal more said about Rossland, and yet the total dividends of the Rossland gold mines to the present are not more than a third of this amount.

Sandon is dependent entirely on the mines around for its prosperity, and is a very busy little town. This camp began its existence in 1891, and has progressed steadily since then. Its altitude is 3,460 feet, and it boasts the honor of being the highest incorporated town in the Dominion. I should say there are about one thousand two hundred souls here. Two or three years ago there were a great many more, but the floating population incident to a mining camp has gone away, and it has settled down to a permanent basis. The town site is a very poor one, and were it a good one there would be a town of 5,000 or 6,000 people.

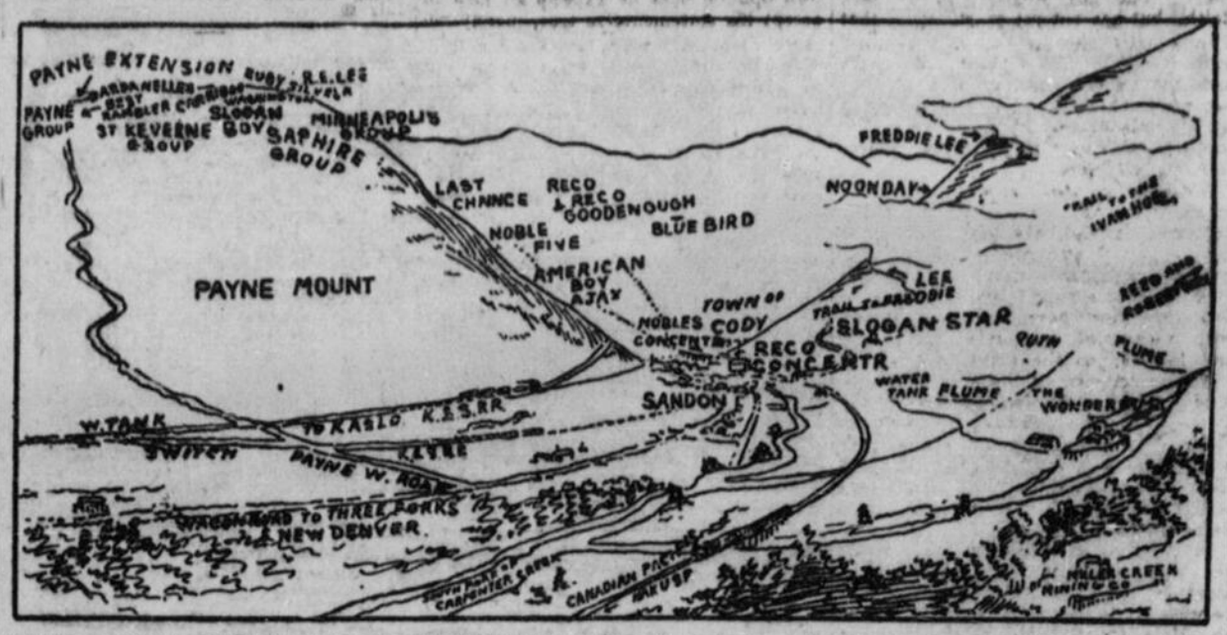
There are two chartered banks, two weekly newspapers, two railways, waterworks and a 60,000 gallon reservoir, a lumber mill, an electric plant that lights the town and streets. There is also a fire brigade. The water is very good. Religious services are held by three denominations. There is a Methodist church, and a Presbyterian church is building.

Two mountain rivers flow into the town, one from the south and one from the east. These unite and flow through the town westward to Slocan Lake. The stream has been cribbed into a sort of large flume, which is covered over part of the way. Could this stream be used for sewerage it would form the basis of a splendid sewerage system, as the water goes rushing through the heart of the town all the year.

The chief street, Reco avenue, has quite a business look and citified appearance. The Reco Hotel would be a credit to any town, and is managed on the European plan.

There is a brass band which plays very well and helps to enliven things on all public occasions.

As regards scenery, one cannot say very much. There are attractive features, of course, but Sandon is so surrounded on every side by gigantic, rugged, rocky mountains that one sometimes feels oppressed by their nearness and longs for a change. This is easily obtained. One needs only to take the C. P. R. train down to New Denver—some ten miles from here—to find a most gratifying variety of mountain scenery. The railway winds down the long ravine alongside foaming, dashing torrents and past tumbling cascades on every side, until you reach New Denver on Slocan Lake. This is an exceedingly attractive spot, and is called by some the 'Lucerne of America.' The mountains are far enough away not to oppress one, and in front stretches a magnificent expanse of water.



MAP SHOWING SANDON AND LOCATION OF THE MINES IN ITS VICINITY.

At Sandon it is a picturesque sight to see the trains moving along the mountain sides, and still more so to see a train of pack-horses and mules winding along down the trails. The mountainsides are intersected by trails and waggon roads and flumes. On the south side of the town one can count eight or nine roads and trails, one above another, besides numerous branches. Then, on all sides, are visible mines and tramways, and mouths of tunnels. Some of the mines are about half way up and others almost at the top of the mountains.

P.M.—I began this in the forenoon, but after lunch I met a friend who invited me to accompany him on a visit to his mining claim, where he has men working. I thought it would be a good way in which to spend part of Dominion Day. We walked along the K. & S. railway aboupt thre miles and then took a foot-path up the mountainside. We soon reached the miners' cabin and left our coats, as it was warm climbing. The first tunnel ran in about a hundred and fifty feet, but we did not go in on account of the water. We then went on to where the men were working, farther up. My friend told me to look out for galena ore. Pieces get broken off by snowslides or landslides or water and are carried down. These pieces of 'float' are one means of guilding miners to a vein of ore. Indeed, it is said that most of the mines here have been discovered in this way. We climbed on up the gigantic hill and at each step the view became grander. Soon we could see the great glaciers on the distant hills. The scene in the afternoon sun was exceedingly grand. Far below could be seen the C. P. R. track winding along down the enormous ravine. We lost our trail and climbed a good deal too high. I would like to have kept on for the sake of the magnificent view, always enlarging. Then, I must confess, there is something fascinating in the thought that at any moment one may run on to pieces of galena ore leading up to a vein of it showing through the rock. But my friend said it might take half a day to reach the top. So we began the descent, shouting and hallooing every little while. Soon they heard us and answered, and in a few minutes more we reached them. They were busy driving a tunnel into the rock. They had got in about eighteen feet, and the indications were that there might be a vein of ore farther in. I said before, that some of the mines have been located by means of 'drift' which were followed up the ravines or river beds until the mother lode was found. But oftener the mother lode is not found. I believe most of the mines have been located only after a great outlay of money, time and labor. Thousands of dollars have been spent to no effect in tunnelling the mountains here. The search for and discovery of some of the mines if recorded, would read like romance. Some men are kept in poverty all their lives by their passion for prospecting and mining, and others are ruined.

I played a little joke on the miners. I had picked up a bit of galena ore that had dropped on the track from some of the cars. Showing it to one of them, I asked him what he thought it was. He asked me where I got it. I replied, 'Not far from here.' He did not get excited, however, but said, 'You picked it up on the track.' He was not to be fooled so easily.

I might add a word or two about religious life out here. Of course, you know as well as any one, that the religious life of a mining camp is not what it is in eastern Canada, in older communities. The church services here are fairly well attended, as a rule, but one must not be surprised to find such things as excursions, football and baseball matches and the like on Sundays. There are religious people who wink at these things and are able to excuse them. But, for my part, I fail to see why the biblical view of Sabbath observance should not apply in the west as well as the east. Perhaps the Creator did not know what was best for man and the bible ideas do not meet the requirements of western civilization. In any case, the westerner assumes a good deal of liberty in these matters.

KOOTENAY LAKE, WITH TOWN OF KASLO IN THE FOREGROUND.

SLOCAN LAKE, SHOWING TOWN OF NEW DENVER.

I need not speak here of the noble work our missionaries are doing in the west. My observations have been limited pretty largely to the operations of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

T. J. BARRON.

Sandon, B.C., July 1, 1899.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS AT NORTHFIELD.

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:

The seventeenth general conference of Christian workers will be held at Northfield, Aug. 1 to 20, and all of God's people who are interested in the study of his word, in the development of their own Christian lives, in a revival of the spiritual life in the Church, in the conversion of sinners and the evangelization of the world, are cordially invited to be present.

I am glad to send out this invitation to my fellow workers, because I believe such a gathering was never more needed than it is this year. Many thoughtful men have come to feel strongly that the hope of the Church to-day is in a deep and wide-spread revival. We are confronted with difficulties which can be met in no other way. The enemy has come in like a flood—it is time now for those who believe in supernatural religion to look to God to lift up a standard against him. Oh, for a revival of such power that the tide of unbelief and worldliness that is sweeping in upon us shall be beaten back; that every Christian shall be lifted to a higher level of life and power, and multitudes of perishing souls be converted to God! Why not? God's arm is not shortened, nor his ear heavy. I believe the sound of the going in the tops of the mulberry trees may already be heard.

The history of revivals proves that such a work must begin at the house of God. Who can doubt that if somehow the Church could be thoroughly aroused—not a mere scratching on the surface of the emotions, but a deep, heart work that shall make us right with God and clothe us with power in prayer and service—the last months of this century would witness the mightiest movements of the Holy Spirit since Pentecost? The whole aim of this conference is to help bring this about.

Why need any pastor or church fail to share in the blessing? How sad the experience of that worker who sees others greatly used in such a movement and himself passed by,—other fields rejoicing with the joy of harvest while his still lies barren and unfruitful. It need not be so. Let us break up our fallow ground, seek a fresh anointing of the Spirit, and then move forward expecting great things of God.

We are to have with us some of the most widely known teachers of this country and England—men to whose labors God has already set his seal. Among these are the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London, England; the Rev. S. A. Selwyn, Bournemouth, England; the Rev. F. B. Meyer, London, England; the Rev. J. G. Cunningham, D.D., Edinburgh; the Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., Brooklyn; the Rev. H. C. Mabie, D.D., Boston; the Rev. R. A. Torrey, and Mr. W. R. Newell, Chicago. Music will be in charge of Messrs. Sankey and Stebbins. There will also be the great help which comes from close contact with hundreds of earnest men and women, almost all of them engaged in some form of Christian work. Those who wish for solitude may find it in the woods near-by. The accommodations for boarding are ample and pleasant, and the expense moderate. I shall be glad to hear from all who are planning to come.

During the latter part of the convention there will be conducted a special conference for leaders and workers of Christian Endeavor Societies, under the personal direction of Mr. John Willis Baer and prominent leaders of the United Society.

May I not ask Christian people to begin now to pray for a special out-pouring of the Spirit upon every meeting of the conference? Yours in the Master's service,

D. L. MOODY.

East Northfield, Mass., June 20, 1899.

FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

(To the Editor of the Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

A renewed interest has been called to the subject of the food value of alcohol from the intimation that Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, has resurrected the idea that a small quantity of alcohol can be disposed of by the system without apparent harm, the professor putting the amount at two ounces, and the 'Eagle' has not failed to bestow its commendations thereon. Certainly, if there is the least advantage to be derived from the use of alcohol, the whole world wants and will have that benefit, particularly now that its use has become so universal. On the other hand, if it can be shown by scientific enquiry, leaving out of sight the emotional side of the question, that the mass are pursuing an ignis fatuus, that the use of alcohol in whatever form is detrimental to the human economy, then the world wants to know that fact, and will eventually discard its use.

To establish a controverted point requires more than the expression of one individual, or one set of experiments, and in this case there are others to be heard from.

It will be generally agreed to by those who have studied the subject, that alcohol in any form has never built a cell of nerve, muscle or tissue of the human body.

From the strong affinity of alcohol for water, it tends to the degeneration of all the tissues, nor is this destruction prevented by dilution. Says Dr. Adolph Von Streumpell, 'Nothing from the physician's standpoint is falser than to think that the evil influence of alcohol is lessened through the increased substitution of beer for the stronger alcoholic drinks.'

Sir W. Roberts found that even five percent of alcohol hinders the solution of both starch and albumen. Take a piece of raw beef and place it in a glass of whiskey over night, and in the morning it will be found to have become tough and hardened. To a certain degree this same effect is produced on the liver of those who use alcoholic drinks, which is thus made incompetent for the perfect performance of its functions. The impurities of the blood not being properly separated are allowed to pass on and disturb other organs.

If, as is maintained by good authorities, alcohol only deadens uneasy sensations which undigested food produces, then the idea that alcohol helps digestion must be abandoned.

The body is built up by food, and the food that furnishes the most perfectly combined elements of nutrition is the most desirable. When we attempt to nourish the body on any one element of nutrition, like the fats, starch or sugar, we make a mistake and bring about a diseased condition. The dictionary says, 'anything that nourishes' is food. Surely alcohol has no part or lot in the list of nutritive elements.

The fact is we are daily living too much of an artificial life, and alcohol is one of the chief offenders. Its use does more to destroy the vitality of the race than all other articles taken as food or drink combined.

Dr. MacNicholl, of New York, says: 'The apparent increase in temperature immediately after taking alcohol is undoubtedly due to the transference of heat from more important structures, while the general bodily temperature is lowered. The apparent increase of strength during the first twenty minutes after taking alcohol is due, not to the energy derived from it, but to the mental exhilaration due to an increased flow of blood to the brain, together with a benumbing influence upon the nerve centres.'

In an examination of nearly two thousand cases, Dr. Kellogg, of Michigan, found that two hours after taking half the quantity of alcohol given in Professor Atwater's experiments the muscular strength dimnished nearly fifteen hundred pounds.

Nansen's verdict was: 'Alcohol reduces the power of endurance and exercises a directly injurious influence by lowering the temperature of the body. Alcohol destroys energy and lessens the spirit of enterprise.'

The director of a prominent athletic club in New York city says: 'An athlete should never drink, even moderately, if he expects to reach the highest success of which he is capable.'

Professor Forel, of Switzerland, asserts that one dram of pure alcohol will so depress the activities of the body as to be recognized and measured by instruments.'

Aschaffenburg, an eminent European authority, found that even a very moderate dose of alcohol, twenty to thirty drams, had a distinctively bad effect on skilled workmen, type-setters, impairing their capacity to work to a very considerable extent.

The fact that some of the most prominent railway systems of the country will not have a man in their employ who uses alcohol, is a business side of the question of some importance.

The further fact that alcohol is never taken as a food, but for its action on the nervous system, would go to show that its food value is insignificant, except as a fancied argument for the moderate drinker.

Such statements are not easily to be gainsaid; however, let us listen to all sides and hold fast to that which is good and true.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

LILY OF THE VALLEY POISONOUS.

That delightfully fragrant and graceful flower, the lily of the valley, is denounced by the German papers as under its simple beauty veiling a deadly poison. It is stated that both the stalks and the flowers of this lovely plant contain prussic acid. It is extremely dangerous to put the stalks into one's mouth, as, if the sap happens to get into even the tiniest crack on the lips it produces swelling, often accompanied with severe pain. It is also advisable not to throw the dead flowers where birds can get at them, for they often cause the death of young fowls and pigeons.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM BERLIN.

Confirmation from the German Settlement as to the Value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Andrew Hauss Writes a Second Letter which Confirms the First—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured him and he is satisfied.

Berlin, July 25.—Andrew Hauss, of this town, received a letter recently from a party in Toronto, asking whether it was true that he was cured of backache and kidney disease some time ago by the aid of Dodd's Kidney Pills. His cure and statement were published and Mr. Hauss's first letter read as follows:—

Berlin, Jan. 19, 1898.

Dear Sirs,—I have been troubled with a pain in my back and kidneys for a year. I tried everything that I could get to rub with, or to take inwardly, but could not be relieved from it. One day while in conversation with a friend, he advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, which I did, and got better from the time I started to take them, when I had taken one box I was perfectly cured. I am sincere in saying that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, for which I cannot be too thankful.

ANDREW HAUSS.

Mr. Hauss is still of the same opinion—that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for backache and kidney trouble. He himself has never had a return of those complaints and he has several times advised others suffering similarly to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. In every one of such cases a complete cure has resulted.

Mr. Hauss has no doubt, but that besides backache, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the other symptoms of Diseased Kidneys—Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Urinary, and Bladder Complaints, Dropsy, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Blood Impurities and Female Weakness.

His recent letter written to the Toronto enquirer who asked about his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills, reads as follows:—

Berlin, June 19, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say I am cured entirely through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills as stated.

Yours truly,

ANDREW HAUSS.

'Witness' Workers Attention

is called to a very much admired photogravure of His Excellency

The Earl of Minto,

two copies of which we will be pleased to send to every one sending us a three-cent stamp to pay for tubing and mailing only. The only condition is that the picture be hung up in some conspicuous place in the home, shop or office. Below the portrait of Lord Minto is a 'Witness' announcement which will help our subscribers introduce the 'Witness' to their friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUMORS.

We have lately made some truly wonderful cures without knife or plaster. Write for addresses and particulars.

W. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

RAILWAY TRAINS.

YACHTING CONTEST CITED TO SHOW THAT FRICTION MUST BE GREATLY REDUCED TO SECURE HIGH SPEED.

(Frederick U. Adams, in New York 'Herald.')

The proposition that a railway train should be designed to avoid atmospheric resistance is so simple and the remedy is so plain, that the wonder is that it has not been adopted years and years ago. There is a popular belief that the American railway system represents the highest development of inventive skill and ingenuity. A great many imagine that a modern vestibuled train exemplifies the limit of perfection so far as comfort, speed, safety and convenience are concerned.

This popular belief is a delusion. The passenger train of to-day is a monstrosity, and is so far behind our development in other lines that it appears ridiculous and absurd. There are not five regular trains, or 'flyers,' as they are termed, in the country, the time tables of which call for a sustained speed of forty-five miles an hour. Torpedo boats and other vessels now in process of construction will excel this speed.

The easiest thing in the world to properly ventilate is a passenger train, and yet the American public is content to travel for thousands of miles in an atmosphere contaminated with the dust hurled up by the train in its flight, and with the smoke belched in through windows and ventilators. Every one knows, or should know, that a wind blowing with a velocity of seventy miles an hour will blow down or unroof buildings. Every one knows that a wind with a velocity of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour is more dreaded by bicycle riders than heavy grades, and yet the designers of railway trains have absolutely overlooked the enormous resistance offered by a train when it attempts to attain a speed exceeding thirty miles per hour.

There must be, and is, some reason for this remarkable oversight. The plain truth of the matter is that the world is just beginning to learn something about the atmosphere in which we live and move. We are just ascertaining that it has wonderful properties and that it is the storehouse of strange and illimitable forces. Our air is a vast liquid ocean, with its streams, waves and currents.

AIR PRESSURE ENORMOUS.

This atmospheric ocean has for its bed the earth, which is a storehouse of electrical forces. The crest of its waves beats against space with its intense cold. This atmosphere is not a vapid substance, but is something tangible, and when compared with the bulk of the universe is to all intents and purposes a solid.

The resistance of the air to a moving body increases with the square of its velocity. At ten miles an hour the air pressure is insignificant, amounting to about one-half a pound to the square foot or resisting surface. At twenty miles an hour the air pressure has increased to two pounds a square foot. At thirty miles it is four and a half pounds, at forty miles it is eight pounds, at fifty miles it is twelve and a half pounds, at sixty miles it is twenty-four and a half pounds, at eighty miles it is thirty-two pounds, at ninety miles it is forty and a half pounds, and at one hundred miles an hour it is fifty pounds to the square foot.

In seeking to ascertain why something has not been done in this direction, the student will find two fundamental reasons. The first is that the passenger train of to-day is modelled after the first train built by Stephenson and the other pioneers of railway construction. Their passenger cars were coaches hitched together, and not designed to attain any great velocity. In other words, the first train consisted of an engine hauling waggons. In one hundred years we have not much improved on this type of construction. We yet have the engine and upholstered waggons hitched together more or less loosely.

It is doubtful if in the coming test of superiority between the 'Columbia' and the 'Shamrock' the winning boat will exceed a speed of twelve miles an hour. In order to attain this speed the designers of these yachts have studied all the models which have been handed down through the ages, and have sought by test and theorem to gain an advantage by changing the lines a fraction of an inch.

Fortunes have been expended in procuring a substance which at the water line will offer the least resistance. The bottoms and hulls of these boats will be as smooth and as shapely as science and money can make them.

YACHTS AND TRAINS COMPARED.

Now a yacht or any vessel travelling through the water at a speed of twelve miles an hour encounters a resistance less per square foot than a train travelling at the rate of seventy miles an hour. Neither the 'Columbia' nor the 'Shamrock' will present one inch of squarely resisting surface to the medium through which it passes, and your modern vestibule train is content to jam six hundred square feet against the atmosphere through which it is attempting to attain a velocity.

The original designers of our passenger trains—the Stephensons and others—knew nothing nor cared anything for atmospheric resistance. Stephenson invented the locomotive, and spent his lifetime in its improvement. We have gone ahead attempting to increase our speed by yet further improving the locomotive, and have ignored the fact that from the nature of its construction the locomotive in itself is comparatively weak and inefficient when it comes to exerting a tension on a moving body.

This brings us to the second reason why nothing has been done toward resisting atmospheric pressure. It has been assumed, and yet is assumed, that the passenger locomotive is a machine of practically unlimited power. Now, as a matter of fact, the most powerful locomotive in the world has a pulling power, or tractive power, not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, or ten tons. All of its power is derived through the frictions between its four driving wheels and the track.

There is nothing positive in the power of a locomotive. It is absolutely dependent upon this friction, which is determined largely by the weight of the locomotive upon its driving wheels. If you put soap on a railway track your locomotive has no power so far as its ability to pull a train, or to move itself, is concerned. Under the most favorable conditions of track and weather the pulling power of the most powerful locomotive is not more than twenty thousand pounds, while the average passenger locomotive has a tractive power of about fourteen thousand pounds.

WHAT STOPS THE TRAINS.

Were it not for the vastly increasing resistance of the air there would be no practical limit to the speed of a train once set in motion. In other words, the train once started would go just as fast as it were possible to turn around the driving wheels. But something stops the train when it has attained a speed of from forty-five to sixty miles an hour. The secret is found in the fact that the atmospheric resistance is increasing with the square of the velocity. This is a self-evident proposition. It is founded on plain, ordinary horse sense.

The public demands higher speed from railway trains. The railway companies have attempted to conform to this demand. The higher the speed of their trains the less their expenses for wages. A train which travels from New York to Chicago in forty-eight hours pays twice as much to its crew as does a train which makes the same distance in twenty-four hours. Each of the passengers saves twenty-four hours' time by the latter, and in these days time is money.

In an attempt to reduce expenses and furnish a better service through higher speed, railway companies have employed every device except the one which should be suggested by good, hard common sense—namely, to eliminate so far as possible the chief factor of resistance. Atmospheric resistance constitutes not less than eighty percent of the total of all frictions, but they have done nothing to avoid it.

I can construct a train on proper lines and take a locomotive which weighs less than forty tons, and beat the best 100-ton locomotive in speed and economy. When you increase the size of the locomotive you must increase the weight of the rails and strengthen the bridges and the permanency of the right of way.

Manufacturers of bicycles long ago discovered that the 20-pound wheel was far superior in every respect to the 40 or 45-pound wheel. All other modes of obtaining speed and of facilitating transportation have been improved as the years have passed, while the railways have stupidly refused to take notice of the one factor which has been retarding the speed of their trains.

SMOOTH TRAINS BEST.

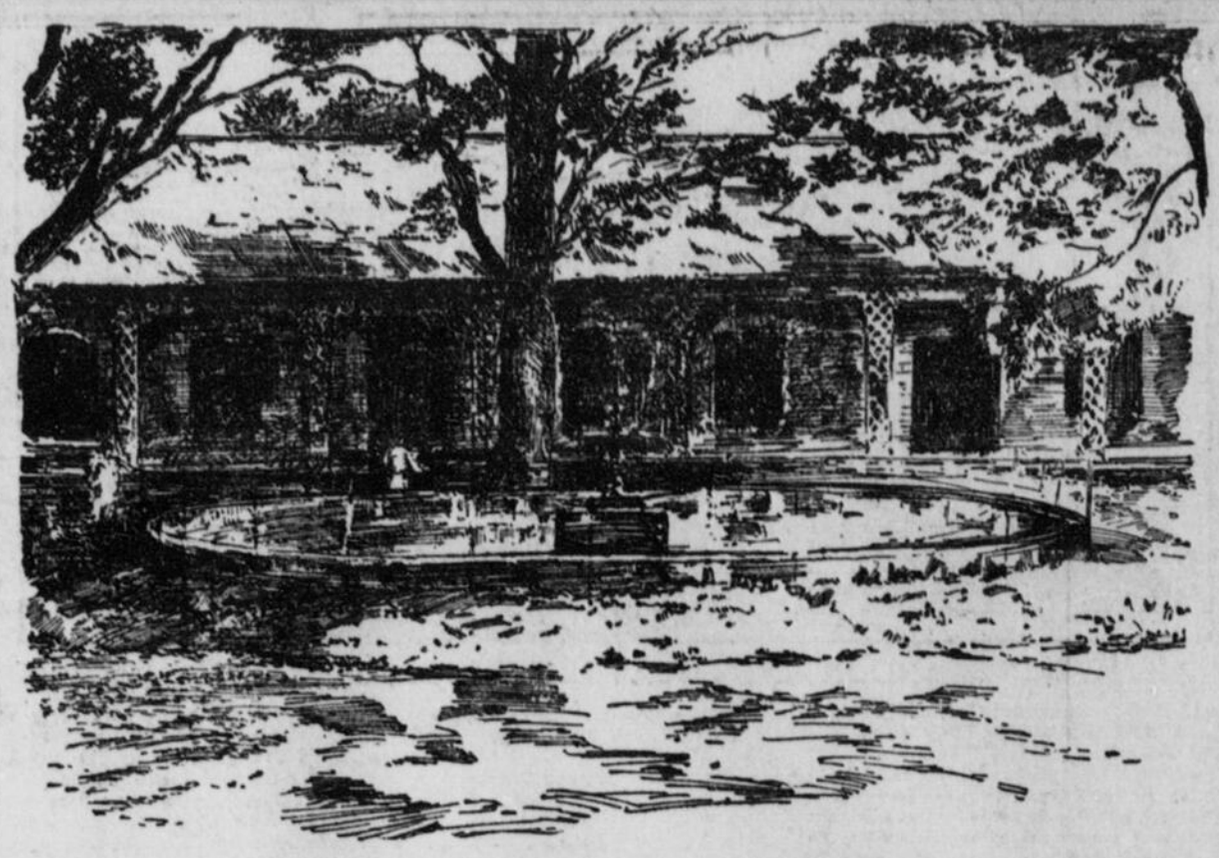
A train properly constructed should be smooth from the engineer's cab straight back to the rear of the last car. The windows should be flush with the exteriors of the cars. The trucks should be enclosed, the front end of the locomotive should be pointed, the rear end of the last car should be tapered, and from front to rear of the train all lines should be continuous and unbroken. The surfaces of the cars and of the locomotive should be as smooth as ingenuity could make them, and in a word as much care should be taken with the exterior of a train as is taken with the bottom of a yacht.

The windows should be permanent ones. They should not open or shut. The air for ventilation should be taken from the front end of the train, at which point the air is free from the smoke and gases of the locomotive and from the dust of the train. Such a train would be swift, almost noiseless, would be perfectly ventilated with pure air, and would be so vast an improvement over existing constructions that the contrast would be remarkable.

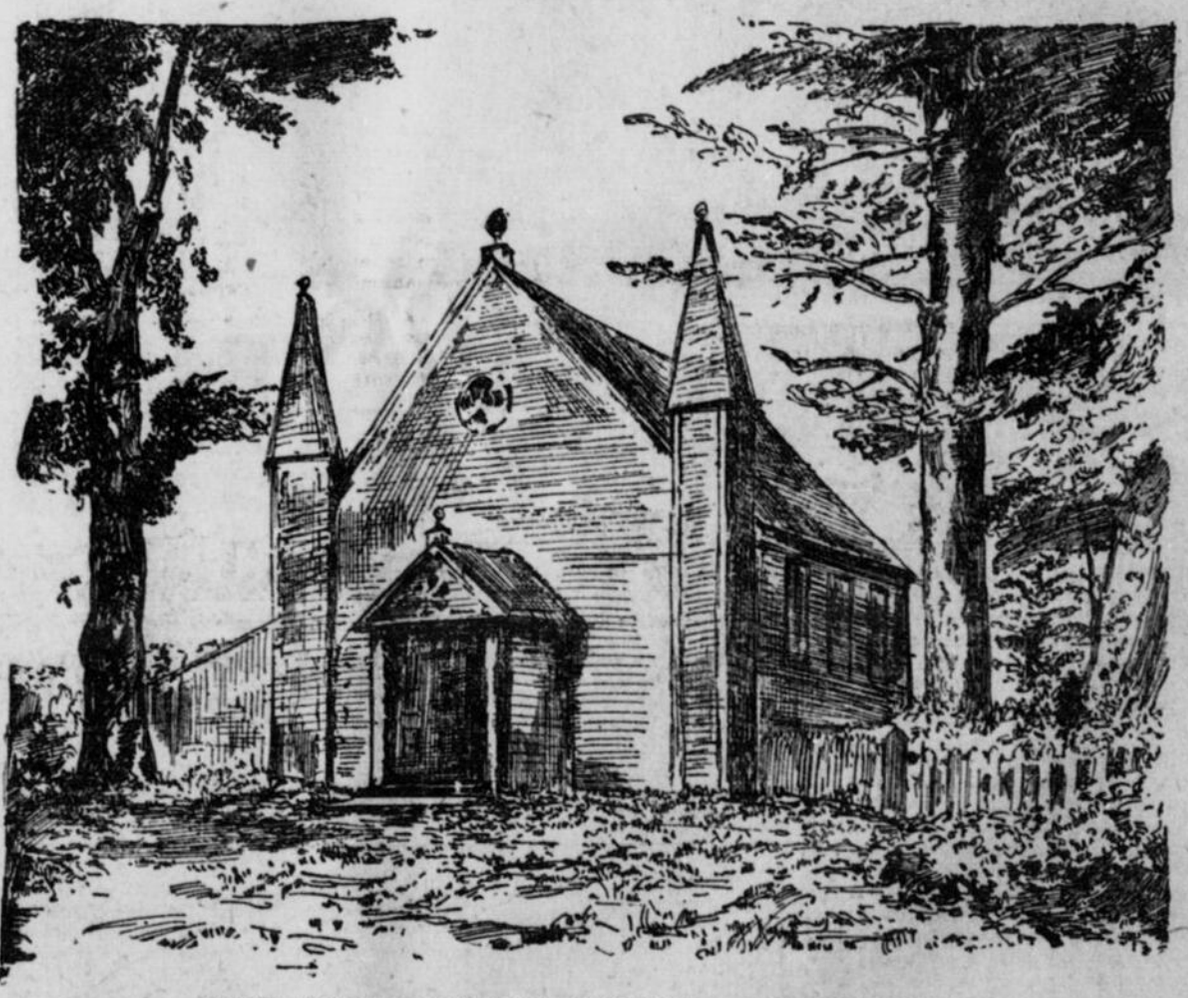
This plan of construction has been submitted to scientists and railway men all over the country, and almost without exception they have given their thorough endorsement to it. In 1894 and 1895 these plans were submitted to the Pennsylvania Railway and endorsed by their mechanical departments, but the directors at that time did not make the experiment.

I have made no effort to interest railway men in this subject, believing that the time would come when the matter would present itself in a favorable light. It seems to me that the far-reaching importance of this question would be sufficient to warrant a thorough test being made, so as to obtain practical and exact data.

The expense of changing the existing cars so as to conform to my plans will be insignificant, when compared with the saving which will be effected not only in time, but in fuel, to make up the total expenses of a railway. I believe that at a conservative estimate properly constructed trains will reduce the fuel bills by not less than forty percent. This would amount to an item exceeding $10,000,000 per year in America alone. The saving in wages would exceed this sum. Many managers confirm my statements.



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, MASCOUCHE.



THE OLD ENGLISH CHURCH, MASCOUCHE.

COUNT ITO'S WIFE.

(From the 'Cornhill.')

A Japanese lady is noted for her courage, her strength of mind, and self-possession. It is wonderful to think what physical trials and dangers these fragile little creatures will undergo in an emergency. The late Prime Minister's life was saved by the courage and presence of mind of his wife.

Many years ago when quite a young man, during a rebellion, Count Ito was hiding from his enemies, who, having tracked him to his house, sent a band of 'soshis' to assassinate him. On hearing his enemies approaching, and trapped like a rat in its hole, the Count drew his sword, and prepared to die, but the Countess whispered, 'Do not die, there is hope still,' and, removing the 'hibatch,' or fire-box, and lifting up the mats and the planks beneath, she induced her husband to conceal himself in the hollow space which exists under the floor of all Japanese houses. The murderers broke into the room just as the fire-box had been replaced, and demanded of the Countess their victim. In vain they threatened and cruelly ill-treated her, dragging her about the room by her long black hair. But it was of no avail; they could not shake her resolute fidelity Thanks to her courage Count Ito escaped, and has lived to give to his country a new constitution and become one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan. I often wonder when I see the Countess, how a delicate, gray-haired little lady, had the courage and presence of mind she displayed at that critical moment of her life.

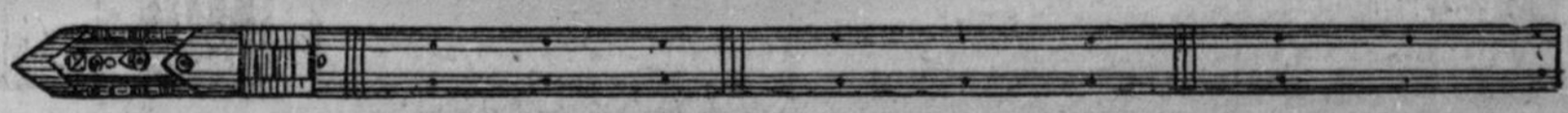
DO WOMEN INCITE WAR?

(Baroness Von Suttner in the 'North American Review.')

The New Woman alone will work successfully for the abolition of war. The woman of yesterday, in spite of isolated complaints and warnings, did the contrary; she incited silently or aloud to war—silently by the admiration which she cherished for heroism, and the pleasure which she found in uniforms; aloud by direct encouragement to fight.

The following episode has been related to me. It was before the Polish insurrection, in the year 1863. In the house of an aristocratic lady the élite of Warsaw society were invited to dinner. After the meal, in the smoking room, the gentlemen were talking over the political situation. The leaders of the subsequent insurrection were among those present. The question was seriously discussed whether it was possible to enter upon a movement of insurrection with any prospect of success. The conclusion was arrived at that under the existing circumstances a movement would be hopeless, and would only result in bloody massacre and increased severity instead of deliverance, all agreeing that the plans for rising must be given up, at least for the moment. Nothing was to be said to the ladies of this resolve on returning to the drawing-room, for it would certainly incur their disapproval. One of the gentlemen, however, was faithless to this resolution. He let the secret out. 'What! not possible!' cried the women in chorus. 'That can only be a jest—no Pole is capable of such cowardice! Who could propose anything so disgraceful? 'Of course it was only a jest,' agreed the others, who would have found the contempt of the women intolerable and on the following day the revolution, which resulted so unfortunately for Poland, was set in motion by the same men who had resolved among themselves not to attempt a rising, but who could not endure to displease their wives.

ELEVATION OF PASSENGER TRAIN BUILT UNDER THE ADAMS SYSTEM OF RAILWAY CAR CONSTRUCTION.



PLAN VIEW OF SAME, SHOWING ROOF OF THE TRAIN

AN OLD SEIGNIORY.

Part of Grace Hall now used as a Stable.

THE SCENE OF MUCH GAIETY AND HOSPITALITY IN THE PAST.

About twenty-five miles from Montreal, by the Canadian Pacific Railway line to Quebec, and about four miles from the railway line, nestled in a valley of sylvan loveliness, is an old manor house, the centre of a seigniory which has a history dating from the days of La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France. It was originally called the Seigniory of Lachenaie, and was granted by a charter dated April 16, 1647, to Pierre le Gardeur, Sieur de Repentigny. After the conquest of Canada by the British the seigniory was acquired by Lieut.-Colonel Christie, an officer in the king's army. In 1794, after various changes in ownership, it was purchased by Mr. Peter Pangman, an old countryman. Later, when in the possession of his son, the Hon. John Pangman, the estate was at its best.

The present manor house, Grace Hall, was built under his direction, and he removed to it with his bride, in 1835, A stone dam was built in the river, and a grist mill erected, which is still in operation. Horses and cattle were imported, extensive stables built, and the quiet valley became a centre of country industry. The owner thought he was laying the foundations of a Canadian estate, similar to those of England, and the English style of living and entertaining prevailed. Lawns and gardens were laid out on a grand scale, and the ancient pines witnessed many a game of tennis and croquet. Ladies and gentlemen, mounted on English hunters, formed riding parties, which galloped over the surrounding country. But the days were not to be all sunshine. During the rebellion the nearby village of Mascouche, with its large French population, was a centre of trouble, second to St. Eustache, where many of its inhabitants were gathered under Dr. Chenier. Grace Hall was deserted during that eventful fall, by all its gay inhabitants, and only a handful of Englishmen remained to look after the buildings and cattle, whose destruction would have speedily followed the success of the rebels at headquarters. The peril was great, but no actual violence was offered, further than black looks and angry speeches, and later on the accustomed activity returned.

About this time the English church was built and supported almost solely by Mr. Pangman. It was the only Protestant place of worship for miles around.

In 1861 Grace Hall was described in the December number of London 'Field,' as follows:—

'We passed the manor house of the seigneur, an old, extensive and commodious dwelling, lying comfortably and elegantly in the valley, among the trees by the rapids of the river, with a fountain sparkling in the autumn sun before the door. It looked very English from the neatness with which everything about it is kept, and was warmed in our minds by recollections of the generous hospitality of its owner; it was, in fact, a place which I cannot describe better than in the words of the talented author of 'Salmon Fishing in Canada,' who on one occasion described it as "an ancient French chateau, regulated by English order and opened by Irish hospitality."

The Hon. John Pangman died in 1867, and Grace Hall passed into the hands of his eldest son, Mr. John Henry Pangman, but seignorial rights had been done away with in 1854, and thus the chief source of support had vanished.

Mr. John Henry Pangman was the president of the St. Lin Railway, now a part of the C. P. R., and was killed in an accident on that road in 1880, after which the property was bought by a French farmer of the neighborhood.

To-day the place is reached by a road which runs from St. Henri Station, passing through the village of St. Henri de Mascouche, and over a sand hill, on which is situated the old wooden church with its lonely burial ground. Past a forest of immense pines, one comes to the brow of another hill; below which, in the centre of a long picturesque valley, lies the group of old buildings. Grace Hall is partially hidden by large trees, but the stables are exposed, rickety and empty. A feeling of depression and sadness prevails in spite of bright sunshine and a carpet of grass and daisies. The fences, once of elegant design, are propped and broken, the fountain still plays before the door, but its stream is feeble, and the basin broken and empty. The once extensive lawns are now hayfields and, sad to relate, part of the old manor house is now used as a stable.

The mill grinds slowly on. The river and pine clad hills are as of old, but the glory of the valley has departed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

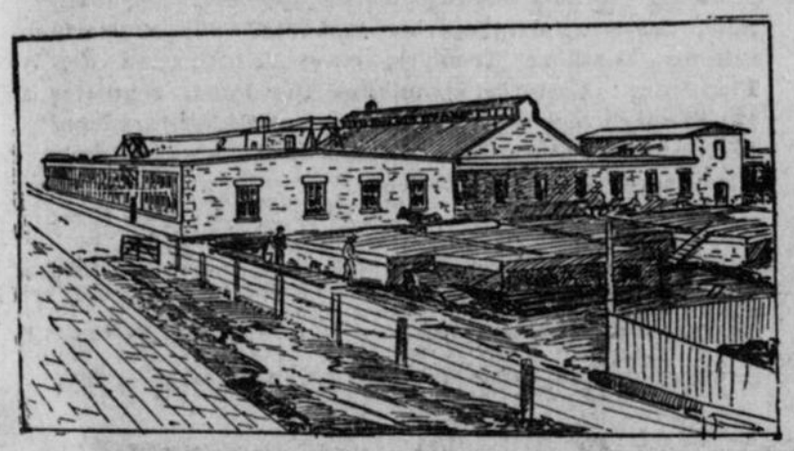
Hood's Pills

THE TOWN OF VALLEYFIELD.

Description of Cotton, Loom, Paper and Flour Mills.

A VAST WATER POWER THAT CONTAINS THE POSSIBILITIES OF WEALTH AND POWER AND BEAUTY.

Collingwood prides itself upon its miles of granolithic pavements and its beautiful streets, bordered in many cases with stately and picturesque Lombardy poplars; and it has a right to be proud of them. Valleyfield, on the other hand, prides itself upon its immense water power and its octopus-like cotton mill, and it makes little or no claim to be an aesthetic city. This water power is indeed to Valleyfield what a dyke of rich ore is to the miner: it contains the possibilities of all things: wealth and power and beauty; but, at present, the city is like the miner with his gold still in the ore: a little rough about the hair and muddy about the boots, and clad in homespun rather than broadcloth. It is in general a city of wooden houses and wooden sidewalks, not too well kept, (of course there are notable exceptions) and in certain aspects it seems rather sorry for itself, and as if it had half a mind to pack up and be moving. Superficially, it does indeed wear the air of one who has been disappointed in life, whose fondest hopes have been shattered and who is now half resigned to poverty and its accompanying slatternliness. There is nothing more beautiful than the untamed banks of a river and the islands of a lake, as may be seen along the Rainy River, the Lake of the Woods, and

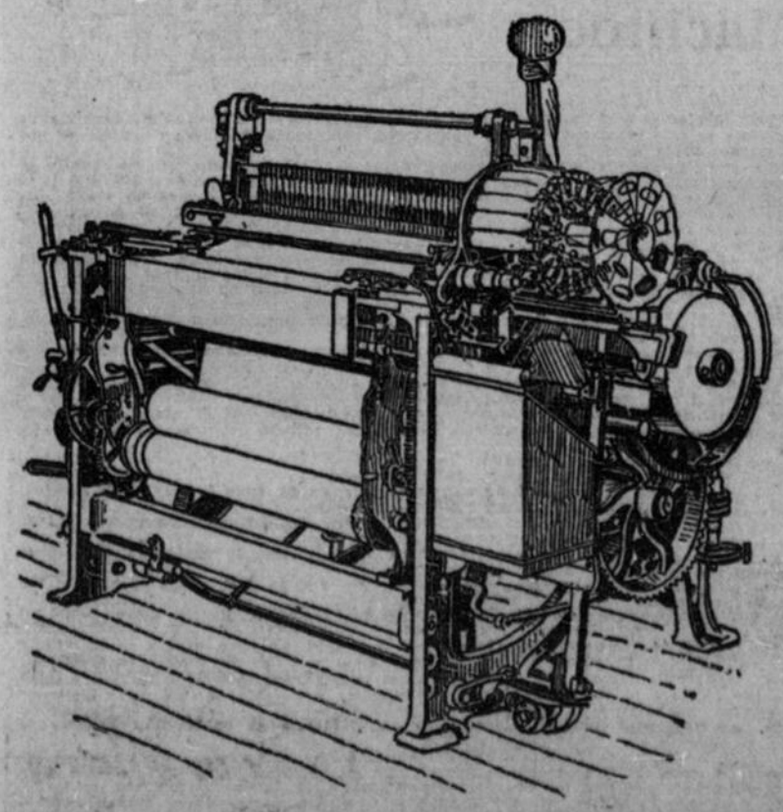


EXTERIOR OF THE NORTHROP LOOM MANUFACTORY.

the beautiful Kaministiquia; that air and antiquity may make these places a delight to the eye may be seen on the Rhine, on the banks of the Thames, about Oxford, and in our Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence; on the other hand, among the things most ugly and dreary, nothing can excel these same places when nature's beauties have been wrecked and art has not stepped in to adorn. Some parts of the Liffey and the Thames below London Bridge could give many points to the canal at Valleyfield in this respect; but Valleyfield has not so many excuses for ugliness as these older cities, and a few thousand dollars laid out in trees and pavements would be money well spent. At present, some of the principal streets are torn up with the building of the new sewer, and this does not improve matters from the point of view of beauty.

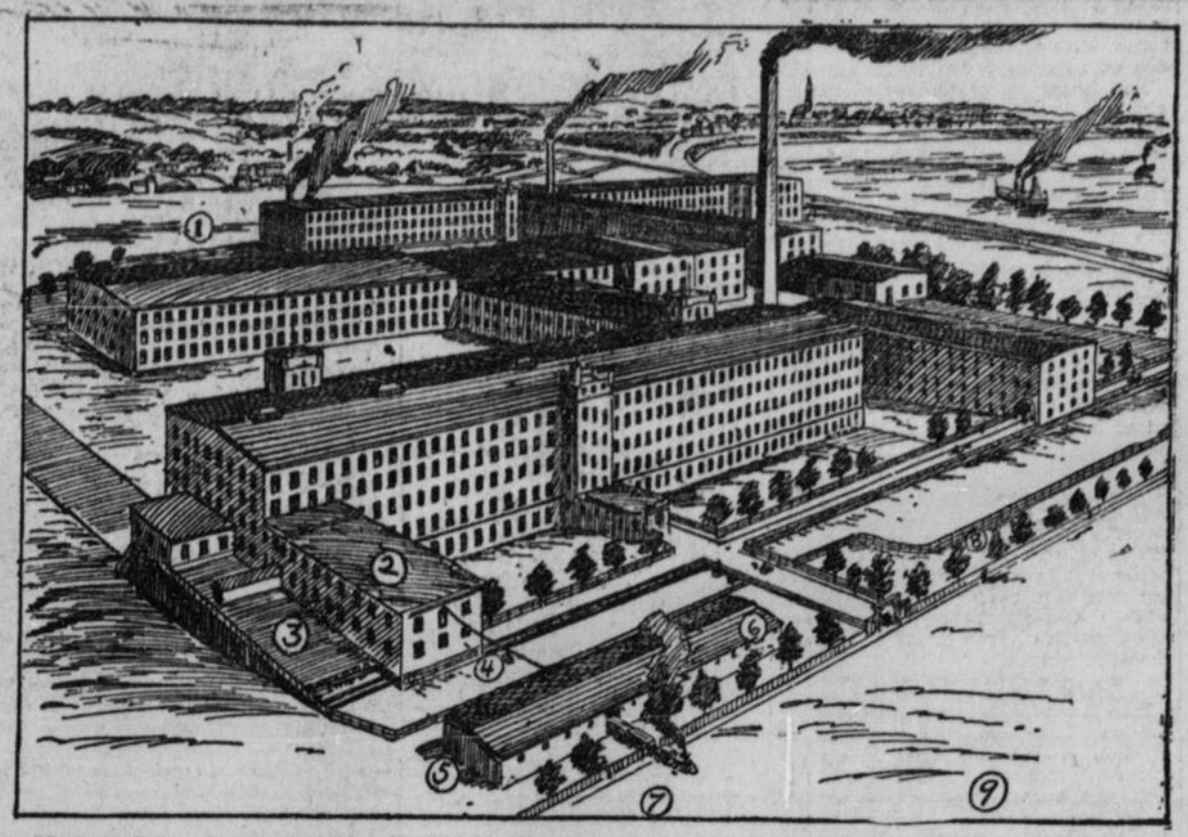
Such are some of the features that impress one upon a first visit to Valleyfield, and, as the lines in a man's face, there are reasons for the seeking. In some respects, Valleyfield has been a place of disappointment for many. Some years ago, it was thought that Valleyfield would go ahead with a rush, capital was invested in certain industries, land was bought for improvements and investment, and every one was hopeful. Here was started one of the first woollen mills in Canada, but it was a bad time for this and other industries; the mill was closed, disappointment followed other expectations, and the town assumed a woe-begone appearance, reflecting the lost hopes of its principal inhabitants. At Fort William, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed the writer a house that he had bought some years ago for two thousand dollars. For certain reasons, the house is not worth that amount to-day and the owner was naturally not pleased with his investment, which represented nearly all his savings. 'If it were not that I am stuck here for want of means,' he said, 'this child would soon clear out.' Some of the pioneers of Valleyfield might and probably have said the same thing, or words to the same effect, and with more reason; but they have stuck to the ship nevertheless, and row it would appear, at long last, a favoring wind is about to carry them to the port of prosperity. The Montreal Cotton Company now employs about fifteen hundred hands, and when its immense new mill is finished, it will employ two thousand; the Northrop Loom Company, just started, is the first manufactory of its kind in Canada; the flour mills of Messrs. McDonald & Robb are deservedly prosperous, and the paper mills are doing a good and steady, although quiet business. As soon as the Soulanges canal is finished, the Beauharnois canal may be devoted to power purposes, and that the town authorities are now fairly satisfied of a prosperous future is proven by the fact that they are spending a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the construction of a main sewer.

At present the cotton mills dominate the town, and are likely to do so for some time to come, if not always. A visit to this vast establishment is both impressive and oppressive. It is like walking through a huge exposition, where man's ingenuity is displayed on every hand, until the eye is bewildered and the brain is weary, and astonisment and curiosity give place to satiety. By the courtesy of Mr. Simpson, the manager, the writer was enabled to see all that could be seen of this city-like establishment in the limited time at his disposal. The main facts that project themselves in retrospect are, that everything about the structure is well and truly laid, has the beauty of fitness, and is calculated to last for generations; that the equipment is unexcelled, from the power works to the last screw of the looms; that the staff has been trained like an army, from the highest heads to the lowest bobbin carrier; and that the result is a quantity and quality of goods, at least, equal to anything of their kind in the world. The new building now being fitted up with



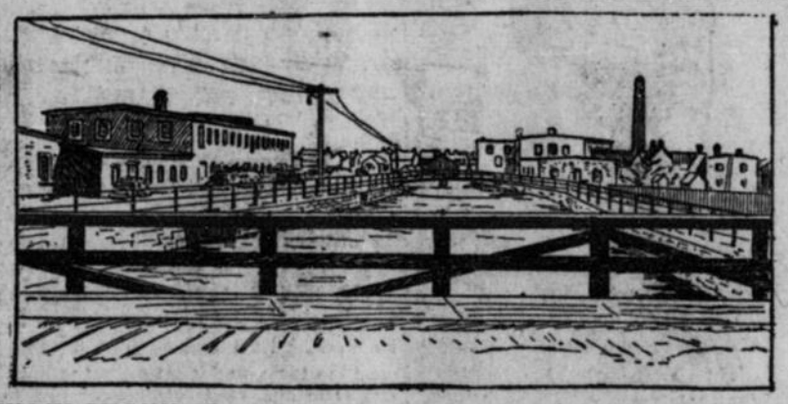
COMPLETE NORTHROP LOOM.

Twenty-eight inch, with steel harness, one-hand parts, regular cut-motion, bobbin filling, Bartlett let-off, Stearns rocker, and Sullivan shuttle guard.



Montreal Cotton Company's Mill at Valleyfield, showing exterior of works at present in operation. At No. 1 an extension has been made 120 feet long. No. 2 building has been heightened to four stories. A building of four stories has been erected at No. 3. No. 4 shows the blow-tube for taking the cotton to the new and old mill. The new Empire mill described and the wing runs parallel to the building included in Nos. 5 and 6. No 7 marks the position of the new store house. No. 8 shows where the smithing, tin and leather shop is built, and No. 9 approximately marks the site of the new box factory.

the most modern machinery contains a floor space of about a hundred and twenty thousand feet; it is five stories high, and is architecturally adorned with two towers; there is also a wing containing about ten thousand feet floor space. This new building is being fitted up with sixty thousand spindles, thirteen hundred spindles being run on one mule, or twenty-six hundred on a pair. In a few months' time everything will be ready for spinning and weaving fine yarns from carded and combed Egyptian cottons, into fabrics not heretofore made in Canada. The reason that Egyptian cottons are to be used is that they are stronger than American cottons and make finer goods. The Egyptian bales weigh about seven hundred and forty pounds and the American five hundred pounds, and in the cotton store-house of four floors, there are usually in store about eight thousand bales, or in the neighborhood of five million pounds. There are all manner of economical devices here for cleaning the cotton and serving the various machinery with it, and each of the mules is fitted with a clock-like mechanism, which records the quantity of work done and gives the management and men alike an accurate tally of each day's labor. The new building is also being fitted with



VIEW SHOWING EXTERIOR OF BUNTIN'S PAPER WORKS ON LEFT SIDE OF PICTURE.

twelve thousand looms, manufactured by the recently-started Northrup Loom Company, and when the whole plant is in running order it is expected to manufacture about a hundred and fifty thousand pounds of piece-dyed goods weekly. The plant in present use is turning out about a million yards a fortnight, and this will be increased to one million five hundred thousand yards by Christmas, when all the machinery will be running in both mills.

A visit to the drying, dyeing, sorting, measuring and packing rooms is most interesting. The company is running about 300 different kinds of cloths at the same time, including linen effects Italian cloths and window blind material. Some of the cloths have the finish of watered silk, some of sateen, some of diagonal worsted, some of woollens, and each is so perfect in its way, in dyeng and finish, that it would take an expert to discover that these goods were cotton. Nearly all the machinery is run by hydraulic-electric power; at present 2,500 horse power is being used, and this will be increased to a possible 10,000 horse power when the new flume now building is finished, of which 6,000 horse power will be actively employed. This will then be the greatest power for mill work proper in Canada. The whole plant when completed will exceed $2,000,000 in value, and the new mill gets 20 years' exemption from taxes.

To stand aside and watch the employees of this hive of industry going to or returning from work is in itself an interesting experience, and the question of the social condition of so many people, of both sexes and all ages, naturally forces itself upon one. And it is pleasant to learn that the company has been mindful of its responsibilities in this respect, and has provided, in a measure, for the segregation of the sexes in the sanitary arrangements of the mill; that it has provided a club-house for the men, and a library and skating rink, of which the children and the women folk of the members get the benefit. The company also owns 120 houses, which it rents to its employees at from $1.75 to $2 per week, the latter sum being charged for its new houses, which contain eight rooms and a bath room, and which will be fitted up with electric light, the company supplying the latter and charging for it about the same price as the cost of lamps or candles. Mr. Simpson is very proud of these houses, and the tenants take great pride in them too. Every year the company gives a prize for the best kept garden, and all are so well kept that it is sometimes difficult to make the award. The lawns are trim, free from weeds, and freshly green, the flowers are healthy-looking, various, and artistically arranged, and some of the carpet bedding would not disgrace the garden of a city magnate. The company has also made provision for the inner man. It owns a farm of about 300 acres, from which it supplies its employees with fresh milk and wholesome fat cattle at market prices. For the young people in connection with the mill there is an amateur athletic association, to which the company grants the use of a park of 18 acres, for lacrosse, baseball and other games. This, perhaps, is the brighter side, and there may be a darker side; but, if so, the writer did not see it. The hours are long, and much of the work is noisy and dusty, of course, but the employees generally looked bright, healthy and contented, were comfortably clothed, and from all that could be learned and seen, are well-behaved and moral. All this means a great deal to the future of the town, as the mill hands and those dependent upon them will probably number in the neighborhood of 4,000 in a few months' time, out of a total population of 11,000 souls.

The sole agents for the Montreal Cotton Company are Messrs. Stevenson, Blackader & Company, Montreal and Toronto.

* * * * * *

The Northrop Loom Company's mill, situated about a stone's throw from the cotton mill, is one of the most complete of its kind, and is a new industry in Canada. It employs 120 hands at present, and is turning out 20 machines weekly, but it expects to increase the number of machines to 40 weekly in the near future. It is claimed that one mill hand can look after from eight to twelve of these new looms, whereas, with the old loom, one hand could not keep more than from four to six going, and the boast of the company that the use of its machines will save a cotton mill at least one-quarter of its labor cost would appear to be justified by the facts. The Northrop loom improvements are no mere changes in detail, but represent a vital difference in principle and the use of mechanical ideas which were never before made successful. The two main devices consist, first, in a filling chamber that automatically replenishes the filling supply in the shuttle; and, secondly, a warp stop-motion to protect the cloth from damage, thereby relieving the operative of the attention formerly necessary. The combination of these two ideas renders both efficient, the filling chamber allowing the operator to take charge of more than twice the usual number of looms, while the warp stop-motion allows this increased range of duty without introducing the otherwise inevitable evil of imperfect cloth. These machines are now weaving goods with yarn from No. 12 to No. 60, including print cloth, all grades of sheeting, ginghams, denims, lawns, twills and many special fabrics.

In operating the machine, the change of filling is made by inserting a bobbin or cop-carrier in the shuttle and threading the end in the shutter automatically, instead of changing the entire shuttle itself. This operation results from a transferring device, controlled from the weft fork, which transfers a new supply of filling to the shuttle while at the same time ejecting the empty bobbin. As the action is from the usual fork, a new filling supply is introduced, whether the filling yarn is exhausted or broken.

The history of the Northrop loom is well worth a paragraph. Some eleven years ago, three brothers of a New England manufacturing firm, meeting together to consider their business prospects, conceived the idea that the ordinary cotton loom was susceptible of great improvements. They set aside ten thousand dollars for experiment and investigation. A contract was made with Rhoades, the best machinist in their employ, to assist in producing the result. This man had been trained in machine shops maintained in New England. At the end of a few months, an improved loom was produced. Northrop, an Englishman, who had been employed in the same machine shop, suggested a further improvement. A separate location in the workshop was given him, and his results in a friendly way were compared with those of Rhoades. In a short time twelve looms were built and set up in a Fall River cotton mill. A short experience showed that they were exceedingly imperfect. Had cotton manufacturing not been conducted in the neighborhood of the machine shop, the needed experience could not have been secured. After further development, a contract was made for fifty looms with the Pacific Mills, but it proved a disastrous enterprise. The new looms failed to accomplish the desired result, and involved the principals in a loss of fifteen thousand dollars. By this time, there had been expended in the development of the invention some fifty or sixty thousand dollars. To further study the loom, a suitable building was provided and eighty looms set up and run under the owners' supervision. A third machinist, Roper, also employed in the machine shop, suggested an important improvement—the warp stop-motion. Its application completed the machine; it became known as the Northrop loom, and is now in practical operation. Some twenty-five men, all technically educated in machine shops, or in the cotton manufacture, have invented different parts of the machine. Their improvements have been covered by approximately a hundred patents, and there has been expended for patents and in experiments and investigations, some three hundred thousand dollars. The result is a reduction of one-half in the cost of weaving cotton cloth; the cost of weaving constitutes one-half the cost of labor required to produce cotton cloth; consequently, the saving secured by the loom is approximately one-quarter of the labor of producing the cloth. Experts have estimated that in 1895 $80,000,000 was paid for labor in the cotton manufacture of the United States; the interest on the national debt of the United States in 1892 was $22,893,000; estimating the saving secured if the Northrop loom were used universally, and it would appear to be about $20,000,000, or about seven-eighths of this interest. It has accomplished something more than this. The old method of weaving cotton cloth

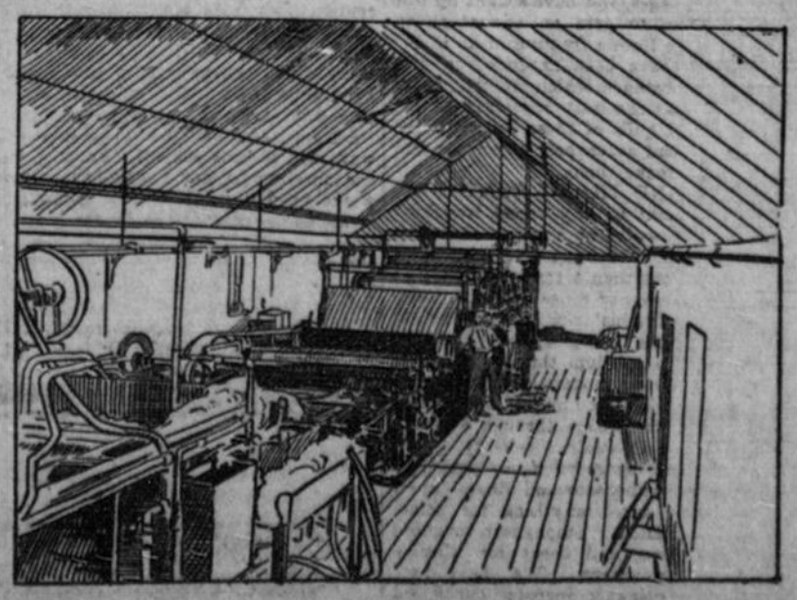
SORTING OUT RAGS FOR PAPER MAKING IN BUNTIN'S MILL

requires the weaver to suck through the hole in the shuttle the end of the thread coming from the new bobbin. This process draws minute cotton fibres directly into the lungs. It has been estimated that it has to be repeated by a single print cloth weaver as often as eight hundred times during a working day, or two hundred and forty thousand times in a year.

The Canadian Northrop Loom Company is a separate company, operating the patents of the Draper Loom Company, of Hopedale, Mass. Its chartered capital is $100,000, and $80,000 of this has been called up. The company is using Canadian pig iron from the Hamilton forges; its president is Mr. A. F. Gault; vice-president, Mr. Louis Simpson, and manager, Mr. M. Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow is a capable man, who understands the business of making the Northrop loom thoroughly, and everything about the establishment is on the most economical and efficient basis. The town has given this company $10,000 bonus and twenty years' exemption from taxes.

* * * * * *

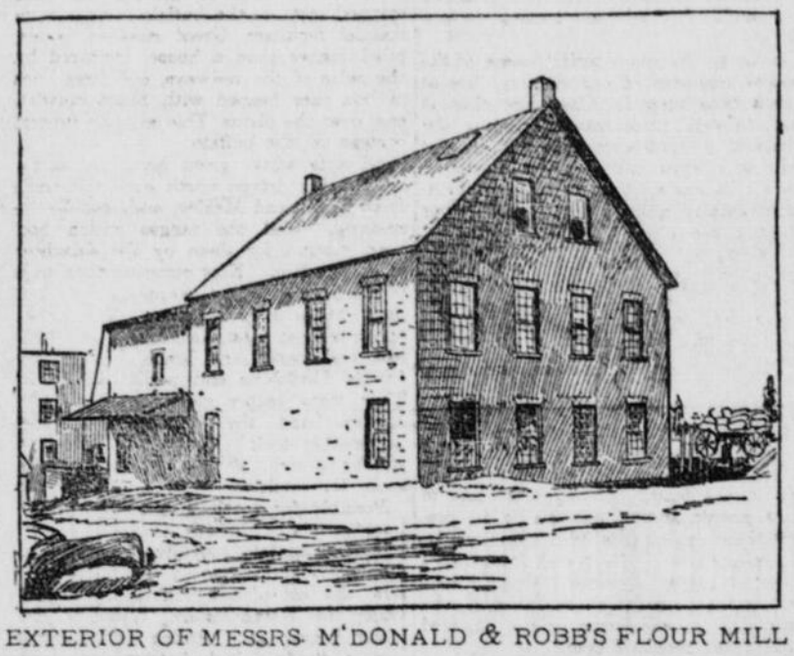
Once upon a time the Buntin paper mills were the most considerable industry in Valleyfield, but this time is now past; the mill is at present being operated for the estate of the late Alexander



FOURDRINIER MACHINE,

Which makes the paper at the Buntin Paper Works.

Buntin, and nothing seems to be contemplated in the way of future development. This is a great pity, as the estate has as much potential water power as the cotton mills and very little use is being made of this at present. This mill was established in 1845; the number of hands employed at present is seventy, and it turns out about four tons of paper a day, principally book and lithograph, writing and colored, and a little news. Its raw material is chemical pulp wood and rags, which it obtains principally from Canada, and it also uses a certain percentage of waste from the cotton mills. The rags are hoisted to the top floor and then are passed through a machine called a 'devil,' which beats out a good deal of the dust and makes the rags cleaner for the girls to handle. The girls first dust and clean and sort them, and then they are handled by men cutters and dusters. In turn they are boiled, treated with alkali, washed and bleached with chloride of lime, mixed in the beaters with the pulp, treated with the Jordan refining engine, then taken down to the chest and passed over sand tables for catching the fine particles of sand which yet remain, and magnets for extracting microscopic particles of iron and steel. The final operation for the actual manufacture of the paper is a Fourdrinier machine, fitted with a shaking table, to thoroughly mix the pulp, vacuum tubes for extracting the moisture and drying wheels. The flow is regulated by a faucet which entables the operator to make whatever weight of paper is required. The mill has an available horse power of four hundred and fifty, and it does all its own machinery repairing and makes its own packing cases. In connection with this business, the interesting fact is mentioned by Mr. George M. Loy, the very capable manager, that during the thirty-seven years he has been connected with the establishment, no case of infectious disease has been known there. This is probably owing to the disinfecting qualities of the fumes of the chloride of lime. The quality of paper turned out by this mill is very high grade, and with the power at its disposal and its very efficient management one would like in the early future to see its operations very much extended.



EXTERIOR OF MESSRS. M'DONALD & ROBB'S FLOUR MILL

* * * * *

Messrs. McDonald & Robb are millers and dealers in mill feed. They do a large and prosperous business. The mill is taxed to the utmost capacity, running day and night, making high-class patent and strong bakers' flour. Although the mill was built before flour making was a science, it has been remodelled and improved and is now thoroughly up-to-date. The manager, Mr. J. A. Robb, is a far-seeing, practical man and has won success by honestly deserving it. He is ably assisted by Mr. A. McDonald, who is on the road as salesman, and a bright, temperate, obliging staff to help. The firm, in consequence, has won the confidence of the best housekeepers and breadmakers of a large section of country. In connection with some of the supplies for this house, a strange incident was recently observed by the writer. At Fort William, the 'Majestic' was loaded to her full capacity with 900 tons of flour, part of it originating at Duluth and part in Manitoba. Among the latter were several tons of spring patents for Messrs. McDonald & Robb, which had to be reshipped at Sault Ste. Marie. Arrived at that port, the 'Majestic' passed down through the Canadian lock and then made for the United States side, where she anchored. To the astonishment of the Canadians present, the flour of McDonald & Robb was unloaded there into a small ferryboat, and when enquiries were made, it was learned that there was no wharf on the Canadian side with water deep enough to allow the 'Majestic' to discharge her cargo. Considering the amount of money spent upon the lock, and in other ways, the lack of wharf facilities for a steamer loaded with nine hundred tons to discharge a small part of her cargo called forth remarks that were not very flattering to previous governments.

* * * * *

No description of Valleyfield would be complete without a reference to the Gault Institute. This has now been handed over to the school commissioners, and it is the intention of Mr. W. J. Messenger, M.A., the principal, to obtain the rank of academy for it at as early a date as possible. Connected with the institute and the old school there are 223 pupils enrolled, and 190 of these attend the newer institution. The building is a decided acquisition to the architecture of the town and the interior arrangements and fittings leave nothing to be desired. A large part of the population is Roman Catholic, as may be gathered from the number of Protestant scholars in these public schools, and several large buildings are devoted to the instruction of the youth of this denomination.

THE BOY WITH X-RAY EYES.

Afley Leonel Brett, of South Braintree, Massachusetts, is almost twelve years old, an ordinary boyish boy, no different in appearance from any boy of his age, but he sees with the naked eye as if with the X-rays. His perceptive faculties have, from infancy, been more acute than usual with a child. He has always observed life, whether plant or animal, with keen interest. His X-ray power was discovered accidentally about two years ago. He had been deeply hypnotized, and, upon release, exclaimed: 'Oh, papa! I see your bone.' This proved to be true, and since then he has diagnosed a number of old fractures of which neither he nor his father had any previous knowledge, among which are a 'colles fracture,' a 'potts fracture,' and a 'broken radius at the middle.' He has confirmed the diagnosis of a broken hip at the surgical neck, and he said the fracture was nearer the head of the bone than had been thought by the physician. He examined a child who, it was supposed, had swallowed a cent, and declared there was no cent there. This was proved to be correct at the post-mortem, the child having died from other causes. The lad also uses this power by so concentrating the sight as to shut out ordinary daylight. The air, he says, is then filled with flashes of a pale greenish light which illuminates the objects to be examined. This light, he says, is the same as the X-ray in the Crooke tube. Daylight is then darkness or a reddish black. He is not unconscious of surroundings, and he remembers and discusses what he sees after the examinations. It wearies him if the examination exceeds half an hour, or if the tests are more frequent than once a week.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

THE BOY WITH X-RAY EYES.

WILY JO.

A story at the expense of the Imperial colonial secretary is going the rounds. Mr. Chamberlain, when a little boy, was playing one day with his sister at a game of 'battles'—each child having a regiment of toy soldiers and a popgun to fire at the enemy. The little girl's soldiers went down quickly under her brother's heavy firing, and he was proclaimed the victor. None of Chamberlain's went down. Thoughtful child, he had glued his men to the floor.

REV. T. E. WILSON.

The champion baptizer of the United States is the Rev. T. E. Wilson, of Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Wilson, a colored man, has been holding wonderfully successful revival meetings among the people of his race in Indiana, and in the course of his religious duties has been called upon to baptize large numbers of persons at a single meeting. So many, indeed, have been stirred to religious fervor and the desire for baptism by the power of Mr. Wilson's exhortations that, to satisfy all, he has been forced, without any special ambition in that direction, to break the record in the matter of baptizing. Eighty-seven immersions in 127 minutes are to Mr. Wilson's credit. He bears this honor quite modestly, and says that he would give more time to individuals if there were not so many waiting in the line. Mr. Wilson is one of the most popular and successful colored clergymen in the United States. He is well educated, having been graduated from the De Pauw University in 1888, and can read the New Testament in the original Greek and Latin. In his practical work he has built up and put new life into a number of churches.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

THE REV. T. E. WILSON,
The Champion Baptizer of the United States.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, recently defeated in the electoral contest at Oldham, is a lieutenant in the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, and, although his political career has received a check at the outset, his lot as a soldier has been, considering his age, a most fortunate one. Not only has he seen active service in India, but he was also for a time with the Spanish army in Cuba at the time of the Cuban rebellion. Latterly he was attached to the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, with whom he rode in the memorable charge at Omdurman.

NEW FASTENER FOR PAPER BAGS.

An extremely novel suggestion to do away with the expense of twine in tying up the grocery packages, has been patented by Thomas J. Kinsey, of Ogleville, Ind. The device consists of a triangular piece of metal fastened to that part of the bag where the two paper edges overlap each other. When the contents have been placed in the bag the side containing the device is laid over first when the spear point is presented and is forced through the other folds as they are laid over. When this is done the spear point is bent over and seals the opening as effectually as a string.

THE GROCER'S TWINE SUPPLANTED.

TENNYSON'S 'CROSSING THE BAR.'

(From the London 'News.')

I remember Tennyson saying one day, when he was sitting smoking by the fire, that that was his greatest time for inspiration, 'but I seldom write down anything; thousands of lines float up this chimney.' Do you know how he came to write his beautiful 'Crossing the bar'? He had been very ill, and one day, when he was convalescent, he was sitting grumbling. Suddenly his nurse said to him: 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Tennyson; you ought to be expressing your gratitude for your recovery from a very bad illnes by giving us something, by giving it to the world.' He went out and straightway wrote 'Crossing the bar,' and brought it to the nurse as a peace offering.

SHOPPING FOR A RAILWAY.

It is well known that many city women earn comfortable incomes as shoppers for women who live in localities where the shopping facilities are meagre, but the shopping of no other 'purchasing agent' covers as wide a range as that of Mrs. M. T. Reed, of Chicago. Mrs. Reed, says 'Frank Leslie,' buys everything, from gingham aprons to locomotives. In fact, the latter and all other railway equipments have now become her specialty. She has recently been appointed purchasing agent of the new Pacific and Northern Idaho Railway, and has already purchased many tons of railway machinery, steel rails, and other railway appurtenances. She has not yet relinquished her regular shopping business, but says it is easier to buy a locomotive than a new spring bonnet. She is the only woman on record who goes 'shopping' in steel works and machine shops, but is very fond of the work, and has proved that it can be done with eminent success by a woman. Mrs. Reed has been a business woman just one year.

MRS. M. T. REED.

FROG LEG AND WATER LILY.

BETWEEN THE TWO A CONNECTICUT POND HAS BECOME QUITE PROFITABLE.

Just at present Norwalk, Conn., has a unique fad—lilies and frog saddles—and Fourten Acre Pond yields a splendid supply of both. Parties on bicycles and in waggons make an early start for the pond, and return to the town laden with their spoils as the workingman goes to his work. It is only a short distance from the town, and it is among the hills, and from the road looks more like a field of daisies than a pond of water-lilies, so closely is it covered with the white flowers and green pads. For 15 cents a half-hour a flat-bottomed boat can be hired from the host at the farmhouse on the hill; but you must pay the wife, for she is the treasurer of the concern; and with a long pole to push the boat, you are at liberty to pick the lilies to your heart's content, or until the time is up. They are the ordinary water-lily, but very large and fragrant, and often prettily tinged with carmine.

The privilege of picking them for the New York market is rented out to some Greeks, two of whom work barefooted and bare-armed, in flat-bottom boats from sunrise to noon, and come in then with 4,000 or 5,000 lilies each, to prepare and pack them in large baskets, and take them to the station in time to catch the 11 o'clock express in order to reach the early flower market. The plants will bloom until frost comes, when men in boats will mow them down and rake up the debris, and the pond is cleaned and made ready for the ice crop. Last winter they gathered ice from eight to twelve inches thick.

Thousands of frogs are taken from the pond by the frog-hunters, who kill them with small rifles from the boats and wait until poor froggie floats to the surface on his back, with his hands folded on his gleaming white stomach, sacrificed to some epicurean palate.

The man who rents the pond and the surrounding land has rather outgrown his days of usefulness, and patiently guards the pond, and watches the small boys who try to gather lilies from the shore. He pays $100 a year for the pond, and he says sometimes he does not get it back, and perhaps he does not; but probably his wife does, for she says they are pestered to death with visitors from all over the country. He says he is going to buy the pond and build a tavern and sell lilies and pop-beer to bicyclists; but the enterprising Greek shakes his head and thoughtfully murmurs, 'No, you die, I buy.' But the old man is almost too deaf to get at the full meaning of this remark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
LONDON, ENG. E.W. GILLETT, CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, *Lowell, Mass.*

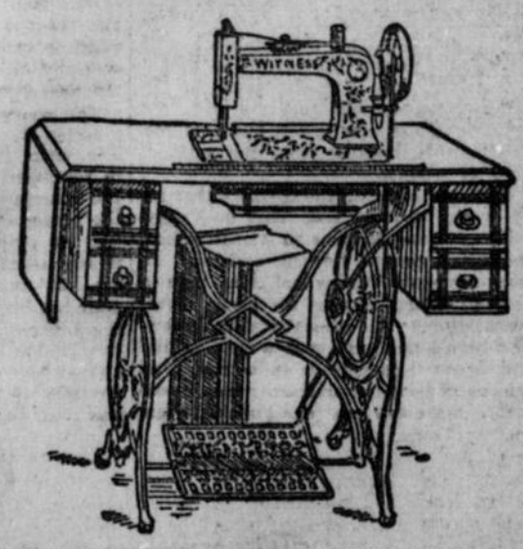
Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.
THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be
A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a
Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.

The New 'Witness' Sewing Machine.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'
It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make this very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember, this Machine is as advertised; there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed if the Machine is not as represented when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.
The machine embodies all the good points found in other machines. The parts, as far as possible, are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.
The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.
It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.
This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.
The following outfit is supplied:
Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.
One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.
One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider, (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.
A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers homes.
The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.
Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.
The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support, and four drawers. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $50 machine in use in her home. We have shipped a large number of these machines all over the Dominion, and wherever they have gone the subscriber has been well pleased.
To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is an opportunity to get one free of cost.
GIVEN ONLY TO 'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS for twelve new subscriptions to the 'Daily Witness' at $3.00 each; or for six new subscriptions to the Daily at $3.00 each, and $12.00 additional; or for two new subscriptions at $3.00 each and $20.00; or for 36 new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each; or for 18 new subscriptions to the 'Weekly' at $1.00 each, and $12.00 additional; or for 6 new subscriptions to the 'Weekly' at $1.00 each, and $20 additional; or for 3 new subscriptions to the 'Weekly' at $1.00 each, and $21.50 additional.
For sale for $23.00. Transportation to be paid by receiver. Every one that has seen this Machine is simply astonished at the low price asked.

A ROYAL INDIAN CHIEF.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN, WHO CLAIMED BOURBON BLOOD, AND RULED THE OMAHAS.

(New York 'Herald.')

Henry Fontenelle, one of the most extraordinary characters in the history of the West, in whose veins flowed the royal blood of the house of Bourbon, is dead. He was born on what is now Nebraska soil. His mother was Me-um-ba-ne (the Sun), the daughter of the chief of the Omaha tribe of Indians, and his parents were united in marriage by the famous Father de Smet.

Around the life of Henry Fontenelle cluster romances dating back into the last century, those on Nebraska soil being sufficient to fill a dozen interesting volumes. At the time of his death he was nearly eighty years old, and for

HENRI FONTENELLE,
Half-breed Indian Chief in whose veins ran Bourbon blood.

more than half a century had dwelt in the same house, in the extreme south-eastern corner of the Omaha Indian reservation, wielding supreme sway among the Omahas and other Indians with whom he came in contact. After the death of his brother, Logan Fontenelle, who was the official chief of the Omahas, Henry Fontenelle became the head of the tribe by common consent.

When Napoleon was just rising to power on the wreck of the French throne, the story goes, Francois Marquis de Fontenelle, too loyal to the traditions of the Bourbons to remain longer in France, sailed for America and settled at New Orleans. He formed a part of the colony of the French nobility who had fled there for protection from the ravages of the French Revolution. His son, Lucien, then sixteen years old, was attracted by stories of adventure brought down the Mississippi by the French traders in the North-West, and soon ran away and joined the French colony of trappers at St. Louis.

OF BOURBON BLOOD.

He made his way to the Hudson Bay trading post on the Upper Missouri and finally settled at what is now Bellevue, Neb., (Beautiful View), where the waters of the Platte and the Missouri join forces. Here he became a hunter and a trapper and a prime favorite with the Indians. Here he was finally admitted as a member of the Omahas, then a powerful tribe of Indians, and given the daughter of the head chief, 'the Sun,' in marriage.

This marriage occurred in 1815, and was probably the first marriage to be publicly celebrated according to the Catholic rites, in the territory out of which Nebraska was afterwards carved. The couple had five children, but Henry and Logan were the ones who became famous in the history of the West.

When ten years old the boys were sent to Father de Smet's Indian school, at a point where Kansas City now stands. They were educated there for several years. Finally Henry Fontenelle fought a desperate duel with another student, knives being the weapons, and, through fear, ran away, and, after making his way with roving bands of Indians, went back to Bellevue and started life as a trapper.

Here he met Stephen Decatur, that extraordinary character who followed the Lewis and Clark expedition from civilization and never returned.

Decatur had been educated for the priesthood, and was a remarkable linguist. Between these two men a close friendship sprang up, and Decatur taught the young half-breed Latin and Greek so thoroughly that to the day of his death Henry Fontenelle could recite chapters of Virgil, Livy, Cicero, Ovid, and Caesar by the hour. Professors of languages in later years who met Henry Fontenelle declared his intoning was absolutely perfect, and his conversation in Latin and Greek the marvel of the occasion.

Stephen Decatur represented the Post Trading Company, and Henry Fontenelle represented the Indians in all their trading. Both men became independently rich. These two men, with old Peter A. Sarpy, were powers through the North-West in those days, and kept the Indians in check when all the armies of the world could not have done as much. It is to their credit that the Omahas, a fierce and numerous tribe, never lifted their hands against the whites. The Omahas maintained their superiority at that time by forcing all neighboring tribes to do their trading through them with the whites, and the Omahas saw to it that their hereditary foes were not well supplied with rifles and powder.

At the home of the Rev. George Allis, Henry Fontenelle, in 1840, met and married a beautiful Indian maiden, Emily Whiteman, the sister of the chief of the Pawnees, a very aristocratic Indian family, commonly said to be descendants of the Aztecs. This branch of the Pawnees was of most noble bearing, and well educated by the Catholic Fathers who preceded the trappers of the Upper Missouri.

Shortly after the marriage of Henry Fontenelle occurred the tragic death of his brother, Logan, chief of all the Omahas. He lost his life in battle with the Sioux, and to this day there is a tradition among the old men of the Omahas that their white chief killed twenty Sioux before he fell. Logan was leading the annual buffalo hunt of his tribe at a point said by the old men of the tribe to have been about where Fremont now stands.

The Sioux came down in force upon the Omahas, and many fierce battles occurred, in which many were killed on both sides, but the Sioux were superb fighters, and eventually whipped the Omahas, and cut off a small band in which was Chief Logan. He was never seen alive afterwards; but his body was brought to Henry Fontenelle, sewed up in ten buffalo robes, prepared for burial.

J. Sterling Morton, said of Henry Fontenelle at one time that he was one of the most remarkable men he had ever seen, and was born to command.

FRENCH CANADA FOR THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Their Legitimate Ambition is to Make This Province Wholly French and Catholic.

NO DOUKHOBORS WANTED—NONE BUT FRENCH, BELGIAN AND SWISS IMMIGRANTS ACCEPTABLE.

The following from the ultramontane organ, the 'Vérité,' at Quebec, is another illustration of the exclusive spirit and of the hopes and aspirations which animate the school of which it is the recognized mouthpiece, and which is better known under the name of 'The Castors' :—

'Letters received by us state that it is seriously in question to settle Doukhobors in the Lake St. John region. We have already spoken our mind on this subject. The settlement of these people in the province of Quebec would be very badly viewed—so said we—by our Christian populations. We made no mistake. At the first news of the project, vehement and indignant protests arise. 'Le Raptriement,' he new organ at Roberval, vigorously denounces the mad scheme. It says, among other things :—

'"In planting this race of men here, we run the risk of losing a large number of true French-Canadians and Catholics, and, instead of promoting colonization, we shall check it."

'Our confrère wants our settlement land reserved for our own people. This is right and our rulers and colonizers should bear in mind this feeling of the inhabitants of the oldest provinces of the Confederaton.

'We regard it as a grave blunder to introduce these Russians into Canada. But, at least, if this false policy must be persisted in, let them be isolated on the western prairies.

'We are satisfied that the province of Quebec does not want them. It does not want them with an energy which it would be imprudent to put to the test.

'The French-Canadians possess the legitimate ambition to make of this corner of the earth which Providence has given them, a French and Catholic country.'

'They would welcome with satisfaction European immigrants who would come to strengthen their nationality by incorporating with it, such as French, Belgians, Swiss, and inhabitants of the Val d'Aoste. But they are stoutly opposed to the introduction into their province of an element so foreign to their faith, their language and their manners as these Doukhobors from Russia. The French-Canadians are an absorbing people, undoubtedly. They have assimilated a good many Irish, English and especially Scotch. Our families of Macdonald, Smith, Ross, etc., who are as thoroughly French-Canadian to-day as those dating from the foundation of the colony, prove this clearly. But from all that is known of the Doukhobors, it is impossible to assimilate them.

. . . . . .

'Their place is not here in the province of Quebec, and the governments or railway companies which, under the pretext of developing the country, seek to force such an immigration upon us, will regret it bitterly.

'French Canada for the French-Canadians—that is the cry that will arise on all sides.'

On July 8, the 'Vérité,' said:—'We have certainly business relations with the English people of the other provinces, but we do not entertain for them the least brotherly feeling. In like manner, they feel perfectly indifferent towards us from a national point of view. The English people of Canada do not consider the French-Canadians as their co-natives, and on our side it is still the same feeling that predominates towards them. They are for us and we are for them mere partners, agreeing more or less together, but, patriotically speaking, we are not more united with the English of Ontario and New Brunswick than with the people of New York and of Vermont.'

The 'Defense,' of Chicoutimi, replies to the above article. It declares that it will not allow the 'Vérité' to place the English-speaking people of the Canadian provinces in the same heap with the people of New York and Vermont. It then adds:—'Say, friend, are you, or are you not, a subject of Queen Victoria?' You are, of course, but not by better right that the English people of the other provinces of Canada. They also are subjects of the Queen. But is not the Queen an integral part of the Canadian land. Still, you say that patriotically speaking, we are not more united with the English of Ontario and New Brunswick (subjects with us of the same Queen, submitted to the same laws as we are, members like us of the same confederation, living with us in a community of the same political and civic ties, coming under the jurisdiction of the same higher courts, liable to form part with us of a same army, which may be called upon to defend Canadian territory against foreign invasion)—than we are united with the Yankees, with the sons of Uncle Sam, with the citizens of the united States republic, "with the people of New York and Vermont." No, no, Mr. Tardivel, our sacred title of, and our legitimate pride as French-Canadians do not wipe off our duties and our sympathies as British subjects. "Patriotically speaking," without ceasing to be Catholic and French, we are the faithful and loyal, sure and firm, frank and declared fellow-citizens of the English of Ontario and New Brunswick; but we have no patriotic tie with the people of New York and of Vermont.'

A SEA SERPENT.

A FEROCIOUS MARINE REPTILE THAT WOULD BE A GREAT RESORT ATTRACTION.

The real thing in the way of a sea serpent was added to the aquarium in Battery park, New York, recently. It is known as a green moray and is the first of its kind ever exhibited in this country. The curator, Mr. L. B. Spencer, of the aquarium, received the sea serpent with nearly a hundred other varieties of fish sent from the West Indies on the steamer 'Orinoco.' It was placed in one of the exhibition tanks in the afternoon, and was surrounded by a crowd until closing time. The serpent is seven feet long and about twenty-four inches in circumference. It has a sharp snout and narrow jaws, with small eyes set well down toward the point of the snout. Its teeth are like needles and slant backward, so that once it has its prey in its mouth there is no escape. The great strength of the beast and its quickness and speed in the water lie in a broad dorsal fin extending the entire length of its back. It belongs to the eel family, and lives mostly on smaller fish and crustaceans. The head, in certain positions, suggests the typical witch's head.

'We had great difficulty in securing a green moray,' said Mr. Spencer, 'because the natives of the West Indies stand in such terror of them. As it was we only got this one by offering a bonus for its capture. I am not sure how it was caught, but I presume it was in a trap built on the same principle as a lobster pot. It showed the wonderful strength of its jaws while being transferred to the steamer by snapping off the end of a plank that was placed over the tank to prevent its escape. The natives claim the bite of the fish is deadly poison, but I am not so sure. We shall know more about the creature after we have had it a little longer.'

This monster was captured in Bermuda waters and brought to New York by Professor Charles L. Bristol, of the New York University, and six students, who went to the tropics with him to study the habits of the finny tribe there.

THE GREEN MORAY.

GREASED ROADS OF CALIFORNIA.

The use of oil as a road improver has passed the experimental stage. In California it has been tried in a small way for some time, and now the county supervisors of Los Angeles are preparing to sprinkle several miles of road. The machine for distributing the oil is a tank about six feet long running on two wheels which are attached to the rear of an oil tank waggon. The oil is discharged into the small tank by means of a hose and is then discharged through tubes six inches apart below the tank, which are operated by a lever. Only a sufficient amount is run through the pipes to take up the dust. The oil is run into furrows made by a little hoe and is covered by other hoes attached to the machine. This is to prevent it from seeking a level in any low ground and becoming unevenly distributed. After all the oil has been applied the same machine is used to incorporate the oil and the earth.

LAWYER MET HIS MATCH.

HAD WON MANY LEGAL BATTLES, BUT WAS CONQUERED AT LAST.

A member of the Kentucky bar named Simmondson, who was in the habit of intimidating the opposing witnesses, was once engaged in the trial of a case involving the title to some farm lands and a number of countrymen were called in to testify on the other side. When Simmondson came to cross-examine he harassed them in every imaginable manner, and whenever they would show signs of confusion would roar out : 'What are you hesitating for ? Are you afraid you may tel la lie ?' If the victim replied, 'No,' Simmondson would retort, 'I was sure you didn't fear a little thing like that,' and if the answer was 'Yes,' he would say with a sneer, 'Aha, I thought so.' The last witness he took in hand was a tall, lank farmer with a thoughtful eye. He had watched the baiting of his neighbors in dead silence, and took the stand with perfect composure. Simmondson evidently set him down as a lout, and when the witness hesitated over some question a moment later he fired his favorite shot. 'What are y' studying about ?' he bellowed ; ''fraid of telling a lie, too, I suppose ?' Without any apparent haste the countryman picked up a massive inkstand and hurled it straight at Simmondson's head, catching him on the bridge of the nose and knocking him senseless. 'That's what I was a-studyin' about,' he drawled in the moment of dead silence that followed the act. Needless to say, a tremendous hubbub ensued, but everybody was secretly pleased, and while the judge fined the farmer heavily for contempt, he subsequently remitted the sentence.—The 'Verdict.'

THE BUFFALO.

HOW NINE MILLION WERE KILLED IN TEN YTARS.

(Col. W. F. Cody ('Buffalo Bill,') in Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post')

The most savage periods of the brutal age of the world never shed more blood than ran on our western prairies hardly thirty years ago, when in one brief decade the rifles of the hide-hunters utterly exterminated the millions of buffaloes that trampled the plains west of the Missouri, north of the Red River of the South, and south of the Red River of the North.

I hardly dare state the grand totals I used to hear Kit Carson or old Jim Bridger give to their off-handed buffalo census in my boyhood days on the plains. It was millions and millions, and they were men who knew if any men did. As late as 1869, however, General Sherman reported nine million buffaloes on the prairies, and this was a conservative estimate. Ten years later these vast herds were completely wiped out—a whole division of the animal kingdom stung to death by the bullets of wasteful professional hunters, who left millions of pounds of fine meat rotting in the sun.

Seemingly, it was a pitiful waste of the natural resources of our country; but as I look back upon it, I see now that it was a sharp, quick way of ridding the plains of a cumbrance that had to give place to a wiser use of these fine grazing lands. It was another instance of civilization getting what it wanted and never minding the cost. Civilization wanted the West, but it had no use for the Indian or the buffalo it found in possession of the West; and the Indian and the buffalo had to go, as all things go, before the relentless march of the white man.

* * * * *

It is not yet hard to find men who can remember riding for days through mighty herds of buffaloes too contemptuous of us in their numbers to mind the crack of a rifle in the least. At night we had to place guards around our camps to prevent these great herds from trampling us out of existence. We found fresh herds in almost every direction, though each herd stayed pretty much on its own chosen range, wandering only a hundred miles or so here and there.

They chose the uplands for their ranges, where the crisp buffalo grass was plentiful and water good. They did not migrate in winter, but stubbornly faced the fiercest blizzards, relying for warmth on the hair matted thick about their shoulders.

HOW THE REDSKINS HUNTED THE BUFFALO.

While the buffalo was food and clothing and shelter for the Indian, the Indian played no considerable part in the extinction of the species. The buffalo is a slow breeder, the cows dropping calves only once in two or three years, but the arrows of the Indians never diminished their number. The Indians were bold riders and good hunters, but they killed only to satisfy their own immediate wants.

Nor did the herds suffer greatly from the rifles of the early trappers and scouts who conducted waggon trains across the plains to California. These men were famous shots, and hunted on horseback in bold dashes on the herds, as the Indians hunted, but they had no way of reaching a market with hides and meat, and killed only to supply the needs of the parties they were conducting.

After the Civil War, when Uncle Sam began to multiply his posts in the great West, some of the best of these plainsmen became hunters for the government, and buffalo meat was an important part in army rations out there. We began to use breechloaders about that time, and the buffaloes fell faster. I still have an old .48 Springfield which I used when hunting for the government, and I suppose I must have killed fifteen thousand buffaloes with it.

But it was the whistling of locomotives, crawling farther and farther along the plains, that sounded the doom of the buffalo. Angry bulls might lift their shaggy heads and bellow defiance at the strange noise, but the screech of steam valves proclaimed an inexorable fate coming upon the herds. The Creator of all things drew two thin lines of iron across the lease of life he had given to the buffalo and cancelled it. For the markets of the world were open to the hide-hunters, and the heavy old Sharps began to crack faster.

COLONEL CODY'S NICKNAME.

Even before the railways were finished the real attack on the herds began. The railway builders found this supply of fresh meat very convenient for feeding construction gangs, and good buffalo hunters, who were not afraid to face the hostile Indians which hovered about, were in great demand. In 1867 I began killing buffaloes for the Kansas Pacific, and shot nearly five thousand of them to feed the laborers who were building that line. It was from them that I first got the name of Buffalo Bill. For a long time this road, which afterward became the Union Pacific, used buffalo heads as an advertisement, and I used to save for this purpose the handsomest heads I killed.

It was when the railways got in operation on the plain that an army of hide-hunters appeared and sealed the fate of the buffalo. They were a strange class of men, developed by the peculiar circumstances of their trade, and they disappeared with the buffalo. They flourished in the ten years between 1870 and 1880, during which time they completely exterminated the herds. Buffalo hides, dried green, brought three dollars apiece, summer and winter alike. The skins were used not so much for robes as for leather of a somewhat inferior grade.

Ten or twelve men, with several waggons, made up a hide outfit. They set out from some railway point, got among a herd, and camped on their trail day after day until they had wiped out the whole herd. From time to time they sent back waggon-loads of hides to the railway and shipped them to eastern tanneries. The best men in these outfits were the hunters, who used heavy Sharp's rifles and stalked their game on foot. The rest of the men were skinners, who followed the hunters, stripped off the hides of the victims, and left the meat to rot.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE OF THE BUFFALO.

Now the bone-pickers appeared on the scene. The vast herds no longer thundered over the plains, but millions of skeletons lay bleaching in the western sun. The bone-pickers diverged from various railway points with waggon trains, and, following the routes of the hide-hunters, loaded their waggons with the bones of the buffaloes where the hunters had slain them. These bones were carted back to the railways and shipped east; so the buffalo became commercial fertilizer. Great ricks of bones, piled higher than a house, appeared by the sides of the railways, and long lines of box cars heaped with bones crawled east over the plains. This was the funeral cortege of the buffalo.

All this while great herds of cattle were being driven north over the trails from Texas and Mexico, and, rapidly increasing, filled the ranges which had been cleared for them by the slaughter of the buffalo. Now came another class of men, quite as picturesque as the other early types of the plains. These were the cowboys; rude, and tough, and reckless, and manly, and brave, leading lives full of hardships and perils and grit. They were better men than the hide-hunters and the bone-pickers whose places they took. Civilization had cleared the ground of the buffalo to make room for cattle.

Possibly far north in the heavily timbered wilds of British Columbia a few mountain buffalo may live in timid seclusion, soon to vanish. Personally, I saw the last of the buffalo in a lonely valley in Northwestern Wyoming not many years ago. Riding one morning over a divide, I looked down into a little valley, peaceful, and quiet, and very still. The rising sun shone pityingly down upon three thousand skeletons, gleaming white in the grass, eloquent of the passing of the mighty hosts of buffaloes.

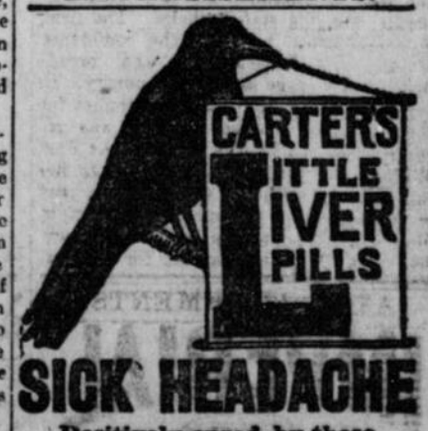
PROTECTED HER.

A curious circumstance is told of the German Emperor's entry into Jerusalem. The Turkish police cleared the roadway by most impartially whacking and banging every one who attempted to trespass upon it. But there was one exception, in the shape of an old woman, who was allowed to wander at will along the open space reserved for the Imperial party. She was wearing a petticoat made of a tattered Union Jack. Doubtless the Turkish police thought that she was a British tourist, whose eccentricities, as everybody knows, are everywhere respected.

SLOT TELEPHONES.

'Slot' telephones are an innovation, in the use of which St. Paul and Minneapolis are leading the way. The 'slot' telephone is placed in houses or offices free of cost, the user guaranteeing that it shall yield an average of $1.50 a month at least. Every time it is used a five-cent piece must first be dropped into the slot.—Winnipeg 'Free Press,' July 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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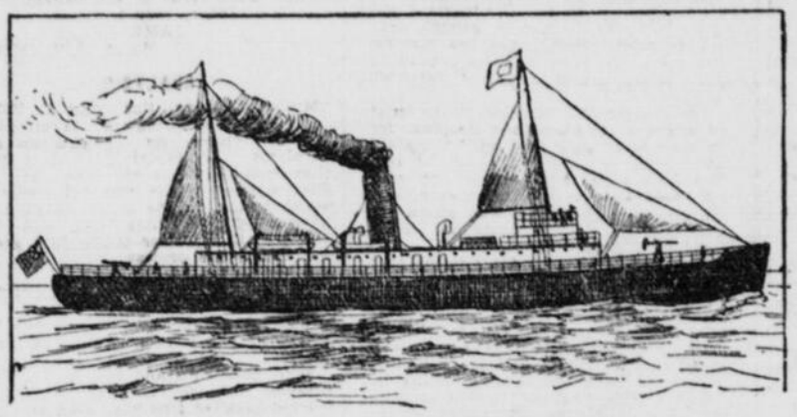
NEW GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

LAUNCH OF THE 'MINTO' AT DUNDEE.

Dundee papers to hand contain accounts of the launch at the Camperdown shipyard of that city of the steamship 'Minto,' built by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers & Co., to the order of the Canadian Government. The launch took place on Wednesday, July 12, but unfortunately the weather was very bad, a great deal of rain falling throughout the afternoon. Notwithstanding this fact there was a large number of visitors present by five o'clock, the hour that the launch was to take place. The company included Professor Robertson, agricultural and dairy commissioner of the Dominion Government; Captain McIlhinney, nautical adviser to the government; Mr. H. M. Murray, Glasgow, agent in Scotland for the government; Mr. Nicoll MacNicoll, inspector during building operations of the new steamer; Mr. David Air, Mr. Alexander Mackay, Mr. Joseph Phillip, Mr. J. W. Fleming, Mr. G. C. Keiller, Mr. William Thomson, Mr. Fred.



NEW STEAMER FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Leigh, Mr. Henry G. Gourlay, Mr. J. G. Lyon, and W. S. Jackson. A few minutes after five o'clock the signal was given, and when the steamer began to move down the ways she was christened by Mrs. Robertson, wife of Professor Robertson. The 'Minto' entered the water in graceful style, and as she curtseyed greetings to her element hearty cheers were raised by the assembled gathering.

She was then taken to the fitting-out berth in Victoria Dock. The vessel, beautifully modelled and built of steel throughout, has been specially designed for the winter mail and passenger service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada. She is of the flush deck type, with a long citadel deckhouse, and has been constructed to the highest class in Lloyd's Registry and under their surveyor's special survey, as well as to the Board of Trade requirements. The principal dimensions are: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 32 feet 6 inches; depth, 20 feet 6 inches; and gross tonnage, 1,100 tons. As she will encounter much ice, the ship's form and scantling have been specially arranged to meet this, the stem being boldly cut away from the water-line, and the shape of stern designed to prevent jamming in the ice fields. The hull is flush plated and heavily belted all fore and aft in wake of the water-line, and there are seven transverse bulk-heads. Water ballast is carried in a cellular double bottom and there are large trimming tanks aft for the purpose of sinking the stern and lifting the fore foot to get on top of ice. Accommodation is provided for about thirty passengers in the fore end of the deck-house on the upper deck, the saloon being extended right across the house, panelled in polished oak and handsomely upholstered. The officers are also berthed in the deckhouse, the seamen forward on the lower deck, and firemen aft, convenient to the engine-room. The mail room is situated in the 'tween-decks, and a complete system of steam heating is supplied in all the accommodation, besides an installation of electric light throughout the vessel. The deck machinery consists of steam windlass, winch, and capstan, and steam and hand-steering gears. The ship will be available in time of war for a fast unarmored cruiser, as four 6-pounder quick-firing Hotchkiss guns will be mounted, two forward and two aft. With her smart schooner rig and gunboat stern the 'Minto' has quite a warlike appearance. As she is expected to attain a high rate of speed, she should be a useful auxiliary to the North Atlantic squadron. It ought to be mentioned that the 'Minto' has been constructed in accordance with the ideas of Capt. McIlhinney and under the direct superintendence of Mr. MacNicoll, of MacNicoll & Co., consulting engineers, Glasgow. After the launch, which was in every respect most successful, the company adjourned to the drawing-offive, where refreshments were served.

'RADIATOR' BUTTER MAKER

AN INVENTION CALCULATED TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE BUTTER INDUSTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Those who, in the past, have handled Canadian butter, know well how little it was appreciated on the British market, There was no uniform standard often in a single tub. So bad a reputation had it that to state that a consignment of butter was Canadian was sufficient to condemn it without a trial. Of late years, by the substitution of the butter factory for the home dairy, and the adoption of cold storage, there has been such an improvement in the quality and a uniformity in the standard, that Canadian butter now sells readily. The slur has been removed, but perfection has not by any means been reached, or the high standard of the butter produced in Scandinavian countries, either in fineness of flavor or in keeping qualities.

But that this state of affairs is soon to be relegated to the days that are past, and Canada is to become the foremost butter-producing country of the world, as she now stands preeminent in cheese, has been demonstrated by the trial of the new butter-making machine recently held in the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School. This machine, called the 'Radiator,' the invention of a Swede named E. G. N. Salemus, is being introduced into Canada by Mr. Emanuel Ohlen, of 180 St. James street, Montreal. Its advantages are so great that it will soon supplant the old separator and churn process now in use. The process takes the milk as it comes fresh from the farmer and separates the butter without the intermediate labor and delays of ripening and churning. Connected with the machine is a Pasteurizer, in which the milk is heated by the exhaust steam from the boiler, to a temperature of 185 degrees. From thence it is conveyed by pipes without handling or exposure to the air, to the separator, and during this conveyance is reduced, by passing through cold running water, to the proper temperature for separating. The separated cream is in a similar way further cooled and passed to the churn, where, in the space of less than a minute after the machine is set in motion, butter is produced, and that, too, with the expenditure of less power than is required for the ordinary separating process. This machine is so compact that it occupies no more space than the separator. As the cream is churned while sweet, no buttermilk is produced; but such milk as comes off with the butter is passed through the radiator again,and the butter-fat usually lost with the buttermilk is thus saved. Under the old process it cannot be taken from the buttermilk. There are thus only two products, butter and skim milk, The saving of butter and skim milk is a considerable item, as careful tests have shown, Average milk holds about four and a half percent of butter, of which the radiator is capable of extracting all but a fraction less than a tenth of one percent. Under the ripening process four percent is the most that can be obtained. The difference makes a considerable item in a large dairy, and in close competition will make the difference between profit and loss. Careful tests, made under the direction of French agricultural institutions, show that on account of the removal of all germs by pasteurization, the keeping quality of the butter is much better than any other. Then the ripening of the cream, that is allowing it to sour before churning, also injuriously affects the keeping quality. During this part of the process germs are introduced which cannot be removed by working. It has been claimed that unripened butter lacks flavor, but this is a matter of taste. The unripened butter has a delicacy of flavor much liked by the majority of consumers in England, and any one who has used unripened butter for a little time will prefer its delicacy to the more pronounced flavor of the ripened product. There is also less need of highly salting the butter, so as to ensure its keeping qualities. This over-salting has been one of the grave faults of our Canadian butter, as it covers up or destroys the delicate flavor so much desired by consumers in Great Britain. Many consumers prefer their butter fresh, or without any salt, knowing that salt destroys the delicate flavor which makes new butter so palatable.

Returning to the factory, it is calculated that in a large establishment under this process a good butter hand, with an intelligent assistant, can produce five thousand pounds daily. Here a large saving can be effected over the factory which has to shut down the skimmer to start up the churn. There is also economy of floor-space, which is not encumbered with the ripening-vat and churn.

To recapitulate—Under the 'Radiator,' process there is effectual pasteurization, which ensures the butter's keeping quality; a uniform quality, not depreciated either by inferior milk or less experienced makers; no necessity for an excess of salt; less handling, and thus a saving of labor and loss, as in the carrying from the separator to the ripening vat, and from the vat to the churn; no ripening required; this ensures butter of a more delicate flavor and a better keeping quality; the dispensing with the old-fashioned churn; this is an economy in time, space, power, wages: no buttermilk, which contains so much butter-fat, and the disposal of which has always been a difficulty in large factories; the securing of practically all the butter-fat in the milk, and of all the by-products in the shape of skim-milk; the butter being of a better and uniform quality, and with keeping qualities, a higher price can thus be secured in the British market.

As this machine is being adopted in the larger dairies in Great Britain and the Continent, it will be necessary for the dairy interest in Canada, if its produce is to compete for the export trade, to follow the lead or risk being again left behind. Not only does this machine produce the best; but the best with the greatest economy of material and money.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

The last census showed that the average value of the products of the market gardens was $147.17 per acre, while for wheat the average was $11.65. The home garden is more profitable than the market garden. There is little waste and but small expense.

The forming of gravel roads comes in favor with the farmers as they can use their teams in hauling the gravel during idle spells. The cost of a gravel road is very much less than any other permanent road and gives better satisfaction.

There is no profession in the universe that allows a greater display of intellect than farming, and nowhere is it needed more, in order to increase the profits. The farmer is called upon to solve questions in soil physics, in chemistry, botany, entomology, bacteriology, veterinary science, mechanics—and, in fact can call into play a knowledge of all the sciences and arts.

At a recent special meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis Fruit and Produce Exchange it was unanimously resolved to not only indorse the regular three-bushel barrel for apples, the standard barrel adopted by New York, but also to refuse to buy any apples put up in a smaller package this season. As the exchange embraces seventy firms, including every dealer in the city, this sweeping resolution means something to the owners of western orchards, and it is hoped that all will fall into line in meeting this much-needed and long-delayed improvement.

While the home in the city may have more up-to-date luxuries and more conveniences in the way of heating and lighting, it lacks that quietness and comparative seclusion necessary to make the home what it should be. Except perhaps in the case of light the farmer of to-day can have every convenience and up-to-date improvement in his home that the person living in the city has, and in addition that quietness and peace which the country alone can give.

To get the best results from the compost heap it should be made outside where the weather can act upon it. It can be made on any level piece of ground, where there is no wash to carry it away, but the nicest way is to make a strong box without any bottom in it, just the right size, and make the compost in it, leaving the top open, so as to catch the rains, as a slight wetting down at intervals, such as a rainstorm, helps it. It can also be made under cover, but care must be taken to saturate it from top to bottom at first, and it should be lightly wetted down about once a week. If the full amount of potash and lime is used it will be ready to use in about twenty days. If no chemicals are used it will take three or four months to be at its best.—C. J. Prowse, Massachusetts.

The Ottawa Fair this year is to be a two-weeks' show. The directors are sparing no expense to make it a big success, and the exhibition promises to eclipse any ever seen in Canada. The lacrosse grounds of the Capitals are being converted into a lake, and from this lake each evening, the grandest display of fireworks ever attempted in Canada will be given. Another feature of the show will be log-rolling contests every day on the lake between expert river men from Ontario and Quebec. The Fair will open on Sept. 11 and close on Sept 23. There will be several innovations in connection with the horticultural exhibit at the Central Canada Fair in September, and these alone promise to make the display one worth seeing.

There has been much complaint, especially in the central states, against the blackbird, and most certainly not without cause. That farmer who sees his fields of corn raided by hundreds of the little creatures, and bushels of his corn laid waste, is certainly justified in carrying on a war against them. Still, out of justice to the bird if not to his own interest, he should look to the good works of it. They are on hand when the times comes for early ploughing, and are always seen in great numbers flying about the ploughed fields and following after the plough. They are in search for worms, grubs and insects turned up by the plough. The quantity of these that a single bird will destroy in a day must be very great, as they are always busy. In this way they are of the greatest value to the coming crops. A few weeks later they follow the cultivator with greater industry, if possible, for by that time there are five or six hungry mouths to fill beside their own. If not disturbed or frightened in any way they will become very tame and pick grubs at the shovels of the cultivator. Beside grubs, cutworms, etc., that they take from the freshly turned soil, they capture beetles, multipods (thousand legs), bugs injurious to vines, and harmful butterflies and moths.

ARE WILD CHERRY LEAVES POISONOUS?

It is believed in many neighborhoods that live stock, particularly cattle, are occasionally poisoned by eating leaves of wild cherry trees or shrubs. In wood pastures these cherry trees are sometimes cut off, then from the stumps grow innumerable sprouts. Cattle being pastured in these localities eat the leaves with what is thought to be fatal results.

To obtain some definite knowledge along this line the New Hampshire experiment station conducted some tests during the past two summers. The wild black cherry, chokecherry, wild red cherry, the wild yellow or 'horse' plum and the dwarf cherry were used. Investigations showed that the leaves of the last two varieties were perfectly harmless. The test then proceeded with the three first named. Of these three it was found that the leaves of the wild black cherry are the most poisonous, though all are dangerous.

There is a popular opinion that the cherry leaves are poisonous only when cut and later eaten in a wilted condition. Some hold that cattle may safely nibble at them when growing without danger. They are also considered quite harmless when dried. The investigation proved, however, that both the wilted and fresh leaves are poisonous while the dried are always to be regarded with suspicion. Vigorous young leaves from fresh shoots are most liable to be eaten by cattle and are far more poisonous than the leaves from the mature tree or the stunted shrub. Leaves wilted in bright sunlight to about seventy percent of the original weight or until they begin to appear slightly limp yield the greatest amount of prussic acid, the poisonous element.

NEW WAY TO KILL WEEDS.

A notable discovery of a new method of destroying weeds in young grain is announced by M. Hitier in the 'Journal d'Agriculture Pratique,' France, namely, that of spraying the weeds with a solution of sulphate of copper. Attention was first directed to the plan by M. Bonnet, a vine-grower, who noticed, when spraying his vines, that certain wild plants accidentally sprinkled with the copper solution were killed. This spring it has been tried more extensively by agriculturists. One M. Jules Bernard found that the dressing caused wild mustard to turn black first, then white, and if the weeds did not perish they were prevented from further development and consequently from the production of flowers and seed. M. Brandin, president of the Society of Agriculture at Melun, tried the dressing in fields of wheat and oats infected with wild mustard and thistles, and while the corn continued to grow vigorously, the two weeds perished, except in one field where rain fell abundantly in the night after the application; even there the weeds were so nearly killed that they were no longer dangerous to the welfare of the corn. He used what is known as the five percent solution of sulphate of copper, and he applied two hundred and ten gallons of the solution on the acre.

An attempt to verify the genuineness of this discovery has been made by an agricultural experiment station at Lahon, France, by spraying grain fields, in which were growing wild mustard and wild radish, with five percent solutions of copper sulphate. The result was that the mustard was destroyed, but the radish and other weeds were unaffected, although they were quite young. A stronger solution might have destroyed the other weeds. The leaves of the grain were slightly injured, but quickly recovered. No effect was noticed on clover or lucerne sown with the cereal. It is stated that a fifteen percent solution of iron sulphate, where it would be cheaper, may be substituted for the copper sulphate. The cost of treatment where power-spraying machines are used is given at approximately two dollars per acre.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Do not discard the heifer when she is two years old and has her first calf, if she does not come up to your expectations; try her another year; then if she refuses turn her over to the bologna sausage mill.

Our belief is that it will pay every farmer to keep both sheep and cows. Sheep need comparatively little care, and fit in very well with the work necessary to manage properly a herd of cows. Sheep farming and beef raising also go well together, and whatever line of stock farming the Canadian farmer may engage in we think it will pay him to keep a few sheep.

It seems to me that some men try to starve the little pigs all summer and then in the fall when corn gets matured they are so anxious to get their pigs ready for market (while the price is yet good) that they just waste corn throwing it over in such unlimited quantities, besides impairing the digestive organs of the pigs. 'Penny wise and pound foolish.' Won't such men ever learn to feed hogs? Can't they see how others do, or are they blind to practical, every day common sense?

Remember if a cow is compelled to travel back and forth over a thirty-acre field from morning till night in order to hunt a ration for herself she will not give you big pay in the pail. If she has to use the energy to secure a living that she should have expended in elaborating milk, she cannot be profitable. To do her best the cow should be enabled to fill up well in a few hours and rest the balance of the time, as it is during these rest spells that she is grinding out your profit.

Consul Nelson, of Bergen, reports that a company has been formed in Telemarken, eastern Norway, for breeding and raising reindeer on a large scale. At the head of this undertaking is Nils Bohnen, one of the teachers in the people's high school, and for a time he will personally superintend the industry. The company has already bought 2,400 deer for 28,000 kroner ($7,504), and by degrees they will increase the herd to between 3,000 and 4,000 deer. When this number has been reached the company will be enabled to kill about 1,000 deer every year without diminishing the herd. When slaughtered ,a deer is worth about 20 kroner ($7.36), and there are good markets for this meat, especially in France and Belgium. The company also hopes to induce England to purchase it.

Taken separately and alone the cows, the dogs and the boys go their several ways in peace and all is well. It is when the latter two undertake to have a hand in 'fetching' the cows from pasture that trouble begins. It is bad enough to drive a cow out of a walk at any time, and under a well regulated order of things there will be no occasion for showing speed among the milch cows. But when it comes to a herd of fine cows kept for breeding purposes, and with the idea of developing the best there is in the breed for milking purposes, the line should be drawn rigidly against dogs and boys getting in any of their monkey work. It will not do. The worst feature is the fact that it is in the evening when the udder is full, and it is simply a physical impossibility that the cows should escape serious injury from a wild chase homeward.

According to a bulletin of the Indiana station, the horse requires from 64 to 80 pounds, or eight to ten gallons per day, a gallon of water weighing eight pounds. During the months of February and March five horses drank from 48 to 60 pounds per head when not at work, and from 62 to 84 pounds while at work. Forty-four percent of the water was drunk in the forenoon and 56 percent in the afternoon. Cattle drink more than horses. During the period above referred to cows not giving milk drank 78 pounds and cows in full flow of milk drank 112 pounds per day. The largest drink was 122 pounds and the greatest amount taken by one animal in one day was 176 pounds. The Utah Experiment Station found that steers feeding upon dry feed required 83 pounds of water per day, while those fed upon green food consumed only 33 pounds per day. Cattle drank 72 percent of water in the morning, and 28 percent in the evening.

Wool Ball in Lambs.—During a period of dry weather, and especially when east winds prevail in the spring of the year, grass becomes scarce on the pastures, ewes fail in their milk and the lambs, by persistent tugging at the udders for the milk that is not there, take in portions of wool which form into wool balls in the stomach and cause death. It is noticeable that where there are two lambs to a ewe, the finest lambs die first throughout a flock. This is explainable by the fact that the strongest and biggest lambs drive off from the ewes the smaller and weaker lambs, and the latter, left pretty much to their own resources, contrive to eke out existence from the hedge sides, or somehow. When this state of things threatens, it is a timely precaution for the shepherd to go over the flock and cut away the wool from about the udders of the ewes. But there is another form of wool ball which proves fatal to lambs even in the most favorable weather, and that occurs when the ewes are troubled with ticks. In the upward stroke of the head of the lambs when seeking for the teat of the udder, the ticks are dislodged from the ewes and land upon the lambs. The latter, unaccustomed to such troublesome lodgers, keep nebbing at their own wool, and as a matter of course in their attempts to rid themselves of the ticks they pull out and swallow portions of the wool, which form into balls in the stomach. It cannot be digested or pass away, and death follows, leaving the owners in doubt as to the cause of the casualties, there being no outward or visible signs of ailment to account for the mortality. On the occasion of a first death, it is wise to open the lamb and to notice whether the wool ball is that of ewe or lamb wool. This will indicate the cause of death, and also the remedies to be resorted to in order to prevent further casualties.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

FRANKINCENSE.

H.T.M., Perth. — What is frankincense made from? Ans.—Frankincense is a resinous substance, which, when burned,gives out an agreeable odor. It was formerly much used in ecclesiastical ceremonies, and is yet in use in the Roman Catholic and other churches. The common frankincense of commerce is an exudation or gum of the Norway spruce (abies excelsa). The turpentine from pine forests, also called white turpentine, is when old and hard, often sold as a substitute for the European article. The true frankincense of the ancient and Old Testament times, the fragrant gum resin known in medicine as 'olibanum,' the product of the tree 'Boswellia serrata,' which grows among the mountains of Central India and upon the Coromandel coast. It is imported from Calcutta in roundish lumps or 'tears,' as they are called, which are of a pale, yellow color, and partly transparent; when rubbed together a whitish powder is produced. This substance has an agreeable smell, but its taste is acid nad bitter. It softens when chewed; adheres to the teeth, and whitens the saliva. It is easily ignited, and when burning gives off a very fragrant odor. This property has caused it to be much sought after, especially by the ancients, who made it one of the ingredients of incense. According to Maimonides, incense was first used to conceal the smell arising from the slaughtered animals used in the sacrifices. According to others the smoke of its burning was regarded in itself as an agreeable offering to the gods, as it was symbolical of prayer, and of interior worship. This is also the light in which it is regarded by those who use it at the present day; the boy who swings the censer containing it is called a thurifer. For the signification of incense as above see Rev. v., 8, 'Golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints.' Frankincense (olibanum), is little used in medicine except for fumigation, and less often still for the making of plasters.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

Question.—1. Give an account of the celebrated Guibord case. 2. Who was Guibord? Ans.—1 and 2. Joseph Guibord was a printer by trade, and died Nov. 18, 1869. During his life time he had been a member of L'Institut Canadien, a French-Canadian literary and fraternal society. This organization was placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church because of the liberty of thought exercised by its members. Joseph Guibord was a Roman Catholic and owned a lot in the Notre Dame des Neiges or,as it is commonly called,'The Cote des Neiges Cemetery,' between the two mountains at Montreal. The body of Guibord's wife had been buried in this lot, and at his death L'Institut Canadien sought to bury him in it. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, however, refused to allow the interment in this consecrated ground, as no members of the institute were allowed the sacraments of the Church, and were thus excommunicated by the fact of their membership. The Institute, through it legal adviser, Mr. Jos. Doutre, took action against the Church, as represented by the 'Seminary of St. Sulpice,' 'L'Oeuvre La Fabrique de Montreal,' which had charge of the cemetery. The case was carried through every Canadian court then in existence with varying success until at length it came before the Privy Council in England. This final Court of Appeal decided in favor of the Institute, and ordered the interment to be made in the lot owned by deceased. Nearly six years had by this time elapsed; the body having been temporarily placed in the vaults of Mount Royal (the Protestant) cemetery. On Sept. 2, 1875, Mr. A. Boisseau, superintendent of L'Institut Canadien, armed with a receipt signed by A. Choquet, and dated May 16, 1873, conveying to the Guibord estate the lot 873, section N, of the cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges,' proceeded there to oversee the digging of the grave. On his way to Cote des Neiges Mr. Boisseau called at the Protestant cemetery, and had Guibord's coffin identified by the superintendent, Mr. Spriggins. When the Roman Catholic cemetery was reached everything was then found in quietness, and the grave was dug shortly after 10 a.m., At 2 p.m., some two hundred members and friends of the Institute assembled at Mount Royal Cemetery, and after the coffin had been again identified in the presence of the legal adviser of the Institute, the funeral procession was formed, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic cemetery. Soon after 3 p.m., the cortège reached the gates of 'Cote des Neiges Cemetery.' Entrance could not, however, be obtained, as a mob of between two and three hundred French -Canadians, chiefly from the surrounding villages, stood behind the gates, and refused to have them opened. Mr. Doutre despatched Bailiff Boucher to notify the guardian of the cemetery that the hearse was waiting for admission. In a little while the crowd inside, which had at first been quiet, resorted to violence, and stoned the hearse, and the spectators, which now numbered over a thousand. Mr. Seale, the driver of the hearse, was struck by stones, and some fighting occurred between the two bodies of men. No one was, however, seriously injured. At 3.30 p.m., the hearse withdrew from the gates, and at 4.15, Mr. Doutre having given orders to that effect, it withdrew for the day; the body of Guibord being taken back to Mount Royal Cemetery. Nothing more was done on this occasion, though there was some talk of calling out the military. For some time after this attempt to bury Guibord, a guard had to be placed at the vault of the Protestant cemetery, as it was expected that attempts would be made to do violence to the body. The final interment of Guibord took place on Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875. On this occasion the city police force, armed with carbines, was in charge of the hearse, the rear of the procession being backed up by the whole of the Montreal militia to the number of some fifteen hundred. The corps which took part were: The Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal Garrison Artillery, the Hussars, the Montreal Engineers, Stevenson's Battery and the Victoria Rifles.

At 9 a.m., the work of digging the grave was begun in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, and was completed under the protection of eighteen policemen, who arrived at 9.15. Soon afterwards, the funeral procession left Mount Royal, the remains having been re-identified. The military kept in the background, the city police acting as the immediate guardians of the cortege. At 11.35 the funeral entered through the gateway of Cote des Neiges Cemetery, having been preceded by the Mayor and Judge Coursol, who arrived at 10.45, to see that everything was in readiness. No resistance was made and the procession moved quietly to the grave, the cemetery gates having been taken completely off by the care taker, Deroche. The coffin was safely deposited in the grave at a depth of four feet, and just over that of Madame Guibord who had died on March 24, 1873. Instead of being filled in with earth, the grave was made up with liquid cement, with which was mixed odds and ends of sheet iron, and other metals. A guard was stationed by the lot until this composition had become as hard as the natural stone. A slab of heavy stone covering the whole extent of the grave, and having upon it a marble plate, with an inscription, was placed over all. For some time afterwards this plate was pelted with stones, or covered with filth. It had been originally the intention of Guibord's friends to bury him in a stone sarcophagus, which had been prepared for the purpose; but instead the body was buried in an ordinary coffin and shell. The hearse used on this, and the former occasion, was subsequently used for the burial of Thomas Lett Hackett, on July 1d, 1877, and was long known as the 'historic hearse.' No disturbance took place at the final interment of Guibord. Joseph Guibord, over whose burial the Church and State came into conflict, was a member of a family distinguished for its piety and fidelity to the Roman Catholic Church. He was a printer for thirty-six years in the firm of Louis Perrault & Sons. He was on friendly and even intimate terms with the clergy. Once when a difficulty arose as to the printing of catechisms and hymns for the Indians of the North-West, he having been intrusted with the work by L'Abbé Garin, executed it in a most satisfactory manner, although unacquainted with the Indian dialect, in which it was published. He continued to do this for ten years. In recognition of his help in this matter, L'Abbé Garin, and his coadjutors, frequently made Guibord pres-

ents, of mink and other skins, obtained from the Indians. He was greatly respected and beloved for his industry, friendliness, and punctuality in business. The late Mr. C. O. Perrault considered him to have been one of the best printers in the Dominion. He was the first to introduce stereotyping into this country, and the first book stereotyped in Canada was done under his supervision. Guibord was one of the founders of 'L'Institut Canadien,' which incurred the displeasure of the Church of Rome through its refusal to exclude from its library certain books which had been placed upon the Papal Index. Guibord, with some two hundred others, appealed to Rome against the arbitrary ruling of Bishop Bourget in excommunicating those who refused to sever their connection with the Institute. Guibord died suddenly on Nov. 18, 1869, and some four weeks before his death made his confession to a priest, who, however, (acting under orders from the Bishop), refused him the rites of the Church, unless he withdrew from the Institute. No answer had come from Rome up to the time of his death, and Guibord feared there would be a difficulty concerning the disposal of his remains. He said: 'I feel that I am going fast, and unless this matter is settled before I die there will be a row (tapage) about my grave.' 'I am a poor man, and they will no doubt bury me along with those that have been hanged, if they can.' He was assured that his friends would see him interred as he should be. At the time of his death, at the age of sixty-two years, Guibord was the oldest printer in Canada, with the exception of Mr. John Lovell. The Privy Council of England decided that the Church could not legally excommunicate a whole body of men, and that as there had been no individual proceedings, Guibord had not died excommunicate. They also held that as the Roman Catholic Church was established by law according to the articles of capitulation of Quebec in 1759, it was, therefore, amenable to the Civil Law. They, therefore, ordered Guibord's interment, but did not order that religious services should accompany it. The Privy Council also held that excommunication could only be pronounced upon those who broke the established rules of the Church, or who were leading immoral lives. On the day of the funeral Bishop Bourget issued a pastoral, in the course of which he declared that the ground which held the remains of Guibord had been declared accursed. He said: 'We had truly declared, in virtue of the divine power, which we exercise, ... that the place where this rebellious child of the Church has been laid, is now in fact separated from the rest of the consecrated cemetery, to be no more anything but a profane place.'

NUMISMATIC.

Subscriber.—Could you give me the value of the following unusued stamps: 1. Canada fine Jubilee, three cents; sixteen Jubilee one cents; one Jubilee five cents; also one five cent, issued previous to Jubilee series. 2. Greek stamp, issued in 1896, one, one and one two lepta. Ans.—These Canadian stamps are too recent to be worth more than face value. (1) About two cents each.

Mrs. E. E. S.—What is the value of a Canada one cent piece dated 1858? 2. Also of a Canada two cent registered stamp. I saw an advertisement in the 'Weekly Witness' stating that an 1858 cent was worth $2.50. To whom could I write about it. Ans.—1. One cent. 2. The two cent Vermillion registered is worth ten cents. The 1858 cent mentioned as being worth $2.50 is a rare pattern differing in design and size from the regular issue, which is by no means rare.

A Reader.—What is the value of a quarter rupee of the East India Company, dated 1840? Ans.—This is a very common coin worth little more than face value. As the standard in India is a silver one, this coin although it is as large as a fifty cent piece is consequently only worth twenty-five cents.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

LEASE—TACIT RENEWAL—RIGHTS OF TENANT.

Enquirer.—At the termination of a five years' notarial lease suppose the tenant wrote by registered letter to his landlord, saying he (tenant) agreed to continue to occupy his house as per lease, number so and so, and also as per additional private clause of given date; said clause having been duly signed by said landlord, subsequently to the signing of the lease. No reply being received from landlord, but the tenant still occupies the house and pays rent regularly. 1. Would the above be a perfectly legal re-leasing of the house for a further period of five years? 2. Suppose landlord now sells the place, could tenant be dispossessed before the second five years were terminated? 3. Would registration of the lease and private clause now affect the matter in case of a sale in the near future, and if so, how? Ans.—1. The renewal would be a tacit one, which would only extend for one year. 2. Yes, but not until the end of the year, for which the tacit renewal had taken place. 3. Not under the circumstances.

LOCAL WATER COURSE.

Subscriber.—A, B, C and D, dug a ditch in a water course some years ago, each one digging across his own, which straightened the water-course in many places, and is now filled up, which leaves the water standing on B's land about two feet deep, where it used to be dry before the ditch was dug. Can B, C and D make A clear out this ditch, and give us a water-course, or could there be any steps taken for the damage? Ans.—Unless there is an act of agreement between the parties a petition should be made to the local council, and a process verbal drawn up according to law establishing the work to be done by the different parties liable; damages could only be claimed from A from the date upon which he was put in default to do work to which he was legally bound.

TRANSFER BY INSOLVENT AFTER ABANDONMENT.

Constant Reader, Que.—A rents a business premises, part of which he sublets to B. Later A fails, having a number of creditors, one of whom is his landlord. B owes A $200 for rent. A professes that one of his creditors, Mr. C, has a privileged claim on A's estate, and transfers the rent that B owes to C, he (A) giving B a clear receipt for same, and B giving C an I.O.U. for the amount. 1. Is such a transfer legal? Ought not B's indebtedness to have gone into A's estate as an asset for the benefit of all creditors? 2. Can the other creditors take steps to upset such a transfer, thereby causing B trouble? B gives C the I.O.U. on the verbal understanding that C shall not push B for immediate payment as B is financially embarrassed, but can pay a little at a time, which he has done. Although only a short time has elapsed C is getting impertinent and wants full settlement at once, and threatens to sue B for same. Can C sue? Ans.—1. It should have gone into the estate. The transfer is illegal. 2. Yes. 3. If C sued B could plead the nullity of the transaction.

WITNESS TAX RECOVERY.

Peter, Que.—I was subpoenaed by Victoria par la Grace de Dieu, etc., as a witness—was duly taxed by the officer of the Superior Court, but have applied in vain to the firm of lawyers (who received the money for the various witnesses) for my fees. I now understand that in order to get the cash I must enter suit. The lawyers in question are reputed clever and certainly have a large practice. It seems hard that a man should be obliged to leave his work by order of Her Most Gracious Majesty, attend court from day to day and that another who happens to be a lawyer should pocket the fees. Can you suggest a means of obtaining the fees other than by process of law? Ans.—It is not necessary for you to take suit. You can take out an execution against the party summoning you for the amount for which you were taxed, the taxation itself constituting a judgment in your favor. You can also execute against the party condemned to pay the costs provided the latter has not already paid the other party or his attorney.

VALIDITY OF WILL—PROBATE—RELEASE.

H.H.B.—Man and woman, married in Ontario; have six sons and two daughters; four sons are married; two sons are miners; the two daughters are also married. The father died on May 1, 1899. Several months prior to his decease, he made a will, drawn up and written out by himself and duly signed and witnessed. The witnesses are two of the sons. Each of the eight children are willed a nominal sum. The balance of the real and personal property is willed to the widow. The real property consists of several houses in the Province of Quebec. The family would like to straighten the matter out with the least possible expense. The sons and the daughters are willing to sign over to their mother, relinquishing all claims, thereby abiding by the terms of the will. The questions arising are: 1. Is the will valid, if so, 2, will the will have to be probated? 3. If not probated, what position am I placed in? 4. Can the children sign a release as to claims on the property without going through legal form; if so, will it be legal? If the will is not legal, what course would you advise as being the best and most inexpensive way to straighten matters out. Ans.—1. If the will was made in this province it would be valid, but any legacies in favor of witnesses would be void. 2. Yes. 3. The will is of no force or effect until probated; it should also be registered with a declaration of the real property affected by it. 4. Yes; the children who are of age can sign a release, which can be in the form of a private writing.

THEFT—RECOURSE OF OWNER.

Enquirer. — A Montreal housekeeper recently had her cellar robbed of a number of cans of fruit. A policeman caught one of the boys implicated and informed the housekeeper that she must appear against him next day in the police court. The mother of the boy came and pleaded with the housekeeper not to prosecute, and offered to pay all damages on the spot. This the housekeeper would have much preferred to do, but was told by the policeman that it was illegal, and that she must appear in court the next day. Next day, therefore, she shut up her house, sent her family to a restaurant for their dinner, and wasted a Saturday morning in the police court, and what was the result? The boy was fined and sent off with a reprimand, but the housekeeper was informed that she could secure no damages 'because she had not settled the matter out of the court.' Is this correct? If so, what right had the policeman to insist on her going into court. Ans.—The policeman was quite right in telling her that she would have to appear in court, as compounding a crime is an offence itself. The statement that she could secure no damages is incorrect, as she has her recourse in the civil courts for any damages which she may have suffered.

MEDICAL.

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

FALLING HAIR—BRITTLE NAILS.

Inquirer.—Am eighteen years old and am healthy. Feel a little sick and always bad taste in my mouth in the morning. Am troubled with constipation. About six months ago hair began to fall out; now have only about half the quantity. Hair is dry and is always splitting at the ends. Finger nails keep splitting and are brittle. Please prescribe something to restore growth of hair and also for my finger nails; also something for constipation. Ans.—

TO RESTORE HAIR.

Wilson's lotion for falling hair: Oil of sweet almonds and ammonia, one ounce of each; spirits of rosemary water and honey, three drachms of each; mix and make the lotion. Rub this in once a day. Sickness, with a bad taste in the morning, shows that your stomach is not ready for breakfast. You may eat suppers too heavy or too late in the evening. There is nothing to show the cause in your letter except constipation.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

Try cascara sagrada, fifteen drops of the liquid extract three times a day. Get some diet also which will be laxative. Your finger-nails show some lack of nutrition and weakness of the nerve supply of your hand. If you had any local disease of the nail, the nails would not be only described as brittle. You say nothing about your diet. Perhaps you need bone food. A tonic for falling hair is a teaspoonful after meals of Parrish's chemical food.

DIARRHOEA.

E.L.R.—Married man, thirty years of age, teetotaller; do not use tobacco; general health fairly good; rather thin. Work at indoor employment, take a fair amount of exercise, but am subject to attacks of diarrhoea at intervals of from two to four weeks, usually lasting about a day; also frequent fits of sneezing with watery discharge from nose and itching in roof of mouth. Please name some articles of food to be used or avoided. Ans.—Rinse out the nose with salt water. Eating anything tainted, fermenting, or rancid may cause diarrhoea. Too much of any food, indigestible or otherwise, may cause an attack of indigestion with diarrhoea. Some foods may cause it in particular constitutions. Rough food as green string beans, very acid food and pulp of hard articles as beets, unripe fruit and so on. Smooth digestible bland food will suit you best, as farinaceous foods cooked in milk. A little care is better than a remedy. Spices are useful in food, such as cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, mace, cloves and the use of soda mint tablets when diarrhoea threatens; one or two in water may be all you need. Fruit and vegetables carefully chosen and prepared must not be left out of diet; watery, soggy potatoes may be avoided.

EXAMINE THROAT AND NOSTRILS

E.G.D.—Am a woman, fifty years of age. Been confined closely to the house for two winters past; I think it has been the cause of some sort of trouble affecting the lining of the nostrils. I can only describe it as a sort of stinging sensation, all up through the nose passages, and even the roof of my mouth, and even the beginning of the throat seems to be slightly affected. Please tell me what the trouble is, and prescribe a remedy, as I do not seem to be getting rid of it. Ans.—The advantage of seeing your patient is that in such a case as this one could observe the face and examine the throat and nostrils, and see if dry catarrh was present, or if in the inner side of the eye a bulging or fulness of the eyelid indicated obstruction of the tear duct. In cases of this kind the natural duct can be widened by wearing a smooth probe for a little in it, also by a lotion suitable to the sort of catarrh passing through it three times a day. Fresh boiled water, containing salt as strong as feels comfortable, to use, ought to be snuffed through the nostrils to the back of the throat, which clears the lower portion of the nasal apparatus from decomposing mucous too dry to escape without help. An eye dropper can be used to pass a lotion through the tear duct. It should be prescribed after seeing the case.

APPENDICITIS.

Old Subscriber. — Can appendicitis be cured without an operation? If so what is the treatment? Ans.—This depends upon the case. Every real case is serious.

A CASE NEEDING CARE.

Josephine.—I am a farmer's wife; age 43. My appetite is fairly good but I keep in poor flesh. Very nervous and easily frightened and at such times my heart beats very fast. For two years past my heart has beat very much faster than it usually does in a healthy person. I am easily exhausted when at work that requires but little exertion. Troubled frequently with neuralgia in the face. Knees are weak and shaky in the mornings, and always feel tired. Often swell under my eyes. Had heart examined by a doctor, but he seemed to think nothing was very uncommon, although he said it beat 129 per minute. Can you help me? Diet consists of white bread, potatoes, and other vegetables; meat, mostly pork, drink little tea, no milk, drink a lot of water; fruit, such as apples, preserved or canned cherries, strawberries, plums, raspberries, currants, etc. Ans.—You must not worry, or overdo yourself with that rapid pulse if you want to get well. You must try to eat eggs in some form if you cannot take milk or get fresh meat or fresh fish. Fresh fish, milk and broth would be specially good. You need care.

PAIN IN SIDE AND UNDER SHOULDER.

A.B.C.—Last December took pain with a sense of fulness in right side and under shoulder, stomach felt crampy, pain across kidneys, urine dark with pink sediment then again profuse and clear; great oppression in the chest through to the shoulders. There is now a dull pain right across my back and in both sides and chest; lungs feel sore on pressure; and at times experience rather sharp pains through them, especially in the chest. Have had an occasional dry cough all winter. Have good appetite, but in spite of that have lost much flesh. Do you think there is a possibility of lungs being affected? Kindly give your opinion. Ans.—The urine may be so affected by fever, as well as by some other conditions. It will be safe to get your chest examined now in the mild weather when treatment would tell on any chest trouble.

FRUITS AND ACIDS NEEDED.

J.M.M.—I have nearly all the time a nasty sick feeling, not much of an appetite, a craving for lemons or rhubarb, something with some taste; nasty taste in mouth on arising in morning. After I eat my porridge I feel quite full and sickly like, am very costive, also troubled with itching piles. I never feel any pain as from indigestion. Please prescribe through your valuable column. Ans.—To the piles apply citrine ointment one in three of repared lard. You are not ready for breakfast when you eat it. Your digestion is slow and as long as you are costive it will not improve but tend to get worse. Try the following remedy for a week then take fifteen to twenty drops of liquid extract of sascara three times a day if found to agree after a fortnight's trial, adding a proper diet. First remedy. Tincture of hyoscyamus; tincture of nux vomica; dilute hydrochloric acid, of each two drachms; syrup of ipecac, one drachm; mucilage of acacia, one ounce; cinnamon water up to six ounces. Dose, a dessert-spoonful. This makes twenty-four doses. Take three doses a day. Cascara has the advantage of acting mildly on the digestive canal; by taking it steadily for some months many cases of chronic constipation have been cured. The object is not to purge, but simply to establish a needed amount of muscular action. For diet a case like this requires an acid with meals. If lemonade or lime juice is used regularly at dinner and on retiring those who need acids will find great benefit. These drinks do not require digestion as fruits do and can be obtained all summer. Lemon syrup can be prepared when lemons are cheap and used in water, but is not as refreshing as fresh lemon. It is really worth while to save off something else like preserves or cake. Fruits and vegetables are part of man's food and ought in some form to be taken by every one. It is a notion that vegetables and fruits are dear. They are not so dear as broken health, as druggists' or doctors' bills, or as the purely needless canned or preserved foods seen upon tables where fresh green peas, green butter-beans, cauliflower, squash, young carrots, and cabbage are denied. Arrangements to procure a round of vegetables is a part of wise management. Fruits particularly useful in constipation are not the ones with small seeds. Skins should also be avoided. It is the acid joined to secreted alkalies which comes in the juice which is wanted, and the pulp or soft fibre, called cellulose, which forms a needed bulk which is not liable, as undigested oatmeal is, to go bad and make gas and irritate the intestines. Prunes, well boiled, stones or adherent skin. The skin of the California prune is easily left by delicate people. Strong persons can eat cooked skins, but the rule for cases of constipation is to avoid husks and all rough material. Fruits which are useful are peaches, pears, grapes, and the juice of currants and blueberries.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

BUILDING A HOME MARKET.

Eight years ago ducks in the New York market brought a very low price, and the 'green' ducks were unsaleable. The market was over-supplied, and those who had raised large numbers of early ducks, with the expectation of securing good prices, were disappointed. But the overstocked market proved a benefit in the end, for persons who had never before enjoyed the luxury of green ducks (young ducks) were induced to purchase, the result being that during the next season more ducks were in demand. The people had really been educated to a knowledge of the excellence of early ducks by the low, tempting price. As the demand increased, so did the price, and now the market receives all that is sent, and good prices are paid. This should teach a lesson. What is to prevent the building up of a trade nearer home by calling the attention of buyers to choice stock, instead of shipping long distances? We believe that there is a sale for poultry and eggs in every section, if producers will attempt to create a demand by offering something better than the markets afford.

PLANS FOR HENNERY.

W.F.—Having seen your offer in the 'Witness' to furnish plans for hennery, please send me your price for same for about twenty-four hens. Ans.—My price for the plans of a poultry house to accommodate from twenty-five to five hundred hens, is one dollar. It consists of a blue print, about ten by twelve inches square, giving measurements to a scale by a good architect, for me, from plans of houses now in practical use among the best breeders in the United States, whose plants I have visited during the last five years, and are now recognized by the leading poultry journals as the best for any one who desires to raise poultry on either a large or small scale. It will pay any poultry man to purchase a scale before building for even a small flock; it will save money for him in the end.

S. J. ANDRES.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Some persons suppose that cracked eggs will not hatch, and throw them out. To test the matter, one poultryman this season purposely cracked a number of eggs, and put mucilage paper over the cracks. They hatched as good chicks as the other eggs.

At this season of the year it is very easy to overfeed fowls. Do not trust to their appearance, but go at night and lift them and see if they are not getting too heavy. An overfat hen will suffer greatly in hot weather, and is liable to drop dead at any time.

For the average keeper of poultry there is no occasion for more than one breed. A single breed, kept up in vigor by careful selection, will remain pure and uncontaminated, and will not only give more satisfactory results, but also more pleasure to the poultryman.

The avidity with which laying hens will eat crushed egg shells shows how necessary they are in the hen's economy for egg production. There is no better way to supply lime required for egg shells than this. The shells in the gizzard also act as grit, enabling it to digest food.

The most profitable egg producers are undoubtedly the early hatched spring chickens, especially as winter layers, but it is not wise to reduce the flock in the fall wholly to spring pullets, since hens a year or two old make more reliable sitters, and mothers, and a sufficient number should be kept for this purpose.

The question is often asked: 'Are standard bred fowls utility fowls?' It is a lamentable fact, and none the less true, that often they are not. A thoroughbred fowl ought to be a leader as a utility fowl. Among other classes of the animal kingdom, such is the case. A plug horse can only aspire to the place of the thoroughbred. The native can only look up to the well-bred dairy cow. But with chickens, are they so far ahead of the dunghill. The thoroughbred dairyman breeds to a certain type of cattle that are dairy cows. Among the characteristics which he seeks are a small head, a thin neck and a well developed udder. The spots, 'color point,' do not catch him; he wants form indicative of the results for which he is seeking. The result is he gets it.

Perhaps no mistake is more frequently made in the poultry business than to overfeed. At this season of the year, when there is so much grain in sight for fowls on the farm, it is not altogether easy to prevent them from getting too much. One way to obviate this excess is to give them all the milk—sweet, sour or buttermilk—that they will drink. This fills up the crop, satisfies hunger, and at the same time promotes egg production.

It is generally agreed that corn alone is not the most desirable grain to give to laying hens. In fact, laying hens should not be confined to one sort of grain of any kind, but if this were done, it had better be wheat than corn.

One of the best modes of feeding bran and middlings (or any ground grain), is to mix the materials with finely cut hay, scalded. What may be termed 'cow feed' is excellent for hens, provided the bulky food is cut fine for them.

Be forbearing with the man who believes that the breed of fowls which he keeps is so far ahead of every other that nothing else is in hailing distance of it. You cannot argue with a man of that kind, and you don't want to quarrel with him.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

IS IT A BLUEBERRY?

Ch. McD., Deeside, Que.—Can you tell me the name of the enclosed sprig with berries? The bush is of spreading, bushy habit and grows about three or four feet high. The only place it grows around here is along a river road, in common woodland soils. It somewhat resembles the blueberry in appearance. Ans.—There are so many varieties of the blueberry that it is impossible to tell with so small a specimen and so brief a description whether this plant belongs to that large family or not. The shape of the leaf of which the bit of sprig chiefly consists, makes its belonging to the blueberry class of plants very doubtful. If this correspondent will send a larger specimen with natural fruit on it, I will try to identify it. The fruit sent is too immature to make it of any use and its abundant juice made the manuscript well-nigh illegible. The use of a little oilcloth would make many specimens much safer in transit through the mails, and render it easier to decide with certainty what they are.

BLOWER TO FILL SILO.

H.J.M., Thames Road—In answer to G.G., of Port Hope, re 'blower to fill silo,' I can say that my brother filled his silo, which is thirty-six feet high with blower which cut green corn at the rate of twenty tons per hour, and gave good satisfaction. Blower made at Thorn's Implement Works, Watford Ontario.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

S. M., Flesherton, Ont.—Please let me know through your columns what month in the year is the proper one to prune fruit-trees in order to make them bear well next season, and oblige a subscriber. Ans.—As a general rule the spring of the year, just prior to the commencement of bud-growth is the best time for pruning fruit trees of all kinds, though there are special rules that apply to particular kinds of fruit. If the fruit trees are properly attended to and pruned every year as much as is requisite, they will need very little pruning at any time, and it is not of much importance when it is done. In reply to this question so often asked by those inexperienced in fruit culture an old gardener was wont to say 'the best time to prune is whenever your knife is sharp.' All that is required in ordinary cases is such a kind and an amount of pruning as is necessary to keep the trees in proper shape. The pruner's work is to take out all weak and crooked branches, those which are filling uselessly the interior of the tree and making wood rather than fruit. Experienced fruit-growers lay it down as a rule that all pruning of large branches in healthy trees should be rendered unnecessary, by giving them attention every season and taking out superfluous shoots while they are small. Too many neglect their trees until they show the fruits of want of proper culture and then overdo it by pruning with over severity.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

S.T.B., Madoc, Ont.—I have received some good 'pointers' from your columns, and shall be thankful if you will answer the following question: What is the best way to preserve eggs for winter use? When will it be quite safe to lay them aside for use in late fall and winter, i.e.: how long may one reasonably expect the eggs preserved as you direct to keep good? Ans.—When new laid, eggs are almost perfectly full. But the shell is porous, and the watery portion of its contents begins to evaporate through its pores the moment it is exposed to the air, so that the eggs become lighter every day. As the water escapes outward through the pores of the shell, air passes inward and takes its place, and the amount of air that accumulates within, depends of course on the loss by perspiration. Eggs have been preserved for upwards of a year, packed in salt, small ends downward, and have lost from 25 to 50 percent of their weight and kept fresh. As the moisture evaporated, the white became thick and adhesive, and the upper part was filled with air. To preserve the interior of the egg in its natural state it is necessary to seal up the pores of the shell air-tight. This may be done by dipping them in melted suet, olive oil, milk of lime, solution of gum arabic, or covering them with any air-proof varnish. They are then packed in bran, meal, salt, ashes or charcoal powder. Opinions differ as to the best way to preserve eggs for winter use, and housekeepers who have tried various methods do not arrive at unanimous results. One of the best encyclopaedias extant gives the following directions: 1. Coat the eggs with lard or grease; pack in bran. 2. Wrap each egg in soft paper, twisting each end of the paper so that it cannot loosen from the egg; take a bag of soft muslin, made in the shape of a pillow-slip, draw up one end in your hand, tie a strong string around it tightly, leaving the ends long enough to tie a loop; place the eggs in the bag, ends down. It does not matter which end, but be sure not to have them on the side. Put fifty in one bag. Draw up the open end of the bag firmly against the eggs and tie it like the other end. 3. Put twelve or more eggs into a small willow basket and immerse this for five seconds in boiling water, containing about five pounds brown sugar per gallon; place the eggs on trays to dry; pack when cool, small ends down in an intimate mixture of one part of finely powdered charcoal, and two of dry bran. They will last six months or more by this process. Scalding water causes the formation of a skin of hard albumen next the inner surface of the shell, and the sugar closes the pores. 4. Cover the eggs by means of a bit of wool, with butter in which has been dissolved two or three percent of salicylic acid. Each egg, after cooking, is placed in a box filled with fine dry sawdust. If care be taken that the eggs do not touch, and are perfectly covered with sawdust, they will keep for months. 5. As the eggs are taken from the nest, brush each one with a thin solution of gum arabic, being careful to leave no portion of the egg-shell uncovered. The half of each shell must first be done, and left to dry before the remainder is touched that the gum may not be rubbed off any part by contact while wet, with the hand as it is held to be varnished, or with the table when it is laid down to harden.

CEMENTING ON EARTH.

T.W., Waterville, Compton, Que.—I have a windmill, and expect to build a tank or cistern in the ground, this summer. I thought to make it safe I should have to build it of brick and then cement it, but a windmill agent here informs me that it will answer every purpose to cement without the bricks if I keep it from frost, which will be quite easy. Will you kindly give your opinion through the 'Weekly Witness' on the above, and oblige. Ans.—I have known cisterns so built to last well in tenacious soil free from gravel. When this plan is tried the cistern should be V shaped with space for a board at least a foot wide at the bottom for the plasterer to stand on while working; the board of course to be loose so as to be taken out when the job is done. There should be two coats of the cement put on very carefully to prevent leakage.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL MANURES.

F.P., Pilkington, Ont.—What is the cheapest manure a beginner at farming can buy? I read in scientific books that nitrogen can be got for nothing from the air, but it seems more like fiction than fact. Ans.—It is no fiction. Various manures, such as phosphoric acid, potash and lime are derived from solid material, such as rocks and soil, but nitrogen is derived from the free air of heaven, and costs nothing but the exercise of gumption in the way of sowing leguminous crops, e.g., clover, beans, peas, vetches. Clover is the prince of nitrogen-extractors and furnishes the cheapest of manures, and the cheapest food for both animals and plants.

NEWEST STYLE IN CHURCHES.

The other day a visitor to London, who is deeply interested in church building, stopped before an edifice approaching completion, and entered into conversation with an individual who appeared to be the verger.

Presently the stranger asked: 'What style of architecture did you say your new church is to be?'

'Oh,' said the man, in a knowing kind of manner, 'Italian "reminiscence" is what the architect calls it.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drugs Destroy

the lining of the stomach and cause untold trouble. Give your stomach a rest, stop taking medicine, try an Electropoise. It will do the work of medicine, do it better, and leave your stomach in normal condition. There's no sense in deluging your stomach with a lot of stuff whose first effect is to make you worse. A remedy has been discovered for the radical cure of disease without medicine. In the face of violent opposition and scepticism, it has worked its way forward, and forced attention from the very marvellous cures it has effected.

The Electropoise has been before the world for about seven years, and during that time has cured at least 100,000 people of rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, insomnia, neuralgia, catarrh, la grippe, colds, asthma, hay fever, and most all the ills that flesh is heir to.

Many are sceptical, and wonder that one instrument similarly applied may cure so many and varied diseases. It is simply because the Electropoise enables the body to take on enough oxygen to purify itself, make new tissues, and place the body and its organs in the healthy condition nature intended it to be.

The Electropoise attached to the wrist or ankle, or applied while sleeping, for an hour or so each day, will, if rightly used, cure in nine cases out of ten. There are some things it will not cure, but these are few and far between, and then it will often help and afford relief, that the patient would not knowingly be without.

Now, before you condemn it, or pass judgment of any sort, send for our 112-page booklet, illustrated, telling all about its workings, and giving testimony of hundreds of people you know, and whom you may write to, who have been cured to stay cured, and are delighted to tell others of the means effecting it.

The Electropoise isn't a belt or battery, but simply an instrument which, when applied, enables the body to take on all the oxygen needed for purification and health.

Get well, and keep well, by using the Electropoise.

FIRST ELECTROPOISE SOLD in CANADA

Sussex, N.B., Sept. 21, 1892.

Many months have passed since there has been any communication between us. As it is nearly a year since I purchased a Poise from you I ought to be able to give some idea of the value I place upon it. I know your time is valuable, and I will sum up the whole matter in the following words: If any one would offer me a thousand dollars I would not part with it, if the conditions were that I could not get or use another. As a family physician, in my opinion, there is none equal to it. I have been telling my friends of the almost miracles it has done in my family.

Yours, truly,
MRS. E. W. STOCKTON.

HEART TROUBLE.

Maxwell, Ont., Can., Jan. 6th, 1897.

I commenced using one of your Electropoises in June, 1895, for valvular heart trouble and neuralgia of the same organ. I realized improvement from the first, and in several letters to you my sister stated the great benefit derived from its use. My heart does not trouble me now except when I overexert myself, then I feel a slight pain in it. I only wish we had heard of it sooner, as it would have saved us a great deal of useless expense. We would not part with it for any amount of money if we could not replace it.

Very truly,
J. D. STERLING.

RHEUMATISM.

St. Johns, Que., Can., Feb. 21, 1898.

Gentlemen.—The wonderful properties of your Electropoise having been brought to my notice I was induced to give it a trial on a member of my family who suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, and for the short time that I have used it I think it has afforded much relief to the patient.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES O'CAIN,
Mayor of St. Johns.

PARALYSIS.

Minnedosa, Man., Can., Jan. 28, 1899.

I commenced using the Electropoise last November for rheumatism and paralysis. My experience with it since then enables me to say now that the Electropoise is the one only remedy worth trying for the above maladies. I have tried everything else, and find that the Electropoise is the only genuine and grand success.

Gratefully, yours,
ALF'D H. RACEY.

The Electropoise cures Insomnia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, and Indigestion.

Send your own and sick friends' addresses for our 112-page illustrated booklet, mailed free upon request. Instruments delivered free of duty. Agents wanted. Electropoise Co., Dept. 205, 1122 Broadway, New York city, U.S.A.

THE ELECTROPOISE AS APPLIED.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Trade Mark Reg'd.

There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S

LUMP JAW CURE.

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under this

GUARANTEE:

That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, $2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of 'Witness.'

TESTIMONIAL:

CROWFOOT, N.W.T., Jan 29th, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I have used several bottles of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and can certify it is a sure cure every time if applied before the lump is too far advanced. I have cured the lump on young and old cattle. One application will cure any case at an early stage. Two applications never fail. It is no longer necessary for farmers and ranchers to shoot their lump jaws. All that is necessary is Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, and a little elbow grease to rub it in.

Yours truly JOHN CLARK, Jr.

Address: **FLEMING BROS.,**
St. George, Ontario.

VOLKSRAAD IN A FLUTTER

An English Man Visits President Kruger.

THE REV. BURFORD HOOKE DESCRIBES THE PRIMITIVE HABITS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The Volksraad was in a flutter. They talked and wondered and pondered and talked, and acted altogether like a brood of chickens without their mother. What was to be done? They could not go on without him. They talked again, and decided to adjourn for half an hour and go and see if he was improving. They adjourned and went, but found him no better. They came back and talked further, and decided to adjourn until his recovery. What was the matter? Only the clerk of the upper house suffering from a bilious attack. The house could not do business without its clerk, and so adjourned. The plan of appointing a man in his place never occurred to them. And they were paid by the day, too. 'That,' said Mr. Hooke, 'will give you some idea of the primitive condition of things in the Transvaal.

The Rev. Burford Hooke, was in the library of the Congregational College early on Thursday, busy with a heavy correspondence, and with completing arrangements for a tour among the Congregational churches during the next two months, that will take him to Halifax, Vancouver, Boston, and home again to England before the end of September. But he was full of interest in the work of the Colonial Missionary Society, and quite ready to suspend work to talk about it. Of course the conversation soon drifted to the Transvaal. The incident related occurred two years ago, about the time, when Mr. Hooke had gone to the Volksraad to confer with President Kruger, concerning a stand or lot for a new church, they were planning to build. The President was extremely busy at the time, and could not be seen. Their only resource was to waylay him as he was returning there to meet with an important House committee. They did so, and sat on the steps until he arrived preceded by a band and horsemen. His committee were following on foot, and as it was only a fifteen-minute walk from the Volksraad, it was plain they must waste no time in stating their business, and, indeed, while they yet talked the committee arrived, and could be seen through the windows waiting for the Uitlander deputation to depart. The President was short, and to the point. He listened to the interpretation and remarked, 'What is vet is vet,' that is, 'What is law is law.' The law of the Transvaal is that every religious body seeking to establish itself in a community, shall have two 'stands,' or lots; one for a church and one for a minister's house, and it applied to this case as well as to any other.'

'President Kruger is a good man,' said Mr. Hooke, 'His favorite reading is the story of the Pilgrim Fathers, and his hero is Cromwell. He is a frequent preacher in the Dutch church near his home. But he is centuries behind the times. He lives mentally not in the Christian era, but in the time of the Book of Judges. Nevertheless he is a great man. Educated he would be a second Bismarck; but he can hardly write his own name. And his manners are as primitive as his education. For instance, if he was at dinner, either in his own house or yours, and wished to use his handkerchief, and found that he had mislaid it, he would use the table-cloth as a matter of course.

'Of course,' Mr. Hooke, continued, 'the Uitlanders have very grave grievances, and the righting of these means the ultimate destruction of Boer power in the Transvaal, and President Kruger knows it, none better.

'For instance there are more Uitlanders in the city of Johannesburg alone than there are Boers in the whole Transvaal. Yet, their say in their own government is almost nothing. They pay heavily to the educational funds, contributing by far the largest share of the money, yet in the schools English is reduced to the minimum. They are forced to pay still extra for separate schools or send their children back to Europe. This, of course, cannot continue. The country need have no fear of losing its self-governing power. Britain is pledged to that. But self-government is not government by the minority. And when the majority succeed in getting their rights, it will mean, in the very nature of things, that the educated majority will prevail over the ignorant minority, and that Boer rule, as such, will be at an end. That must come, and come before very long, and none know it better than President Kruger himself.'

'Many people will be surprised to be told that the Boers are the children of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and are of French as well as of Dutch descent. In leaving France for South Africa they said to Louis XV.: "We cannot live without following our religion, and we are compelled, however unwillingly, to supplicate Your Majesty, with the most profound humility and respect, that you may please to allow us to leave the realm with our wives, our children, and our effects, to retire into foreign countries where we may freely worship God in the form we believe to be indispensable, and on which depends our happiness or misery."

'That same spirit, and the belief which is behind the spirit, possesses the Boers of to-day. If, however, their churches are to hold their own in the gold-mining centres of the Transvaal, there must be an increase of spiritual power both in their ministers and their members, or they will not counteract the tremendous forces of evil which are at work in the country.'

'About Johannesburg? It is a beautiful city, though one of very recent growth. In 1886 it was declared to be a township. Yet sites which were then sold for £250, have since changed hands for £25,000.

WOMAN'S LONG WALK.

NINETY YEARS OF AGE AND TRAMPS EVERY YEAR.

Mary Harley is a woman ninety years old, who, every year since she was sixteen years old, has walked from Bangor, Me., to New York, earning what money she needed as she went along by selling lead pencils. Never until this year has she failed to sell enough pencils to pay expenses. Last night she was forced to apply at the Tremont station house, and was arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning on a technical charge of vagrancy. No one who heard her tell it doubted the truth of her story.

She said that when she was sixteen years old she made the trip first in order to see Lafayette when he came to New York. Her family was wealthy, but they would not have let her come if they could have helped it. She enjoyed the walk so much that she has taken it every year since. She said that when ex-Speaker Read was a boy she stopped over night at his home once, and that she was well acquainted with Hannibal Hamlin. In spite of her age, Miss Harley had every appearance of health and strength. She said, however, that she did not know whether she would make another trip.

'I'm getting a bit old now,' she said. —New York 'Evening Post,' July 26.

THE QUEEN'S EYESIGHT.

A London despatch quotes 'Truth' as follows: The Queen has been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eys, as advised by Prof. Pagenstetcher, of Wiesbaden; and I am rejoiced to say with the most successful result. The Queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation would be unnecessary. Her Majesty now wears powerful glasses of unusually large size and with black rims, which were ordered by Professor Pagenstecher, and when she is obliged to use artificial light she prefers a shaded wax candle.

CAUSE OF LUETGERT'S DEATH.

Joliet, Ills., July 27.—Adolphe L. Luetgert, the wealthy sausage-maker, of Chicago, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary here for the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell to-day.

Chicago, July 28.—The post mortem examination on the body of Adolphe L. Luetgert, the wealthy sausage-maker, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet, and who was found dead in his cell yesterday, discloses the fact that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

PORTFOLIO ACCEPTED BY MR. ROOT.

A Washington despatch early last week stated that Mr. Elihu Root had been appointed Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Alger.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Elihu Root was born on Feb. 15, 1845, at Clinton, Oneida County, N.Y. He graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '64 and entered the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession in New York city.

He was United States attorney for the Southern district of New York from March, 1883, to July, 1885. He was vice-president of the association of the bar of the city of New York for a number of years, vice-president of the New York Grant Monument Association at one time, president of the Republic Club, and the present president of the Union League Club.

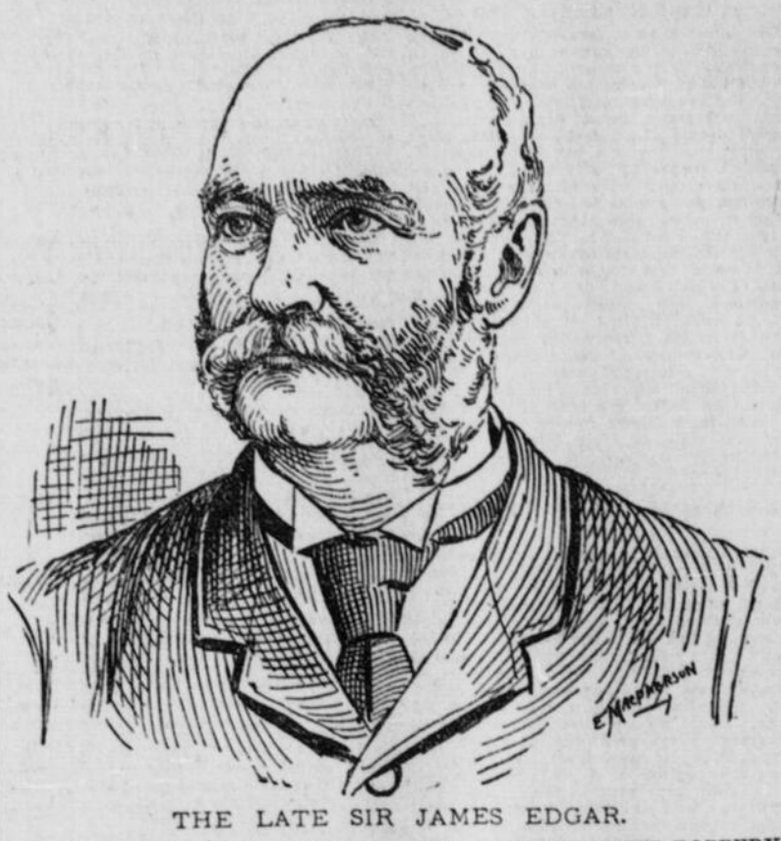
He has been a trustee of Hamilton College since 1893 and has served as president of the New England Society in the city of New York. He was one of the most prominent members of the last New York constitutional convention, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

SIR JAMES EDGAR DEAD.

The Speaker of the House of Commons Passed Away.

END CAME LAST EVENING—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons, died at his residence, Bloor street west, last evening, at six o'clock. Ten days ago, Sir James left Ottawa, at the request of his physicians, and on his arrival here submitted to an operation which resulted in the removal of a stone in the bladder. Sir James rallied for a few days after the operation and the doctors, McPhedran and Cameron, his physicians, expressed the belief that if his strength would enable him to hold out for a few days the chance of recovery was good. That opinion, however, was abandoned yesterday, and Sir James sank rapidly during the afternoon, dying at six o'clock, surrounded by the members of his family.



THE LATE SIR JAMES EDGAR.

The late Sir James Edgar was the only son of the late James Edgar, of Lennoxville, Que., and Grace Fleming, his wife. He came of a well-known Jacobite family, a member of which, James Edgar, was private secretary to their king, James III., the father of Prince Charlie. The most treasured relics of the Speaker's family were those of the unfortunate Stuart prince.

Sir James Edgar was born at Hatley in 1841, educated at Lennoxville, read law under Hillyard Cameron, and was called to the Bar in 1864, at Toronto. He was first a partner of the present Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Henry Strong, and afterwards of Crown Attorney Fenton. At the time of his death he was the head of the firm of Edgar & Malone, solicitors of the Toronto General Trusts Company.

Sir James entered political life at an early age under the leadership of Mr. George Brown. His first contest was in Monck in 1871, when he was beaten for a seat in the House of Commons by four votes. In 1872 he was elected for the same seat, and became the chief Liberal whip. Mr. Edgar was defeated in the general elections of 1874 by Mr. (now Senator) McCallum, in the old fighting ground Monck, and remained out of the House, accepting the task of conducting the negotiations by which British Columbia entered confederation, and the C. P. R. was built.

Sir James Edgar contested South Oxford, Monck and South Ontario unsuccessfully, Mr. McCallum retaining Monck in 1882 by a majority of one. In 1882 he fought a great political fight with Mr. Robert Hay in Centre Toronto, and was again defeated. In 1884 a vacancy occurred in West Ontario, and Sir James Edgar was returned by a large majority, holding it continuously till his death.

In the House he was one of the chief Liberal debaters, and his probing of the Connolly-McGreevy and other scandals gave him a great reputation as a cross-examiner. When the Liberals returned to power in 1896, Sir James became Speaker, and was knighted a little over a year ago, in recognition of his services to the Dominion. His literary work was of value and his verse was graceful and patriotic. 'This Canada of Ours, and Other Poems,' was the principal volume of verse published by him. He contributed for many years to the editorial columns of the 'Globe,' writing chiefly on political subjects. He leaves a family consisting of his widow, Lady Edgar, a daughter of the late T. G. Ridout, of Toronto, five sons and three daughters.

THE LATE DUNCAN M'GUIGAN

In the death of Mr. Duncan McGuigan, Grand Metis, Que., has lost one of its highly esteemed residents. Born at Grand Metis in the year 1820, Mr. McGuigan had lived a long and useful life. For twenty-five years he held the position of secretary-treasurer of the Protestant school board of Grand Metis, and for many years acted as a magistrate and a councillor in his county. During the greater part of his lifetime he was a constant reader of the 'Witness.' After a lingering illness, caused by dropsy of the heart, throughout which he was attended by Dr. Kemp, of Little Metis, and nursed by his youngest daughter, now Mrs. (Rev.) Roberston, he passed away in great pain, on the morning of July 15. His widow, two sons and four daughters survive him. The funeral service was ably conducted by the Rev. J. Callan, M.A., Presbyterian minister, who preached from the words, 'Prepare to meet thy God.' On the coffin were laid a beautiful wreath of flowers, a tribute from the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Callan, and a beautiful cross, the gift of Mrs. William Goodhugh, of Montreal.

THE NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—The Napanee correspondent of the 'Whig' says that Roach, Paré, Holden and Ponton will be put on trial together at the Cobourg Assizes. It was thought that Roach would have asked for an early trial before a judge, but he told the magistrate that he wished for a trial by jury.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Halifax N.S., July 28.—A working train went over the embankment on the Midland Railway to-day, near Shubenacadie. Four men were killed and seven wounded.

IS THIS A FAKE?

STRANGE RUMORS CONCERNING AMERICAN LADY ARTISTS.

The Ottawa correspondent of the 'Presse' furnishes the following as the text of a letter alleged to have been addressed from Quebec to the Minister of Militia and the Secretary of State:—

'Some fifty young American girls have been noticed in the vicinity of Quebec taking sketches of the fortifications, etc., that give rise to the most serious comments. It is alleged in certain quarters that these artists are in the service of the United States army, and are commissioned to place in the hands of the officers of Uncle Sam well defined plans of the Citadel and other fortifications. Two of these artists have installed themselves on the heights of Cap Sante, taking sketches of the curves of the cape and river. It is stated that there is quite an army of these artists distributed in the parishes around the city.'

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Colonel du Paty de Clam was released yesterday afternoon, it having been proven that he acted under orders of Generals Gonze and Boisdeffre. They will be regularly dealt with for their part in persecuting Dreyfus.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been raised to the peerage, and the 'Times' comments especially upon his efforts to unite Britain in closer bonds of friendship with the United States.

The Hon. Joseph Martin's safe in Victoria, B.C., was blown open on Sunday night, and robbed of papers and valuables, the loss of which has caused Mr. Martin much anxiety.

The plague in the Poonah district, says a Bombay despatch this morning, has increased and several Europeans have been smitten. In 58 hours there were 56 deaths.

Sir Louis Davies, who had been at Brockville on the business of his department of marine and fisheries, was taken ill suddenly while waiting for a train yesterday.

The 'Times' correspondent at The Hague this morning gives a glowing description of the work done by the Peace Conference, and quotes Mr. Hollis, secretary of the United States delegation, in support of his optimistic views.

DEATH OF MR. W. ROBINSON.

Mr. William Robinson, a well and favorably known resident of Hawkesbury, died suddenly on July 18, aged sixty-seven years. He had been in failing health for some time, being troubled with disease of the heart. On the day of his death he had gone out to a field near his residence in company with his daughter, where his son had been at work. Soon after arriving there, he showed signs of weakness, became unconscious and died in the presence of both son and daughter.

Mr. Robinson was a magistrate for about twenty years, and he was much respected for his upright and manly character. He leaves a wife, two daughters and three sons to deplore his sudden death. The funeral, which took place on July 19, from the family residence to Vankleek Hill, was very largely attended.

TRUST HIM JUST ONCE MORE

A LITTLE GIRL'S PLEA FOR SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

A prominent prohibitionist who attended the recent convention of the Dominion Alliance at Toronto, had a good story to tell a 'Witness' reporter this morning.

In one of the western towns where he spent a few days previous to going on to Toronto, he met in the home of a friend a little live 'Grit,' whose deep concern for the success of Sir Wilfrid Laurier equalled that of the most ardent admirer of that distinguished statesman. It was the eight-year-old daughter of a gentleman whom no one would ever accuse of being a Liberal, but nevertheless she had early imbibed high ideas of the virtues of that party.

One morning, evidently in deep concern, she put the straight question to the visitor, 'Are you a "Grit" or a "Tory?"'

After receiving her definition of what a 'Grit' and a 'Tory' really were, the gentleman replied that he was a 'disgruntled Grit.' That adjective, applied in that connection, fairly shocked the tiny politician, and so the gentleman had to explain why he was disgruntled. He told her that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had asked the people to vote whether they wanted all the whiskey and beer driven away from Canada. The people had said 'yes,' by a large majority but, after all, Sir Wilfrid told the people he was going to do nothing towards driving the whiskey away, and so whole crowds of the temperance people were disgruntled.

A day or two afterwards the gentleman and his little eight-year-old friend, were walking down town, when the little one looked up at him with her beautiful dark eyes, and in the most plaintive voice said: 'I know Mr. Laurier ought to have got rid of all the beer and whiskey and all that stuff that makes people drunk. But, but—' then after a pause she said, most pathetically, 'Won't you please trust him just once more?'

The gentleman said that never in all his life did he hear a more sincere and affecting appeal than came from those child lips. Evidently Sir Wilfrid's 'sunny ways' have reached the child heart, which may be of greater satisfaction to him than to win a constituency.

THIS YEAR'S CROPS.

SATISFACTORY ON THE WHOLE, BUT NOT SO LARGE AS LAST YEAR'S.

The reports as to this year's crops received by the Molsons Bank from its branches in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West Territory, and British Columbia, show that a fair average yield is expected; but in some places the yield will not equal that of last year. Barley and potatoes are good, and so is wheat for the most part. In respect to the latter, the reports from British Columbia and the North-West generally state that the prospects are for a larger harvest than for any heretofore. Owing to a late and wet spring the season is some five to ten days backward. The warmth and frequent rains in June have quickened the growth of the wheat.

In Manitoba, the area under cultivation being this year greater than ever, the yields will be very satisfactory. The Cypress River district in that province expects a heavy yield, as the grains are well advanced. At Austin about 65 percent of average will be the yield. At St. Francois Xavier, the crop is not as good as last year's, the frost having damaged the wheat.

The Toronto report announces that the fall wheat is a failure, having been killed by the severe winter. Spring wheat will be an average crop, hay light, corn and roots, in some places, failures. A fair apple crop only, and rain is wanted for small fruits.

The Woodstock crop report shows fall wheat 70 percent; spring wheat, very little sown; oats, fair crop; peas, fair; barley, under the average; potatoes, about average; hay, 80 percent yield; corn, average crop. Neither in the Ottawa nor Owen Sound sections will the crops, though satisfactory, be up to the mark of those of last year.

The province of Quebec, with 24 counties, shows a crop average, on the whole, for 1899, of 77 percent, as against 92 percent, for 1898.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

GOOD TEMPLARS DECLARE IT THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

Bass River, N.S., July 25.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, I.O.G.T., adopted, at its recent session, the following report of its committee on political action:—

Your committee on political action reports as follows:—

The most noteworthy incident in this branch of our reform during the past year was the plebiscite taken under the authority of the Dominion government.

1. Regarding this the following facts should be taken into consideration; namely, (a) that the electors in most of the provinces of the Dominion had already voted on the question of prohibition under provincial plebiscites, which led to nothing, and that many were now inclined to the view that they had done their duty, and that nothing would result from another vote; (b) that the vote was merely on an abstract question, which, as experience everywhere shows, fails to secure a full vote; (c) the enthusiasm which centres in ordinary parliamentary elections where personal feeling for and against candidates plays such an important part, as well as that which is created by hopes and fears of personal advantage or disadvantage, were wholly wanting; (d) the entire absence of the financial element which unfortunately plays such a prominent part in ordinary elections, in swelling the vote; (e) the impossibility of making anything like a complete canvas of the whole Dominion, many sections being wholly neglected.

When due weight is given to these considerations, we believe all fair-minded men are bound to admit the result was a remarkably satisfactory one, as it represented close to seventy-five percent of the available vote, as in all cases nearly one-quarter of the men whose names are on the list, cannot from one cause or another, be polled.

2. We feel, under the circumstances, that the plea raised by the government, that the vote was not large enough to justify action, we cannot accept, nor can we relieve them from the solemn pledge given us to enact prohibitory lgislation if asked for by the people. We are bound to express our opinion that they have acted in bad faith, as no intimation was given that a larger vote or a larger majority would be required to insure action. It is not a question of the majority of votes on the electors' lists, but a majority of those who choose to vote or who ask to have a share in the government of the country. We cannot take into consideration those who refuse to vote. Certainly we cannot look upon them as opposed; but must assume that they are willing to abide the decision of those who vote. In all legislative bodies a mere fraction of the entire membership is a legal quorum, and can enact legislation. Surely forty to fifty percent of the entire registered voters, or eventy-five percent of the available ones, might fairly be considered a quorum of electors.

3. We deplore the half-hearted way in which the press and some of our church assemblies have discussed the prohibition question since the adverse decision has been given by the government. The resolutions adopted in many cases are miserably weak as compared to those adopted in former years. This coming from them after our people have pronounced so clearly on the question, is a matter of great regret, and almost leads us to question the sincerity of former deliverances. It seems as if our spiritual leaders had once more taken a position behind the rank and file instead of going forward and leading us on to victory.

4. With regard to the movement to obtain some legislation short of national prohibition, we feel the question should be most carefully looked into, and its constitutional aspects fully investigated lest trouble over the question of jurisdiction should come up. In any case, we feel no good result can come from legislation that the party in power is not prepared to take responsibility for, and make its rigid administration part of its policy.

(5) We hereby declare our conviction that national prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the drink traffic, and that as matters now stand the government should at once introduce a prohibitory law, and that all our members should insist that candidates who seek their suffrages should distinctly pledge themselves to support such legislation.

Respectfully submited,
EDWARD FULTON,
GEORGE M'GREGOR,
REV. C. P. WILSON.

COL. INGERSOLL'S FUNERAL.

New York, July 25.—The funeral of the late Robert G. Ingersoll took place this afternoon from Walston-on-the-Hudson, where he died on Friday last. No clergyman was present to conduct the service; there was no music and there were no pallbearers. Dr. John Clark Ridpath read the last poem written by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, entitled 'Declaration of the Free,' and Major O. J. Smith, a close friend of Col. Ingersoll, read another extract from Col. Ingersoll's writing, entitled 'My Religion.' Dr. John Elliott, of New York, read the funeral oration delivered by Col. Ingersoll over his brother's dead body. This concluded the services. The body will probably be taken to Fresh Pond and cremated, but this arrangement is subject to change.

New York, July 27.—The body of Robert Ingersoll was cremated to-day at Fresh Pond crematory, Long Island. The cremation was conducted quietly; all except the members of the funeral party and the crematory attendants were excluded from the ceremony.

VILLE MARIE BANK

SUSPENDED PAYMENT LAST TUESDAY MORNING.

A surprise to the citizens of Montreal on Tuesday last was the announcement that the Ville Marie Bank had closed its doors, temporarily at least. The paying teller, J. J. Herbert, was absent, and there was a deficiency of $58,000. Mr. F. X. Lemieux, the chief accountant, was also absent from the bank, and was said to have absconded. He, however, was located easily enough, and was arrested at his home. He was accused of theft, was brought before the police magistrate, and was discharged on Friday. Herbert, who was most wanted, could not be found.

Mr. W. Weir, the veteran banker, known so well in connection with the disposal of what was known as the silver nuisance many years ago, is president of the bank, and frankly assumes his full share of responsibility for the disaster. He stated that he had been ill, and had trusted too much in the integrity of Messrs. Herbert and Lemieux. The bank was established in 1873, and was one of the few banks established and managed principally by French-Canadian bankers. Troublous times followed. Mr. Weir took charge of it, after its capital of one million dollars had been reduced to $500,000. The bank paid its dividends regularly. These recently were six percent per annum, and the shares, which had a par value, were quoted at about 85 to 90 on the stock market. The position of the bank in May is thus stated :—Capital stock, $479,000 ; circulation, $214,865; savings deposits, $1,256,357 ; deposits on demand, $227,298 ; discounts, $1,373,333, of which only $57,000 was overdue ; real estate, $52,879 ; bank premises, $66,503, and other assets, $291,044, much of the latter being stock owned by the bank.

The bills of the bank in circulation are as good as gold, because they are not greater in amount than $350,000, and they are protected by the government to the amount of $2,000,000. Depositors are anxious about their money, but until a full investigation is made there can be nothing stated with certainty. They have, however, taken means to have their position assured as far as can be.

Ther was a run on the Jacques Cartier Bank on Saturday, which was largely traceable to injudicious writing in some of the French newspapers. The run was continued to-day, and many small depositors had withdrawn their money. The only effect it had was to cause a drop in the quotation of the stock from 110, at which 38 shares were sold, to 85 bid and 95 asked. The Montreal Bank opened a branch yesterday at the Point St. Charles branch of the Ville Marie Bank.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Brantford guardians of the jail foiled an attempt last week to break jail. It was made by two prisoners, Cheevers and Boylan by name, under sentence for burglary. Cheevers had five months added to his previous sentence of eighteen months.

Some Protestants in St. Hyacinthe were indignant that the council voted public money last week to repair a large Catholic Church cross on the public highway. One Roman Catholic councilman declared frankly that the Church should repair its own.

People of St. Mary's, Ont., carried a by-law last week by 290 to 149 for the raising of $40,000 of a loan for the creation of a waterworks system.

George Rivard, a strapping young fellow, who had been in the Klondike and in the United States service as a cavalryman, was drowned on July 24, while at work on the O. & N.Y. bridge in the south channel of the St. Lawrence, near Cornwall, Ont. He slipped into the water between two scows lashed together, and the current carried him under.

Miss Jane Grier, twenty-one years old, of East Oxford, died last week at her home from a nervous shock, received while on a visit to friends in Dumfries. A child had, unknown to Miss Grier, been put to sleep in the bed she had previously occupied. Without knowing that the child was there, and having undressed without a light, Miss Grier's hand came in contact with a face. With a cry of fright the unfortunate young lady fell insensible to the floor. She never recovered, though previously she seemed to have been in excellent health.

Mr. William Terry, a retired farmer, of Mount Albert, and one of the best known men in York county, Ont., arose on Monday night or early last Tuesday morning to get a drink of water, and in the dark fell down the house stairs, fractured his skull and probably will die.

A protruding nail in a board with which little May Pennock played at seesaw in Brockville last week tore one of her eyes out when she unfortunately fell upon it.

There was a story in Winnipeg last Tuesday that Mr. W. W. Banning, a young Winnipeg man, had been murdered at Republic, Washington, on the previous Sunday morning.

Dr. Elliott and Mr. Shallow had the house occupied by them in Quebec city damaged by fire on July 24 to the extent of $4,000, and on the same day in Chesley, Ont., W. Gray & Co.'s ivory collar and cuff factory was destroyed, with a loss of about $1,500 ; insured for $800.

About fifteen bishops and a hundred of the clergy from Three Rivers and neighboring dioceses, with several from the United States, attended the consecration of Bishop Cloutier last Tuesday. Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, installed the newly-created bishop, and Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, addressed the assemblage. Three Rivers was gay with flags, and in the evening there were fireworks and music.

Kingston, Ont., has a number of men on trial for whitecap outrages. John Dolan, who resides near Battersea, had their outrageous attentions for some two hours on the night of June 20, when they, as alleged, broke into his house, dragged him from bed, whipped and abused him, tied a rope about his neck, threatened him with death, ordered him to say his prayers, and were about to tar and feather him when he escaped. Dolan could not see the faces of the men, as they more masks, but he recognized them by their voices and by their walk and manner. Mrs. Dolan and her daughter testified as to the men. Nelson Williams, Walter Keeler, Edgar Keeler, Elmer Uptogrove, Charles Patterson and David O'Keefe are the parties committed for trial.

The Ottawa branch of the Union Bank of Quebec has been withdrawn from that place because of the keenness of the competition and the presence of too many banks for the businss.

John Macdonald was released from jail in Vancouver on Saturday, July 15, and was out but six hours when he became involved in a fight in a saloon with a bar tender, who kicked him so severely that he scored another murder for the rum traffic and its adherents. He will be tried for it.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Parisian newspapers announce that Major Marchand, the intrepid and skilful explorer, who crossed Africa and who many think was saved from destruction at Fashoda by the success of General Kitchener's army only, is to wed the daughter of Colonel Cherfils, of the Seventh Dragoons, who is very wealthy.

A Paris despatch states that a French engineer, Chevalier by name, and his wife have just been ransomed from bandits by the Turkish Government for fifteen thousand pounds (Turkish). The soldier who fought the brigands in defence of the captured pair was promptly shot by the brigands at the time.

General Toral, who surrendered Santiago, and Jaudenes, who surrendered Manilla, are to be deprived of all rank, honors and pensions, and imprisoned for life, if the military prosecutor's demand is acceded to, which he made at their trial at Madrid last week.

A London despatch indicates that the Curzons are interested, through the membership of Mr. Clinton Dawkin, in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., and it is pointed out that the disposition of the Indian Government to include electric power in the new central factory at Jubbulpore for military requisites confirms the suspicion. Indian officials insist that the falls of the Nerbudda and Godavery rivers are fully equal to those of Niagara, and desire Americans to duplicate the Niagara electric power there.

A Christiania, Norway, despatch states that Norway will now have a separate flag for her foreign consuls, and that the Swedish-Norwegian Foreign Minister will notify the powers of the change.

Paris and London despatches early last week told a different story as to the wheat crop from that telegraphed on the preceding week in so far as France and Britain are concerned. In Britain wheat will be nearly as good a crop as last year and in France the crop may be reckoned good, only one department having reported the crop bad. The London 'Statist' estimates that importing countries will want 210,000,000 bushels from America out of the 250,000,000 the United States will have for export and reserves. On the strength of this some people look for stronger markets later.

Parisian despatches foreshadow trouble between Russia and Japan in Corea.

It is stated that gold has been discovered in British zone at Wei-Hai-Wei, and this has given the place material importance.

UNITED STATES.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is proceeding against Thomas Chase and wife, of Milligan, Mich., who collected $20,000 on the death of Chase in February. The Company claims that Chase is alive and that his supposed remains were a coffin full of stones.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for the state of New York met in Utica N.Y., last Tuesday, and the city was gay with their colors the entire day. Mayor Kenny, Grand Chancellor Charles T. Goodrich, the Hon. General S. Klook and Mr. Samuel T. Hill were the speakers

Rumor in Laporte, Ind., last Tuesday, stated that Jacob Morton and William Steele, who resided at Kankakee Marsh, were killed by the cyclone that wrecked their houses on July 24. The boot and shoe store of Messrs. Butterworth & Co., and several other buildings were wrecked at the same time.

A boy named Russell Hogan, who has been absent from Canton, Ohio, since the murder of George Saxton, for which Mrs. Anna George, of that place, was tried and acquitted, several months since, said last week that he saw Mrs. Gerge do the shooting, but he went away to avoid being called as a witness in the case.

Paris correspondents describe a kleptomaniac, Miss Hobbs, a millionnaire young woman, as having been arrested last week outside the Louvre. She had been suspected, had been followed, and at the Hotel Continental were found goods taken by her from many of the Parisian stores. She paid for the goods and there was no prosecution further.

Reciprocity with France under the Dingley law was concluded at Washington last week, and the treaty is described as the only one that has been concluded with any large commercial nation under the Dingley law reciprocity provisions.

Smallpox having appeared at Stamford, Conn, the local board of health isolated the cases, and it was hoped that there would be no spread of the noxious and fatal disease.

Yaqui Indians on the war path in the vicinity of Cuaymas, Mexico, after plundering the settlements in Sonora state, were defeated in fight by General Torres, on July 24. Mr. Charles Hale, son of the ex-consul of the United States, and a cousin of General Torres were killed by the Indians, the latter in course of the fight.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The debentures of the new three million dollar city loan, are at last ready to be turned over to the Bank of Montreal, His Worship the Mayor, the city treasurer and the city clerk having been busy signing them on Friday.

The Citizens' League stopped a number of roughs from indulging in a prize-fight on Monday night, July 24. They had collected at the place of Mr. Michel Leger, St. Louis du Mile End, a suburb of the city noted for cock-fighting scenes, some years ago.

The will of the late Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, M. P., names his son, Mr. Aime Geoffrion and his brother Mr. Victor Geoffrion, testamentary executors. Mrs. Geoffrion is universal legatee, except as to the library and receipts from the law firm, which will go to the son.

Principal George, of the Congregational College, is laid aside at present at Consecon, Ont., in consequence of an accident, caused by a fall from his wheel, whereby his knee has been injured. The injury is considerable, but unless complications set in, the Principal hopes that before long he will be able to go about again.

A mass meeting of Irish citizens in Point St. Charles on Sunday protested against the fashion in vogue of caricaturing the Irish. Mr. E. B. Devlin was given a vote of thanks for having raised his voice in protest against the practice some time ago, and he spoke vehemently against it in replying to the vote.

The time for the world's bicycle championship races is fast approaching and the different clubs in the city are making preparations for the entertainment of the visiting cyclists. There will be a big fancy dress parade on Monday night, Aug. 7, which promises to be a most interesting affair.

N. B. Goodfellow, of Smith's Falls, Ont., last week before the Recorder's Court, pleaded ignorance as to what lumpy jaw in cattle is, but, at the same time, admitted that he was guilty of having brought cattle to Montreal upon which the disease had been found. He was fined $7.50 only, but the Health authorities are determined to make punishment deterrent should the offence be continued by cattle dealers.

The funeral of the late Mr. Edgar Wethey, the well-known hairdresser, who had been ill for some time past, and who died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, took place on Tuesday afternoon last. He was a member of the old 'Protector' fire engine company in the early times, and at his death was a member of Mizpah Lodge of Oddfellows, Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons, and was esteemed highly.

Mr. Antoine Lamarre, of St. Remi, Que., returned from Dawson City last Tuesday evening, after two years' absence, and according to his own story, he has made money in the Klondike. He belongs to a well-to-do family of farmers and manufacturers, of St. Remi, and that neighborhood, and as soon as he settles his affairs at home he will go back to the gold fields. He advises poor men to keep away from Dawson City.

Miss Gladys Hodgson, daughter of Mr. Henry A. Hodgson, of 565 Argyle avenue, Westmount, who was drowned at Ste. Agathe on Thursday last, along with her nurse, Miss Edith Judge, was buried on Saturday afternoon. The funeral of the nurse took place at the same time, and both were buried in Mount Royal cemetery. The sad accident has caused widespread sorrow, and Mrs. Hodgson is quite ill from the terrible shock.

Annie McMahon, wife of Mr. Owen Devaney, of 71 St. Louis street, leaped into the river off the Ottawa River Navigation Company's wharf at the Lachine canal on Thursday afternoon. Adolphe Derepentigny, dock laborer, of 45 Prince street, leaped into the water after her, and had quite a struggle to keep her afloat until she was helped out. She was at once arrested and held for trial for attempted suicide, when it transpired that she had acted under the influence of liquor at the time.

MR. MARTIN RESIGNS.

HAS DECIDED TO RETIRE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

Vancouver, B.C., July 27.—A private telegram from Victoria says the Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General, has resigned both his office and his seat as a result of the caucus last night, which decided in favor of the Premier.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

Subject Occupies the Attention of the Imperial Parliament.

Early last week the cable despatches set forth that President Kruger had been so far apart in his views from members of the Volksraad's government that he had resigned. On Wednesday it was stated that the reason for his action was refusal of the Volksraad to give him a free hand to deal with the dynamite monopoly and other reforms. President Kruger denied that there had been any difference of opinion whatever, and some of the Dutch extremists blamed the British for getting up the crisis, so as to have Mr. Kruger pensioned out of the way. It was announced from Pretoria on Wednesday that the case taken against the British officers for conspiracy and high treason had been withdrawn and the prisoners released. They had been charged with conspiracy to enlist troops to oppose the Transvaal Government.

On Thursday, in a speech at a Conservative luncheon, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said he was sanguine for certain reforms, which were quite inadequate, and that though he did not take a despairing view of the situation it would be folly to say that peace is assured.

Pretoria, July 26.—The new franchise law was promulgated in the 'Gazette' to-day.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Colonial Office vote furnished the Liberals with an opportunity for a debate upon the government's policy in the Transvaal.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he thought that, in view of the negotiations pending, reticence and reserve must rule in the debate. While he did not sympathize with Boer opposition to franchise extension, he saw nothing from the beginning to the end of the story to justify armed intervention. War in South Africa with one of the Boer states, would be one of the direst calamities possible. The speaker pleaded for further friendly and prudent action through Dutch sympathizers at the Cape. He saw no reason why this should not achieve conspicuous success, as a similar course had done in Canada

Mr. Chamberlain opened his speech in reply by declaring that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's language was calculated to embarrass the action of the government. The grievances of the Uitlanders, Mr. Chamberlain declared, were admitted on all hands to be serious, but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy of the Boers. The situation was dangerous to Imperial interests. As regards the racial feud coming out of war, racial antagonism existed, and was poisoning the community. The danger of dissatisfaction in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State was entirely due to the action of the Transvaal. It was not a question of five or seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the Empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa.

Referring to offers of Colonial help, Mr. Chamberlain said that if the matter were happily arranged, it would always be a satisfaction to think that in time of trial, the country might count upon the loyalty of the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention; firstly, because it was the right of every civilized power, to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power; and, thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy on the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, prime minister of Cape Colony, and J. Hefmyer, the Afrikander leader, Mr. Chamberlain said that both of them had declared that the earlier and illusory proposal of President Kruger was entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the government ought to invite, the House must remember that they had been at least a little premature.

In dealing with the latest proposals Mr. Chamberlain said:—'President Kruger had invited friendly advice and the government has thought itself justified in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with a view of determining what representation will be immediately given aliens, which can be the only basis of satisfactory settlement. If the inquiry is accepted experts will be appointed and the government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case the government will press for necessary alterations in order to secure the object in view. We have undertaken the cause of the Uitlanders, and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that the efforts will be successful; but we will not tie our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfil anticipations.'

The House adopted the Colonial Office vote without a division, after a protracted debate upon the South African policy of the government.

IN THE LORDS, TOO.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Dunraven and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the government would be an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain, not only in South Africa, but because it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself.

The Earl of Selbourne, under secretary for the colonies, made a statement similar in purport to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Kruger assented in the protocol of the 1881 convention to friendly co-operation of the races, while he has since taken an absolutely opposite line, his one effort being to separate the English and South African governments and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out the government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her Majesty's government, he said, had put its hands to the plough, and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

The morning papers generally express satisfaction with the outcome of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons.

The 'Times' says:—'The result of the discussion is all that the ministers could desire. If it has done nothing else, it has exploded the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain is at variance with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, on the Transvaal policy.'

The 'Standard' echoes the remarks of the 'Times.'

The 'Daily News' remarks upon the large measure of agreement which the debate revealed between the Liberal and Conservative parties, and says: 'When this fact is recognized, it ought to have a most salutary effect in South Africa and contribute powerfully to a peaceful settlement.'

LABOR TROUBLES.

WIDE-SPREAD DISSATISFACTION.

Toronto, July 27.—It has come now to a straight issue between Grand Trunk Railway trackmen and the company whether or not the men will accept the last offer made by the company. On the branch lines the trackmen are to receive no advance in wages, and this has caused not a little dissatisfaction among the men.

Mr. McGuigan, general superintendent, arrived in the city last evening in his private car, where a reporter had a chat with him. 'I have been authorized to state that the trackmen on the main lines have had their salaries advanced to $1.10 per day, and that is as far as the company is prepared to go. The reason why no increases have been granted on the branch lines is that the cost of living is much less on these branches. The increase, of course, only affects those who have been receiving $1 a day. Those whose wages are more than that are not affected. At the present time we have on the main lines some 486 men receiving $1.25 a day and about 200 receiving $1.20 a day. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 men who are working on the main lines, and who will benefit by the increase, while the trackmen on the branch lines number from 600 to 800.'

The trackmen's executive committee has informed Mr Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, that they cannot accept as satisfactory the ten cent a day increase to the trackmen on the main line. The demand made a short time ago was for an increase of twenty-five cents a day, everywhere. Messrs. Pole (chairman) and Harris (secretary), who have re-established headquarters at the St. James Hotel, in Montreal, and on Saturday that their position in a nutshell was, that whatever increase was granted by the company must be general.

Halifax, N.S., July 27.—Two hundred and fifty laborers employed on Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann's Inverness Railway have struck for higher wages. They were receiving 90 cents and $1 per day, and demand $1.25 per day, with $1.50 for horse and cart. The foreman, Mr. McDonald, attempted to put another gang at work, and a fight ensued in which McDonald was knocked down and severely kicked. The strikers are determined that no work shall go on until their demands are met. It is reported that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann intend to import Italian laborers to take the place of the local men.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 27.—A complication of strike and race troubles is threatening between natives and India Coolie laborers. After the agrarian riots reported in June, the Llananrumney plantation replaced natives with coolies. Yesterday natives attacked the coolies, and a riot ensued, which resulted in a victory for the coolies. The police have secured eight of the ringleaders, who are held pending further developments.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The fever of striking which seems to have taken possession of the telegraph messenger boys in various cities, reached here to-day when approximately nearly two hundred out of a total of more than five hundred employed by the different telegraph companies, struck for higher wages. They now receive two cents a message, and the night shifts fifty cents a night. No payment is made on messages undelivered. The boys want to be paid for the latter, and demand three cents a message and sixty cents for night work.

Vancouver, B.C., July 28.—Nearly two hundred bricklayers employed in the city went on strike yesterday as a protest against the employment by contractors of Chinese labor. They cannot help using Chinese-made brick, as Oriental labor has almost entirely secured the monopoly of brick manufacturing, but the bricklayers and builders will make a strong fight before they will allow the Chinese to work alongside of them in the buildings.

Chicago, July 29.—Ten thousand men were thrown out of employment and work was stopped on 200 buildings in the course of erection in Chicago during the second day of the strike of the union brickmakers of Cook county. The tie-up came first on the smaller jobs, where the contractors had not taken the precaution to increase their supply of bricks in anticipation of the strike. The bricklayers and hod-carriers were forced to quit for want of material, and following them the carpenters were compelled to lay down their tools. An effort will be made for an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the strikers and the North Side manufacturers at a conference, which has been called by the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association for to-day. The strikers still assert that they will stand firm until all the North Side manufacturers sign the union agreement, and the manufacturers say they will stick it out if their yards are closed all season.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

DOMINION ALLIANCE EXECUTIVE ON THE RESULT.

Toronto, July 28.—The executive committee of the Dominion Alliance held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and, after reviewing the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance, outlined a plan of campaign, which will be printed in pamphlet form and forwarded to the members of the Alliance for distribution. The resolution passed by the council will be embodied in the pamphlet. Dealing with the recent plebiscite on Prohibition the executive contends that the average majority for prohibition is much larger than would appear from the returns when the vote as a whole is carefully examined.

The percentage polled of names on the list is given as 44, of which 28 voted for and 16 percent against. The percentage for prohibition of the votes polled was 64, and the percentage against, of votes polled, 36.

The Alliance claims that the result of the plebiscite was sufficient to warrant the government enacting a prohibitory measure, and its failure to do so must be considered in the light of a breach of faith.

THE CARRANZA LETTER.

George F. Bell, charged with having stolen the celebrated Carranza letter on May 28, 1898, was brought before Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, on Monday afternoon, July 24. But little progress was made in consequence of the objections made by counsel to the questions put to witnesses. Evidence was given of Bell having told the story of the alleged theft and of his having sworn to the confession.

More evidence was given on the following day, when Detective Kellert was examined, as was also Mr. E. W. Summerskill, joint proprietor of the 'Sun,' but nothing material was elicited.

The case came before Mr. Lafontaine on Thursday last, when Mr. Summerskill reaffirmed under cross-examination the statements he had made in his examination-in-chief, to the effect that he did not believe Bell's story of the alleged theft at the time it was made, but he did so now.

Mr. St. Pierre, counsel for accused, when sworn as a witness, spoke strongly of Mr. Summerskill's action in trying to have Bell arrested on the evening of Saturday, July 22.

The case was further adjourned to Aug. 2.

TWO MUCH RAIN.

Quebec, July 28.—The incessant rains are playing havoc with the hay crop in this district.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKIRT SAVER

S.H.&M.

Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding

protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the indestructible brush edge is woven with long and short sides, the velveteen cut on bias is inserted between sides of head, making the famous Natural Skirt-Fitting Curve—no other binding can smoothly fit the skirt, no other is half so handsome, so dressy, so durable—Next time you go shopping ask to see our binding and the best other binding, and you'll see the difference, and you'll also be convinced that velveteens cut from the piece are nowhere near suitable. S. H. & M. binding stock is made exclusively for binding, and is the only binding durable, dressy, handsome and economical.

S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard.
If your dealer will not supply you, we will.
The S. H. & M. Co.
24 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Prohibition Resolution Discussed by the House on Friday.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SHARP CRITICISM.

He Paid His Compliments to the 'Party-First' Temperance Men, and Denounced the Government's Action.

The estimates for the Department of Agriculture engaged the attention of the House of Commons at Ottawa on July 24.

Mr. McMillan, continuing at the afternoon sitting of the House his remarks upon the subject of the Central Experimental Farm, said that none but a practical farmer should be at the head of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Fisher appreciated the way in which Mr. McMillan had dealt with this question, and the suggestions from a practical farmer like him were of special value. He promised more information in the annual reports concerning dairy requirements, which would remedy a defect. The condition of the stock was due to an outbreak of tuberculosis some time since. A few thoroughbred cattle had been purchased to make up the loss, and the present appropriation would allow new purchases. Thoroughbred cattle would cost a large sum, and it was a matter in which he could not but go very slowly. He also proposed purchasing a herd of sheep, for the central farm. Mr. Fisher made reference to the useful experiments which are being carried on in the direction of determining the cause of what is known as soft pork.

Mr. Moore (Stanstead), disapproved of the relative grants to the agriculture and militia branches, and held that the $300,000 for the farmer as against $2,000,000, for the latter, meant that the farmers were starved to stuff the soldiers.

ILLUSTRATION STATIONS.

A vote of $20,000 for illustration stations elicited the information from the Minister of Agriculture that this was a new feature of the department's work from which good results are expected. In France they had been of great service. While throughout the country many farms were to be found in splendid shape many others were in sore need of advice such as a station run on modern lines would afford. They were to be located at suitable points.

Mr. Clancy was opposed to this principle and thought the farmers would have practical illustration of farm working on their own farms.

Mr. John McMillan had no faith in this departure and wanted to know who the inspectors would be to go round the country and inspect them. The greater part of this grant would be absolutely wasted and worse than thrown away on useless officials. The farmers in any one district had illustration stations in their neighbors' farms. After talking this proposal over since last session with practical farmers he had met a unanimous verdict that the venture was a useless one.

Mr. Cowan (South Essex) believed the illustration station would teach the tobacco growers of his county how to cure the leaf properly.

Mr. Clancy did not consider that there was any trick about curing tobacco, and the farmers of Essex, he added, knew all about it already. Farmers were not children, needing a man standing over them telling them what to do at every turn.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed with those who had spoken that these stations would be of no value.

Mr. Stenson (Richmond and Wolfe) was in favor of the proposal. They could be adapted to the various localities. The farmers of his district would be sorely disappointed if this vote were knocked out.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere was certain that illustration stations could teach our tobacco growers much to their advantage regarding curing. This last year between eight and ten million pounds had been cultivated in Essex and Kent counties and as much more in Quebec, while only two and a half million pounds passed through our factories. If the farmers could see put in practice before their eyes the theories taught them in books they would pick them up more easily.

Mr. McMillan was of the opinion that if the government wanted the farmers instructed in how to handle their tobacco it could be very well done by bringing in one or two experts to go through the provinces.

Mr. Andrew Semple (Centre Wellington) remarked that there were farmers in any part of western Ontario who could give the professors points.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to some of the objections raised, stated that the principle of these stations was the same that had worked out so well in the case of the cheese trade. He had acted upon the petitions and applications of farmers from all over Canada seeking extension of the experimental farm work. The question was discussed at some further length and finally the item stood over.

A number of other items for the Agriculture Department were sanctioned before the House rose at ten minutes after midnight.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Postmaster-General, according to arrangement, proposed on Tuesday morning last in the House of Commons that the House should go into committee of the whole on his resolution providing for Canada's assuming five-eighteenths of the cost of a cable line between this country and Australia. The question, he thought, was one on which there was no difference of opinion, while the primary object in view is to secure cable connection with the Australasian colonies. It was inconceivable that any British power should stand in the way of the Empire's obtaining cable connection on fair and reasonable rates over the Eastern Extension Company's line to China and Japan, which would practically give us complete cable connection with China and Japan. The enterprise would be of importance not only to the whole British Empire but of direct benefit to Canadian commercial interests. The financial aspect of the case was based upon the report of the Imperial committee of 1897, which was favored with the advice of Lord Kelvin, the distinguished scientist. Their calculation was that the cable would cost in round figures £1,492,000. Since then an increase in the cost of the cable material has brought the proposed cost up to £1,592,000. The plan contemplates that the cost should be divided in the proportion of five-eighteenths each by Great Britain and Canada, and two-eighteenths each by New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. In committee he would propose an amendment that the representation on the board should be two members from Canada and three each from Great Britain and the Australasian colonies.

Sir Sanford Fleming had calculated that the cable would earn with a due allowance for Asiatic business in its first year of operation, 1902, £114,157; in 1903, £153,031; in 1904, £197,375, and in 1905, £249,144. From these figures and the opinion of all who had given the question study, it was apparent that the proposition had no financial terrors for Canada. It would tend to bring us trade and to build up our own telegraph lines and would, he felt certain, commend itself to the favor of this country.

Sir Charles Tupper congratulated the government and the Postmaster-General upon this move and commended Sir Sanford Fleming's interest in the subject as having done more thany anything else to insure the success of the scheme.

Mr. John Charlton referred to the desirability of opening up the Hudson Bay route and the Yukon country and the Ottawa Valley ship canal and questioned whether these would not promise better returns than the cable proposition. It was not that he did not appreciate the importance of this enterprise, but thought that the money could be expended to better advantage in our own interests. Besides, the United States would, in his opinion have a Pacific cable built in a very short time to Manilla, and on to Hong Kong, which would cut into this Canadian scheme very materially. His constituents were not at all in favor of this expenditure.

Mr. Craig took an optimistic view of the project and urged that the benefit would be great to the Empire and form some return for her fostering care.

Messrs. Osler, Prior and Bostock also spoke in favor of the resolution.

The House rose at midnight.

Ottawa, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-day in replying to a question by Col. Tyrrwhit the Minister of Militia expressed his approval of the regulation suggested by Major-General Hutton that officers and non-commissioned officers acting as instructors understand both the French and English language. The regulation was in a similar strain to that which already exists in the British army.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

For the second time this session Mr. McNeill brought before the House the desirability of preferential trade within the British Empire. He had given notice of his intention to propose in words that the Prime Minister had himself used in the discussion of the former resolution last week that it is the duty of the government to use all means in its power and as soon as possible to gain preferential trade for Canadian products in the British market. The Premier had been unable to accept this motion but had drafted another motion, 'That this House expresses its belief that it is expedient by all reasonable means to develop and promote inter-Imperial trade by mutual concessions and preferences and reaffirms its approval of the features of the Canadian tariff whereby Great Britain enjoys preferences in the markets in Canada.'

Mr. McNeill had not been able to accept this wording and therefore insisted on his own proposition if the Premier would confine his resolution to mutual concessions and tariff.

The Premier was sorry that Mr. McNeill had not been able to accept the olive branch he had held out.

Sir Charles Tupper poured oil on the troubled waters by a proposed amendment which the Premier asked time to consider.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, one of the pronounced free traders in the Liberal ranks, denounced this scheme of British preferential trade as protection run mad. The House then went into supply on the immigration votes.

IMPROVED OCEAN SERVICE.

Upon an item of $126,533 for ocean and mail service between this country and Britain, Mr. Clark Wallace urged the importance of the vessels being provided with good cold storage facilities.

Sir Richard Cartwright said they had cold storage.

THE FAST LINE.

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster the Minister of Trade and Commerce made a succinct statement with regard to the present position of the fast line matter. As was well known, the negotiations with Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. had been broken off. Since then the question had been held in abeyance as careful enquiries had shown that there had been an enormous increase in the price of ship-building material, and further, that at the present time the English shipyards were not in a position to build the required ships, even if a contract were made. The present contract with the Allan and Dominion lines had been very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of speed and a temporary arrangement had been entered into with Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The government hoped, under this new arrangement, that greater satisfaction would be had, but communication with the steamship companies had resulted in the information from these parties that the subsidy for this service was much too small. However, it was generally admitted that the present subsidy of $126,533 was quite large enough for the advantage gained from this service.

COLD STORAGE.

On a vote of $70,000 for cold storage on steamships and railways, at warehouses and creameries and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products and for securing recognition of the qualities of Canadian farm products, the Minister of Agriculture explained that this vote is reduced by $15,000 from last year.

In reply to a question by Dr. Montague, Mr. Fisher spoke of the fruit shipments to the old country from the Niagara Peninsula. Pears, apples and peaches had been shipped to the old country experimentally, and he was now in hopes that such fruit might be sent to London unimpaired.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that if there was a service calling for improvement and development, it was this one, and he was very sorry to see the vote cut down. The late government had grappled with this question before going out of power, and treated it as one which tended to increase the desirability of the fast Atlantic service. Nothing outside of preferential trade could be more important to the people of Canada, than that of cold storage. He entered a protest against cutting down this appropriation, which should, instead, have been doubled, as it would have paid ten-fold returns to the farmers of Canada. It would do for the butter industry what had already been accomplished for the cheese trade.

The Minister of Agriculture expressed himself as amused with the speech of the leader of the Opposition. He was afraid Sir Charles Tupper had been asleep for two years in this matter as he had been in many other connections. He did not seem to be aware that for two years Canada had been doing what Sir Charles was now advocating. Exactly the same system of cold storage now existed on the Canadian lines that had been in vogue on the lines from Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the Cape. The British shipments were given preference on all lines from Montreal.

SIR CHARLES GROWS PERSONAL.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was very much put out at Mr. Fisher's remarks concerning himself, expressed sorrow that the Minister of Agriculture entered upon his duties with the idea that there was nothing left for him to learn. Where a minister could be useful was where he was willing to learn, and the moment a man reached the cranial proportion the honorable gentleman had reached he proved himself a failure, (Opposition cheers and laughter).

The Minister of Agriculture in reply spoke of the Tupper contract with the Allans, which bound the company to nothing. In the present instance he had secured 23 vessels for the vote of $70,000, where Sir Charles was to have had only four, with an outlay of three-quarters of a million.

The item was agreed to, but an item of $20,000 for illustration stations was withdrawn, and at a quarter past twelve the committee rose and reported progress, and the House at once adjourned.

PROHIBITION.

Debate in Parliament on a Resolution to Prohibit Sale of Liquor.

Ottawa, July 29.—Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution calling upon parliament for the sanction of a system of provincial option was before the House of Commons for twelve hours, from three o'clock yesterday afternoon to three this morning.

Two amendments were proposed to Mr. Flint's resolution by Messrs. McClure and Parmelee, which will have to be disposed of before the main question is reached.

Mr. Flint in rising thanked the government for its courtesy in allowing an opportunity for the discussion of the question at this late stage of the session. The proposition was one which had the support of the Dominion Alliance. It was not to be supposed that in endorsing this the Alliance was withdrawing from its efforts toward the total prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout Canada. It was accepted rather in the nature of a compromise. The question, affecting as it did finance and trade and commerce, could only be brought before the House by a private member in resolution form and for this reason suffered from a disadvantage in that it could not be amended.

A GENERAL DEMAND.

The prohibition agitation had passed through many stages since confederation. Unfortunately society has found that persuasion has not in itself sufficient to meet and counteract the evils of this traffic. Hence parliament had been appealed to for legislation. With almost common consent legislation had been passed in restriction of the trade which had tended to give Canada a standing as one of the most temperate countries on the globe. But now the call was for total prohibition and suppression of the traffic. Sir George Cartier's idea had been that the business of an ideal parliament was to meet, pass the estimates and go home. To-day, however, the questions of export duties, preferential trade and prohibition among others call for attention and there could be no doubt that throughout the country a very large section of the electorate has been forcing this prohibition issue to the front. It had a larger support, perhaps, than any other reform movement of the day. No one could deny the question as full at once of difficulties and of interest. Its opponents were very strong, but its advocates, powerful as those of any other movement, carried forward to success.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

A resumé of the prohibition agitation would, he thought, convince every one that the question was more than an academic and abstract theory. It had created a cleavage in political parties and to-day exercised a lively interest on both sides of the House.

The first petitions for prohibiting enactment had been presented to the parliament of Canada in 1863, on which a select committee had reported that the matter was one for consideration. In the year following a United States commission had reported that prohibition was desirable and workable. In 1875 the Canadian Parliament had given its sanction to the principle by resolving that prohibition formed the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance. One of the direct outcomes of that decision was the Canada Temperance Act, a very important piece of legislation whose validity had been upheld by the highest court in the land. As the same principle was involved in the present proposal to a certain extent, he asked particular attention to this point. Instead of pressing for improvements from time to time to this Scott Act, as was known, the act had been repealed over a very large area. Where it had been given a good chance the Scott Act had proved most beneficial. In 1884 parliament had repeated its dictum that prohibition was desirable, but a rider was added that parliament would be prepared to sanction its enforcement as soon as public opinion would sanction so stringent a measure. In connection with this question, the element of public opinion had always been a most important consideration, varying as it did in various parts of the Dominion. Some communities were almost unanimous for the measure, while there were cities where the idea was almost scouted as absurd.

The Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada had resulted in a majority and a minority report against and in favor of a prohibitory enactment. Personally, he had often wondered whether the government would have felt this verdict binding upon it in case of a finding in the other direction.

LIBERAL PARTY'S PLEDGES.

The Liberal party had in 1893 pledged itself to obtain the verdict of the people on this question by plebiscite. The Dominion Alliance had accepted that pledge as a step in the forward movement. He did not think that by this resolution the Liberal party was bound to enact a prohibitory law unless it had a majority sufficiently strong to sustain it.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox) interrupted to say that the speeches of Messrs. T. W. Anglin and Sydney Fisher at the Liberal convention had clearly defined that in case the vote on the plebiscite was in favor of prohibition, the government would introduce and carry through a prohibitory law.

Mr. Flint was not prepared to discuss at the moment the views expressed on that occasion by these gentlemen. He was personally not prepared to say that the vote as given on the plebiscite did not represent that large majority of the whole electorate such as was accounted sufficient to warrant a political party in passing a prohibitory law, though he was himself prepared to cheerfully support prohibitory legislation at any time, whether based on a popular vote or not. He himself had always held that the public opinion necessary to enforce the prohibition of the liquor traffic was such an opinion that would have carried a prohibitory law through parliament through a majority of prohibitionist representatives.

PROVINCIAL OPTION.

He thought that, making all due allowance for the forces that might have influenced the vote on the plebiscite, and considering the number of members in the House who supported prohibition, he had reason to believe that there was a sufficiently strong prohibition sentiment in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island to warrant the enforcement of prohibition in those provinces. As to Quebec, he was satisfied that all would admit its opposition to prohibition. It was a splendid field for missionary effort.

The present resolution merely aimed at providing a broad general scheme for the extension to the provinces individually of the principle of the Scott act. He put it to the House if this proposal did not meet the case as fully as any scheme could and whether it did not meet the main point of difficulty in the prohibition situation, the adverse opinion of Quebec.

Of course constitutional objections would be raised to the sanction of this resolution and the clause of the British North America Act would be cited against it which provided that the products of one province should be entitled to free entry to the others.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

Mr. Flint was not inclined to belittle the difficulty involved in the large loss of revenue through the enactment of prohibition. But the loss would not be as serious if prohibition were accomplished, gradually, province by province. When the Canada Temperance act was under discussion this proposal for provinces taking advantage of this measure where they saw fit was suggested.

He left the matter in the hands of the House and hoped that in the discussion of this resolution the subject would be treated with as little of the element of harshness and bitterness as possible and that it would be kept free from political considerations.

MR. FLINT'S RESOLUTION.

In concluding Mr. Flint proposed, seconded by Dr. Christie (Argenteuil), the following resolution:—

That, inasmuch, as it is desirable that legislation be enacted having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic in Canada, and that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion, it is expedient, in the opinion of this House, to enact:

1. That subject and except as hereinafter mentioned, the sale of intoxicating liquors in every province and territory of Canada, should be prohibited.

2. That the act prohibiting such sale should not come into force in any province or territory unless and until a majority of the qualified electors therein, voting at an election, shall have voted in favor of such act.

3. That upon such vote in favor of said act being duly certified to the Governor-General-in-Council, such act shall be brought into force in said province or territory, and shall remain in force therein for four years, and thereafter until the same shall have been repealed in such province or territory, such repeal shall not take effect therein until a majority of the qualified electors of such province or territory, voting at an election, shall have voted for the repeal thereof; the proceedings for such repeal to be similar in all respects to those for bringing the act into force.

4. That in order to avoid unnecessary expense, and to secure the largest possible vote, the voting provided for in the said act shall take place at a general federal election.

5. That this act shall, on coming into force, suspend the operation of the Canada Temperance Act in any part of the province or territory where the same may be in force at the time, and such suspension shall continue so long as this act is in force in such province or territory.

6. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, the sale of such liquors may be permitted for medicinal or sacramental purposes, or for bona fide use in any art, trade or manufacture; such sales to be made only by vendors appointed for that purpose, and to be subject to such regulations as will secure the due observance of the act.

7. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, no brewer or distiller therein shall be permitted to sell his products except to vendors for the purposes of the said act, or for export from the said province or territory to some place beyond the same, where the said act is not in force—such manufacture, sale, and export to be subject to stringent regulations.

8. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, no such liquors shall be permitted to be imported or brought into such province or territory from any other province or territory in Canada, or from abroad, except for sale for the purposes of the said act—such importation and sale to be subject to such conditions and restrictions as will ensure the due observance of the act.

9. That due provision be made in said act for the enforcement of the same, and for the proper application of all fines and penalties imposed thereby.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION OPPOSED TO THE RESOLUTION.

The leader of the Opposition recognized the difficulty of the task which Mr. Flint had labored under as a government supporter in his labored exposition of this case. He was surprised to find Mr. Flint resuming his seat without a word in condemnation of the deception practiced by the government on the friends of temperance in connection with the plebiscite. He charged a secret understanding among the government members before the plebiscite that nothing short of an impossible contingency—a majority of the votes on the electoral lists—should bring the government to a prohibitory enactment. Mr. Flint had by his action lost his place as a prohibition leader, and the government covered itself with shame. Sir George Cartier's idea of the duty of parliament did not seem to be so far from the mark, since the Liberal Government could supply parliament with nothing more than a gerrymander scheme, a measure for Senate reform, or 'deform,' as he called it, and a request for a vote of fifty-two million dollars.

In Sir Charles's opinion no temperance man and supporter of the government of the day should look his fellows in the face. Why had the House been unable to wring from the government any declaration as to what would constitute the required majority to ensure prohibitory legislation.

Mr. McMullen—'The honorable gentleman has himself lived by political deception.' (Opposition cries of 'Order.')

When order was restored and Mr. McMullen had withdrawn 'this impertinent remark,' as Sir Charles termed it, the leader of the Opposition was himself called to order and explained that he used the word 'impertinent' in no offensive sense. Sir Charles quoted the resolution of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference at Mount Allison, expressing disapproval for failure to give effect to the will of the people. The leader of the Opposition declined his support to Mr. Flint's proposition, but spoke in favor of the enforcement of county option.

MR. CHARLTON.

Mr. John Charlton exonerated the government from any blame for not having introduced prohibitory legislation this session, when less than one-quarter of the electorate had voted in favor of such enactment.

There had been no bad faith in the matter. About fifteen percent of the twenty-two and a half percent vote for prohibition had, it seemed to him, voted because of their belief in the principle, the balance of the votes being cast by men who desired to put the government in the hole

DR. CHRISTIE.

Dr. Christie (Argenteuil), expressed approval of the terms of the resolution. He was in favor of total prohibition but accepted this as an instalment, as better than nothing.

MR. MOORE.

Mr. Moore (Stanstead) took the ground that the matter would be agitated till settled according to the highest moral and religious principles. The remarkable delay in the Quebec plebiscite count seemed to him to induce grave suspicion of its authenticity. Of the districts outside of Quebec 120 favored prohibition, while only 28 expressed themselves in the opposite direction. The Premier had stated that the vote in Quebec must not be considered alone, but must be taken along with the rest of the provinces. Surely this could not be in accordance with the principle of Mr. Flint's resolution. The principle of the resolution was contrary to the principles of the Alliance and he would like to hear any man produce the authority for hauling down the Alliance flag of national prohibition to raise that of local option. During the plebiscite campaign the country had been treated to the curious spectacle of members of a government passing a law and then going out to denounce it.

Mr. Moore cited the expressions of a number of temperance bodies in his country condemnatory of the government's failure to act upon the verdict of the plebiscite. In support of his suspicions of fraud in Quebec, Mr. Moore asked attention to the fact of several polls having returned larger votes than there were names on the lists. In fourteen polling divisions, 1,330 votes had been cast out of 1,357 on the lists, and from his experience in elections he was satisfied such a vote by fair means was simply impossible.

MR. McCLURE DISSATISFIED.

Mr. McClure (Liberal, Colchester), expressed his regret that he was unable to support this resolution as he could see no merit in it. The Liberal party in power under Alexander Mackenzie, and in its subsequent years of opposition, had recognized its responsibility in regard to prohibition. His ground of fault with the government to-day was not so much with having failed to introduce prohibitory legislation after the plebiscite as that it had refused to do anything to come to any compromise. The present government was admittedly not a prohibitory government and true prohibitionists had therefore to separate. For his own part he refused to allow any government to command his support till he found one which would deal with this question. But because he differed from the leaders of the Liberal party he was by no means going to throw in his lot with the honorable gentlemen opposite, who were also opposed to prohibition. He was in favor of national prohibition and considered the country and the time ripe for its enactment. He could not support Mr. Flint's proposal for provincial option because the conditions were unfavorable thereto. Why in his own province of Nova Scotia, in the eye of the law, not one drop of liquor was to be had outside of Halifax

Mr. Lemieux (Gaspé)—I have been in Pictou. (Laughter.)

Mr. McClure acknowledged that its enforcement was not universal, but practically his province had to-day all that it would have under Mr. Flint's proposed system. He did not agree with the Conservative argument that the plebiscite majority had been such as to force upon the government the duty of prohibitory enactment. But from the newness of this plebiscite system in Canada he did not consider the expression a full and fair test of the prohibition sentiment. The fact that in some parts of Quebec the vote had been very small, while in others every vote on the lists was polled and even more than the lists showed, might or might not prove frauds; to him it looked very suspicious. The duty of prohibitionists in the present instance was to send men to parliament as their representatives who would faithfully record the temperance view. He did not desire to close without making a fair proposition, which he put in the form of an amendment, seconded by Dr. Haley (Hants), that, in the opinion of the House, the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

MR. PARMELEE.

Mr. Parmelee (Shefford) while acknowledging the evils of intemperance, thought that parliament would not be justified in moving faster than public opinion. In regard to the Quebec vote, he would say as a man coming from that province that the vote was fairly representative of the sentiment of that province, which was certainly opposed to the principle of prohibition. Mr. Parmelee proposed an amendment to the amendment that the vote on the plebiscite has shown that there is not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibitory law would be successfully enforced, therefore

that such a prohibitory law should not be passed.

THE MEMBER FOR DUNDAS.

Mr. Andrew Broder (Dundas) attacked Mr. Fisher for what he considered that gentleman's inconsistent attitude on the prohibition question. He was a prohibitionist, but could not accept this scheme of Mr. Flint's.

Mr. T. D. Craig (East Durham) thought the Liberal party had lost all claim to the title of the prohibition party. They had not been frank with the prohibition people. Party came first with them.

Mr. Bell (Prince, P.E.I.) justified the government's course in not enacting a prohibitory law in face of the adverse majority in Quebec, and gave his support to the resolution.

Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox) believed the people of Canada had spoken in favor of prohibition and would vote for a measure in favor of its enactment. He wanted nothing, however, of the wishy-washy scheme devised by Mr. Flint.

Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar), speaking for his constituency, who were overwhelmingly prohibitionists, expressed himself in favor of total prohibition and promised to vote for the amendment introduced by Mr. Flint.

MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) did not think there was any mandate where a majority of the total vote had not been obtained. There was no reason for counting for prohibition those votes not polled at all. By quoting the results in various Ontario constituencies he attempted to show that there was nothing unusual in the Quebec vote. In one place in Algoma for instance, twenty-one votes were recorded for prohibition where there were only ten on the list. This object was to show how small was the foundation for the insinuations and suspicions thrown out by Mr. Moore as to the honor of Quebec voters.

MR. SIFTON.

Mr. Sifton said that he had been his whole life an abstainer and a strong prohibitionist advocate. He had not had any occasion to alter his views in that regard, but had rather strengthened them, and would be glad to support a measure for the total suppression of the traffic if he had any reasonable assurance that it could be enforced in this country. He felt perfectly free to express his personal opinion, though he had never sought any support on these grounds. There could be no question as to the justice and fairness of the government's course upon the plebiscite. Even Mr. Craig had admitted that it was nonsense to look for prohibition on such a vote. There had been no deceit practiced, and the party pledge had been duly redeemed. If any fault could be found with the Prime Minister's letter on the subject it was because one phase of the matter was not elaborated in that letter. He could no see how a prohibitory law could be enforced in Quebec in the face of a hostile vote. If the position were realized in Ontario it would be the height of folly to impose upon the province a prohibitory law with an overwhelming majority against it. He did think, however, that those provinces that voted for prohibition should have an opportunity of enjoying the advantage of such a law.

Mr. Holmes (West Huron) announced himself a prohibitionist, but did not think the country was ripe for prohibition. He thought the government had practiced no deception.

Messrs. Henderson, Davin and Logan continued the debate till the House rose.

WINDING-UP ACT PASSED.

At the opening of the House the bill to amend the Winding-up Act, which has already passed the Senate, was explained by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, and passed its third reading with a few amendments.

IN THE SENATE.

WEST HURON ALLEGED FRAUD.

The Senate then went into committee on a bill to further amend the Dominion Elections Act, with respect to Prince Edward Island, introduced by Senator Ferguson. During the discussion on the bill the Hon. David Mills brought up the West Huron inquiry and said that nothing had been proven before the House of Commons Committee to show that there had been any fraud in that election. The ballots used in that election had, he said, been printed in the office of the Goderich 'Signal,' The printers had begun to print the ballots on thin paper, but the proprietor had ordered them to use heavier paper. This accounted for the difference in thickness in the paper on which the ballots were printed.

Senator Baker drew attention to the fact that fourteen ballots in one polling division differed in quality of paper from the stubbs from which they were supposed to have been torn. They differed in size from the regular ballots given out. They were differently marked by the deputy returning officer and were initialed in ink, while all the other ballots at that poll were initialed in pencil. There was evidence from the printing that they were printed on a different press from the other ballots, and they were all marked for the one candidate, the Liberal member for the county. There was the fact that forty-three electors in that polling sub-division solemnly affirmed that they had voted for the Conservative candidate, and when the ballots were counted there were only thirty ballots in the box marked for the Conservative candidate. Yet in the face of such evidence as this the Minister of Justice said that there was no evidence of guilt. He wondered that the member who had been elected to Parliament by such means as this did not resign his seat. He should have immediately stood up in his place in the House when this evidence was produced, and have resigned his seat, and he would have walked out of the House a bigger and more respectable man than he was now or ever would be. He had always looked upon the Minister of Justice as one of the most honest men in politics in Canada; but, he had fallen much in his estimation. Why, even the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when he heard the evidence, admitted that there had been fraud.

The Hon. David Mills thought this attack upon him was unfair. It was a fact that at the other polls in the same constituency ballots had been found marked for the Conservative candidate which were exactly similar to those which had been referred to, and Mr. McGillicuddy, the printer, had given an account of the change in the quality of the paper used in the printing of the ballots. The returning officer at the poll referred to had given evidence that he had initialed the ballots referred to. He did not see how there could be any fraud in evidence oef this kind.

The Secretary of State said the government had taken cognizance of the difficulty about the printing of the ballots, and though nothing in the way of fraud was admitted in West Huron, it was probable that, hereafter, the ballots used in Federal elections would be printed at Ottawa, or on water-marked paper.

The subject then dropped, and the discussion on the bill was resumed, and the bill, as amended, reported, after which the Senate adjourned.

YUKON'S FRANCHISE.

In the Senate on Friday the bill respecting the government of Yukon Territory was considered in committee. The Hon. David Mills proposed to amend the clause constituting the council to assist the commission by providing that natural-born and naturalized British subjects who have resided continuously in the country for not less than twelve months shall have a vote to elect a representative in the council, and that such elected representative shall hold office for two years. The amendment also empowered the commissioner to make arrangements by ordinance for the election, and that the provision shall come into force by proclamation of the Governor-General-in-Council. There was a population, the minister said, of something like 25,000 people in the Yukon, of which about a fifth were British subjects. The amendment was accepted.

The Hon. David Mills proposed another amendment to the clause providing for the increase of fines for offences against the peace from $100 to $300, and empowering the commissioner-in-council to provide for the issuing of licenses, the making of sanitary regulations and the passing of regulations to raise money for municipal purposes. The amendment also provides that as soon as the elective members of the Council are elected the council shall have power to impose taxes within their jurisdiction.

The amendment was read a third time.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

HEALTH OF THE ADMIRAL AND HIS GALLANT CREW.

Admiral Dewey on the flagship 'Olympic,' reached Trieste last week, and in reply to a question as to his health said he would be sixty-two years old in December and that he was in excellent health and felt quite young and strong. He had come to Trieste, however, to recruit the health of his crew, who had been seventeen months in the tropics without a break. He absolutely refused to talk politics and when asked what he thought as to England said he had not thought anything yet.

Trieste, July 27.—The recent lynching of several Italians in Louisiana may prevent Admiral Dewey from visiting Naples or any other Italian port. If this part of the itinerary is disturbed, it is probable that he will go to the Isle of Wight. The Admiral's refusal to visit the Emperor is said to have been due to the fact that he was not received here by the Austrian admiral or by an Austrian warship.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

STORY FROM GOLDFIELD OF DISGRACEFUL ACTS.

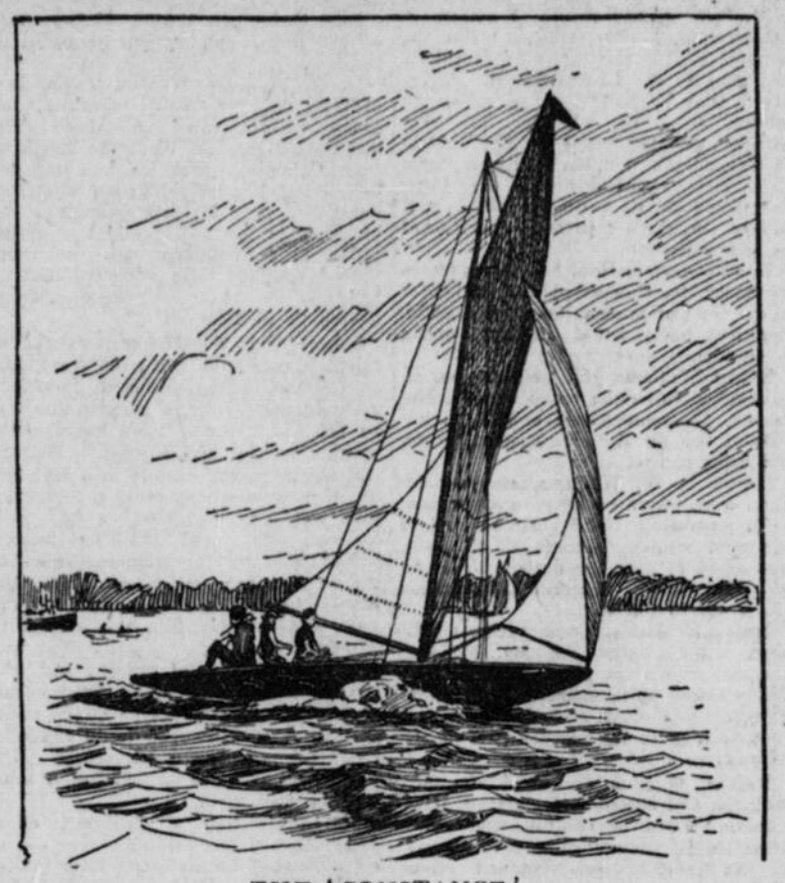
Goldfield, Ont., July 28.—For the past few days there has been a ripple of excitement in this vinicity. 'Father' Leo Frederick Pelletier, who has been lecturing to large crowds at Chesterville and Morewood, for the last few weeks, was announced to speak in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening last, but failed to put in an appearance. The church was crowded to its utmost seating capacity, and the pastor of the church preached an appropriate sermon, from Rom. i., 16, so that the large audience were not entirely disappointed.

'Father' Leo claims to have been a priest for twelve years and a monk in the Capuchin order for fifteen years. He was born at Sorel 43 years ago, and is a gifted speaker. The Rev. Mr. Sadler, of Russell, received him as a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Kellock, of Morewood, a few weeks ago. There has been a little opposition to his holding meetings, and a few evenings ago three Roman Catholics waylaid and attacked two Protestants as they were returning home to Chesterville, on the bridge which crosses the Nation River. Warrants are out for their arrest, however, and they will be tried at Cornwall. This case will be watched with intense interest, as the Roman Catholics are already being tried for pulling down a dwelling-house so as to secure the property adjoining the church in the village of Chesterville, Ont.

SEAWANHAKA CUP.

SERIES OF RACES ON LAKE ST. LOUIS.

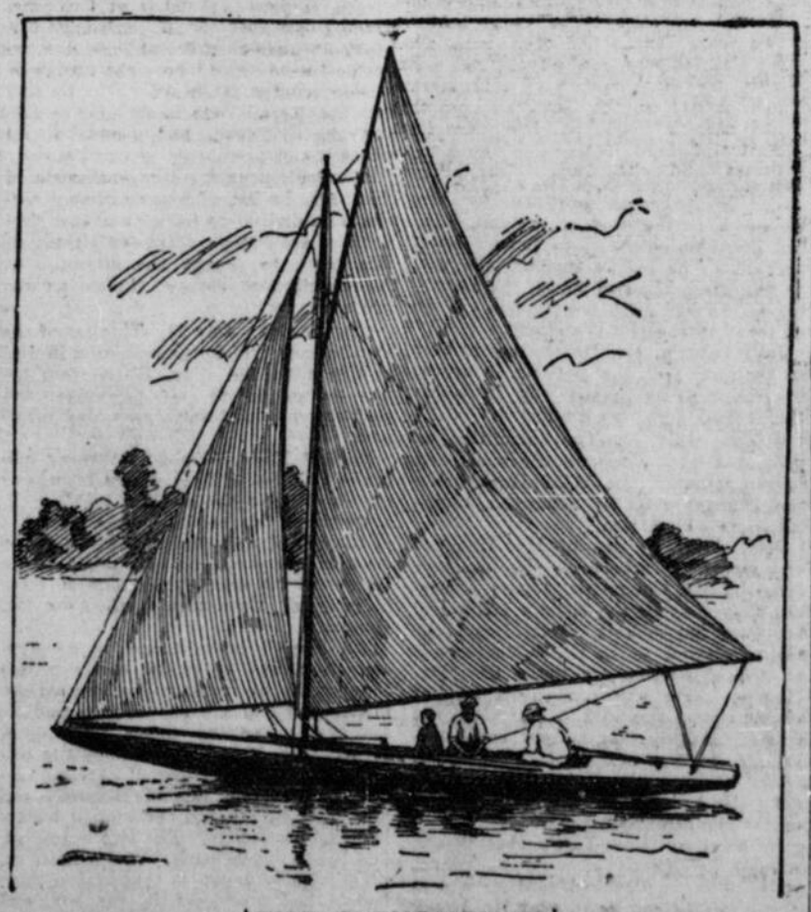
The series of races, best three out of five, between the Royal St. Lawrence Club's yacht 'Glencairn III.', designed and sailed by Mr. G. H. Duggan, and the yacht 'Constance,' of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, of New York, sailed by Mr. C. H. Crane, was commenced on Friday afternoon. The race should have taken place on Thursday, but the sailing committee declared that there was too much wind. There was



THE 'CONSTANCE.'

not a great deal, and the yachts, which are in the twenty-feet class, had an excellent race, except for an unfortunate incident. Mr. Duggan's 'Glencairn' turned the wrong buoy to windward, so that when he reached the turning mark he was four minutes and forty-eight seconds behind. This was only two miles. The remaining ten miles were finished in a sort of procession so far as a contest is concerned, and the 'Constance' won easily, with the 'Glencairn' two minutes and fifteen seconds behind. She had thus gained in the last ten miles two minutes and twenty-three seconds. The American boat was sailed splendidly, and Mr. Duggan's friends were greatly surprised that he had mistaken the buoy.

The second race, over a three-cornered course of one mile and a quarter each



'THE GLENCAIRN III.'

buoy was postponed on Saturday afternoon owing to lack of wind. The race took place yesterday afternoon, and the 'Constance' went over the line first.

The 'Constance' won from the 'Glencairn III.' by about 54 seconds.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF MORMON ELDERS.

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—The 'Constitution' has a special from its Covington, Ga., correspondent, which says that a mob of fifty masked men made away with three Mormon elders, who have been proselytizing in Jasper county. The story is to the effect that the three elders visited the home of William Cunnard, near Newton Factory, Jasper county, yesterday, and endeavored to persuade Mrs. Cunnard to join the church. While they were in Cunnard's home fifty masked men on horseback came up and asked the elders to accompany them. They refused to do so and while they were parleying, Mr. Cunnard procured a rifle and aided the mob in taking the Mormons. Several shots were exchanged and in the excitement Mrs. Cunnard had her jaw shattered. The mob finally secured the elders and rode off with them. Nothing has been seen of them since.

DEAD FISH IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 27.—Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States army, who is engineer of the Tenth United States Lighthouse District, and in charge of the breakwaters works here, has returned from a trip of inspection on the lighthouse boat, the 'Warington,' of the lighthouses between Buffalo and Ogdensburg. In speaking of his trip he said: 'What particularly impressed me during this trip, unpleasantly too, were the dead fish that floated all along Lake Ontario wherever the 'Warrington' went. For two days we fairly sailed through a sea of dead fish. The water was white with them. The fish were small, not more than a foot or so long. Many had been washed ashore and the stench from the decaying bodies was simply sickening.'

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.

London, July 27. — Excitement has been caused here by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Inns of Court Hotel, which, it is alleged, was due to American canned fruit. A second victim, Mr. E. W. Bartlett, of Philadelphia, died during the night.

The fruit was eaten a week ago, and all who partook of it were made ill, one of the number dying on July 21.

The medical certificate assigning gastric enteritis as the cause of death. An inquest will be held in the case of Mr. Bartlett.

The Australian cricketers, who have been residing at the hotel, were happily absent when the fruit was served.

THE CZAROWITZ INTERRED.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The body of the Czarowitz was interred yesterday in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the presence of the Czar, the Dowager Empress, and other members of the Imperial family, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

Americans Afraid to Submit the Alaskan Boundary Dispute to Arbitration.

(Toronto 'Globe' Cable.)

London, July 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech last Saturday on the Alaskan boundary questions is generally commended here.

The 'Westminster Gazette,' which formerly was inclined to assume an attitude of criticism towards the position occupied by Canada, yesterday quoted the remarks made by Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the London 'Times,' 'a good American, as the 'Times' itself described him a short time ago, in commenting upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech that 'this government is no less desirous of arbitration than England but cannot begin arbitration by surrendering to Canada territory long in undisputed American occupation.'

'Surrendering to Canada,' the 'Westminster Gazette' observes, 'only means consenting to make it the subject of arbitration,' and it continues: 'Is it not rather instructive that the Americans seem to regard these two processes as exactly similar?' As the 'Westminster Gazette' is a prominent Liberal organ, this passage is significant.

MORE LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

London, July 25.—The 'Times' this morning, commenting editorially upon Saturday's debate in the Canadian Parliament on the Alaskan boundary matter, says: 'Sir Charles Tupper expressed himself with unnecessary energy, but, looking to the present position of the Alaskan negotiations, we hope we may disregard his oratorical fireworks. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tone was studiously conciliatory and moderate, and as no concessions will be made in Alaska without Canada's knowledge and consent, there is no room at present for the pessimistic views of impatient politicians in Ottawa or Washington. Judging from the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fairbanks, we see no reason for either gloom or recrimination on either side. It will be more dignified for the two great nations to settle their differences without reference to third parties, but it is altogether incredible that the United States should be unwilling to consent to arbitration when other methods have proved ineffectual. Their attitude at The Hague and in the Venezuelan affair makes it impossible for them to refuse to arbitrate a dispute not involving a question of national honor.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' severely reproves Sir Charles Tupper for his belligerent tone, and says: 'It is easy and obvious to say that war over such an issue is not to be thought of, but the situation has nevertheless its serious elements of danger. We hope sincerely that the Canadians, even if they have an excuse for irritation, will not make things worse by being themselves impracticable. America has some justification in her demands anent Skaguay and Dyea. It is essentially a case for finding a moderate and reasonable formula on both sides.'

The 'Daily News' admits that both Canada and the United States have good cases, and says: 'It is an intolerable situation, and one which the Americans as a friendly nation should be prepared to deal with in a spirit of give and take. We have a right to expect from them fuller recognition of the imperious needs of a great maritime state, which finds its access to its own coasts threatened by a foreign claim.'

MR. CHOATE'S OPINION.

London, July 27.—Mr. Choate, United States Ambassador, speaking at a luncheon of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society show at Wolverhampton, yesterday, said he believed that no question could ever arise between Great Britain and the United States to interrupt the constant peace which had held them together during the last 85 years. They would, he hoped, never leave each other in the lurch, and he expressed the belief they would cultivate the same spirit of civilization, justice and freedom which is the real foundation of both governments.

A SELFISH DECLARATION.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Washington, July 26.—Although it cannot yet be positively ascertained whether the report of the conciliatory attitude of Canada with regard to the Alaska boundary is correct, all the signs point that way, and discussion of the alleged compromise conditions is active in Washington. Desirable as it may be to remove a constant cause of irritation between the two countries, there is little likelihood that a plan involving even a lease to Canada of a seaport in Alaska will be ratified by the Senate unless the terms of the agreement include some provision for the protection of our coasting trade. Both Houses of Congress are very jealous of anything that threatens this interest even remotely, for, having no shipping in the foreign trade to speak of, our domestic shipping is doubly dear.

As it is now, we command the entire North-west coast from the west side of Portland Canal to the 'frozen sea' mentioned in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, and all the exclusive provisions in our navigation laws are in full operation with respect to the shipping between points on that stretch. If, however, Canada be allowed the unrestricted control of a port, even at the head of navigation on the Lynn Canal, we throw a part of our coasting trade open to competition with foreign shipping, for Canada will not only convene her own merchandise from her ports south of Alaska to her port in Alaska, but will undoubtedly work to get as much of our merchandise, also, as she can, destined for any part of the Alaskan gold country accessible from the head of Lynn Canal. She has already indicated the trend of her policy, in such matters by accepting our courtesy in letting her transport dutiable goods in bond across our lines into her mining fields, but refusing us an equivalent consideration.

It is pretty safe to assume that our members of the Joint High Commission understand the feeling of Congress with regard to our coasting trade well enough to insist upon certain restrictions in the lease, if we make one.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

JUSTICE AND THE ARMY OFFICERS.

Early last week the Parisian despatches stated that General Pellieux, recently Governor of Paris, had been sent to Finistere to command the 44th Brigade, with his headquarters at Quimper, almost the jumping off place into the Bay of Biscay. General Gallifet, Minister of War, it appears, had found General Pellieux out in a gross deception, amounting almost to perjury. General d'Alesteur has been appointed in place of General Pellieux as military governor of Paris.

General de Negrier has been disgraced and degraded for denunciation of the government, which he accused of not defending the army at all hazards. He was very popular and his disgrace is a bold move of the government.

Major Esterhazy is to be granted safe conduct in order to have his evidence in the Dreyfus trial at Rennes.

London, July 26.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post' telegraphs: 'I am able to vouch for the statement that M. Mazeau, president of the Court of Cassation, recently told President Loubet that in all the evidence submitted there was nothing to establish the guilt of Dreyfus. M. Mazeau has always been an anti-revisionist.

London, July 27.—The 'Morning Post's' Paris correspondent says: 'It is stated from Rennes that Major Carriere has completed his indictment, which formally concludes that Dreyfus is guilty. Major Carriere, who is the government commissary in the court-martial, will demand the confirmation of the first judgment.'

Paris, July 27.—In view of the excitement caused by the degradation of Generals Pellieux and de Negrier and the rumored resignations of other generals, the Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet, has thought it advisable to issue a communication assuming full responsibility for the recent orders. General de Gallifet says there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the disciplinary measures adopted since the formation of the new cabinet were due to the advice or demands of the cabinet, but that he personally investigated and determined the course to pursue and then submitted his intention to the cabinet, which approved his recommendations. General de Gallifet's communication concludes as follows: 'The Minister of War has taken and proposes to retain in the responsibilities accruing to these measures, the leading part, as behooves his position.'

MAJOR GIROUARD.

CANADIAN SOUDAN HERO BACK HOME ON A VISIT.

Major Percy Girouard, Royal Engineers, president of the Board of Administration of the Egyptian Railways, arrived in Montreal on Saturday afternoon by the steamship 'Vancouver.' A large number of the friends and relatives of this young officer awaited his arrival on the wharf, amongst whom were the Major's father, the Hon. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Lieut.-Cols. Gordon, Ibbotson and Busteed, Major Hibbard and many others.

On the ship's touching the wharf Mr. Justice Girouard himself was the first person on board after the customs officer.

GOOD NEWS FROM MR TARTE.

A cablegram received on Friday announced that the Hon. Mr. Tarte's recovery is now considered a certainty by his physicians, as all fears of any complications resulting from the recent operation have now disappeared. The trouble from which Mr. Tarte suffered was a cyst under the liver. Mr. Tarte displayed much courage in connection with the operation for the removal of this cyst, walking to the operating room without assistance. The operation lasted twenty-five minutes. The patient suffered a good deal up to Wednesday, but can now rest. He will have to keep his bed for about ten days and then remain perfectly quiet for about three weeks.

DEATH OF TWO AERONAUTS.

Hillsdale, Mich., July 28.—Bert Kimball, of North Adams, Mich., an aeronaut, was drowned at Bawbee's Park yesterday afternoon. His parachute dropped in the middle of Bawbee's Lake.

Streator, Ill., July 28.—An aeronaut named Thayer, of Niles, Mich., fell 200 feet and was instantly killed here yesterday. His wedding to Miss Colville, of this city, was to have taken place last night.

RUSSIAN PASSPORTS IN CHINA.

London, July 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' the Russian Government has introduced a compulsory passport system for Talien-Wan and Port Arthur, preventing Englishmen and Americans from travelling there.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Parliament to be Asked to Vot Six Million Dollars.

Ottawa, July 20.—The railway subsidies which the government will recommend to parliament reach a total of $6,540,295, of which $1,647,120 are re-votes, leaving the total of new votes $4,893,175. The two most interesting votes are a million dollars for the proposed Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence, and $896,000 subsidy for the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, which is given at the rate of $6,400 a mile for 140 miles. The re-votes in the case of railways amount to $1,587,120, being for 499 1-10 miles at the customary rate of $3,200 a mile. The new votes for railway contribution reach $2,812,000. In addition to the Ontario & Rainy River Railway and the Quebec bridge, votes not included in the foregoing, $201,425 is asked for other bridges in Quebec, and $33,750 in Nova Scotia. There is also a bridge re-vote of $50,000. Subsidies of $3,200 are recommended for lines of railway (not exceeding in any case the number of miles hereafter respectively stated) which shall not cost more on the average than $15,000 per mile, for the mileage subsidized and towards the construction of each of the said lines of railway, not exceeding the mileage hereinafter stated, which shall cost more on the average than $15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, a further subsidy beyond the sum of $3,200 per mile of fifty percentum on so much of the average cost of the mileage subsidized as shall be in excess of $15,000 per mile, such subsidy not exceeding in the whole the sum of $6,400 per mile.

Following is the complete list of subsidies proposed :—

Ontario & Rainy River Railway is entitled to receive under chap. 4, 60-61 Victoria $6,400 per mile for 80 miles.

Ontario & Rainy River Railway, from Stanley station, on the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western, to Fort Francis, 140 miles, at $6,400 per mile, not exceeding in whole, $896,000.

Quebec Bridge Company, toward constructing railway bridge over St. Lawrence at Chaudiere Basin, near Quebec, one million dollars, payable 40 percent on monthly papers' estimates, approved by government engineers, or materials delivered, and work done.

South Shore Railway, towards restoration and renewal Yamaska railway bridge, $50,000 (re-vote).

Towards construction, bridge over Richelieu River at Sorel, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $35,000 (re-vote).

Towards construction, bridge across St. Francis river, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $50,000.

Towards reconstruction, bridge across Nicolet River, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $15,000

Midland Railway, towards construction, bridge across Shubenacadie River, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding, $23,750.

Great Northern Railway, towards construction, bridge across St. Maurice River, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $16,425.

Towards construction, bridge across Riviere du Loup, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $15,000.

Towards construction, bridge across Lac River, 15 percent on amount expended, not exceeding $15,000.

Central Ontario Railway, from Coe Hill to Bancroft, 21 miles.

Great Northern Railway, from Montcalm and St. Tite Junction, on the lower Laurentian Railway, 53½ miles, and for a branch from their main line to Shawenegan Falls, 6½ miles.

Philipsburg Railway & Quarry Company, for a shortage of 66-100 of a mile.

St. John Valley & Riviere Du Loup Railway Company, from Fredericton to Woodstock, 59 miles.

For a railway from Port Hawkesbury on the Straits of Canso to St. Peter's, 30 miles.

For a railway from Windsor, N.S., to Truro, 58 miles.

For a railway from Brookfield station, N.S., on the I.C.R., to Eastville, 35 miles.

For a railway from Cross Creek station, on the Canada Eastern Railway, to Stanley village, 6 miles.

For a railway from St. Remi to Stottsville, or some point on the Delaware & Hudson Railway (Grand Trunk), in St. Valentine parish, 19 miles (12 miles re-vote).

Strathroy and Western Counties Railway, from Strathroy, Ont., to either Forest, Tedford or Park Hill, 24 miles (partly re-vote).

For a railway from Pontypool to Bobcaygeon, 40 miles.

Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company from Aylmer to Hull, 9 miles.

Portage du Fort & Bristol Branch Railway, for branch from point on Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway at Quyon toward Portage du Fort, 15 miles.

Orford Mountain Railway, for a branch from Lawrenceville and Eastman to Waterloo, 13 miles (4½ miles re-vote).

Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Junction extension from Caplin to Paspebiac, 30 miles.

The United Counties Railway from St. Robert Junction to Sorel, 6½ miles, and from Mount Johnson to St. Gregoire Station, one mile, not exceeding seven miles.

For a railway from Central Railway in Lunenburg, N.S., to Liverpool via Caledonia, or to Caledonia via Liverpool, 62 miles.

For a railway from Indian Garden, Queen's County, N.S., to Shelburne, 55 miles.

Bay of Quinte Railway Junction extensions to connect with the iron and other mines in Peterboro, Northumberland, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac or Leeds in lieu balance unpaid subsidy to Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway, 10 miles.

Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, from end line at deep water on Chicoutimi branch to Ha Ha Bay, 12 miles.

For a railway from Hawkesbury to South Indian, 35 miles.

For a railway from Sault Ste. Marie towards Michipicoten river and harbor and to main line C.P.R., 40 miles.

For a branch from main line Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway to Parry Sound, 5 miles.

For a railway from Haliburton via Whitney towards Mattawa, 20 miles.

For extension Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway from Tilsonburg to Ingersoll or Woodstock, 28 miles.

South Shore Railway from Sorel Junction along south shore to Lotbiniere, 82 miles.

Massawippi Valley Railway, for extension to Stanstead Plain, 2½ miles.

For a railway from Port Hawkesbury, on Straits Canso, to Carribou Cove, N.S., 10 miles.

For a railway from Fort Francis, Ont., westerly to mouth of Rainy River, 70 miles.

Central Railway of N.B., for extension from Newcastle Coal Fields to Gibson, N.B., 30 miles.

Canadian Northern Railway from present line Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, north of Noan River to Prince Albert, 100 miles.

For a railway from Antler Station to a point south of Moose Mountain, 50 miles.

For a railway from Sunnyhill to Country Harbor, and from Country Harbor Cross Roads to Guysboro, 15 miles.

For a railway from Port Clyde to Lockport, N.S., 20 miles.

For a railway from a point on I.C.R. near Halifax to point on Central Railway in Lunenburg, 20 miles.

For a railway from Labelle to Nominingue, via Notre Dame de l'Annonciation, 22 miles.

For a railway from Owen Sound to Meaford, 21 miles.

Ottawa & Gatineau Railway, for their line through Hull, 4 miles.

Western Alberta Railway from point on N.S. boundary west of Range 27, northwesterly towards Anthracite in Alberta, 50 miles.

Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway from South Edmonton to Yellowhead Pass, 70 miles.

Restigouche & Western Railway, in addition to 20 miles granted and in continuation westerly towards St. John River, further distance, 15 miles, and for line from St. John River, between Grand Falls and St. Leonard, easterly towards Campbellton, 12 miles.

For a railway in extension St. Francis Branch Temiscouata Railway to mouth St. Francis River, 3 miles.

Canada Eastern Railway from Nelson, N.B., to connect with main line into Chatham to complete connection from Nelson to main line, 2½ miles.

Bay of Quinte Railway for extension westerly from Deseronto, 2 miles; also for extension from present terminus at Tweed northerly, 5 miles.

Ontario, Belmont & Northern Railway Junction, extension from present terminus, from mines north-westerly, 5 miles; also extension southerly from present southern terminus to Central Ontario Junction of C.P.R., 2 miles in case running powers cannot be secured over Central Ontario Railway.

For a railway from Pembroke Southern Railway at Golden Lake towards Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway at Bancroft, 20 miles.

For running a railway from Paspebiac, 82 miles.

Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway, from Ridgetown to St. Thomas, 44 miles, only payable in case running powers are granted over Canada Southern Railway.

Kingston & Pembroke Railway for construction branches from main line to iron mine at Bluff Point and to Martele mine in Renfrew, 5 miles.

For a railway from Parry Sound northerly towards Sudbury, 20 miles.

In the case of the subsidies to the Ontario & Rainy River, the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company, it is provided that they are to be granted and received upon the condition that these companies shall not amalgamate at any time to lease its line to any other railway company, nor shall any of the railways be leased to or operated by any other company, nor shall any of the companies come to an agreement for a common fund or for pooling its receipts with any other railway company, and any such lease, amalgamation or agreement shall be absolutely void, excepting in so far as such agreement may extend to traffic or running arrangements which have been approved by the governor-in-council.

All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted unless they are already commenced are to be commenced within two years from Aug. 1, and completed within a reasonable time not to exceed four years from Aug. 1, and shall also be constructed according to specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the governor-in-council on report of the Minister of Railways The locations of the lines, too, are to be subject to the approval of the governor-in-council.

It is also provided that the granting of such subsidies shall be subject to the condition that the governor-in-council may at all times provide and secure to other companies running powers, traffic arrangements and all other rights as will afford to all railways connecting with those subsidized reasonable and proper facilities in exercising such running powers, fair and reasonable traffic arrangements with connecting companies and equal mileage rates between all such connecting railways, and the governor-in-council shall have absolute control at all times over the rates and tolls to be levied and imposed by any of the companies.

It is also provided that every company receiving a subsidy under this act shall each year furnish the government transportation for men, supplies, material and mails over the portion of its line in respect of which it may have received such subsidy, and whenever required shall furnish mail cars, properly equipped, for such mail service and such transportation and service shall be performed at rates to be fixed between the companies and the Minister of Railways, and in case of disagreement at such rates as may be approved by the governor-in-council, and in or toward payment for such charges the government of Canada shall be credited by the company with a sum equal to three percent per annum on the amount of subsidy received under this act.

The point of this provision is that the government secures thereby a reduced charge on the transportation of passengers and freight carried at the public expense, a new and important concession.

DROWNED IN STONEY LAKE.

Norwood, Ont., July 28.—Hattie, the nine-year-old daughter of R. J. Stuart, grand organizer of the Canadian Order of Foresters, was drowned at Salmon Island, Stoney Lake, yesterday. While playing on the rocks she fell in and her little six-year-old brother jumped in after her. The father and Herbie, an elder brother, hearing the screams, ran to the rescue and jumped in after the other two. Mr. Stuart, through excitement, became helpless, and all four would have been drowned had it not been for Percy Clark, who came to their assistance, but too late to save the life of the little girl

WEST HURON ELECTION.

SOME OF THE TESTIMONY AS TO THE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

Ottawa, July 25.—When the committee on Privileges and Elections assembled this morning to resume investigation into the alleged irregularities in the West Huron by-election, an affidavit was read from Mr. Duncan Bole, of Sault Ste. Marie, stating that he knew nothing of the matter under investigation, and had not been in the county. Another letter was received from the officer who had attempted to subpoena James Farr, one of the deputy returning officers in this election, to give evidence before the committee. He was informed that Farr had gone to the United States. He believed that he had done so to escape service. John W. Williams, the first witness examined, voted for Mr. McLean at Cummings's poll, in Colborne township. He gave his ballot to Mr. Cummings, the deputy returning officer, and walked straight out without seeing what he did with it.

In cross-examination, he said as far as he knew Mr. Cummings was an honest man. He had known him from a child, and had never heard anything wrong about him.

Robert Williams, the next witness, also testified to having voted for Mr. McLean. He remembered seeing the initials of the deputy returning officer on the ballot-paper.

Robert B. W. Williams, another McLean man, swore to knowing Cummings as 'a formidable Grit.' He as well as the next witness, George C. Simpson, was asked to sign the declaration as to how they voted. Simpson had seen his ballot put in the box.

James McManus, Conservative scrutineer, cast his ballot for Mr. McLean, and saw Cummings put it into the box. Witness was quite satisfied that ballots were fairly counted, and that there had been nothing wrong in that part of the proceedings.

Richard Gliddon also voted for Mr. McLean, and signed a declaration afterwards. When he returned the ballot-paper to Mr. Cummings he turned away, so that he did not see what had become of it.

Ottawa, July 26.—At this morning's meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Mr. Borden, Halifax, wanted a number of witnesses he had called in West Huron to support the declarations of voting for the Conservative candidate examined that they might get back to their haying. Sir Louis Davies was willing to expedite the business as far as possible, but remarked that under the committee's ruling there were yet several scrutineers and officials who should be heard first. These witnesses are becoming extremely wearied at their long wait. Sir Louis Davies asked that Mr. Holmes's scrutineers and poll clerk be first heard. The chair ruled that the committee had already on former occasions sanctioned Sir Louis Davies's view and in spite of Mr. Borden's indignant protest this ruling was sustained by vote of the committee.

Michael Tobin, a clerk at Poll 4, Colborne, was examined and gave evidence in a strain similar to that already educed by the deputy returning officer. He saw nothing wrong in the day's proceedings. The scrutineers did not take any oath and their count at the close of the poll tallied with the official record. Witness saw one Dancey in the poll and received his paper as scrutineer for Mr. Holmes after the close of the poll. He had heard no objection to Dancey being present. The ballots supplied the voter were from the pad which the returning officer had in his possession. None of the scrutineers were sworn.

John Lawson, Mr. Holmes's scrutineer at the same poll, saw nothing to arouse his suspicion as to the way in which the voting there was conducted.

Ottawa, July 27.—The committee on privileges and elections continued its investigation of the West Huron election charges yesterday afternoon, sitting till seven o'clock p.m.

John McEvoy, one of Mr. Holmes's scrutineers, corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Cummings, deputy returning officer, as to the latter's method of handling the ballots. Mr. Dancy, already referred to in the evidence, was a kind of outside scrutineer for Mr. Holmes. He was not sworn in, but simply signed the book. He would not swear positively that he saw every ballot put in the box by Mr. Cummings while he was there, but thought he did. He had canvassed for Mr. Holmes during the campaign.

Asked as to James Farr's whereabouts, witness had heard he was in Dakota, while other parties had said he was in Victoria. He had heard that Mr. Dancy was absent from Goderich. He had heard that the ballots were printed at the Goderich 'Signal' office. He had also been at Dungannon poll and saw there an outside man who was called Nip.

Mr. Borden suggested the other name was Tuck.

He was not particularly attracted by Mr. Cummings's course in putting the ballot counterfoils in his pocket. He saw nothing unusual in this.

Sir Louis Davies stated that Dancy was ill at Goderich and could not be in Ottawa for some time.

Henry Zoellner, recalled, stated that he could almost swear positively that he never told anyone he had voted for Holmes. He persisted in the statement that he had voted for McLean.

Mr. James Reid, tax collector at Goderich, had an office on the same floor in the town hall, where poll No. 3 was situated. During the afternoon he had picked up some pieces of paper on the floor under a window in the hall, which, when put together, were found to be marked for McLean. He had shown it to Hamilton Martin, a Liberal scrutineer. Next morning he found some pieces of ballots in the polling booth, near where the deputy returning officer had sat. These he put in an envelope and gave to R. C. Hayes.

In cross-examination he said that several others were present when he put the pieces together. He knew nothing about two ballots having been destroyed, as stated by the deputy returning officer in his report.

John W. Hunter had voted for Mr. McLean, but too no care to see if his ballot was deposited in the box. He had not thought it necessary.

John Cummings, another McLean voter, had seen Cummings put his ballot in the box.

D. B. Williams, William Tokin, Jas. McWhinney, and W. J. Graham, all swore to having voted for McLean. The last named had not liked the length of time Cummings took in handling his ballot, and had waited to see what was done with it. He saw Cummings put his hand in his pocket and had a suspicion that Cummings was tampering with his ballot. He admitted that he had not been aware of the counterfoil having to be removed.

Ottawa, July 28.—The most painful incident in connection with the West Huron election inquiry occurred yesterday, when Charles Carey, a witness who was on the stand, broke down under cross-examination by Mr. Russell. Witness had not given any answer to a long series of questions respecting a conversation which he admitted he had with someone who stated that the declarations taken by the witnesses were of the same nature as an oath, and Mr. Russell had insisted that he must answer, and informed him that refractory witnesses were sent to jail. The witness gave evidence of fainting and was given a chair, but as he showed no signs of recovering, at Sir Louis Davies's suggestion he was removed to an adjoining room, where he lost consciousness. Dr. Macdonald attended him, and after some time he recovered.

The affair had a deterrent effect upon other witnesses, who were not at all anxious to be examined after the incident. Other witnesses examined were Elisha Maw, Roland Williams, Abner Morris, Samuel Morris, Jos. Thompson, Wm. Kerr and John Cantwell; all of whom testified to having voted for Mr. McLean. The witnesses were closely cross-questioned for the purpose of obtaining information whether they had been warned as to the importance of the paper they had signed stating they had voted for Mr. McLean, and the responsibility attached to their action in that respect.

When the committee met this morning the chairman read a return to the subpoenas sent to the sheriff of Goderich, in which that officer states that on July 26, he had failed to make service on Henry Armstrong, William Martin, and Donald McLeod.

Mr. Todd, the clerk of the committee, stated that Armstrong was present, having come in this morning.

Thos. Culbert, township of Colborne, was the first witness. He voted for McLean, and afterwards made a declaration. He had heard no conversation as to this being equal to an oath. He had been told that it was as well for him to know as little as possible, and so had sealed his ears.

Before adjournment Mr. Borden stated that he had a list of fifty additional witnesses he desired to have summoned, but as there are enough witnesses already in attendance to occupy the attention of the committee to-morrow, the matter was laid over.

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—The last of the 43 witnesses held for examination in connection with the West Huron case before the committee on privileges and elections was examined yesterday afternoon.

Herbert Morris deputy returning officer at Poll No. 2, in Goderich town, was examined as to the conduct of the polling clerk in his booth. He swore that of the 87 ballots found in the box at the close of the poll, two bore what was a forgery of his initials, and one of these he rejected. Both were marked for Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Powell brought out in cross-examination that every one of the ballots supplied by the returning officer for use in this poll had a white line running diagonally across the upper right hand corner. Mr. Morris was handed the ballot, and after going over it carefully declared that every one of Holmes's and McLean's ballots and the unused ballots had this peculiarity. The two bogus ballots had no such mark. The witness expressed some doubt as to whether these ballots had ever been in the box, and thought it possible that the scrutineers might have placed them with the others when unfolding them when taking them from the box.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—'One of the scrutineers for Holmes, I suppose?'

Witness—'No, for McLean.'

The committee then adjourned till Tuesday next. There are about fifteen witnesses still to be examined, and it has not yet been determined whether any more will be summoned at present. Mr. Borden has a list of 55 more that he wants called.

POSTAL CHANGES.

During the four months of April, May, June and July, some seventy new post-offices were opened in Canada and some thirty-one offices closed. A large number of money order and savings bank offices were also added to the list.

Under the heading of summer mail service to the Yukon, the quarterly supplement to the Postal Guide announces that arrangements have been made whereby during the continuance of navigation on the Yukon River all classes of mail matter may be sent to Dawson and other places in the Yukon district. During the close of navigation on the Yukon mails in the Yukon district, except between Bennett post-office and Log Cabin post-office are limited to letters only. Further information in this connection will be given in the October supplement.

Bank pass-books are now included in the list of articles allowed to pass at the third-class matter rate of one cent for two ounces.

Mauritius and British North Borneo (including Laknan) are added to the list of countries who have adopted the two-cent Imperial letter rate.

MORE LYNCHINGS.

Georgia Outrage Which is Almost Past Belief.

Brinson, Ga., July 25.—Charles Mack, a leader of a gang that has been robbing and outraging in this vicinity, was lynched at Saffold to-day, and his body cut into hundreds of pieces. Mack was taken to a big oak tree and hung up. As his feet left the ground hundreds of shots from the mob were fired into his body. After he was dead, he was taken down, and the body cut into small pieces and distributed among the mob, which numbered two or three hundred.

Hattiesburg, Miss., July 25.—Henry Novels, a negro, who attempted to assault Miss Rosaline Davis on Saturday evening, was captured yesterday, and was identified by Miss Davis. Novels was immediately tied to a tree and shot to death by the angry crowd.

Chicago, July 28.—A special to the 'Times-Herald' from Atlanta, Ga., says: 'It is feared that a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia will have the result of encouraging lynchings in the state. The case was that of Dorsey vs. the State, and came up from Carroll county. The Supreme Court split upon the decision, the justices refusing to affirm the sentence of guilty by the lower court for the following reasons :—First—In order to secure a conviction for criminal assault the evidence must show beyond all reasonable doubt an assault :—Second—The intent; and, third, a purpose to carry into effect this intent with force. If either of these elements are lacking the offence is not made out.

Mr. Justice Lumpkin, who spoke for the dissenters, said :—Evidence warranting a jury in finding that a negro, who had concealed himself by the side of a public road, at a lonely point thereupon, at a late hour in the afternoon, suddenly sprang up with a pistol in his hand and rudely accosted an unprotected white woman, with the words, 'I have got you where I have wanted you for a long time,' whereupon she immediately turned and fled and he pursued her until she came within reach of aid, was sufficient to support a verdict of criminal assault, and where such a verdict has been returned upon evidence of this character and approved by the trial judge, the Supreme Court ought not to set it aside.'

It will be difficult to secure the performance of the three conditions named, hence the belief that lynching will increase

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SCHEME PRACTICALY SETTLED BY THE VOTE IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, Victoria, July 30.—The colony of Victoria, as the result of the referendum held on the subject of the commonwealth bill, drafted by representatives of the Australasian colonies of Great Britain, in 1898, and revised by the Premier last January, has decided by an overwhelming majority for federation. Inasmuch as New South Wales, without whose adhesion none of the other colonies is willing to federate, gave a majority of 22,000 for the commonwealth bill at the referendum of June 20, the action of Victoria as showing the sentiment of the younger colonies assures the union of the Australians in a commonwealth of Australia.

The colony of Queensland will hold its referendum on the question on Sept. 2.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 30.—The Hon. G. H. Reid, the Premier, has laid on the table of the Assembly a notice that he will move in the Assembly on Aug. 11 an address to the Queen praying that the commonwealth bill be adopted as an Imperial act.

DESTITUTION IN LABRADOR.

LATE NEWS OF LAST WINTER'S SUFFERING AMONG THE INDIANS.

St. John's, Nfld., July 29.—The coasting steamer 'Virginia Lake,' from Labrador, reports that twenty Indians on that coast starved to death last winter, while trying to reach Davis Inlet, in quest of food. The journey was attempted owing to the scarcity of game. Frightful tales are told of the misery endured by the Indians during the winter. Owing to the fact that the Labrador coast has been blocked by ice, the news of the suffering of the Indians has not sooner been reported.

HEUREAUX MURDERED.

HOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WAS SHOT.

Cape Haytien, July 27.—Details of the murder of President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, received here are to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave on horseback for Santiago de Las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caceres, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the president as he was talking with some friends and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the president in the left side and penetrated to the heart, causing instant death. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the president. The assassin and his accomplices then fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the president's friends. It is not known if any of them were wounded. The body of the president was taken to the palace of the Governor of Moca.

President Heureaux's death has caused a panic. It is said that one Juan Isidore Jimones, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the presidency. It is reported that General Maximo Gomez, former president of the Cuban insurrectionists, who is a native of Santo Domingo, also aspires to the presidency.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heureaux in 1884.

Fort de France, July 28.—The funeral service over the remains of President Heureaux, which took place at Santiago de Los Caballeros, at five o'clock last evening, was attended by a large number of people, and was conducted with great solemnity. The body, which had lain in state throughout the day, was buried in the Cathedral. The governor of the province superintended the public mourning.

REJOICING AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

Cape Haytien, July 28.—The news of the death of President Heureaux was hardly credited here by the people generally until last evening, when undoubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominicon exiles ; many of them live in and around Cape Haytien. These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureaux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidore Jimenez, to join them.

The Dominican Government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain itself.

EARTHQUAKE AT HONOLULU

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—MAUNA LOA STILL ACTIVE.

Chicago, July 27.—A special to the 'Tribune' from Port Townsend, Washington, says the Hawaiian Islands have been violently shaken by an earthquake, and that Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, continues in eruption. Damage by the earthquake amounted probably to $50,000. The news was brought by the steamer 'Port Albert,' nine days from Honolulu. Many excursion steamers are daily leaving Honolulu loaded with people, who are anxious to see the volcanic display. There are two streams of lava, one on the Kau side, and if this continues to flow, the government road between Panalulu and the volcano hotel will be obliterated. The lava is following much the same course as did the flow of 1881. The other stream is making toward Hilo.

The sea had been acting strangely around Honolulu for several days before the eruption, and the earthquakes occurred, although there was no rough weather. It was a choppy sea, and mariners said it was caused by volcanic influence. Natives fishing at the Kaalua report that there have been several tidal waves along the coast during the last month some of which were large enough to upset their canoes.

On the evening of July 13 an explosion shook the earth for a distance of twenty-five miles around the mountain, and a number of houses were demolished. The earthquake shock was only slightly felt in Honolulu and comparatively little damage was done in that city. People residing within a radius of fifty miles of the volcano are fleeing to safer parts, and the country around Mauna Loa is practically deserted.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

CROWN PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO MARRIED.

Cettinje, July 27.—The wedding of the Crown Prince, Denilo, of Montenegro, and the Duchess of Jutta, was celebrated this afternoon by the Metropolitan of Cettinje, in the presence of the bride's mother and brother, the Prince and Princess of Montenegro, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke Frederick, and others. The inhabitants displayed the greatest enthusiasm, and throughout the day royal salutes were fired.

The bride wore the Montenegrin national costume, and was everywhere affectionately welcomed. After returning to Prince Denilo's palace, the pair appeared on a balcony, and were greeted with acclamations by the populace.

The town was tastefully decorated and last night most of the buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and a torch-light procession marched through the streets.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 31 1899.

LOCAL STOCKS.

GENERAL TONE FIRM — BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER SHARES DECLINE ON NEWS OF 'RUN.'

Canadian Pacific continues about the most active stock on the local exchange, 825 shares were sold this morning at an advance of ½ point. Bank of Montreal is again higher and sold at $2.62½. Toronto rails also were firmer; but War Eagle lost four points selling at $3.61. The feature of the morning, however, was the bad break in Jacques Cartier bank. An early sale was made at 110, but on rumors of there being a run on the bank the price asked quickly dropped to 95 with only 85 bid.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—375 at 98¼, 225 at 98, 25 at 98½, 175 at 98, 25 at 98½.

R. & O. N. Co.—25 at 109, 25 at 108¾, 25 at 108½.

Halifax Ry.—25 at 107, 50 at 105.

Toronto Ry.—200 at 116½, 150 at 116¼, 75 at 116½, 100 at 116¼.

Royal Electric—25 at 181.

M.S.R.—25 at 323.

War Eagle x-d—1,000 at 363, 1,000 at 363, 1,000 at 361.

Republic x-d—1,000 at 120.

Bell Tel.—25 at 191.

Payne (cash)—500 at 140.

Bank of Montreal—15 at 262½.

Jacques Cartier Bank—38 at 110.

Bank of Toronto—10 at 242½.

Bank of Commerce—12 at 149½.

Montreal Cotton—2 at 161.

Montreal and London x-d—1,500 at 43½.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-16	1-32 dis.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8¾	13-16	9 to 9⅛
Sterling, demand	9 7-16	9-16	9⅜ to 9¾
Sterling Cables	9¾	11-16	9¾
Paris Cheques	5.18⅛		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Mackie all Bros. Brokers.)

Montreal, July 28.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	97¾	97½
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth Com.	4¼	3½
Do. Preferred	12½	10¾
Commercial Cable Co.	187	184
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg. "	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	110¼	109
Montreal Street Railway Co. xd	325	323
" New. xd	325	323
Halifax Electric Ry	108	106
Toronto Street Railway	116	115½
Twin City	68	67¾
pfd	140	....
Montreal Gas Co.	200½	199
Royal Electric Co.	180⅞	180½
Montreal Telegraph	172	170
Halifax Heat & Light	25	19
Bell Telephone Co.	1 5	190
Dom. Coal	53	50
Dom. Coal Pref'd	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	165	157
Colored Cotton Co	65	60
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	110	106
War Eagle	$3.75	$3.64¼
Payne Mining Co. xd	$1.40	$1.29
Montreal & London	.45	.42
Republic Mg. Co.	$1.20	$1.19
Bank of Montreal	....	261
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	202
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	113
Merchants Bank	170	165¾
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	180
Quebec Bank	130	125
Eastern Townships	....	155
Union Bank	....	115
Bank of Commerce	150	149½
Nova Scot a Bank	215¾	....
Imperial Bank	....	230
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton	101	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Cornwall Elect.	....	....
Cornwall Ry.	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	115
Land Grant Bonds	....	111
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	104	101
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	111
Halifax Ry Bonds	107	....
Pt & Lt., Halifax	90	....
Heat & Light	....	....

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Golden Star—500 at 45, 1,000 at 45½, 500 at 45½, 500 at 46½, 500 at 50, 500 at 51, 500 at 52.

California—1,000 at 11½.

Bullion—500 at 50.

Iron Colt—1,000 at 9½.

Republic—500 at $1.19½.

Big Three—500 at 16½.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B.C., July 29.—The following is a detailed statement of the ore shipments approximated for week ending July 29 and year to-date from Rossland Camp:

Mine.	Tons week.	Tons. year.
Lorol	1,824	47,030
War Eagle	1,590	25,215
Iron Mask	270	1,785
Evening Star	90	268
Deer Park	nil	18
Centre Star	840	4,027
Total	4,614	78,343

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, July 31.—Sales:

Van Anda—3,000 at 11.

S. Bell—500, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 3.

G. Star—500 at 45, 500 at 46; 500 at 47¼; 500 at 47; 200 at 47.

Standard Mining Exchange sales:

Golden Star—500 at 45, 500 at 46, 400 at 46½.

Smuggler—500, 500, 500, 500, 500, at 2¼.

Van Anda—500, 500, 500 at 11.

Vic. Triumph—1,000 at 3¾.

Silver Bell—500 at 8

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 31.— The stock market opened irregular. The reported outbreak of yellow fever at the Hampton, Va., Soldiers' Home, had a depressing influence on railways at the opening of the stock market.

Atchison preferred at 62¾; Burlington at 138¼; Louisville at 74½; N.Y.C. at 139¼; Brooklyn Transit at 116½; Northern Pacific at 52; People's Gas at 119¼; Rock Island at 119¾; Sugar at 159⅛; St. Paul at 132¾; and Southern preferred at 72⅝; Tobacco at 104¾; Union Pacific at 44¼; do., preferred at 78.

GRAIN.

The grain markets are weak and lower to-day. Liverpool cables—Weather hot and forcing shipments; wheat, 1½c lower; the market fluctuating with a downward tendency, because of weather reports; corn, ⅛c lower; market dull, with very little demand. On the Chicago market, wheat is ruling 1c lower than on Saturday. The break is attributed to a poor export demand and it is predicted that if the export demand does not increase, the market will go still lower, as soon as new wheat begins to come in.

It is said that the recent rains in the American corn belt, practically assures a good crop, and this has a tendency to force prices lower in corn

Oats are now coming on the market more liberally, and prices went up a little on Saturday, owing to heavy buying by longs. The local market is very dull.

Manitoba No. 1 hard is quoted at 69½c to 70c at Fort William.

Liverpool cables this morning are: Spring wheat at 5s 11d; red winter at 5s 9d; No. 1 Cala. at 6s 1d to 6s 2d; corn, new, at 3s 4d; peas at 5s 10d.

Receipts to-day in Montreal were:

	By G.T.R.	By canal.
Wheat	26,400	....
Corn	....	104,006
Oats	....	20,000

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market remains steady, and demand good, especially for feed. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at $3.70 to $3.80; patents at $4 to $4.30; Ontario patents at $3.75 to $4; straight roller at $3.50 to $3.60. Manitoba bran is quoted this morning at $13 to $13.50, and Ontario bran about the same, and shorts at $16.

Receipts this morning were 1,630 barrels of flour by G.T.R., and 500 sacks by the canal.

EGGS.

The egg market is reported very dull this morning. Demand unusually small owing to the large number of people in the country. If present cool weather continues, a larger demand is expected. Prices are steady. Fine fresh stock is quoted at 14½c; choice candied goods at 13c to 14c. Receipts to-day were 318 cases by G.T.R.

PROVISIONS.

The market remains unchanged. Receipts continue rather unequal to the demand, and prices are firm. Receipts this morning were 288 packages of hams by Grand Trunk Railway.

This morning's quotations are:— Clear $15; boneless bacon at 12c; hams, large, at 10c; medium at 11c; small at 12c. Lard is active, and prices advancing slightly. Pure lard is now quoted at 7c, and compound at 5½c to 6c per lb.

Liverpool quotations this morning were: Pork at 50s; lard, Am. Ref., at 26s 6d; tallow, at 22s; bacon, heavy long cut at 31s; light, long cut, at 31s 6d.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 31. — Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 30,000; Saturday's receipts according to official returns, 11,970; shipments, 3,455; left over, 2,619; estimated receipts to-morrow, 17,000; early strength lost; closing weak; light mixed at $4.40 to $4.67; mixed packing at $4.30 to $4.60; heavy shipping at $4 to $4.60; rough grades at $3 to $4.20. The receipts of cattle were 17,000; market steady to strong.

BUTTER.

The market is easier this morning. About 1,000 packages were sold from the Quebec boats for 18½c in tubs and 19c in boxes. The English market will only allow of 18½c to 19c being paid here, and it is not likely that the market will go beyond these figures, unless something happens to make prices higher in England, which is not at all likely.

Receipts to-day were 865 packages by G. T. R. and 1,000 by boat.

CHEESE.

Liverpool quotations are higher this morning at 45s 6d for colored and 45s for white. On the wharf this morning 7,300 boxes were sold on the basis of 9¼c to 9¼c, which is exactly the price paid a week ago. On Saturday as high as 9 9-16 was paid in the west and prices will likely rule around 9½c this week, as the Liverpool advance has been anticipated in prices paid here.

Receipts this morning were 7,599 boxes by G.T.R. and 7,300 by boat.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

AN ALL ROUND BREAK IN PRICES, AND AN UNUSUALLY WEAK CLOSE.

Wheat started a trifle lower than yesterday's closing, and remained around the 70 mark for Sept. a long time; but shortly before closing went down rapidly to 69⅝. The decline in July oats was 5⅛ points from Saturday's closing. Pork also was notably weak, losing 60c. Lard lost 18c, and short ribs, 25c. In all cases the decline was greatest just before closing.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:

	Saturday's	To-day's			
	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Sept.	70⅞	70	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
Dec.	72¾	71⅞	82⅛	71⅝	71⅞
Corn—					
July	31½	31	31¼	31	31
Sept.	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	30¾	30¾
Oats—					
July	26	25	25	20½	20½
Sept.	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19	19⅛
Pork—					
July	8.75	....	....	....	8.15
Sept.	8.82	8.40	8.50	8.25	8.25
Lard—					
July	5.35	....	....	....	5.17
Sept.	5.40	5.32	5.32	5.22	5.22
Short ribs—					
July	5.10	....	....	....	4.85
Sept.	5.15	5.00	5.02	4.91	4 90

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 27.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves and 650 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was good, at about former prices for all kinds of stock, excepting calves, some 900 or more calves having been brought to the city since yesterday morning. Prime beeves sold at about 5c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 2¾c to nearly 4¼c per lb., with common dry cows and thrifty young stock at from 2¼c to 3¼c, and the leaner beasts and the hard-looking small bulls at about 2½c per lb. Calves were dull of sale and brought considerably lower prices, excepting for choice veals. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $10 each. Mr. Girard paid $10 for a superior calf; he also paid $23 for five good lambs. Shippers pay from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers pay from 3c to 3¼c per lb., for the others. Good lambs sell at about 5c per lb. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price, good, straight lots, just off the cars, sold at about $4.65 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 31.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and trade was good, but the prices of cattle were decidedly lower than on Thursday's market the highest price paid during the early part of the day was 4¾c per lb., but a very fine animal was held at 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4½c and the common stock at from 2½ to 3¾c per lb., while some of the leaner animals would scarcely bring 2½c per lb. Mr. Girard paid $11 each for three good calves, and the common veals sold at from $2.50 to $5.00 each. Shippers pay from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. for good large sheep; lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each and Mr. Nantel paid $5.25 for a superior lamb. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price. Good straight lots just off the cars sold at from $4.60 to $4.75 per 100 lbs.

THE ASHES MARKET.

Pot ash has been in excessive supply, and stock is accumulating here. The selling price is very dull, at $3.70 for firsts, and $3.55 for seconds.

Pearl ash is entirely nominal at $5.25 for firsts.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—July 28.

There was an unusually large market today, although there were very few farmers from a distance to be seen. The buyers were out in larger crowds than usual, and as prices were nearly all tending downwards, a brisk trade was done. Potatoes of superior quality are almost a drug on the market, and the same might be said of cucumbers and cabbages; tomatoes are very plentiful and low priced for so early in the season; blueberries, from the Saguenay were offered for the first time to-day at $1.25 per box. Oats sold at from 80c to 90c per bag; buckwheat, $1.50 do.; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag, $1.10 per barrel; turnips, beets and carrots, 10c to 15c per large bunch; onions 8c to 15c do.; cucumbers, 8c to 10c per dozen; vegetable marrows, 75c do.; nutmeg melons, $5 to $8 do.; cabbages, 10c to 20c do.; celery, 10c to 15c do. Good cauliflowers, which sold last Friday at $2 per dozen, could be bought to-day for $1.25, while the common stock sold at from 50c to 60c per dozen; dressed hogs, 5½c to 6c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 14c do.; ducks, 11c to 12c do.; fowls, 70c to 90c per pair; spring chickens, 35c to 60c do.; Montreal tomatoes, 75c to $1.00 per basket; American tomatoes, 40c to 60c per crate; American apples, $2 to $3 per barrel; Montreal apples, 30c to 60c per basket; currants and gooseberries, 20c per gallon; Canadian peaches and pears, 40c to 60c per basket; Californian pears, $2.50 per box; oranges, $3.50 to $4 per box; lemons, $1 to $2.50 do.; bananas, $1 to $2; raspberries, 10c to 15c per quart; $1.25 per pail; chokecherries, 25c per peck; hay, $6.50 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

GROCERY MARKET.

TRADE ACTIVE — VALUES FIRM — CANNED GOODS LIABLE TO BE SCARCE AND HIGHER.

Sugar.—It is said that wholesalers are cutting the price of sugar considerably below cost; but refiners' prices remain firm, with a slight increase in cost of raw material. Fair refining is quoted in New York at 3 15-16c; and centrifugal at 4½c. But sugar is quoted at 10s 8¼d for July and August in London. Refiners' prices in Montreal are: Standard, $5.20; granulated $4.50; yellow, $3.70.

Teas.—Values remain firm but business is waiting for freer arrivals of new crop. New crop Japans are quoted in half-chests at 15½c to 17c.

Coffee—Market steady with no change to report. Javas are quoted at 23c to 30c; Mochos, 18c to 23c; Maracaibo, 10c to 13c; Jamaicas, 9c to 12c; Mexican, 9c to 12c; Rios, 8c to 10c; Santos, 8c to 11c.

Canned Goods—The demand for canned salmon is greater than the supply, and it is reported that some wholesale grocers have been nipped, through quoting prices too early. This year's prices will be far ahead of last year's, and the makers of the Horseshoe brand have withdrawn quotations, expecting another rise in proces. It is reported that the fish are scarcer, and that canners now have to pay 25c apiece for fish, which could formerly be had for 7c. The standard price at the coast for new pack is $4.75 and freight cost is 56c.

In canned vegetables, peas and beans have been advanced 5c during the past week, and now stand at 75c. Corn has been withdrawn. Tomatoes still sell for 80c. Canned strawberries and raspberries are quoted at $1.50 for finest goods, with some makes lower. No other new pack goods are in the market, but shipments are expected of peaches and pears in two weeks' time, quotations being unobtainable at present.

THE METAL MARKET.

SCARCITY AND HIGH PRICES CONTINUE—BUILDING TRADE AFFECTED.

Supplies of all kinds of metal, but especially of copper and iron, continue inadequate to the demand, and values are exceedingly firm, with a tendency towards higher prices. Delays in delivery are frequent, and apparently unavoidable, owing to scarcity of raw material, and insufficient capacity of mills and furnaces, so that no reaction in prices can be expected until orders are caught up with. This will not be until some time next year, for the increase in the use of metals has been altogether out of proportion to the increase of supply: and the latter must necessarily be slow, for it entails much work, and expense in increasing the capacity of mines, smelters, and mills.

Prices have almost doubled in every line during the past year, and the market is as strong now as at any time during the era of low prices, for stocks all over the world are rapidly decreasing, and increases of supply cannot affect prices for many months. The production of copper, especially, is stimulated by the high prices, and consequent large profits, and many old mines are being re-opened and new ones developed.

A comparison of prices in England and America shows that while the English values have advanced, the increase has not been so great as on this side.

Pig iron has advanced in England seventy percent; bar iron, thirty-three percent; rails, twenty-five percent.

The following table gives approximate values in England and America to-day and a year ago:

1898.	Pig iron.	Bars.	Rails.
United States	$10	$30	$17
England	10	33	21
1899.			
United States	$20	$40	$28
England	17	42	29

The English traders now have slightly the advantage, whereas a year ago the Americans could greatly undersell them in the world's markets. The American manufacturer has, evidently been much more industrious than the producer, and has now got himself into a corner, by causing a scarcity of raw material. Locally, the scarcity of iron is disastrously affecting the building trade, and it is reported that operations will have to be stopped on several large buildings, notably the Grand Trunk offices, on this account.

The latest quotations in Montreal are as follows, but dealers state that they are subject to almost daily change:

Pig iron, $24 per ton; bar iron, $2; steel plates, $2.90; iron sheets, No. 28, $2.55; steel sheets, No. 26, $2.75; structural material, $2.75; tin, ingot, 30c; straight, 33c; charcoal plates, $4.25; base, $4.25; coke, $4; turned, $7; Canada plates, $2.40; copper, 18½c; pig lead, $3.90 to $4.25, according to brand; zinc, 6½c to 7c; antimony, 10½c; wire nails, $2.70 per keg base; cut nails, $2.25 per keg base; 5c less in car lots; wire, barb, $3 per 100 lbs.; smooth bright gal., Nos. 2 to 9, $2.85; others extra; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, $3.50 per keg; No. 1 and smaller, $3.75 per keg; horseshoe nails, 50 percent discount; carriage bolts, 5-16, and smaller, 55 percent discount; ⅝ and larger, 50 percent discount; tire bolts, 60 percent and 10 percent discount.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, will say of Montreal trade:

"The event of the week in matters commercial at Montreal has been the suspension of La Banque Ville Marie, one of the minor banking institution of comparatively limited capital. It would be entirely premature to express an opinion as to the results of liquidation, should such be determined on, but the results of the stoppage are not likely to be seriously felt in general business circles, as the bank had no very large commercial accounts, and the principal sufferers are likely to be among suburban retailers and working people, who kept small deposit accounts, and country merchants and farmers in the districts, where the bank had branches. As regards the general trade situation there is little variation since a week ago. In several lines the usual midsummer slackness is a little more pronounced, but the trade movement as a whole is satisfactory for the season and payments are well sustained. The wholesale warehouses in the dry goods line are very busy with shipments of fall goods, night work being necessary in some cases, and sorting business in summer goods with the country is reported still quite good, though city retail trade is naturally quiet. Continued advances of a very marked character are reported in iron and other metals. Domestic bar iron is quoted up to $2; ingot tin has been making further upward bounds, and some local holders are now asking 35 cents, while the price in London is reported at over £140 a ton, or 100 percent advance on figures of a year ago. Tin plates are naturally affected, and $4 is now quoted for coke tins; Canada plates are also quoted higher at $2.40 for 52 sheets, and it is claimed would cost that figure, or over, to import, according to last cabled prices. In all other lines of merchandise recent advances are well maintained.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The local market is altogether governed by outside conditions. Buyers are few and far between at any price, and sellers are now constantly pressing their wheat on the attention of buyers. The stock of wheat at Fort William is over two million bushels, and there are probably other two million bushels to ship yet from the west. This is a good deal of Manitoba wheat to be on hand in these positions at within a month of beginning another harvest. The price of 1 hard in store Fort William is 3½c per bushel down on the week, having suffered a gradual decline from 72½c at the end of last week to 69c, which was yesterday's closing price. After the close of outside markets yesterday at a decline of a cent from the previous day, the market here was very sick, and sales were made at 68½c on the basis of 1 hard spot Fort William, and 69c was the best offer for straight 1 hard. While technically the spread between 1 hard and 2 hard, or 1 Northern, in sales made on basis 1 hard, is 2c per bushel, sales made on this basis are made at ½c under the price of straight 1 hard, which really makes the spread 3½c per bushel, 3 hard, 2 northern and 1 spring sell for 6c to 7c under 1 hard, according to buyer. Dried wheat is in light demand, and the prices offered for it are very discouraging. Dried 2 hard in store Port Arthur was sold at 63c in the middle of the week, and yesterday 62½c was the value with dried 2 Northern ½c less.—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' July 22.

MONTREAL'S LOW RATES.

DIVERTING GRAIN FROM NEW YORK.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 26.—The committee appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the commerce of the port of New York, and ascertain why it was declining, held a session in this city to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined, the majority of whom thought the unsatisfactory condition of the Erie canal and the inability to load direct into ocean carriers at New York caused the falling off in the shipments from that port.

Mr. George E. Macy, representing P. D. Armour, of Chicago, said that his firm exported grain via Montreal and Philadelphia. Montreal is now the cheapest route from Chicago and the North-West. The Montreal competition had a tendency to lower rates. Last year there was a pool at Buffalo and rates were cut to meet. Montreal's rate, but this year there is no competition here. If the New York elevator rates were lowered, there would be no trouble at that port. Mr. Macy said that last week, on a shipment of 500,000 bushels of grain to Montreal he saved five-eighths of a cent per bushel by using that route. The Montreal people usually watch the Buffalo rate very closely and frequently make a cut of one-half cent per bushel, in order to get the business.

BUTTER AND CHEESE SHIPMENTS.

From Montreal week ending July 29, 1899:

	Butter.	Cheese.
Liverpool	600	24,223
Glasgow	5,009	2,319
London	8,607	39,703
Bristol	9,525	41,223
Cardiff	....	4,778
Total	23,741	112,246
Corresponding week last year	2,449	77,192
Total since May 1	128,256	806,015
Corresponding period last year	57,405	637,344
From New York, week ending July 29	10,007	22,580
Same week last year	.....	7,756
Total since May 1	31,780	152,769
Same time last year	26,191	141,731

CHEESE SALES.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 25.—Cheese offerings to-day were 1,820 boxes; 1,050 colored and 770 white. No sales on board; 8⅞c offered, salesmen holding for 9¼c. Good attendance.

Campbellford, Ont., July 25.—At the cheese meeting here to-day 1,060 boxes white were boarded. McGrath bought 320 at 9 3-16c, and 665 at 9 1-16c, and Whitton, 150 at 93-16c; balance unsold.

Napanee, Ont., July 26.—(Special)—Cheese boarded to-day were 885 white and 510 colored; all the white and 175 colored sold at 9⅝c, as follows: Thompson, 260 white; Benton, 375 white; Beall, 150 white and 175 colored; Vanluven, 100 white.

Picton, Ont., July 27. — At the cheese board to-day 16 factories boarded 1,045 bxs, all colored; 9⅝c highest bid; 745 sold.

Woodstock, Ont., July 28.— The sharp advance in the market found many of the larger factories without cheese. While 9c was freely offered to-day and, in one case, 9¼c, these factories had sold during the week at 8¼c. In Ingersoll section, 9c has been paid. Salesmen report a serious shrinkage in make in consequence of pasturage.

Tweed, Ont., July 26.—At the cheese market to-day 765 boxes were boarded: 465 sold at 9¼c; balance unsold. Brintnell, Bailey and Bird were be buyers.

Stirling, Ont., July 24.— At the cheese board to-day 700 boxes of white cheese were boarded; all sold at 9 3-16c, as follows: — Thomas Watkins, 480 boxes; Brenton & Sons, 220 boxes.

Madoc, Ont., July 27.— Eight factories boarded 1,255 boxes, all white; 1,055 sold for 9⅜c; Watkins bought 415; Magrath, 265; Brenton, 275; Ayer, 100; six buyers present.

Brockville, July 27.—(Special) — At the cheese board to-day 3,192 boxes were offered, of which 2,070 were white, balance colored. The following are sales: H. Bissell, 487 white and colored at 9⅜c; Lovell & Christmas, 805 at 9⅜c; Dickey, 200 at 9⅜c; A. W. Grant, 200 at 9⅜c; A. A. Davis, 300 at 9⅜c.

Chesterville, Ont., July 27.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held here this evening 458 boxes were registered on the board, of which 115 were colored; 9⅜c was bid for both white and colored, but no sales were reported on the board. Sales were made on the street after the board for 9⅜c. Buyers—C. H. Wood, A. A. Logan, M. Birdsell, N. W. Prunner and William Wood.

Kingston, Ont., July 27.—At the cheese board to-day, —— white and 1,485 colored offered, July make. Sales, 600 colored, 9⅜c; 9 5-16c offered for remainder.

South Finch, July 28.—Cheese boarded here to-day were 1,371, of which 800 were white. One lot sold for 9⅜c, and 650 for 9⅛c; balance unsold. Six buyers present.

Brighton, July 28.—Cheese sold here today ⅜c per pound above last week. Eleven factories boarded 700 cheese, of which 610 were white and 90 colored. Brower secured 210 at 9⅛c, and McGrath 40 at 9 7-16c. Buyers present: Whitton, Thompson, Bird, McGrath and Brower.

Iroquois, Ont., July 28.—Though prices advanced ⅝c on the week, factorymen were reluctant sellers. Fourteen factories boarded 803 cheese, 703 colored and balance were white. Buyers offered 9⅛c, but only 375 were sold at this price. Buyers: Bissell, and Logan.

Perth, July 28.—Cheese values stiffened ⅝c here to-day, and the board was cleared at the rise. Offerings were 1,900, all white, the sales being: Bissell, 500; Scott, 400; Webster, 100; and Fowler, 900; prices ranging from 9⅛c to 9 9-16c.

Ottawa, July 28. — The cheese market dragged here to-day. All that buyers would offer was 9¼c, and factorymen were not willing to accept this, owing to the higher prices at other boards. Eventually 1,262 cheese were sold at 9¼c, which is an advance of ¼c on the week.

Brantford, Ont., July 28.—At the cheese market to-day, 2,615 boxes of cheese were offered, and 1,840 boxes were sold, namely, 75 at 9¼c, and 1,765 at 9 5-16c. Next market on Friday, Aug. 11.

Winchester, Ont., July 28.—At the meeting of the cheese board here this forenoon 650 boxes were registered; 420 colored and 250 white. Price offered for both was 9⅜c, with no sales. Sales were made on the street at 9⅛c. Buyers present: Logan, Wood and Ault.

Kemptville, Ont., July 28.—There were 1,045 cheese offered here to-day, 225 being white; usual buyers present; one lot sold for 9 9-16c; balance all sold at 9⅛c.

New York, July 28.—Butter steady; western creamery at 15c to 18c.; do., factory, at 11c to 14½c; imitation creamery at 13c to 15½c; State dairy at 13c to 17c; do., for creamery at 15c to 18c. Cheese firm; large white at 9c; small white at 9c; large colored at 9c; small colored at 9c.

New York, July 28.—Cheese — Business in the home trade continues active at an advance of ¼c all round.

June 29.	Cheese boarded.	Sales reported.	Prices.
Cowansville	1,129	1,146	9⅜—½
Cornwall	1,336	1,242	9 9-16
Belleville	1,171	660	9½
London	3,353	1,538	9¼—9-16
Watertown	5,000	5,000	9—¼
Canton	2,200	2,200	9¼
Ogdensburg	1,161	1,161	9¼

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling Gulf, 6⅝c; sales, 181 bales. Futures closed dull; July, nominal; August, $5.50; Sept., 5.55c; Oct., $5.70c; Nov., 5.74; Dec., 5.79c; Jan., 5.83c; Feb., 5.86c; March, $5.90c; April, 5.94c; May, 5.98c; June, 6.01c.

Liverpool, July 29., 1 p.m.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices, steady; American middling, 3⅝c; good middlings, 3½d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,800 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the advance.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Sugar—Raw, firm, with good demand; held higher; fair refining, 5 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c; refined sugar, strong and active.

London, July 29.—Sugar—Cane, quiet but steady; Java, 12s 7½d; fair refining, 11s 6d; beet, firm; July and Aug., 10s 9d.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 28.—An exceptionally heavy run of cattle and sheep came to hand for the closing trade of the week at the western cattle market this morning. The arrivals were 75 carloads, made up of 1,100 cattle, 1,200 sheep and lambs, 75 milch cows and 40 calves and 1,400 hogs.

The market opened with a strong demand for all good, desirable grades, which easily found an outlet. The offerings included a number of choice cattle, but the supply of poorer grades was much heavier than expected. These cattle are very poor sale, and, as a result, a large number are generally left over in the pens at the close of each market.

Export Cattle—According to private cable advices received by local exporters this morning, the quotations showed a slight decline. Although the market was not quite so firm as yesterday, the demand was exceedingly good, and the moderate run met a good demand, especially for choice grades. The supply included too many poor export cattle, and these grades were not wanted. Choice selections were quoted at $4.50 to $4.90 per cwt., and light were easier at $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—The inquiry for choice grades was brisk, and prices remained unchanged from yesterday. Choice selections which were in ample supply, fetched $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt., and an occasional bunch brought $4.35 per cwt. The supply of the commoner grades was heavy, but these were unsalable, and were lower at $2.75 to $3.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders —The market for Canadian stockers for Buffalo remained steady. The arrivals were light, but the demand was active, and heavy stockers fetched $2.50 to $3.25 per cwt. Light stock heifers were in small supply, and fetched steady prices. There were only a few feeders on the market, and these were quotable at $3.50 to $3.80 per cwt.

Milch Cows and Calves—A light run of good cows were in good demand at firm prices, or $45 to $50 each, and poorer grades fetched from $25 to $35 each. About 40 calves fetched $2 to $8 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—The movement in this branch was active, and the offerings were heavy. The bulk of the supply was made up of export sheep. The quotations for sheep remained firm, but lambs were a little easier, being quoted from 25c to 50c lower, or $4.50 each. Sheep for export and for butchers use fetched $3.50 to $3.65 per cwt. and good butchers' sheep were quotable at $3 to $4 each. Bucks were firm at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Hogs — Trade in this line showed an improvement, and the heavy supply which came to hand for the closing trade this week met with an exceptionally good demand. Values underwent no quotable change and choice selections were quoted at $5.12½ per cwt. Light and thick fats remained firm at $4.87½ per cwt., and sows were steady at $3 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, July 28.— Beeves — Receipts, 2,945; active and steady except common and medium cows, slow and weak; all sold; steers, $4.95 to $5.75; bulls, $3 to $3.50; cows, $2 to $4.20. Cables quote live cattle 10½c to 11¼c; tops at Liverpool, 12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb. Exports to-morrow, 738 cattle and 5,517 qrs. of beef. Calves—Receips, 136; veals dull and 25c lower; buttermilks, $3.25 to $3.75; grassers to feeders, $3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5, 525; sheep, firm; prime handy sheep shade higher; good lambs stronger; others steady; one car unsold; sheep, $3 to $4.87½; lambs, $4.75 to $7.15; culls, $4.12½ to $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,503; slow at $4.70 to $4.80.

East Buffalo, July 28.—Cattle—There was one load of Canadas on sale and no demand; the market was quiet and without change; the supply of calves was light, about 25 head, and mostly of common and medium quality; the demand was light and prices about the same as yesterday; choice to extra were quotable at $5.75 to $6; good to choice, $5.50 to $5.75. Sheep and lambs—The market generally was in good position with moderate offerings, eight loads, and a good demand for top grades of sheep and lambs spring lambs, choice to extra, $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice, $5.75 to $6.25; common to fair, $4 to $5; sheep, choice to extra, $4.75 to $5; good to choice, $4.50 to $4.75; common to fair, $3 to $4.50; the offerings were pretty well cleaned up and the close was steady. Hogs—The offerings were thirty loads; the market opened active on the basis of $4.75 for heavy, mixed. Yorkers and pigs; roughs, $3.75 to $3.90; stags, $3.15 to $3.40; after the bulk of the offerings were sold the market became firmer and late sales were made on the basis of $4.80 and the close full strong.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., July 29.—White wheat per bushel at 70c to 71c; red wheat per bushel at 69c; spring wheat at 68c to 71c; peas at 48c to 50c; barley at 35c to 40c; oats at 33c to 34c; corn at 41c to 42c; cloverseed at $3 to $3.50; timothy seed at $1.25 to $1.65; and white wheat flour per barrel at $3.25 to $4; strong bakers at $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs per cwt., at $4.75 to $5; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, at 60c; dried apples, per lb., at 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., at 90c to $1.10; butter in rolls, per lb., at 12c to 13c; butter, in firkins, per lb., at 11c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, at 11c to 12c.

Guelph, July 29.—Flour at $1.85 to $2.00; red wheat at 68c to 70c; white wheat at 68c to 70c; bran at $14; middlings at $17; barley at 40c to 45c; oats at 30c to 31c; rye at 45c to 50c; peas at 65c to 70c; hay at $5 to $6; potatoes, per bag, at 80c to 90c; hides at 6c to 7c; wool at 12c to 13c; live hogs at $4.25 to $4.50; sheepskins at 50c to 80c; butter at 14c to 17c; eggs at 12c to 14c; chickens, per pair, at 60c to 75c; ducks, per pair, at 60c to 80c.

London, Ont., July 29.—Wheat at 66c to 69c; oats at 30½c to 34c; corn at 42c to 45c; hay sold at $6.50; butter at 16c to 18c for best rolls; 15c to 17c for crocks, and 17c to 20c for creamery; eggs sold at 12c to 14c for fresh laid, and 12c to 13c for basket lots; cheese at 7½c to 9c per lb. Poultry—

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BOUDREAU.—At the manse, St. Hyacinthe, on July 28, 1899, the wife of the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of a son. 29

CALDWELL—At the Methodist parsonage, Ker, Ont., on July 27, 1899, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. H. Caldwell. 28

CRAIG—On July 22, 1899, a daughter to the Rev. W. W. and Mrs Craig. 31

HARRIS.—At the rectory, Stanbridge East, Que., on July 24, 1899, the wife of the Rev. William Harris, of a son. 27

HETHERINGTON.—In this city, on July 24, 1899, the wife of J. S. Hetherington, of a son. 25

KNIGHT—At 632 Church street, Toronto, on July 21, 1899, the wife of W. Percy Knight, of a son. 31

McGURK—In this city, on July 23, 1899, the wife of Mr. M. H. McGurk, of a son. 31

POLLOCK—At Lachute, Que., on July 19, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock. 31

POWELL.—On July 24, 1899, at 52 Columbia avenue, Westmount, the wife of James Powell, of a son. 29

SHEARMAN—In this city, at 1091 Cadieux street, on July 22, 1899, the wife of Henry T. Shearman, of a son. 31

SMITH—At St. Philippe de Chester, P.Que., on June 14, 1899, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Smith, of a son. 29

VERNON.—At No. 8 Molson Terrace, on July 28, 1899, the wife of George Vernon, of a daughter. 29

WHITHAM—At 4823 St. Catherine street, on July 26, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitham. 31

MARRIED.

APPS—WILL.—At Carlton Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on July 11, 1899, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, uncle of the bride, Mr. Alfred Apps, Brantford, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. P. D. Will. 27

GLADWISH—KING—At the residence of the bride's mother, on July 25, 1899, by the Rev. G. C. Heine, Will. E. Gladwish, formerly of Margate, England, to Robena M. King, only daughter of the late Robt. King. 28

GRINDROD—WILLIAMSON.—On July 22, 1899, at Point St. Charles, by the Rev. David Winter, Percy Grindrod to Mrs. Eliza Jane Williamson. 25

HARYETT—McDONALD.—On July 25, 1899, in the Bell Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, of Lachute, brother-in-law of the groom, James P. Haryett, to Maud, third daughter of George McDonald, 520 Concession street. 27

JAMES—WALKER—On July 11, 1899, at Lethbridge, N.W.T., Norman Bloomfield James, son of the Rev. D. Bloomfield James, of Wimbleton, England, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late Edmund F. Walker, of Sherbrooke, Que. 28

MASTEN—CANFIELD—At the Methodist Church, Odelltown, Que., on July 27, 1899, by the Rev. D. Mick, pastor of the Church, Mr. G. L. Masten, Principal of the Coaticook Academy, to Mary Maud Alta (May), daughter of Roswell Canfield, Esq., of Odelltown. 31

MOSS—ROBINSON.—On July 25, 1899, at the Playfair Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. Henry Moss, of Brockville, to Miss Sarah Adeline Robinson, of South Sherbrooke, Ont. 27

MUNRO—MACINTOSH.—At her mother's residence, Tolmie's Corner, Roxborough, Ont., on July 26, 1899, by the Rev. John MacKenzie, David Munro, merchant, of the city of Montreal, to May Lily MacIntosh, fourth daughter of Mr. James MacIntosh. 29

SMITH—FLAHERTY.—On July 25, 1899, in the city of Ottawa, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Thomas Smith to Clara E., daughter of Robert Flaherty, all of Ottawa, Ont. 27

STEWART—FISHER—On July 26, 1899, at the residence of the bride's brother, W. F. W. Fisher, Shady Cottage, Burlington, by the Rev. George Abbs, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Henderson, Hugh Stewart, of Elkhorn, Man., to Maggie E., fourth daughter of the late Peter Fisher. 28

DIED.

ASHTON—At Ascot, Que., on July 20, 1899, Delia Trudel, widow of the late John J. W. Ashton, of Montreal, and mother of John and Richard Ashton, of Ascot, aged 46 years.

BAIRD—At St. Louis de Gonzaque, on July 29, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Young, Jean Wright, relict of the late William Baird, in the 80th year of her age, a native of Berwickshire, Scotland.
Glasgow papers please copy.

BANNISTER.—At his late residence, 22 Second avenue, Ottawa, on July 23, 1899, James Bannister, contractor, aged 36 years, 3 months and 4 days. 25

BROWN—At her brother's residence, Argyle avenue, St. Lambert, on July 25, 1899, Margaret Waddell Andrews, widow of the late John Brown, engineer, Liverpool, England.

BULL.—At Ottawa, on July 23, 1899, James Arthur Bull, fireman on C. A. Railway, and member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, aged 20 years and 10 months.
Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy. 25

DARLING.—At her son's residence, 4282 Dorchester street, Westmount, on July 25, 1899, Anna Brady, beloved wife of David Darling, and mother of David J. M. Darling, in her 85th year.

DUFF.—On July 24, 1899, of heart failure, at his late residence, 228 Cottingham st., Toronto, Alex. R. Duff, of Osgoode Hall.

DUNN.—At his late residence, 396 St. Antoine street, on July 28, 1899, Mr. John Dunn, native of the Queen's County, Ireland.

ETHERINGTON—At Odelltown, Que., on July 28, 1899, Charles Allan Etherington, aged 41 years. 31

GILL.—At Grenville, on July 22, 1899, Albertia Jane, 15 years and 9 months, youngest daughter of James Gill. 27

GWATKIN.—At Toronto, on July 23, 1899, in her 81st year, Mary Theresa, relict of the late Robert Colin Gwatkin. 25

HASTINGS.—At St. John, N.B., on July 25, 1899, Dorothy, infant daughter of A. O. Hastings. 25

HEINTZMAN.—At his residence, corner of Annette and Law streets, Toronto Junction, Mr. Theodore Heintzman, in his 83rd year. 27

HODGSON—Drowned at Ste. Agathe, on Thursday, July 27, 1899, Gladys, youngest daughter of H. A. Hodgson, aged 9 years.

JELLYMAN.—At Cornwall, Ont., on July 26, 1899, Richard Paul Jellyman, in his 46th year.

KNIGHT—At 632 Church street, Toronto, on July 27, Arthur Percy, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Percy Knight, of the China Inland Mission. 31

LABERGE.—At Quebec, on July 23, 1899, Mr. Victor Laberge, N.P., at the age of 33 years and 4 months. 25

LEPAGE—In this city, on July 27, 1899, Joseph Lepage, aged 43 years.

MADDEN—On July 25, 1899, at 63 Wellington avenue, Ottawa, Ambrose Madden, sr., aged 75 years, late of the G. T. R., Thornhill. 28

MAGILL.—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on July 22, 1899, William Magill (late principal of English and Classical School for Boys, 45 Bloor street east), in his 77th year. 25

McCOLL—At Alaska, 1899, Duncan McColl, of Rosco, Ill., aged 59 years, second son of the late Alexander McColl, of St. Joseph, Two Mountains.

McDONALD.—At Ottawa East, on July 24, 1899, D. A. McDonald, aged 21 years. 27

McDOUGALL—On July 26, 1899, at 4092 Tupper street, Margaret Wilson, widow of the late James McDougall.

McINTYRE—On July 24, 1899, at Peterboro, Ont., Elizabeth Spence, beloved wife of A. A. McIntyre, and daughter of the late Jacob Spence, of Toronto. 28

McNAUGHTON.—In Winnipeg General Hospital, on July 15, 1899, Duncan McNaughton, of Killarney, Manitoba, formerly of St. Elmo, Ont., aged 59 years. 25

McNICOL.—At the old homestead, Cazaville, parish of St. Anicet, on July 17, 1899, Mary McDonald, widow of the late Peter McNicol, aged 83 years, 8 months and 2 days. She was a native of Glen Morison, Scotland. 27

McRAE—At Lakeview, Harrington, Que., on July 24, 1899, Flora McRae, beloved wife of Duncan McRae, aged 54 years, seven months and twenty-four days, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn her loss.
Glengarry papers please copy. 31

MOORE—On July 21, 1899, at Colman, Moody County, South Dakota, George A. Moore, son of John F. Moore, aged 14 years, 7 months, 21 days.

MURPHY—At St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, on July 27, 1899, Bridget Murphy, wife of Michael Glennan, aged 107 years. 28

PARKER—On July 26, 1899, at his late residence, 379 Somerset street, Ottawa, Jas. Edward Parker, in his 44th year. 28

PARENT.—At Quebec, on July 23, 1899, at the age of 9 months and 5 days, Marie Sarah Bernadette Yvette, youngest daughter of the Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Lands, Forests, Fisheries, and Mayor of Quebec. 25

PERRY.—At the residence of his uncle, Mr. Alfred Perry, Outremont, on July 27, 1899, George A. Perry, of the firm of Budden & Perry, Quebec. 27

PURCELL.—On July 26, 1899, at his late residence, 359 Wellington street, Ottawa, John P. Purcell, engineer, aged 66 years. 27

ROBERTS—On July 23, 1899, Eliza Augustine Styles, in her 70th year, beloved wife of George Roberts, builder, of this city.

ROSS—At Milbank, South Dakota, on July 26, 1899, Ann Munroe, wife of the late John Ross, formerly of Hodden, Que., aged 73 years, mother of F. Ross, Esq., and Mrs. J. Nixon; also sister of John Munroe, J.P., Waterloo.
Sherbrooke and Richmond papers please copy. 31

SHORT.—On July 22, 1899, Albert Jeffrey, aged 4 years, 3 months, second son of Samuel Short, of Post-Office Department, Ottawa. 25

STEACY — At 14 Gloucester street, Ottawa, on Thursday, July 27, 1899, Sarah Barry, widow of the late G. W. Steacy.

STEEL—In this city, on July 31, 1899, Jennie Isabella Rice, widow of the late John Steel.

STEWART.—At 52 North street, St. Andrew's, Scotland, on June 26, 1899, Neil Stewart, brewer, in his 81st year, father of William Stewart, brewer, of this city. 29

VAUGHAN.—At 99 Dalhousie street, Ottawa, on July 25, 1899, Mary, relict of the late John Vaughan, of Ottawa, aged 82 years and 4 months. 27

WETHEY.—On July 23, 1899, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Edgar Wethey, aged 62.

WHALEY—On July 25, 1899, accidentally drowned at Port Dalhousie, George Frederick Whaley, only son of Erl Whaley, of Whaley, Royce & Co., Ottawa. 29

WINDER—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Wednesday, July 26, 1899, David Kennedy Winder, beloved son of John Winder, aged 5 years and 2 months.

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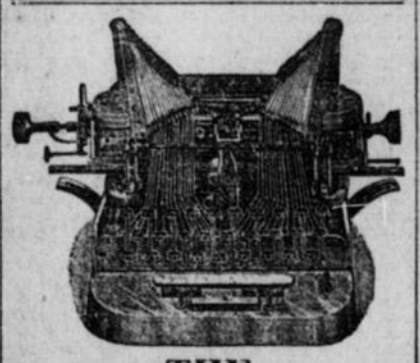

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