Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER, 6 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

A GREAT BATTLE.

One of the Longest and Most Sanguinary in History.

MAD HEROISM OF JAPANESE AND STUBBORN TENACITY OF RUSSIANS UNPARALLELED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4, 2.50 a.m.—The battle of Liao yang, which began with a Japanese advance on Aug. 24, the day of the christening of the Czarevitch, and concluded on Saturday, Sept. 3, with the retreat of General Kuropatkin, is believed to have been one of the longest and the bloodiest of history. A telegram from Mukden says that after six days of battle, on the last three of which the heaviest fighting occurred, the Japanese on Wednesday, abandoned their direct attack on Liao yang in favor of a flanking movement. The Russian artillery fire was greatly aided by the sending up of balloons south-east of Liao yang, thus locating the Japanese batteries. The Russians were compelled to abandon a number of guns, being unable to remove them through the mud. On Wednesday Japanese shells reached the railway station and the railway bridge over the Tai tse river. Others fell as far north as Yen tai. The railway is being used almost exclusively by hospital trains, and for the transportation of Japanese prisoners. The latter are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. Many of them had been without food for two days during which downpours of rain filled the trenches. Their shoes and clothes are in tatters.

RUSSIANS UNMOVED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4, via Eydtkuhnen, Sept. 4.—The Russians are not moved to anything like the extent another nation would have been by the series of fierce struggles her picked army has been in the midst of during the past week. They reject messages from abroad giving the Liao yang struggle the color of a Russian catastrophe, and General Kuropatkin, still their most popular soldier, is scarcely criticised for fighting instead of pursuing his supposed strategy of gradual retreat throughout this season's campaign. His army, though out-generalled, is still profoundly trusted by the common people. It may be, however, otherwise in supreme circles, which, there is reason to believe, are beginning to be influenced by expert opinions abroad, particularly in Germany, that the Russians cannot win this war. It is Berlin that will be heard with the most respectful attention by the war lords here should the fates of the Manchurian army and the Port Arthur garrison dispel the remaining Russian hopes of possible victory.

FIGHTING SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The situation in Manchuria, as it is known here, is that the Russian army is south of the branch railway connecting Yen Tai Station, ten miles north-east of Liao yang, with the Yentai mines, where fierce fighting has been in progress. Actual fighting seems to have been suspended for the moment, the armies probably resting after their terrific and continuous exertions of the past ten days, the longest single battle in history. It will depend upon their respective recuperative powers as to which will first be able to resume activity. The country is ill-suited to military operations. It is flatter and more open than the region of Liao Yang, but it is covered at this season with dense fields of Chinese corn, growing higher than a man on horseback. It is more suited to surprise tactics and to offensive operations than to an orderly retreat.

FROM GEN. KUROKI.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—A despatch from General Kuroki's headquarters, dated Sept. 2, via Fusan, Sept. 3, said that for the past two days the army under General Kuroki had pushed to the north-west towards the railway north of Liao yang. His right wing had taken the last line of intervening hills, and held a commanding position, from which to strike the railway. The fighting, it was added, had been continuous and heavy, and there had been much artillery fire. On Thursday night the Japanese carried a strongly fortified Russian position north of the Tai tse river, and west of Awang tuan, by a boyonet charge. In this fight the Japanese losses were small.

Field Marshal Oyama's despatch brought the news down to Sunday morning. It was all that has reached Tokio up to 9 p.m. to-day.

Neither the number of Russians who succeeded in escaping northward nor the number encompassed by Gen. Kuroki's turning movement is known here. The severity of the Russian defeat hinges largely on Kuroki's movement. If successful, the number of Russian prisoners will be large. The meagre reports received indicate that the soldiers of both armies went to the limit of human endurance and suffered terribly. It was impossible to constantly supply them with food and water, and the men have fought for days past, starving and parched with thirst. Although full details are lacking, the duration of the fighting, the numbers engaged, and the losses so far reported indicate that Liao yang will prove to be one of the greatest battles of history. Field Marshal Oyama's despatch announcing the fall of Liao yang had the effect of cheering all of the subjects of the Mikado. Tokio is brilliantly illuminated to-night, and joyful crowds are parading the streets, cheering the exploits of the Field Marshal and Generals Oku and Nodzu.

A FIERCE AND SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT.

Tokio, Sept. 1.—7 p.m.—At daybreak to-day the Japanese army on the left delivered a fierce and successful assault against the heights to the west of Hsing ling tun, and the high ground to the west of Shou shan pao. It pierced the Russian lines, and probably later forced the retirement of the Russian troops from their position on the right and centre. Marquis Oyama telegraphs that his losses in these assaults were heavy.

THE NEWS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—1.26 a.m.—The news of the evacuation of Liao yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Tai tse river, reached only a small section of the people of St. Petersburg at a late hour and caused intense excitement and disappointment. The majority of the inhabitants retired to rest believing that the Russian arms had again been successful, and that the Japanese attacks had been repelled. Ugly suspicions, however, had been rife during the day owing to the absence of press telegrams from Liao yang, leading to the belief that the communications had been cut by General Kuroki. The following statement was obtained by the Associated Press from the War Office at ten o'clock Thursday night:

THE COMMUNICATIONS.

London, Sept. 2.—Yesterday's news from the seat of war closed with the receipt of two despatches, giving information of a most significant character, as bearing on the domination of Manchuria at the close of the present campaign.

The first came from the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg, filed there at 10.16 p.m., and said that General Kuropatkin had withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Tai tse river, so as to meet General Kuroki's flanking movement. The inference drawn from this despatch was that Liao yang had been evacuated, the city lying on the left bank of the river.

Nothing to confirm this was received until several hours later, when a despatch from the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 2, and timed at 1.26 this morning, said that 'the news of the evacuation of Liao yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Tai tse river had caused intense excitement and disappointment.

Late on Thursday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an opinion from the War Office that the withdrawal to the right bank of the Tai tse river became necessary, so that the Russians would be able to repel a blow in that direction, and that Gen. Kuropatkin's movement was the carrying out of a well defined idea, rather than a retreat. The same despatch points out with notable lack of comment that the Japanese took advantage of Gen. Kuropatkin's withdrawal to occupy the city of Liao yang.

The second despatch, which may have a significant bearing on the campaign, is that filed at Mukden at 9.27 p.m. on Thursday, stating that the train service between Mukden and Liao yang was interrupted, and it may mean the cutting of railway communication, which would deprive Gen. Kuropatkin of an opportunity to retreat to his more northerly base at Mukden. As pointed out in the St. Petersburg despatch the Mukden correspondent does not mention whether the telegraphic communications are open.

THE ARMY.

THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS.

Kuropatkin's army is concentrated on one side of the river and the road is still open for his retirement northward, while the Japanese armies, which must act in unison, are separated by the river, which places Kuropatkin in a position to oppose Kuroki with his whole army, while Generals Oku and Noduz are stranded on the other side, which gives Kuropatkin a possible opportunity to imitate Napoleon's tactics and defeat the opposing forces in detail.

'There is only one parallel in history,' said a high officer of the War Office to the Associated Press to-day, 'and that is Metz, when Prince Frederick Charles straddled the Moselle with the German armies, but Kuropatkin has not repeated Marshal Bazaines mistake of sitting still while the enemy closed him in.'

Kuropatkin's great strength in cavalry, in the opinion of the War Office, will stand him in good stead now.

Whether the whole of Kuropatkin's army got across yesterday is not definitely established, the War Office not having yet received complete advices, the latest information being that the crossing of the river was not being interfered with. In view of the Tokio despatch received this morning it is possible that the troops forming the Japanese screen and a portion of the Japanese right flank did not succeed in crossing the river. There are two good, regular bridges at Liao yang, over which the Russian crossing was effected, and then there is the railway bridge, about two miles down the stream.

The Tokio report that Kuroki's forces were in action at Heiyingtai, north of the Tai tse river, indicates that General Kuropatkin has already engaged him with a portion of his army.

It is understood that throughout the fighting of the last few day's Kuropatkin's main reserves did not leave their position on the right bank of the river.

KUROKI ATTACKS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—At 4 o'clock a message of Kuropatkin's to the Czar was partially communicated to the press. It says Kuroki is attacking the Russian left north of the Tai tse river, and gives the latter's casualties for the last two days as 5,000.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—3 p.m.—The chief of staff of the centre Japanese army (General Nodzu's), telegraphing early this morning reported that the Japanese centre was continuing to advance to-day, with the object of taking a line from Shin chen to Liao yang, and effecting a re-junction with the Japanese left (commanded by General Oku).

KUROPATKIN'S MOTIVE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2, 1.25 p.m.—No absolute information has reached the War Office confirming the reports that Liao yang has been occupied by the Japanese, but it is positively known that

A NEW PHASE.

Main Operations of Battle of Liao Yang Transferred to North Bank of River.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S LATEST DESPATCH MADE PUBLIC.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3., 1.30 p.m.—A new phase of the battle of Liao yang has now begun. The main operations have been transferred to the north bank of the Taitse river, where General Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive, hurling the bulk of his army against Field Marshal Oyama's right, under General Kuroki, and at the same time holding the Japanese centre and left, on the other side of the river in check with the force left on the south bank for that purpose. The operations on the south side are now regarded as being of secondary importance at the war office, where Kuropatkin's action in throwing the bulk of his army across the river to the right bank in order to protect his rear and give him an opportunity to try conclusions single-handed with Kuroki is considered to be a brilliant strategical stroke. The Russian force left on the Liao yang side of the Taitse is regarded as strong enough behind its fortified positions to hold General's Oku and Nodzu long enough to give Kuropatkin a chance to strike Kuroki and at the same time to protect the bridges, of which it now develops, there are ten, over which Kuropatkin must recross in order to follow up his success in the event that he crushes Kuroki. In case of a reverse the bridges will also furnish ample facilities for the Russian troops on the Liao yang side to rejoin the main army. Yesterday afternoon Oku assaulted one of the strong Russian portions of the Liao yang side, which it is presumed, guarded bridges, but the Japanese were repulsed with exceedingly heavy losses, the Russians bhind their works suffering only slightly. The Japanese are using siege guns on the Liao yang side.

Kuropatkin did not delay after his concentration on the right bank. Yesterday morning he massed his artillery, and at noon began to bombard Kuroki's position, preliminary to an infantry attack. The above was the situation when the latest reports in possession of the War Office were sent.

What the authorities at Tokio regard as a Russian concentration at Yentai was probably Kuropatkin's preparations for taking the offensive. Telegraphic and railway communication between the Russian army and Mukden were still open this morning. For strategic reasons the general staff decided not to publish the text of Kuropatkin's officiair despatch of yesterday.

In military circles, where the progress of the battle is known, Kuropatkin's tactics are approved and confidence is expressed in the issue.

The failure of Tokio to chronicle the voluntary passage of Kuropatkin's main army across the river is believed here to indicate that the Japanese desire to reap as much glory as possible if they succeed in taking possession of Liao yang. Neither Kuropatkin's decision to make the crossing with his army, nor the fact that the bulk of it is over, which was exclusively announced by the Associated Press, was known to the Russian public till this morning.

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S DESPATCH.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Later in the day the General Staff reconsidered its determination not to make public General Kuropatkin's despatch to the Emperor of yesterday, and the text was given out as follows:—

'At nightfall on Thursday the Japanese attacked our Syk wan tun position but were repulsed after a hot fight. They renewed the attack at night, this time with success, driving back a regiment in the direction of Sa kun tun. The retreat of this regiment led to the evacuation of the positions held by other troops. Towards morning the troops advanced gradually in order to re-take the Sy kwan tun position.

'At dawn on Friday I assumed the offensive against the troops of General Kuroki's army. At midday the heads of the attacking corps were in line and preparations were being made to retake by artillery the position captured during the night by the Japanese, and the infantry is also advancing to the attack.

'During the night the Japanese violently bombarded the interior of the Russian position inside the town of Liao yang, the railway station and the railway itself. Our losses were insignificant.

'I have just received a despatch from the chief of the Liao yang garrison, timed 10.30 a.m., to the effect that the Japanese attacked the fort situated in the centre of our position, but they were repulsed with very great loss. We had six men killed in the fort.'

RUSSIANS NOT SURROUNDED.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The Foreign Office has official advices from Tokio that General Kuropatkin's position to-day is by no means desperate. The main portion of his army is still heavily engaged and part was drawn off successfully. The Russian army is not encircled.

FROM TOKIO.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The following despatch has been received here: Headquarters of the Manchurian army, Sept. 3, 9 a.m.: The remainder of the defeated Russians are taking a stand outside the walls of Liao yang. Our left and centre armies are attacking them.'

FIGHTING CONTINUING.

Tokio, Sept. 1.—10.30 a.m.—The fighting at Liao yang was continued until a late hour last night. It was resumed at dawn to-day. The fate of the great bulk of the retreating Russian army hinges upon the bravery and fortitude of its left flank.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing at 9 o'clock this morning, says:—

'After the fighting of last night and this morning Liao yang fell into our hands. Our casualties are believed to be very heavy. No report has been received concerning conditions on the right bank of the Tai tse river.'

THE BLOCKADE.

CHINESE JUNKS CAPTURED.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—Admiral Hosoya reports that the Japanese guardships near Yentso, south of San shan ta, near Talien Bay, on Sunday and Monday captured twenty-six Chinese junks which were attempting to carry provisions into Port Arthur. They were taken to Talien and were tried and confiscated. The crews were released.

AT SHANGHAI.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Admiral Alexieff will leave Vladivostok shortly for Harbin. He is reported to be indisposed.

The report that Rear Admiral Ouktomsky, now in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, is to be court-martialed, utterly lacks onfirmation. The story possibly originated in the same sources as the earlier report of his deposition and of his suicide at Port Arthur.

THE 'CALCHAS' PROTEST.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—4.06 p.m.—The United States has protested to Russia against the seizure of the cargo of the British steamer 'Calchas.' The protest follows the lines of the case of the Portland and Asiatic line steamer 'Arabia,' in declining to recognize as of a contraband character goods and foodstuffs in the ordinary course of trade and not designed for the use of belligerents. The Associated Press is able to state that Russia will decline to enter into the negotiations proposed by the United States on Aug. 21 in regard to the unrestricted recognition of American passports.

THIBETAN TREATY.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND INFORMED THAT TWO CLAUSES HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON.

Mukden, Sept. 1, 9.27 p.m.—The train service between Mukden and Liao yang is interrupted.

Lhassa, Aug. 30.—(Delayed.)—The durbar to-day was attended by the Chinese amban, the Thibetan regent, with three councillors.

Colonel Younghusband, commissioner with the British expedition, was informed that two clauses of the treaty with Great Britain had been agreed upon. The question of indemnity is still to be settled.

LONDON OPINION.

BELIEVED THE JAPANESE HAVE SEIZED THE RAILWAY.

London, Sept. 2.—This morning's newspapers comment upon the Associated Press despatch from Mukden saying that the train service between Mukden and Liao yang is interrupted, and that the roads are impassable, as the most important news from the Far East, and say that the only meaning is that the Japanese have seized the railway between Liao yang and Mukden.

Correspondents of the 'Daily Chronicle' and the 'Daily Mail' assert that the Japanese occupied Liao yang on Thursday.

The 'Daily Mail's' Kupantse correspondent, under date of Aug. 31, says that 35,000 Japanese are en route from Dalny to Hai cheng by railway. Originally they were intended to reinforce the besiegers of Port Arthur, but Field Marshal Oyama was satisfied that they were not required there and therefore sent them north.

A special despatch from St. Petersburg reports that General Linevitch, from Vladivostok, is within two days' march of Mukden, with thirty thousand troops.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, Sept. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' mentions rumors in well-informed circles that the Emperor William has cautiously sounded the Czar's advisers on the desirability of concluding peace on terms which would serve as a basis for future negotiations with a view to an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Japan. It is pointed out that if Russia had known Japan's strength she would eagerly have forestalled Great Britain and made a high bid for such an alliance. There are many politicians in Tokio who would still eagerly support such a union, if Russia made it worth Japan's while. The Anglo-Japanese alliance will only be operative for a few years. Meanwhile, the basis for a triple alliance of Russia, Germany and Japan might be prepared, which, it is realized, would shape the destinies of Asia and Europe. The correspondent details at length the reasons governing the suggestion, which, he says, has long been entertained by Russian diplomatists and other influential men.

EXCHANGE OF VICEROYS.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.—The announcement is made that Li Hing Jouei, viceroy of Foo chow, and We Kouang Tao, viceroy of Nanking, will exchange posts. The effect of the exchange on foreign relations is uncertain.

GEN. KUROPATKIN WIRES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—General Kuropatkin, telegraphing under to-day's date, describes the change of front resulting from General Kuroki's flanking movement. He says that the Russians advanced against Kuroki yesterday, and that the Japanese the same day attacked the Russian right, but were repulsed.

D.R.A. MATCHES.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The thirty-seventh annual meet of the Dominion Rifle Association took place at Rideau Ranges last week. The attendance was very large, and the shooting of a very high order. The Governor-General's prize was won by Pte. W. G. Willoughby, of Australia, with a score of 791. Pte. W. H. Forrest, of Vancouver, captured the D. R. A. silver medal in the first stage of the Governor-General's match with the magnificent score of 102 out of a possible 105. Most of the team prizes were captured by the westerners.

WILL GO LIBERAL.

MR. W. H. WHITEHEAD, M.P.P., SAYS THIS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are nine Liberals and four Conservatives representing the people of New Brunswick in the Federal House, and Mr. W. H. Whitehead, M.P.P. for York county, says that after the general election, if there be change at all, it will be in the almost total disappearance of the Conservatives.

Mr. Whiteheadfi seen yesterday at the Windsor Hotel, said that in twenty-four hours the campaign could be set out in order. All is arranged. The people are satisfied with Liberal rule, and will continue it. St. John was lost, but that was because of the mistake of pitting an Orangeman and a Roman Catholic against each other.

As for the rumor that the Hon. Mr. Emmerson would retire and that Dr. Pugsley would take his place, Mr. Whitehead said that he did not think there was any truth in the statement.

Mr. Whitehead has been offered high political honors himself in connection with local politics but has refused them. He is a busy man. He has large lumber interests. Speaking of this business, he said that the cut would be smaller this year than last, owing to a poor market and to an abnormally large cut last year.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

ROAD PASSES INTO THE HANDS OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The following notice appears in to-day's 'Canada Gazete':—

'The ordinary general half yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the city Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, London, on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1904, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors and for the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also given that at such meeting a resolution will be submitted for the approval of the proprietors authorizing an agreement to be entered into providing for the acquisition of the franchises, property and assets of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company and particularly for a guarantee by the company of the principal and interest on the bonds proposed to be issued by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, and also authorizing an application to the Parliament of Canada for the legislation required to make such agreement effective and ratifying the same. Notice is also given that the transfer books of the company for all stocks except the perpetual four percent consolidated debenture stock will be closed from Monday, Sept. 5 to the day of meeting, both days inclusive and for the perpetual four percent consolidated debenture stock from Tuesday, Sept. 20 to Thursday, Oct. 13, 1904, both days inclusive. (Signed), C. Rivers Wilson, president; H. H. Norman, secretary.'

Mr. John R. Booth was seen by your correspondent and asked if he had anything to say concerning the above announcement. 'All that I have to say,' replied the owner of the Canada Atlantic Railway System, 'is that the Grand Trunk people knew two years ago that they could get the Canada Atlantic. It is not for me to make any comment upon what action the Grand Trunk is taking in this direction.'

It may be said that the Canada Atlantic System runs from Parry Sound on the Georgian Bay to Coteau, where it connects with the Grand Trunk and from there crosses the St. Lawrence river, connecting with the Central Vermont, the Boston & Maine, the Delaware & Hudson and the Rutland railways in the United States.

SUGAR FACTORY BURNED.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The largest sugar factory in Germany, named Kumee, near Thorn, West Prussia, was burned last night, involving a loss of $125,320, caused a rise in the sugar market at Hamburg of three cents a hundredweight.

'LIMITED' WRECKED

Ran Into an Open Switch at Sintaluta.

FIVE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

Vice-Regal Car Was Attached to the Train, but Their Excellencies Escaped Without Injury.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—A special edition of the 'News' contains the following special despatch: 'Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—A terrible accident took place to the Imperial Limited on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Sintaluta, one station east of Indian Head, last night. The express ran into an open switch and crashed into a freight train which was standing there. Five were killed and five were injured. They were all women and were travelling in the tourist car. Only one body has so far been identified, that of Mrs. Dossett, who was on her way to Edmonton. The Governor-General, Lady Minto and party, were on the train, in their official car, but they escaped without injury and proceeded westward.'

The injured are Mrs. J. Becket, Miss Golden, Miss Murray, Mr. Ira Ross, and L. P. Hart, the porter of the car. Hart was the only one seriously injured. He may have his leg amputated, besides being hurt internally. Three doctors were on the ground soon after the accident, and everything possible was done for the comfort of the injured.

The vice-regal party continued on their journey at three a.m.

HEARD IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Secretary of State received a telegram to-day stating that the train on which the Governor-General wa's travelling for the Pacific Coast had a head-on collision with a freight fifty-three miles east of Regina, at Sintaluta. There were some persons injured, but the Governor-General's party escaped.

Winnipeg, Sept. 3.—Additional bodies of the victims of the Imperial Limited wreck at Sintaluta have been identified as follows: Mrs. Warren, Sand Point, Ont., and Miss Agnes Shirley, of Ottawa. Two women still unidentified were ticketed from Toronto.

The official report given out at the C. P. R. offices here yesterday states that the accident occurred forty miles west of Broadview, and that five ladies were killed:

Mrs. Warren, said to be the mother of the C. P. R. agent at Sand Point, Ont.

Agnes M. Shirley, residence unknown.

Mrs. Dorset, Edmonton.

There are two bodies still unidentified.

The wounded are:—

Miss M. Murray, on her way to Shanghai, bruised.

Mrs. J. Beck and Miss Golden, bound for Manilla, badly bruised.

Ira Ross, Blenheim, Ont., leg broken.

L. T. Hart, car porter, Montreal, leg broken.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Seldon has received a message from her daughter, Miss Minnie A. Seldon, that she was unhurt in the smash-up on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Sintaluta. Miss Seldon is on her way to Shanghai, China, where she is to teach in a mission school.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 3.—The two unknown victims of Thursday night's railway wreck have been identified as Miss Kate and Miss Annie Hewett, of Toronto, Ont. They were sisters, aged 30 and 28 respectively. They were on their way to Calgary.

WRECKED BY A STORM.

TWO TRAINS ON QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY DITCHED ON ACCOUNT OF WASHOUTS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 4.—The heavy rainfall which was experienced in this district on Saturday, and which culminated in a cloudburst, was most severe in the Beauce district, and the Quebec Central Railway, in one or two places, suffered most severely through washouts, resulting in damage to the engine and cars, and the loss of one life, and the injuring of two lady passengers. The first accident to be reported was that of No. 5, way freight running from Sherbrooke to Quebec, near Thetford Mines station, when seven or eight freight cars were dumped by the track being undermined and giving way when the train went over it.

The most serious accident happened to the passenger train which leaves Sherbrooke about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When between Broughton and Tring Junction, the engine ran into a culvert which had been washed out with the result that the engine, tender and baggage car went down into the culvert. The train hands escaped, but a passenger named E. Bosse, whose home is in Quebec, was killed, and a lady passenger, Miss Labranche, of Quebec, was injured, but not seriously.

None of the other passengers were injured, although there were seventy-five on board.

SEDAN DAY.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Sedan Day was observed to-day by a parade of the Potsdam and Berlin garrisons, numbering thirty thousand troops. All the household regiments took part in the display.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

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

CHAPTER LXV.—Continued.

Crash! went ten thousand cradles; the mine had breakfasted. I wish I could give the European reader an idea of the magnitude of this sound whose cause was so humble. I must draw on Nature for a comparison :—

Did you ever stand upon a rocky shore at evening when a great storm has suddenly gone down, leaving the waves about as high as they were while it raged? Then there is no roaring wind to dull the clamor of the tremendous sea as it lashes the long re-bellowing shore. Such was the sound of ten thousand cradles; yet the sound of each one was insignificant. Hence, an observation and a reflection—the latter I dedicate to the lovers of antiquity—that multiplying sound magnifies it in a way science has not yet accounted for; and that though men are all dwarfs, Napoleon included man is a giant.

The works of man are so prodigious they contradict all we see of any individual's powers; and even so when you had seen and heard one man rock one cradle, it was all the harder to believe that a few thousand of them could rival thunder, avalanches, and the angry sea lashing the long re-echoing shore at night. These miserable wooden cradles lost their real character when combined in one mighty human effort; it seemed as if grant labor had stretched forth an arm huge as an arm of the sea and rocked the enormous engine, whose sides were these great primeval rocks and its mouth a thundering sea.

Crash! from meal to meal!

The more was Robinson surprised when full an hour before dinner-time this mighty noise all of a sudden became feebler and feebler, and presently human cries of a strange character made their way to his ear through the wooden thunder.

'What on earth is up now,' thought he—'an earthquake?'

Presently he saw at about half a mile off a vast crowd of miners making towards him in tremendous excitement. They came on swelled every moment by fresh faces, and cries of vengeance and excitement were now heard, which the wild and savage aspect of the men rendered truly terrible. At last he saw and comprehended all at a glance.

There were Jem and two others dragging a man along whose white face and knocking knees betrayed his guilt and his terror. Robinson knew him directly, it was Walker, who had been the decoy-duck the night his tent was robbed.

'Here is the captain! Hurrah! I've got him, captain. This is the beggar that peppered the hole for me, and now we will pepper him!'

A fierce burst of exultation from the crowd. They thirsted for revenge. Jem had caught the man at the other end of the camp and his offence was known by this time to half the mine.

'Proceed regularly Jem,' said Robinson. 'Don't condemn the man unheard.'

'Oh, no! He shall be tried and you shall be the judge.'

'I consent,' said Robinson, somewhat pompously.

Then arose a cry that made him reflect: 'Lynch! Lynch! a seat for Judge Lynch!' and in a moment a judgment-seat was built with cradles and he was set on high, with six strange faces scowling round him for one of his own clique. He determined to back out of the whole thing.

'No! no!' cried he; 'that is impossible. I cannot be a judge in such a serious matter.'

'Why not?' roared several voices.

'Why not? Because I am not a regular beak; because I have not got authority from the Crown.'

There was a howl of derision

'We give you authority!'

'We order you to be judge!'

'We are King, Lords, and Commons!'

'Do what we bid you, or,' added a stranger, 'we will hang you and the prisoner with one rope!'

Grim assent of the surrounding faces—Robinson sat down on the judgment-seat not a little discomposed.

'Now then,' remonstrated one; 'what are you waiting for? Name the jury.'

'Me!' 'Me!' 'Me!' 'I!' 'I!' and there was a rush for the office.

'Keep cool,' replied another. 'Lynch law goes quick, but it goes by rule. Judge, name a jury.'

Robinson, a man whose wits seldom deserted him, at once determined to lead since he could not resist. He said with dignity, 'I shall choose one juryman from each of the different countries that are working in this mine, that no nation may seem to be slighted, for this gold belongs to all the world.'

'Hurrah! Well done, judge. Three cheers for Judge Lynch!'

'When I call a country give me a name, which I will inscribe on my report of the proceedings. I want a currency lad first.'

'Here is one. William Parker.'

'Pass over. France.'

'Present. Pierre Chanot.'

'Germany.'

'Here. Hans Miller.'

'Holland.'

'Here. Jan Van der Stegen.'

Spain and Italy were called, but no reply. Asleep, I take it.'

'United States.'

'Here. Nathan Tucker.'

Here Robinson, casting his eyes round, spied McLauchlan, and being minded to dilute the severity of his jury cried out 'Scotland. McLauchlan, you shall represent her.'

No answer.

'McLauchlan,' cried several voices, 'where are ye? Don't you hear Judge Lynch speak to you?'

'Come, McLauchlan, come over; you are a respectable man.'

Mr. McLauchlan intimated briefly in his native dialect that he was, and intended to remain so; by way of comment on which he made a bolt from the judgment-hall, but was rudely seized and dragged before the judge.

'For heaven's sake don't be a fool, McLauchlan. No man must refuse to be a juryman in a trial by lynch. I saw a Quaker stoned to death for it in California.'

'I guess I was thyar,' said a voice behind the judge, who shifted uneasily.

McLauchlan went into the jury-box with a meaning look at Robinson, but without another audible word.

'Mery! mercy!' cried Walker.

'You must not interrupt the proceedings,' said Judge Lynch.

'Haud your whist, ye gowk. Ye are no fand guilty yet,' remonstrated a juror.

The jury being formed, the judge called the plaintiff.

'The man sold me a claim for thirty pound. I gave him the blunt because I saw the stuff was glittery. Well, I worked it, and found it work rather easy, that is a fact.'

'Haw! haw! haw!' roared the crowd, but with a horrible laughter, no placability in it.

'Well, I found lots of dust and I took it to the merchant, and he says it is none of it gold. That is my tale.'

'Have you any witnesses?'

'I don't know. Yes, the nigger; he saw it Here Jacky, come and tell them.'

Jacky was thrust forward, but was interrupted by McLauchlan as soon as he opened his mouth. The Scottish juror declined to receive evidence but upon oath. The judge allowed the objection.

'Swear him in, then,' cried a hundred voices.

'Swear?' inquired Jacky, innocently.

Another brutal roar of laughter followed.

Jacky was offended.

'What for you laugh you stupid fellows? I not a common black fellow. I been to Sydney and learn all the white man knows. Jacky will swear,' added he.

'Left your hond,' cried McLauchlan. 'It is no sweering if you dinna left your hond.'

'Dat so stupid,' said Jacky, lifting his hand peevishly. This done, he delivered his evidence thus. 'Damme I saw dis fellow sell dirt to dis fellow, and damme I saw dis fellow find a good deal gold, and damme I heard him say dis a dam good job, and den damme he put down his spade and go to sell, and directly he come back and say damme I am done!'

'Aweel,' said McLauchlan; 'we jaast refuse yon lad's evidence, the deevelich heathen.'

A threatening murmur.

'Silence! Hear the defendant.'

Walker, trembling like an aspen, owned to having sold the claim, but denied that the dust was false. 'This is what I dug out of it,' said he, and he produced a small pinch of dust.

'Hand it to me,' said the judge. 'It seems genuine.'

'Put it to the test. Call the merchant for a witness,' cried another.

A party ran instantly for Levi. He refused to come. They dragged him with fearful menaces.

'A test, old man; a test of gold!'

The old Jew cast his eyes around, took in the whole scene, and with a courage few of the younger ones would have shown, defied that wild mob.

'I will give you no test. I wash my hands of your mad passions, and your mockeries of justice, men of Belial!'

A moment's silence and wonder, a yell of rage, and a dozen knives in the air.

The judge rose hastily, and in a terrible voice that governed that tumult for an instant, said, 'Down knives! I hang the first man that uses one in my court.' And during the momentary pause that followed this he cried out, 'He has given me a test. Run and fetch me the bottle of acid on his table.'

'Hurrah! Judge Lynch forever!' was now the cry, and in a minute the bottle was thrust into the judge's hand.

'Young man,' said Isaac solemnly, 'do not pour, lest heaven bring your soul to as keen a test one day. Who are you that judge your brother?'

Judge Lynch trembled visibly as the reverend man rebuked him thus, but fearing Isaac would go further and pay the forfeit of his boldness, he said calmly, 'Friends, remove the old man from the court, but use respect. He is an aged man.'

Isaac was removed. The judge took the bottle and poured a drop on that small pinch of dust the man had last given him.

No effect followed.

'I pronounce this to be gold.'

'There,' put in McLauchlan, 'ye see the lad was no deceiving ye; is it his fault if a' the gowd is no the same?'

'No!' whimpered Walker, eagerly and the crowd began to whisper and allow he might be innocent.

The man standing behind the judge said with a cold sneer, 'That is the stuff he did not sell—now pour on the stuff he sold.'

These words brought back the prejudice against the prisoner, and a hundred voices shouted 'Pour!' while their eyes gleamed with a terrible curiosity.

Judge Lynch, awe-struck by this terrible roar, now felt what it is to be a judge; he trembled and hesitated.

'Pour!' roared the crowd still louder and more fiercely.

McLauchlan read the judge's feelings, and whimpered out, 'Let it fa', let it fa'!'

'If he does our knives fall on him and you. Pour!'

Robinson poured: all their fierce eyes were fixed on the experiment. He meant to pour a drop or two, but the man behind him jogged his arm and half the acid in the bottle fell upon Walker's dust.

A quantity of smoke arose from it, and the particles fizzed and bubbled under the terrible test.

'Trash! a rope—no! dig a hole and bury him—no! fling him off the rock into the water.'

'Silence!' roared Robinson, 'I am the judge, and it is for me to pronounce the verdict.'

'Silence!' hear Judge Lynch!' Silence was not obtained for five minutes, during which the court was like a forest of wild beasts howling.

'I condemn him to be exposed all day with his dust tied round his neck, and then drummed out of the camp.'

This verdict was received first with a yell of derisive laughter, then with a roar of rage.

'Down with the judge!'

'We are the judges.'

'To the rock with him!'

'Ay, to the rock with him.'

With this an all-overpowering rush was made, and Walker was carried off up the rock in the middle of five hundred infuriated men.

The poor wretch cried 'Mercy! mercy!'

'Justice! dog,' was the roar in reply. The raging crowd went bellowing up the rock like a wave, and gained a natural platform forty feet above the great deep pool that lay dark and calm below. At the sight of it the poor wretch screamed to wake the dead, but the roars and yells of vengeance drowned his voice.

'Put his dust in his pocket,' cried one crueller than the rest.

Their thirst for vengeance was too hot to wait for this diabolical proposal—in a moment four of them had him by the shoulders and heels; another moment and the man was flung from the rock, uttering a terrible death-cry in the very air: then down his body fell like lead, and struck with a mendous plunge the deep water that splashed up a moment then closed bubbled over it.

From that moment the crowd roared no longer, but buzzed and murmured, and looked down upon their work half-stupidly.

'Hush.'

'What is that?'

'It is his head!'

'He is up again!'

'Can he swim?'

'Fling stones on him.'

'No! let him alone, or we'll fling you a-top of him.'

'He is up, but he can't swim. He is only struggling; he is down again!'

He was down, but only for a moment; then he appeared again, choking and gurgling.

'Mercy! mercy!'

'Justice, thieving dog!' was the appalling answer.

'Save me! save me! oh, save me! save me!'

'Save yourself! if you are worth it!' was the savage reply.

The drowning, despairing man's head was sinking again, his strength exhausted by his idle struggles, when suddenly on his left hand he saw round pieces of rock scarce a yard from him; he made a desperate effort and got his hand on it. Alas! it was so slimy he could not hold by it; he fell off it into the water; he struggled up again, tried to dig his feet into the rock, but after a convulsive fling of a few seconds, fell back—the slimy rock mocked his grasp. He came up again and clung, and cried piteously for help and mercy. There was none!—but a grim silence and looks of horrible curiosity at his idle struggles. His crime had struck at the very root of their hearts and lives. Then this poor, cowardly wretch made up his mind that he must die. He gave up praying to the pitiless, who could look down and laugh at his death agony, and he cried upon the absent only. 'My children! my wife! my poor Jenny!' and with this he shut his eyes, and struggling no more, sank quietly down! down! down. First his shoulders disappeared, then his chin, then his eyes, and then his hair. Who can fathom human nature? that sad, despairing cry which was not addressed to them, knocked at the bosoms that all his prayers to them for pity had never touched. A hasty low and uneasy murmur followed it almost as a report follows a flash.

'His wife and children!' cried several voices with surprise; but there were two men this cry not only touched, but pierced—the plaintiff and the judge.

'The man has got a wife and children,' cried Jem, in dismay as he tried to descend the rock by means of some diminutive steps. 'They never offended me—he is gone down—me if I see the man drowned like a rat—Hallo!—Splash!'

Jem's foot had slipped, and as he felt he must go, he jumped right out, and fell twenty feet into the water.

At this the crowd roared with laughter, and now was the first shade of good nature mixed with the guffaw. Jem fell so near Walker, that on coming up he clutched the drowning man's head and dragged him up once more from death. At the sight of Walker's face above water again, what did the crowd, think you!

They burst into a loud hurrah, and cheered Jem till the echoes rang again.

'Hurrah! Bravo! Hurrah!' pealed the fickle crowd.

Now Walker no sooner felt himself clutched than he clutched in return with the deadly grasp of a drowning man. Jem struggled to get free in vain. Walker could not hear nor see; he was past all that; but he could cling, and he got Jem round the arms and pinned them. After a few convulsive efforts Jem gave a loud groan. He then said quietly to the spectators, 'He will drown me in another half minute.' But at this critical moment out came from the other extremity of the pool Judge Lynch, swimming with a long rope in his hand; one end of this rope he had made into a bight ere he took the water. He swam behind Walker and Jem, whipped the noose over their heads and tightened it under their shoulders. 'Haul!' cried he to Ede, who held the other end of the rope. Ede hauled and down went the two heads.

A groan of terror and pity from the mob—their feelings were reversed.

'Haul, quick, Ede,' shouted Robinson, 'or you will drown them, man alive.'

Ede hauled hand over hand, and a train of bubbles was seen making all across the pool towards him; and the next moment two dripping heads came up to hand close together like cherries on a stalk; and now a dozen hands were at the rope, and the plaintiff and defendant were lifted bodily up on to the flat rock, which came nearly to the water's edge on this side the pool.

'Augh! augh! augh! augh!' gasped Jem.

Walker said nothing; he lay white and motionless, water trickling from his mouth, nose and ears.

Robinson swam quietly ashore. The rocks thundered with cheers over his head.

The next moment 'the many-headed beast' remembered that all this was a waste of time, and bolted under ground like a rabbit, and dug and pecked for the bare life with but one thought left, and that was Gold.

'How are you, Jem?'

'Oh, captain, oh!' gasped poor Jem, 'I am choked—I am dead—I am poisoned—why, I'm full of water; bring this other beggar to my tent, and we will take a nanny-goat together.'

So Jem was taken off hanging his head, and deadly sick, supported by two friends, and Walker was carried to the same tent, and stripped and rubbed and rolled up in a blanket.

Robinson went to Mr. Levi to see if he would lend him a suit, while he got his own dried. The old Jew received my lord judge with a low ironical bow, and sent Nathan to borrow the suit from another Israelite. He then lectured my lord Lynch.

'Learn from this, young man, how easy it is to set a stone rolling down hill, how hard to stop it half way down. Law must always be above the mob, or it cannot be law. If it fall into their hands it goes down to their own level, and becomes revenge, passion, cruelty, anything but—law. The madmen! they have lost two thousand ounces of gold—to themselves and to the world, while they have been wasting their time and risking their souls over a pound of brass, and aspiring to play the judge and the executioner, and playing nothing but the brute and the fool—as in the days of old.'

Mr. Levi concluded by intimating that there was very little common sense left upon earth, and that little it would be lost time to search for among the Gentiles. Finally his discourse galled Judge Lynch, who thereupon resolved to turn the laugh against him.

'Mr. Levi,' said he; 'I see you know a thing or two; will you be so good as to answer me a question?'

'If it come within my knowledge,' replied the senior, with grave politeness

'Which weighs the heaviest, sir, a pound of gold or a pound of feathers?' and he winked at Nathan, but looked in Isaac's face as demure as a Quakeress.

'A pound of feathers,' replied Isaac.

Robinson looked half-puzzled—half-satirical.

'A childish question,' said Isaac sternly. 'What boy knows not that feathers are weighed by avoirdupois, and gold by troy weight, and consequently that a pound of feathers weighs sixteen ounces, and a pound of gold but twelve?'

'Well, that is a new answer,' cried Robinson. 'Good-by, sir, you are too hard for me'; and he made off to his own tent. It was a day of defeats.

The moment he was out of hearing Isaac laughed! The only time he had done it during six years. And what a laugh! How sublimely devoid of merriment! a sudden loud cackle of three distinct cachinni not declining into a chuckle, as we do, but ending sharp in abrupt and severe gravity.

'I discomfited the young man, Nathan,—I mightily discomfited him. Ha! ha! ho! Nathan, did you as I bade you?'

'Yes, master, I found the man, and I sent Samuel, who went hastily to him, and cried out, Mr. Meadows is in the camp and wishes to speak to you. Master, he started up in wonder, and his whole face changed; without doubt he is the man you suspected.'

'Yes,' said Isaac reflecting deeply. 'The man is Peter Crawley; and what does he here? Some deep villany lies at the bottom of this, but I will fathom it, I swear by the God of Abraham. Let me think awhile in my tent. Sit you at the receipt of gold.'

The old man sat upon the divan in his tent, and pondered on all that had happened in the mine; above all on the repeated attacks that had been made on that one tent.

He remembered, too, that George had said sorrowfully to him more than once,—'No letters for me, Mr. Levi, no letter again this month!' The shrewd old man tied these two threads together directly.

'All these things are one,' said Isaac Levi.

Thus pondering, and patiently following out his threads the old man paced a mile down the camp to the post-office, for he had heard the postman's horn, and he expected important letters from England, from his friend and agent at Farnborough, Old Cohen.

There were letters from England, but none in old Cohen's hand. He put them in his bosom with a disappointed look, and paced slowly and deeply pondering back towards his tent. He was about half way, when much to his surprise a stone fell close to him. He took, however, no notice—did not even accelerate his pace or look round; but the next moment a lump of clay struck him on the arm. He turned round quivering with rage at the insult, and then saw a whole band of diggers behind him, who the moment he turned his face began to hoot and pelt him.

'Who got poor Walker drowned? Ah! ah! ah!'

'Who refused to give evidence before Judge Lynch,' cried another. 'Ah! ah! ah!'

There were clearly two parties in the mob.

'Down with the Jew—the blood-sucker. We do all the work, and he gets all the profit. Ah! ah! ah!'

And a lump of clay struck that reverend head and almost stunned the poor old man. He sunk upon his knees, and in a moment his coat was torn to shreds, but with unexpected activity he wriggled himself free, and drew a dagger, long, bright and sharp as a needle. His assailants recoiled a moment. The next a voice was heard from behind—'Get on both sides of him at once!'

Isaac looked and saw Peter Crawley. Then the old man trembled for his life, and cried 'Help! help!' and they hemmed him in and knocked his dagger out of his hand, and hustled and pommeled him, and would have torn him in pieces, but he slipped down, and two of them got in front and dragged him along the ground.

'To Walker's pool,' cried brutus, putting himself at the head of those who followed.

All of a sudden Isaac, though half insensible, heard a roar of rage that seemed to come from a lion—a whizz, a blow like a thunder-clap—saw one of his assassins driven into the air, and falling like a dead clod three yards off, found himself dropped and a man striding over him. It was George Fielding, who stood a single moment snorting and blowing out his cheeks with rage, then went slap at the mob as a lion goes at sheep; seized one of the small ruffians by the knees, and by a tremendous effect of strength and rage, actually used him as flail, and struck brutus with the man's head, and knocked that ruffian down stunned and his nose levelled with his cheeks. The mob recoiled a moment from this one hero. George knew it could be but for a moment, so he had no sooner felled brutus, and hurled the other's carcass in their faces, then he pounced on Isaacs, whipped him on his back and ran off with him.

He had got thirty yards with him ere the staggered mob could not realize it all.

The mob recovered their surprise, and with a yell like a pack of hounds bursting covert dashed after the pair. The young Hercules made a wonderful effort, but no mortal man could run very fast so weighted In spite of his start they caught him in about a hundred yards. He heard them close upon him—put the Jew down—and whispered hastily 'Run to your tent,' and instantly wheeled round and flung himself at thirty men. He struck two blows and disabled a couple; the rest came upon him like one battering-ram and bore him to the ground; but even as he went down he caught the nearest assailant by the throat and they rolled over one another, the rest kicking savagely at George's head and loins. The poor fellow defended his head with one arm and his assailant's body for a little while, but he received some terrible kicks on the back and legs.

'Give it to him on the head!'

'Kick his life out!'

'Settle his hash!'

They were so fiercely intent on finishing George that they did not observe danger that menaced themselves.

As a round shot cuts a lane through a column of infantry so clean came two files of special constables with their short staves severing the mob in two—crick, crack, crick, crick, crick, crick, crack, crack. In three seconds ten heads were broken with a sound just like glass bottles under the short deadly truncheon, and there lay half-a-dozen ruffians writhing on the ground and beating the devil's tattoo with their heels.

'Charge back!' cried the head-policeman as soon as he had cut clean through.

But at the very word the cowardly crew fled on all sides yelling. The police followed in different directions a little way, and three of the felled got up and ran staggering off. When the head policeman saw that he cried out:

'Back, and secure prisoners.'

They caught three who were too stupefied to run, and rescued brutus from George, who had got him by the throat and was hammering the ground with his head.

'Let go, George,' cried policeman Robinson, in some anxiety, 'you are killing the man.'

'Oh, I don't want to kill him, neither,' said George.

And he slowly withdrew his grasp and left off hammering with the rascal's head, but looked at him as if he would have preferred to have gone on a little longer. They captured the three others.

'Now secure them,' cried Ede. 'Out with your wipes.'

'There is no need of wipes,' said Robinson.

He then, with a slight blush, and rather avoiding George's eye, put his hand in his pockets and produced four beautiful sets of handcuffs brand new—polished to the nine. With a magical turn of the hand he handcuffed the three men, still avoiding George's eye. Unnecessary. George's sense of humor was very faint, and so was his sweetheart's—a sad defect.

Perhaps I may as well explain here how Robinson came so opportunely to the rescue. The fact is, that a week ago he had ordered a lot of constables' staves and four sets of handcuffs. The staves were nicely painted and lettered, 'Captain Robinson's Police, A, B, C,' etc. They had just come home, and Robinson was showing them to Ede and his gang, when a hullabaloo was heard and Levi was seen full half a mile off being hunted. Such an opportunity of trying the new staves was not to be neglected. Ede and his men jumped out of their claim and ran with Robinson to the rescue. But they would have been too late if George, who had just come into the camp at that very part, had not made his noble and desperate assault and retreat, which baffled the assailants for two precious minutes.

Robinson—'What shall we do with them now we have got them?'

George—'Give them a kick apiece, and let them go—the rubbish.

Robinson—'Not if I know it.'

Ede—'I say blackguard them.'

Robinson—'No, that would be letting ourselves down to their level. No—we will expose them as we did my old pal here before.'

Ede—'Why, that is what I mean. Ticket them—put a black card on them with their offence wrote out large.'

No sooner said than done. All four were tried to posts in the sun and black-carded, or as some spell it, placarded, thus :—

'COWARD.'

'Attacked and abused an old man.'

'N.B.—Not hanged this time because they got a licking then and there.'

'Let us go and see after Mr. Levi, George.'

'Well, Tom, I had rather not.'

'Why not? he ought to be very much obliged to you.

'That is it, Tom. The old man is of rather a grateful turn of mind—and it is ten to one if he doesn't go and begin praising me to my face—and then that makes me—I don't know which way to look. Wait till he has cooled upon it a bit.'

'You are a rum one. Well, George, I have got the proposal you won't say no to. First, I must tell you there really is a river of quartz in the country.'

'Didn't I tell you?'

'Yes, and I din't believe it. But I have spoken to Jacky about it, and he has seen it; it is on the other side of the bush. I am ready to start for it to-morrow, for there is little good to be done here now the weather has broken.'

George assented with joy; but when Robinson suggested that Jacky would be very useful to pilot them through the bush his countenance fell.

'Dont' think of it,' said he. 'I know he is here, Tom, and I shan't go after him. But don't let him come near me, the nasty little creeping, murdering varmint. Poor Abner will never get over his tomahawk—not if he lives fifty years.'

In short, it was agreed they should go alone at peep of day.

'I have talked it over with Jem already, and he will take charge of our tent till we come back.'

'So be it.'

'We must take some provisions with us, George.'

'I'll go and get some cold meat and bread, Tom.'

'Do. I'm going to the tent.'

Robinson, it is to be observed, had not been in his tent since George and he left it and took their gold out of it just before sunrise. As he now carried their joint wealth about his person his anxiety was transferred.

Now, at the door of the tent he was intercepted by Jem, very red in the face, partly with brandy, partly with rage. Walker, whose life he had saved, whom he had taken to his own tent, and whom Robinson had seen lying asleep in the best blanket, this Walker had absconded with his boots and half a pound of tobacco.

'Yes, and I didn't believe it. But Why did you leave him alone in your tent?'

'I only left him for a minute to go a few steps with you, if you remember, and you said yourself he was asleep. Well, the moment our backs were turned he must have got up and done the trick.'

'I don't like it,' said Robinson.

'No more don't I,' said Jem.

'If he was not asleep he must have heard me say I was going to cross the bush with my mate to-morrow at daybreak.'

'Well! and what if he did?'

'He is like enough to have gone and told the whole gang.

'And what if he has?'

Robinson was about to explain to Jem that he now carried all the joint gold in his pockets, but he forbore. 'It's too great a stake for me to trust anybody unless I am forced,' thought he. So he only said 'Well, it is best to be prudent. I shall change the hour for starting.'

'You are a cunning one, captain, but I really think you are over careful sometimes.'

'Jem,' said the other gravely, 'there is a mystery in this mine. There is a black gang in it and that Walker is one of them. I think they have sworn to have my gold or my life, and they shan't have either if I can help it. I shall start two hours before the sun.'

He was quite right; Walker had been shamming sleep, and full four hours ago he had told his confederates as a matter of course all that he had heard in the enemy's camp.

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

CHURCH UNION IN JAPAN.

Of the tribe of Wesley, twelve thousand; of the tribe of Knox, twelve thousand; of the tribe of Canterbury, twelve thousand;—so one might paraphrase a passage of the apocalypse after reading the statistics of Protestant denominations given in an up-to-date paper-covered volume called 'The Christian Movement in Relation to the New Life in Japan.' Two English Church missions (High and Low) together with the American Episcopalians, have formed an Episcopal Church of Japan which claims about twelve thousand adherents. Two sorts of Presbyterians, with the German Reformed and Dutch Reformed missions have found it practicable to unite and take a Japanese name; their numbers being also placed at something over twelve thousand. The Methodists of various types have not combined, but if they did they would form another body quite twelve thousand strong. The Congregationalists follow close with eleven thousand. These four 'tribes' include six-sevenths of the Protestants, but several other denominations are also on the field, and the Intelligent Isles present an interesting spectacle to the student of church union. A representative body, known as the 'Standing Committee,' arbitrates when differences occur. In the smaller towns friction between sects almost necessarily arises, but the court of appeal has reduced this to a minimum. A united effort on the part of five denominations kept up an extraordinarily popular series of meetings opposite the gate of the Osaka exhibition for five months, and made a fair division of the sixteen thousand names they got, of persons wishing further instruction. But the most tangible sign of comity is the new hymnal. 'The Japanese are making tremendous strides in music,' and the finest, most dignified hymn-tunes, as well as much music of a simpler type, are included in the collection which all Japanese Protestants will use—except the Episcopalians, who have recently got out a hymnal of their own. The Union hymnal contains more hymns than if it had been prepared for a single denomination, yet anything that displeases one or another has been avoided. It is considered an important evidence of the unity of feeling which prevails to some extent already. As a sign of the modernness of Japan, it may be mentioned that one edition of the hymnal contains both sol-fa and staff notation.

'McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.'

'McClure's Magazine' for September has several attractive stories, including the second part of Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'In the closed room,' a touching tale in which two little girls play tea-party with their dolls. One child is a medium and the other a spectre, but they look natural enough in their colored illustrations. An amusing story of two middle-aged gentlemen at play, fishing by night with boyhood's bywords and stealth, running finally into the mansion of one of them pursued by the police. This sketch is not without its moral, for the man of corrupt business methods takes to heart a lesson in 'playing fair.' A definitely political story and one of some literary merit, is called 'The chump.' It describes a western town some years ago and a young man who desires to test American ideals. A countrified being with much honesty and force of character, he proposes three times to the judge's cultured daughter. He makes no effort to be fashionable, holding that 'a man's a man for a' that,' and does not seek wealth or education with a view to making himself the lady's equal. Yet in pursuing other ends he becomes an eminent and intelligent man. In the course of his upward career he enforces the laws and improves his town. Reform politics are a subject of interest at present. William Allen White tells with some detail the history of the recent post-office frauds in the United States. He says these were known to a thousand people in Washington and suspected all over the country before a word of them got into a newspaper.

Generally speaking, when a man has advanced far enough in the masonry of politics to be post-master of a town of ten thousand, he knows that when a typewriter that he doesn't need, and didn't order, is sent to him from Washington, and a cash register that he never thought of needing is dumped on him, and a lot of useless rural delivery register books is consigned to him, and when the service has to pay fifty percent more than the current price for repainting the mail-boxes which he has not asked to have repainted—the post-master, well along in the craft of politics, knows that someone is stealing.

It is the tendency of people in government positions to keep things quiet, to regard small peculations as fair enough, and to say nothing about the large ones lest a host of minor discrepancies come to light at the same time. Even Presidents have been known to regard official thefts in the ordinary 'reasonable' manner. But Roosevelt did not know what was going on in the post-office till a Washington paper wrote it up as a matter of interest. (The proprietor, by the way, promptly dismissed the editors, such is the sentiment against telling the truth in politics.)

His friends in congress (with half a dozen strong exceptions, who were too honest to know of the thieving) were of the salaaming and kow-towing sort that believes the way to please Roosevelt is to call him child of the sun, brother to the moon, and second cousin to all the stars. They apparently thought that the bearer of bad news would be beheaded. And the greater number of the Republican congressmen and senators frankly dislike Roosevelt, and would delight in seeing his downfall if it might be accomplished without their own political ruin.

Ida Tarbell's able history of the Standard Oil Company deals in this number with the prices of crude and refined oil, showing what influences have affected the market in different years. The price of oil was noticeably higher during the coal famine, when it was so much needed.

The most curious feature perhaps of this question of the Standard Oil Company and the price of oil is that there are still people who believe that the Standard has made oil cheap! Men recall that back in the late sixties and seventies they paid 50 and 60 cents a gallon for oil, which now they pay 12 and 15 cents for. This, then, they say, is the result of the combination.

To believe that the Standard Oil combination, or any other similar aggregation, would lower prices except under the pressure of the competition they were trying to kill, argues an amazing gullibility. Human experience long ago taught us that if we allowed a man or a group of men autocratic powers in Government or Church they used that power to oppress and defraud the public. For centuries the struggle of the nations has been to obtain stable government with fair play to the masses. To obtain this we have hedged our kings and emperors and presidents about with a thousand constitutional restrictions. It has not been possible for us to allow even the Church, inspired by religious ideals, to have the full power it has demanded in society. And yet we have here in the United States allowed men practically autocratic powers in commerce We have allowed them special privileges in transportation, bound in no great length of time to kill their competitors, though the spirit of our laws and the charters of the transportation lines forbade these privileges. We have allowed them to combine in great interstate aggregations for which we have provided no form of charter or of publicity, although human experience long ago decided that men united in partnerships, companies, or corporations for business purposes must have their powers defined and be subject to a reasonable inspection and publicity As a natural result of these extraordinary powers, we see, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, the price of a necessary of life within the control of a group of nine men, as able, as energetic, and as ruthless in business operations as any nine men the world has ever seen combined. They have exercised their power over prices with almost preternatural skill. It has been their most cruel weapon in stifling competition, a sure means of reaping usurious dividends, and, at the same time, a most persuasive argument in hoodwinking the public.

LITERARY NOTES.

A ten-volume anthology, 'Irish Literature,' Justin McCarthy editor-in-chief, to be published by John D. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, aims, in Mr. McCarthy's words, 'to give to the reading world a comprehensive, if only rapid, glance at the whole development of literary art in prose and poetry from the opening of Ireland's history.' The managing editor is Mr. Charles Welsh, who supplies two of the special articles ('A Brief Glance at Irish History,' 'The Fairy and Folk Tales of Ireland'), while Mr. W. B. Yeats treats of 'Modern Irish Poetry,' Douglas Hyde of 'Early Irish Literature,' Morris Francis Egan of 'Irish Novels,' D. J. O'Donoghue of 'Irish Wit and Humor,' Stephen Gwynn of 'The Irish Literary Theatre,' etc. Brief biographical and critical sketches of each author whose works are exemplified will accompany the extracts. Portraits and photographic scenery will constitute the illustrations, in addition to facsimiles of illuminated MSS., old prints and the like. The tenth volume is given up to the Celtic language, and is largely bilingual, the translation facing the text. The total showing will be to many readers a veritable Expansion of Ireland, so many great names are involved for which England commonly gets all the glory.

It is doubtful if Holland has ever produced a more quaint and original writer than Multatuli. It remained, however, for the Germans to discover him. At home he made many enemies by his unsparing and vivid exposure of the tyrannical treatment by his countrymen of their subjects in India; and when, a few years ago, Wilhelm Spohr brought out a complete edition of his works in a German version, there were Hollanders who sneered at the Germans for their overrating of the author of 'Havelaar.' The tide has now turned, and books and articles on him are steadily increasing in number. The recently issued 'Multatuliana,' by Dr. A. S. Kok and Louis D. Petit, contains a complete list of all the works by and on this author, as well as some previously unpublished letters and articles. Particularly characteristic is an autobiographic sketch which he wrote in 1881 for Taco de Beer, who was writing the articles on the literature of Holland for Spamer's Cyclopaedia. A few sentences from it will serve as an excellent introduction for those not yet acquainted with this writer: 'You ask for characteristic information regarding my life. "Among the peculiarities of this author one of the most striking is that he has a cursed aversion to writing." You see, my dear collector of Autoriana, there is one and a marked characteristic. For the rest, I was born on March 2, 1820. My parents were well-to-do and Godfearing, but very honest. Of these three parental qualities only the last passed over to me. Already in my eighth year I wrote verses which threw polite visitors into ecstasies. Not until the feeling of shame was born in me did I give up rhyming. It is incredible how many beautiful verses I have not written. . . I am, of course, convinced that all Germany is eager to hear something about my development. But, my dear sir, I did not develop at all. Nor am I alone in holding this opinion. When literature is under discussion in Dutch periodicals, I am seldom mentioned—a fact which I greatly value. . . . That literary work is disagreeable to me follows from this, that I was forty years old when I was compelled to write "Havelaar." . . . But if Spamer issues a cyclopaedia about persons who sacrificed themselves to their duties, and who, in consequence, were tortured to death by the idiotic multitude, then you may put my name in—even if it should be but a thin little book.'

Mr. David Macrae has collected into a volume under the title of 'National Humor,' sundry publications treating of the humor of certain peoples or sections of peoples, adding a new chapter on Welsh humor, and enriching the others with new specimens. Scottish humor has two divisions, Highland and Lowland, and in English there is the sub-variety of Cockney. There are good stories in it in plenty, and, as far as we are able to judge, they are reasonably fresh. Why, we may ask, quote the 'Phairshon' ballad from 'Bon Gaultier' without acknowledgment? As it is still in copyright—one of the joint-authors being happily alive—such acknowledgment was all the more necessary.

In 'An Introductory History of England,' Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher is admirably fresh and vigorous; possibly he may seem to give something of a comic dress to the Muse of History. But any boy who has something stirring 'laeva in parte mamillae' ought to find him easy to read. And he is a good guide also to the meaning of history. His appreciations of the English Kings, especially of those who seem to stand on the borderland of good and bad—Edward II., for instance—are excellent. Now and then we are inclined to differ. Surely he does not allow for the progress made by Continental civilization in South-Eastern Britain when Caesar came. The Belgian Kings of that region used coined money. Caesar did not speak of the Cantii as 'longe humanissimi omnium Britannorum' without reason.

The death of Antoine Tcheckoff at Badenweiler, Germany, of consumption, is anounced. He was a physician, but also a writer of very great talent. The wonderful account, in one of his novels, of the last days of a medical-school professor who has been obliged to give up his post from ill-health, and who lives with a sentence of death hanging over him, will be recalled with emotion at this time. The moment is opportune for a translation of Tcheckoff's novels.

Mr. Thompson-Seton is seeking a larger acquaintance of wild animals among the recesses of Canada, in circles where he has not yet been presented. He is reported in Montreal as setting out for some of the uninhabitated wilds of New Ontario, where he will travel in his canoe in search of bears. It may be hoped that the new friendships he makes will be as agreeable in their results as some of his old ones.

John Lane will publish within the fortnight 'Imperial Vienna,' by A. S. Levetus. This treats of the history of the Austrian capital, and is said to tell much that is exciting and romantic.

Heinemann will publish 'King Leopold's Rule in Africa,' by E. D. Morel, which deals with the treatment of the natives of the Congo State.

The recent death of Herr Schabelitz, the well-known Zurich publisher, recalls the manner in which he accepted on a postal card the memoirs of Count von Arnheim. He announced in laconic fashion his acceptance of the manuscript, but added: 'I reserve the right to correct your infernally bad grammar.' Herr Schabelitz never minced matters, and was always open. He never wrote except on a postal card, and his communications were to the point. He once wrote to a historian: 'You are making the mistake of your life. You do not want to study history. You want to learn how to write.'

Of George Gissing, a man of great powers and ambitions, cut off just when his powers were ripening, his friend H. G. Wells writes thus in 'The Monthly Review': 'He was of rather more than average stature, finely proportioned, and, save for a droop of the shoulders and that slight failure from grace that neglect of exercise entails, he carried himself well. . . . He had quite distinctly a presence. His voice was round and full. He was at first a little shy in intercourse, but then intelligent, self-forgetful, inaggressive and enthusiastic.' The most interesting part of the article is that which tells us of the book that Gissing left unfinished. All his passion at school was for the classics; he coached Mr. Frederic Harrison's sons in Greek; his conversation, when he warmed, was winged with fragments of old choruses and fine quotations; and after his first visit to Italy he was never tired of descanting on the glories of ancient Rome and the memories of his favorite Virgil. It was in this vein that he started 'Veranilda,' a task that occupied him for over two years; and his last letters show how much intellectual stress it laid on him. 'I am now well past the middle of 'Veranilda',' he wrote some time before the end, 'and hope (with trembling) that I may finish by the end of the year.' As Mr. Wells remarks, that tremor was prophetic. Whether the book, when it arrives, proves a success or not, it seems, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' as if it can only intensify the irony and the pity of its author's early death. The small pension from the Civil List that Mr. Gissing received will be continued to his two little boys for a few years by Mr. Balfour.

The interesting monograph of Gregorovius on Lucretia Borgia is already known to historical students in the original German, but this, we believe, is the first time it has been translated into English. More than one attempt has been made to whitewash Lucretia from the foul crimes attributed to her—political intrigues of the blackest description, the multitudinous poisonings, the disposal in extreme youth of first and second husbands by divorce and murder, and to give her portrait as a morally good and virtuous woman. Gregorovius, however, makes her rather the passive victim than the active sharer of the iniquities of her father, Pope Alexander VI., and her brother, Caesar Borgia. The worst accusations levelled against her, he says, took their rise from the malignant gossip of Rome, preserved by the scandalous pens of those who, while justly hating the Borgias, were not very much better than they in morals or humanity. He is satisfied to do what he can towards clearing her from the worst slanders; there are other things at which he shrugs his shoulders, perhaps a little too indulgently. The tragedies of her youth affect him with pity; he is touched by her grace, gentleness and amiability, as well as by the fair, golden-haired, blue-eyed beauty which was not, it appears, quite classical enough to please all her contemporaries. As to comparison with women of her time, his remark appears almost too favorable. If Lucretia was superior to such as Giulia Farnese, it must be remembered that the Duchess Isabella d'Este and Vittoria Colonna were also her contemporaries. It is a surprising fact, indeed, that her later years, as the wife of Alfonso d'Este, were above reproach, so that she gained, to a certain extent, the respect and esteem of her distinguished sister-in-law, Isabella. She always, of course, cared more for dress and pageantry than for art and learning, and thus never followed the highest fashions of the day. But here Lucretia is not singular in any age. Her character did not change with that third marriage which removed her from the black depths of the worst Roman society. 'From her father Lucretia had inherited, if not inexhaustible vitality, at least the lightness of mind which her contemporaries under the name of joy of living, discovered in her and in the Pope.'

This book is a kind of offshoot from Gregorovius's great history of Rome. He tells us in the introduction how it came to exist. He had already made use of a large amount of material for the history of the Borgias in treating the period during which they flourished, but there was so much of personal and biographical interest left untouched that he determined to write a separate book either on Caesar or Lucretia, and chose Lucretia because of the mystery that has always hung about her unsavory name. Not only is this monograph full of interesting personal detail regarding the extraordinary family which ruled Italy and the Church during the latter part of the fifteenth century, but it is a most vivid though dark and terrible picture of the Christian world and Italian society of that time. As Gregorovius points out the wickedness of the Borgias and their followers, great as it was, takes its especial and awful luridness from the fact that they represented religion to the men of their day, and that the world around them permitted them to do so. Alexander himself will never cease to be one of the strangest psychological puzzles in human history—an extremely bright, pleasant and agreeable person, of whom it was written, not long before his death, that he grew younger every day, with no moral sense whatever, and no conception of any duty except that of enjoying life in his own degraded way. As the historian says, other princes may have led his kind of life and committed his crimes, but religion was not even supposed to have any hold over them. But we are not to imagine that Alexander was an atheist, or a materialist, or a mocker of religion. As the Pope, he had an 'amazingly simple faith' in himself and his Church, and considered himself under the special protection of the saints. To modern minds the whole thing seems incomprehensible.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A TALE OF THE LITTLEST MOUSE.

The littlest mouse lived with his father and mother and little brothers in a small round nest in a field. He was very happy, playing in the field all day and going to sleep snug and warm at night in his grassy nest.

One day there came to visit them a big, sleek, gray mouse—a cousin who lived in a house on the other side of the street. The little field mice were overawed.

'You would never be satisfied here if you saw my house,' he said to them. 'Such feasts as we have! There is always cheese in the dresser.'

The little mice opened their eyes. Very often, in their home, there was not enough food to go arund. They knew what it was to go hungry to bed.

After the cousin had gone, the children asked their parents:

'Why can't we live in a house, and have more than we want to eat?'

'Why can't we be fat, and have a fine gray coat like cousin's?'

But the wise parents said: 'Don't be carried away by such tales. Your cousin is proud, and makes the most of his good things. He didn't tell you about the cat that lives in the house, and has eaten three of his family. He didn't tell you of the big steel trap laid around.'

The littlest mouse thought differently. His parents did not understand, he thought. He wanted to find out for himself. So that night, after they had been snugly tucked in bed and his parents had gone to sleep, he stole softly out across the dark field and into the street to his cousin's house.

The littlest mouse had explained how he had stolen over, and that he wanted to see the life his cousin had told him about.

'Well,' said the big gray mouse, 'come with me, and I'll show you around; but look out for the cat!'

They started on their journey through the big house; and the littlest mouse opened his eyes in wonder, and said many times that he wished he, too, might live there.

'You're happier where you are,' said his cousin shortly.

At last they reached the dining-room. There had been a midnight supper, and the careless maids had let it stand till morning. Here was a feast! There was pie and cake and crackers and cheese. Five other mice were there enjoying the good things, all of them as sleek and fat as the cousin. The littlest mouse followed their example, and began to enjoy himself, too. But, just as their fun was at its height, there was a scuffle, a squeal, and a scampering; for a big gray cat bounded into the room, and caught the mouse nearest the door.

Wild with fright, the other mice scampered away from the dangerous room, leaving their poor little comrade in the fearful clutches of the cat. They flew to their holes, the big gray cousin making room for the littlest mouse with him, and there they stayed, scarcely daring to breathe, for a long time.

At last they ventured out again into the kitchen, and, while the cousin nosed around, the littlest mouse spied a big piece of cheese in what he thought was a beautiful case. He made a dive for the tempting bit.

Snap! Clink! The littlest mouse was fast.

'Help! Help!' he cried.

The cousin ran to the rescue.

'Oh, you silly mouse!' he cried. 'You'll never get out. They'l come in the morning and give you to the cat. Oh, it was just so with your poor cousin.'

The littlest mouse was wild with fright. He struggled and he wriggled. Something sharp had cut his foot, but he hardly felt the pain. If he could only get loose and back to his own home! Would he ever see it again? He twisted in and out. Desperately he wriggled until slowly, but surely, inch by inch, he finally worked himself out.

'That's because you're such a little fellow,' said the cousin, joyfully. 'I never could have got out.'

With a hurried good-bye the littlest mouse ran, as fast as his bruised leg would let him, out of the house and across to his home. His mother had wakened and missed him. How glad she was to see him! She cared for the poor, sore foot, then wrapped him snugly in his little grass bed, where he went to sleep, happy and safe, resolving never to leave home again.—Anne Guilbert Mahon, in 'Kindergarten Review.'

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Dr. Koons, diagnosing—'Nervous prostration, brought about by a combination of causes.'

Patient—'Yo' am suttinly right, doctah. Chicken, dawg, gun, barb-wire fence, an' a man behin' de gun—a combination hahd ter beat.'—'Judge.'

Useful At All Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

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Mistress—'Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?'

Maid—'They wanted to, ma'am, but I told 'em yez had plenty of your own, and better ones, too.'—Yonkers 'Herald.'

Biliousness Burdens Life.— The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

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Mr. Wanterknow—'How so?'

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'Is that so?'

'Yes. I wish I owned him.'

'I thought you said he was a nuisance.'

'He is. But I would like to get him to bother Simkins the way he bothers me.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

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Mrs. Ruralle—'Your place is so large I wonder you don't keep fowls. It is so nice to have fresh eggs every day.'

Mrs. Civique—'But fowls are such a bother. Why couldn't we keep an incubator instead?'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

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CASTORIA.
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Child (in berth of night steamer)—'Mummy, I'm so sleepy. I want to go to bed.' Mother—'But you are in bed, dear.' Child—'No, I'm not. I'm in a chest of drawers!'—'Punch.'

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Is there anything out of which one gets more fun than a camera, whether it be a cheap little snap-shot one or a fine expensive instrument? And what fun we have all had already over the snap-shots of our family or friends in all sorts of holiday costumes and attitudes.

Sometimes a picture taken in all seriousness is by a chance movement or trick of light or chance focus rendered comical, but more often it is to the snap-shots of real holiday fun, climbing or bathing, or any of the outdoor frolics, in which even the most reverent and grave seniors indulge in vacation times, we must look for humor and fun.

In Time of Flood.

(Marion E. Forster, in the 'Sunday at Home.')

(Concluded.)

Hugh snatched the lantern some one handed to him and ran across the little yard and out beyond it into the garden.

The floods were indeed out! Almost immediately Hugh found himself ankle-deep, and at every fresh stride the water rose about him, swirling and eddying, till he had hard work to keep his footing. Suddenly something splashed close beside him, and turning the lantern rays in the direction, Hugh caught sight of a dog's head. The next instant a piteous cry arose near.

'Oh, Kelpie, don't leave me!'

It was Lilian's voice, and Hugh shouted back with thankful relief.

'I'm coming! Where are you?'

'Here—on the top of the kennel. Oh, Bert—Bert, save me!'

But it was not 'Bert.' Cuthbert was still at the indignation meeting, busy planning the easiest and speediest way of getting rid of the convict's son.

However, Hugh Brown did as well—possibly better—for he was a strong swimmer, and presently it became a matter of swimming. The kennel, providentially, had been placed on a small rise in the ground; and guided by Lilian's calls, for the lantern had been extinguished, Hugh presently found himself beside it and on a level with the child. From her account he gathered that she had run out into the storm to bring in Kelpie, whose pitiful howls well-nigh broke her little mistress's heart.

'There wasn't any water then; but just as I got here I heard a horrid booming noise, and Kelpie whined and struggled, and the chain got twisted, so I couldn't loose her quickly. Then all the water came rushing round, and I climbed on the top of the kennel with Kelpie.'

'Well, Kelpie has swum home now, so I suppose you managed to unchain her,' said Hugh, cheerfully. 'And if you are good and brave we will follow her example.'

'I can't swim one little bit,' said Lilian, trying to keep her voice from shaking. 'Is the water so deep as all that?'

'Well, it is, just about here, you know,' said Hugh, 'but if you will let me hold you properly, and don't struggle, I can tow you along.'

But Hugh was not to make the daring attempt. Even as he stood knee-deep on the hillock beside Lilian, something dark and huge, with tossing arms, seen dimly, swept down upon them. It hurled the kennel from its position, and carried Hugh and Lilian, locked in a close hold, away upon the current of the rushing river, away from the lights of home, away into the heart of the storm.

Far to the left, on the hillside, shone the lights of Maybank School, but the windows of the senior class-room were dark. Judge and jury had gone home—the former to learn that his petted sister, Lilian, was lost in the whirl of darkness and storm, and that Hugh Brown was out seeking her.

'He went half an hour ago,' Mrs. Hamilton said, 'and the flood has risen since then. Oh! why did you not come sooner, Bert?'

The flood had indeed risen, and Cuthbert's first step beyond the garden door landed him kneedeep in the rushing water. He was no coward, and he would have advanced farther had he felt it would be of any use; but with the cool judgment which was his strongest characteristic, he at once realized the useless danger of the proceeding. Half an hour ago! His mother's words echoed in his memory. Half an hour ago Hugh had fought his way through the rising flood to the distant kennel; half an hour ago a brave rescue had been attempted, whether successful or not was yet to be known, while in the senior class-room the precious moments had been wasted in coming to a definite decision as to the speedy expulsion of the 'convict's son.'

'Half-an-hour!' muttered Cuthbert, peering desparingly into the windy darkness while he waved the lantern he had procured in the vain hope that it might serve to guide the wanderers home. 'Half-an-hour ago! And Brown hasn't found his way back——'

Cuthbert dared not put his next thought into shape. He shouted again and again, waving his lantern, but Hugh and Lilian were far away, floating down the angry river.

When Cuthbert returned to his mother, he found young Mrs. Brown seated beside her, and he kept vigil with them throughout that long night while they waited for the dawn. When it came he sprang to his feet. 'I'm going to see,' he said, vaguely. He dashed upstairs to his own room, which commanded a view of the river with its pretty windings. Now, as he surveyed the scene in the grey light of morning he felt a shock of dismay.

The countryside was one vast lake, whose nearest margin lapped the terrace steps of his own home. The gardens had vanished, only here and there the larger bushes of rhododendrons showed a few inches above the surface of the water. The little hillock upon which the kennel had stood was quite invisible.

What hope was left, then, of rescue for the two lost in that flood?

'We can only wait—they may yet be safe,' said Mrs. Brown, softly, as she joined Cuthbert at the window. 'Your mother has fallen asleep; it is best so.'

So they waited together, watching the sun rise over the waste of waters. Mrs. Brown's fair young face was colorless, but she made gentle hopeful remarks to Cuthbert, who was full of forebodings.

The storm had passed, and soon the sunbeams were dancing over the waters out of a blue and cloudless sky.

'The night is gone, Cuthbert,' Hugh's mother said, 'joy will come in the morning.'

Then they joined the invalid, and after a hasty breakfast Cuthbert went off to make all possible inquiries; but for these there was to be no need. Half way down the High Street he met Lilian herself running swiftly along the pavement bareheaded. With a cry of joy she threw herself upon him.

'Oh, Bert—Bert!'

And the little 'tom-boy' burst into tears.

'Thank God! you are safe. Where is Hugh Brown?' said Cuthbert, as he turned homewards, his arm supporting the sobbing, trembling child while he hurried her forward with all possible speed.

'Oh! I don't know—he was carried on farther——'

A great misgiving seized upon Cuthbert and a terrible fear.

'Carried on farther! What do you mean, Lily?' he questioned anxiously.

Lilian's account was somewhat incoherent, but before they reached home Cuthbert had managed to get hold of the main facts.

It appeared that the two had been carried far down the flood, wedged into the branches of an up-rooted tree, and when daylight at length showed them their surroundings, they were approaching the windows of a partially submerged farm house.

'There were two women at one of the windows, and when they saw us they threw a rope. Hugh tied it round me and told me not to be frightened. They pulled me in at the window, but when they wanted to help Hugh the tree had gone ever so far away, and they couldn't throw so far,' Lilian finished, half sobbing.

'He was still safe when you last saw him, then?' questioned Cuthbert.

'Oh, yes! but the water was rushing so fast. Oh, Bert, do you think he will get safe home?'

But Hugh was 'safe home' already, lying peacefully in his quiet room, while his mother knelt beside him; but the gentle, brave heart had ceased to beat, and the kindly eyes were closed in the sleep which has no waking in this world.

No need now to plan the speediest way of getting quit of the 'convict's son.' Hugh had passed 'beyond these voices.'

Some months later Mr. Brown returned a free man, for the true criminal had confessed; but there was no Hugh to greet him. Only in the little churchyard upon the hillside gleamed the white marble which marked his quiet resting place.

The Boys of Japan.

The Japanese schools are nearly all modelled after American institutions; or, as the people like to believe, after a composite of all that's best in the schools of America, England, France and Germany. The students are not, of course, trained in modern athletics and could hold their own at nothing of this kind with our magnificent college boys, but in simple physical training, making the very best of what nature has provided, the Japanese excel any people I have ever seen.

My very first day in the little island empire was full of exclamations about this constantly evident national characteristic, which belongs to the lower classes and the great middle class. The ship on which I crossed the Pacific Ocean had not cast her anchor in Yokohama harbor before she was surrounded by a great crowd—'swarm' better expresses it—of sampans, little heavy wooden boats propelled by a single oar at the stern, and almost without exception handled by boys apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age, and whose half-naked bodies straining against the heavy oars, looked as if they had been modelled in bronze by some master artist. Their training is the kind which necessity forces upon the laborer, of course, but it is none the less splendid.

After the sturdy young rowers, came the 'riksha men—or boys, as they are mostly. One may live in Japan for years and never cease to wonder at their power of endurance and their remarkable muscular development. And they are proud of it, and spare no labor that will increase their strength. But most of Japan's defenders are from the higher ranks of the race, the old soldiery, the Samurai, who may now be called the top of the great middle class, and the children of this class are trained from babyhood to endure all things in a manner that makes the average European stand aghast.

In Yokohama, I happened, during an afternoon's walk, to come upon the drill-grounds of the public schools of the city. The boys were all dressed in white-duck uniforms. They were divided into companies, and each company was commanded by a master, a teacher of gymnastics. There were a number of companies lined up together when I happened upon the scene, and the teachers were giving their commands in unison, the result being a unison of precise movement that was superb. It was the ordinary calisthenic drill used in our own public schools, but I had never seen it so well done. These little fellows, not one of whom looked more than ten or twelve years old from an American standpoint, took it all in as solemn earnest as if they were a regiment of soldiers being reviewed by their Emperor, and it was hard to believe they were boys from the public schools come together from districts all over the city. And they were all armed with small rifles, as I discovered when I walked about the grounds and found detachments here and there lying upon the grass with their guns proudly stacked in even rows, after the manner of a camping army.

At another quarter of the great green square were running contests going on under the direction of teachers, the unusual feature of which was that when the boys had reached the end of the course they had their feet tied together and jumped all the way back. It was a race both ways, of course, and the winner on the return was loudly cheered by students and onlookers. As the boys jump they swing both arms above their heads, and after watching them for a full half-hour I decided that the boy who practices this exercise as the Japanese do it will need no other for a splendid physical development, since in it every muscle in the body comes into play.

Then came the girls. They were pretty nearly as many of them as there were boys, and they were dressed in the hideous uniform which all the public-school girls in Japan wear. I wonder how a nation with such a fine sense of beauty, so much appreciation for quiet delicacy of color and grace of outline, can tolerate this costume. It consists of a wonderful purple skirt, made with big box-plaits on a wide band, reaching two inches or more above the waist line and hanging unevenly to the ankles, and a kimono for the top part of any color or pattern that happens to suit the individual fancy. The skirt is the uniform. It is the Europeanized part of the girls and is simply put on by them over the kimono, which is their native and every-day dress. Combined with the little wooden shoes, which look so quaint and pretty with a kimono, but so unsightly with a skirt, the outfit makes the poor little musumes the ugliest little things imaginable, unless one can lose sight of the awful skirt and see only the pretty young faces crowned with a wealth of rich black hair, 'done up' after the most approved matronly fashion. Well, it isn't hard to imagine, is it, what several hundred of these purple skirts would look like on a green athletic field that had just been vacated by a crowd of fine little boys in white-duck knickerbockers and box-coats? It was hardly fair to the poor little girls. They suffered by comparison. But they were just as finely drilled as the boys, and went through the same set of exercises with as much precision and earnestness.

Having become interested in the physical training of young Japan, I went one day in Kioto to the Butokuden, or hall of martial virtue, to see jiu-jitsu, which Lafcadio Hearn defines as 'the old Samurai art of fighting without weapons,' and ken-jitsu, which is a remarkable long-sword drill practiced with bamboo sticks. There is only the one room in the building, and it is of extraordinary size. At one end of the room the floor is raised about three inches and covered with beautiful soft mats, and this is the place devoted to jiu-jitsu, which is a kind of wrestling, to once more quote Mr. Hearn, 'that teaches you to rely for victory solely upon the strength of your opponent. The very name jiu-jitsu means to conquer by yielding.'

At the opposite end of Butoku-den, and occupying by far the larger half of the hall, is a great bare place which is used for the less elegant, but perhaps more useful, sword drill. A class was just getting into its regimentals—I don't know what else to call them—as we entered. These consisted of a body shield which looked not unlike a tight cork life-preserver, a heavy iron helmet and visor, and enormous clanking gauntlets. Everybody was barefoot and wore the regulation unbeautiful costume of indescribable divided skirt and kimono. The weapon was merely a long bamboo stick with a hand-guard. Somebody gave a signal, and all present, teachers and pupils, fell upon their faces before the empty imperial box. Then teachers and pupils saluted each other with a degree or so less of humility, and the exercise began.

It really alarmed me at first. I thought they had all suddenly gone mad. Such hideous noises I never heard issue from human throats. They shrieked like demons from the lowest regions. They made horrible faces through the ugly iron masks, and fought as if the fate of Japan were in their hands that minute. Crash! crash; the heavy bamboo sticks came down upon the tops of heads, upon unprotected arms and necks. They backed each other all over the place, fighting desperately and working to get a final blow upon the tops of each others' heads. The one who did this was counted winner, and instantly the combatants were down upon the floor giving the ancient Samurai sword salute, and all the time the terrible yelling continued. I was told it was done to make them seem more terrible to the enemy, but I thought it was a most fortunate custom, simply because it would be awful to have to take such punishment as was inflicted and make no sound. I think the yells were a very good vent for a very natural feeling. Then there was a class of little fellows, of ten and twelve, who would, all together, set upon a single big teacher and punish him to the utmost of their immature strength, while taking without a sign the punishment which he purposely inflicted upon them. Once they succeeded in disarming him, and this gave them the right to try get his helmet off, which, if they were successful, would make him their prisoner. And they took after him with yells like little demons, nobody paying the slightest attention to them, it all being a part of a very serious business. They finally caught him and tripped him, one little chap running between his legs to accomplish this. Then they piled on top of him and worked like little beavers. It was a very good imitation of a football game. But the teacher managed to keep his helmet on for nearly a half-hour, while about a dozen boys did their combined utmost to get it off. Finally they succeeded, and the teacher came up bareheaded but smiling, with his arm all torn and bleeding. He went down upon the floor before his little pupils and offered them his sword, hilt foremost, but they with equal courtesy declined to accept it, and restored his helmet and his liberty, after which the fight began again.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

CURIOUS TRANSVAAL STAMP.

(New York 'Times.')

Owing to a mistake in 'feeding' sheets into a printing press there appeared in South Africa one sheet of five-shilling stamps on which King Edward's head is reversed. Some of the stamps got into circulation before the error was discovered, and collectors are now willing to pay about 500 times the face value of the bit of paper to secure specimens.

THE ONLY KIND THERE ARE.

President Roosevelt's sons are evidently chips of the old block, as a story told by the 'People's Friend' respecting Archie Roosevelt shows. A certain fine lady was calling at the house of one of Archie's schoolmates when Archie happened to be in. On being told that the lad was the son of the President and attended a public school, the visitor began questioning him about his studies. Archie stood this well enough, but presently the lady ventured on more delicate ground. 'Do you like a public school?' said she. 'Don't you find that many of the boys there are rough and common?' Then Archie showed his training, and unconsciously administered something of a rebuke to the would-be aristocrat. 'My papa says,' he answered, 'that there are tall boys and short boys, and good boys and bad boys, and those are the only kind of boys there are.'

Puzzles.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What letter gives courage to the aged?
2. What letter will make a boy curve?
3. How can a Scotch child be made to protect grain and hay?
4. What is the difference between a fault we have succeeded in conquering and an immigrant who is landing?

WORD SQUARE.

Free from danger; sour; a tool for smoothing wood, iron, etc.; a well-known garden.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CHARADES.

1. Porcupine.
2. Catastrophe.
3. Hero.

DIAMONDS

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    1.
    V
   NED
  DENSE
VENISON
  ROSIN
   FOG
    N

    2.
    F
   RAM
  FUNNY
FANATIC
  ANTIC
   RIB
    C
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Fish in Captivity.

HOW TO TREAT GOLD FISH.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Of the people who keep goldfish how many are there who do not put them in a glass bowl at a window? Yet in keeping fish so that they shall thrive, become tame, and live to a 'ripe old age' there are certain principles to be observed as laid down by nature, without which it were better that the fish were given at once to the cat, as they can only die by degrees, which is the very hardest fate to impose upon living creatures. To begin with, every slow stream of water has a fresh current passing through it, even in autumn, when it is covered with the leaves and stalks of water lilies and with a thick glossy green coating of duckweed; every pond is ruffled by the wind, or added to by rain, or stirred by the multitudinous creatures in it, and its slimy tendencies are kept in check by aquatic snails. But the tank or bell-glass house aquarium has no fresh water passing through it, and here arises the first difficulty with a new beginner, because the water fouls and evaporates. A great mistake made by captive fish fanciers is to change the fish's water daily, thinking so to keep it pure, the result being that the poor fish begins to feel very badly indeed, much as a man would in his bed who was doomed by fate to an hourly change of sheets, each cleaner and damper than the last. The temperature of the water really ought not to fall below 40 or rise higher than 60 degrees. It should never be changed without a downright cause, but it should be added to constantly, as evaporation takes place, and in order to minimize the constant process of evaporation it is advisable to lay a loose plate of glass on the top of the bowl, which will also keep out an element altogether unbeloved by fish, namely, dust.

But the patron of the glass-bowl asks what he is to do when the water looks turbid, when green slime appears sticking to the glass, and fish come panting to the top and lurching over on their sides, instead of sailing round with a flicker of the tail as they used to do when the bowl was first acquired. Not unnaturally the good, thoughtful housewife, on observing the dirty state of the water and the dying condition of the fish, begins to scold the keeper of fish for not changing the water every morning, as he was bidden to do by his parents. But, as I say, the water is better left unchanged, and the cause of its greenness may be looked for elsewhere. There are two or three or four contributory causes. Perhaps the bowl has been placed in the sun in order not to deny the fish their birthright of light. Well, it is certain that fish do not despise the light, but shade they must have from the sun. A few mere shade-suggesting green water plants in an aquarium are insufficient in the interests of fish health. When fish are in a river or a pond the light enters the water from overhead only, for which reason bell-glasses should be shunned by humane fish-keepers. Excess of light undoubtedly encourages the growth of this green film upon the bowl. Even if there are healthy plants introduced to afford the fish some sort of a shade from the light which pours in upon them from all sides, they, too, will be mantled with this noxious film, and it will soon be the fishes' 'winding sheet.'

There are other causes of foulness in water in an unspacious vessel containing ornamental goldfish. It may be that, the vessel being overstocked either with fish or plants, some of the weaker plants are already sufficiently moribund to poison the water. Perhaps you have not been careful to introduce a water-snail or two, whose mission it is to keep the vegetation in check, and which, foregoing all tender young plants shoots of 'anacharis' or 'callitrichi,' crawl over the inner surface of the glass, absorbing the green film which was hanging therefrom. Such snails as 'paludina' and 'planorbis corneus' may be called the saviours of captive goldfish. There is another point too. When I was a youngster I supposed that fish subsisted on water and literally drank until they had drunk themselves to death, not knowing that some rivers were to fish a kind of animal and vegetable soup, abounding with entomostraca, gnats, worms and microscopic creatures. In those days, if I had a really pet fish in fine condition—a luminous red-gold 'cyprinus auratus' from China—I would occasionally share a few crumbs or biscuit between it and the canary, as if trying to make them jealous one of another. Many of the crumbs were rejected by both; the little carp shot some of them out of its mouth again, and the rest sank to the bottom of the vessel. I did not then notice that they were as useless to the fish as bread and milk to a sparrow-hawk. They very speedily contaminated the water by their decomposition, since a small quantity of imprisoned water not air-tight must necessarily be badly oxygenated. Of course a fish needs feeding with flies, worms, larvae of freshwater insects, and even vegetables; and as more evil is wrought for want of thought than want of heart, I strongly recommend persons possessed of aquaria which seem to be going the wrong way to consult somebody who has had experience as to what kind of food they should serve. To small goldfish the plant 'anacharis' is always a vegetable mainstay, and a small worm at times is at once a necessity and a luxury.

If an aquarium, big or little, were properly stocked at the first, nature would contrive to preserve the balance of life there. Certain fish, animals and plants will live in harmony together; others will wage a civil war until only their relics remain. Many aspirants for an aquarium do not consider this point. The various creatures must be added under advice until the tank or bowl has attained its proportion to a feather's weight. The plants, for instance, will give off oxygen in the form of bubbles, which range themselves along the stems or the undersides of the leaves. Fish and other creatures want this oxygen to breathe, and in return for it they will supply the plants with carbonic acid gas. Deprived of oxygen, the fish will linger on the surface of the water struggling for breath until they die, and if they are not speedily removed a white fungus will attack the survivors. All kinds of carp are long lived if properly looked after. H. B.

Nubbles the Adventurer.

(Martha McCulloch-Williams, in New York 'Tribune.')

(Concluded.)

It was six weeks since the first snow. It had been getting deeper, deeper every week. The feathered hunters found game growing scarce, and their appetites mounting with each day of fierce cold. So, what they killed they ate clean. For a fortnight Nubbles had not got so much as the smell of a rabbit bone. But whenever he let himself range the orchard where it ran down to a tall, ragged paling-fence, he got whiffs of something that set him fairly wild—a subtle scent, penetrating, alluring, but so faint that human nostrils could not note it so far away. Close at hand they would have known it easily for bacon rinds and cheese parings, left this long time on the shelf of a deserted summer pantry.

How Nubbles skirmished to get in, by what strategy he at length won, though, it would take too long to tell. He did not go home until daybreak. After sleeping all day, he ran straight back to the pantry. On the way he had a great mind to call up the neighbor who had but yesterday given him the beechnut treat; but his appetite was too keen. Like some bigger folks, he put off his generosity until next day. There was so much, so much in the pantry—enough to last a longer time than Nubbles could forecast! So he went in alone, and ate and ate, until he was little more than a furry ball with a sharp nose at one end and a tail at the other.

At least that is what the boy said, when he came hustling in, clapped down the thick shutter of the wire netted window, and flung his cap over Nubbles, who could just barely waddle. The boy was the farmer's grandson from the city.

He went back there next day. Nubbles went with him, disconsolate of course, although the boy cuddled and talked to him in the most comradely fashion, saying: 'You're a beauty, and a gentleman, Mister White Feet. That's what you are! Don't bite, nor scratch. I thought all mice done that. Grandpap calls you a deer-foot mouse—I'm sure I don't see why. But if there is a reason, I shall find it out. You're going to live in gorjus man-s-i-o-n—a tiptop cage, wire all around, where I can see you, whatever you do—whether it's eat or sleep, or sing "By-Lo Baby" to yourself.'

All this came duly to pass. The boy spent hours watching Nubbles. The first time he saw Nubbles climb to a shelf in the cage and strike the paper cover of it many times with his fore-foot, he rolled over, laughing hard, and shouting to his mother, 'Mumsy, come quick! Nubbles is showing off his system of wireless telegraphy! It must be that; he's done it now three times, and has sat up listening after every one.' It delighted him nearly as much to see Nubbles going up the cage-sides, by handhold, swinging recklessly from wire to wire. It was on rare occasions that Nubbles ever barked while in captivity. When he did the boy barked back the best he knew, and said afterward: 'Poor fellow! I reckon you are 'most as lonesome as I'd be in a world of mice, especially if they were as big as elephants.'

There came the beginning of the end. All through the late winter, the early spring, Nubbles was the boy's delight. But when the grass got green and soft, the trees had little, new leaves, the robins sang in the parks and the suburban woodland something of his joy in Nubbles fell away. He himself longed so to be out in the open air—it was hard for Mister White Feet to be caged, and solitary. So one soft afternoon in the early spring, Nubbles's cage was found mysteriously empty. Nobody seemed to know how it had happened. Shortly afterward a boy—one does not assert that it was the boy—strolled into the park with his hand in his pocket, sought a secluded spot, and put something carefully on the ground, then came away, sober-faced, yet after a minute broke into a wild, whooping run. Further, the park keepers say that now and again they catch glimpses of party-colored mice running in and out there.

So the chances are that Nubbles the adventurer did not come to a bad end after all.

BIRDS AT PLAY IN MANITOBA.

(To the Editor of the London 'Spectator.')

Sir,—Some few years ago, whilst strolling across a sandy ridge on the prairies of South Manitoba, Canada, I saw an interesting and ludicrous sight—about twenty or more 'prairie chickens' bowing and scraping, cutting the most fantastic figures imaginable, for all the world like Royalty at a 'square dance.' One bird would suddenly wheel in a certain direction, to be followed by the whole crowd in single file. This went on for some time. Old settlers in those parts had seen it often, and called it 'the Red Rivre jig.'—I am, sir, etc.

E. GARNET MAN, JR.

Rangoon.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Miss Gertrude von Petzold is the first lady appointed to a pastorate in England. She has accepted the charge of the Unitarian Church, Leicester.

A valuable hunter belonging to Mr. Durlacher, of Thorpe Satchville, Leicester, got its hind foot securely fixed in its mouth. A veterinary surgeon had to be called before the animal was released from its awkward position.

A party of Middlesex Volunteers, during field day operations at Newhaven, refused to acknowledge that it had been captured by another corps, and a general melée followed, a corporal throwing a short sergeant into a furze bush.

The portrait of the late Prince Consort which Aberdeen has agreed to lend to the Laing Gallery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, seems to be unusually composite in its nature. John Philip painted the picture, Sir Edwin Landseer the deerhound, and the Prince himself painted in some details of the Highland costume.

The King has sent his congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Crocker, of Mount Nebo, Taunton, who recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day, surrounded by all their children now living (one having come from Australia for the event), many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Both the old people, whose united ages total nearly 188 years, are hale and hearty.

Lady Hilda McNeil, wife of Mr. Charles McNeil, master of the Copwold hounds, and a boy named Glen Pritchard, were drowned while bathing at Fremington, North Hilda. The boy was in difficulties and Lady Hilda attempted to save him, but was swept off her feet as there was a strong tide in the river and a boisterous wind was blowing. The deceased lady was a sister of Earl Stradbroke.

The Prince of Wales joined his children at Abergeldie on Sept. 3, and will await the Princess, who goes north directly she arrives from the Continent a few days later. The little Princes greatly enjoy the life at Abergeldie, where they wade, fish, and sail their toy boats in the river. They know all the keepers, gillies, and post-boys by their Christian names, and have established the most friendly relations with the shepherds and cottagers of the place.

A beautiful Surrey home — Dover House, Roehampton—is owned by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. He only occupies the house, which is surrounded by beautiful grounds, for a fortnight in the year. Yet a full staff of servants is kept up, horses and carriages are in readiness, and the establishment is in such apple-pie order that if the millionaire arrived unexpectedly he would find the house in just the same state as if he had left the day before.

A train from Liverpool was travelling at about forty miles an hour between Singleton and Blackpool, when a child named Violet Moor, of 18 Carrington street, Liverpool, who had been looking out of the carriage window, suddenly disappeared. Her father got a glimpse of her falling on the sleepers, and sprang out after her. Both were rendered unconscious, the child's left leg being torn away below the knee, and she also sustained injuries to the head. The father was badly hurt.

Ramsey Island, near St. David's, the Scandinavian name of which—as of Skomer, Skokholm, and Strumble—recalls the Norse pirates, whose raids necessitated the curiously concealed cathedral, has, as already reported, been sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Mr. J. Wynford Phillips, M.P. Included in the sale is the ancient chapel and 'port' of St. Justinian, on the opposite mainland. Ramsey teems with hagiological associations, and has probably belonged to the diocese of Menevia since the days of St. David.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Palin Gurney, principal of the Armstrong College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was found dead at the bottom of a gully on the southern spur of the Roussette, in the Swiss Alps. It is supposed that he slipped at the outset of a climb which he was attempting alone. Dr. Gurney, who was fifty-seven years of age, was a prominent figure in the life of Newcastle, and held a high position in educational circles. He leaves a large family.

Mr. George Reeves, hotel proprietor, Great Ormonde street, London, a visitor to Southend, was travelling on the conductor's platform of an electric car on the pier, and caught hold of the handle connected with the electric equipment to steady himself. A jerk caused him to grasp the brake wheel, when the circuit was formed and Mr. Reeves cried out. He was immediately snatched away, but the fingers on his left hand were burned to the bone, and the palm of the right hand was severely burned. Mr. Reeves also suffered general shock to the system.

St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, erected from the designs of the celebrated Pugin, is being restored at a cost of some thousands of pounds. The whole of the brass work in the edifice will be renewed, the mullions in South transept window replaced, and a complete electric installation introduced, beside considerable structural repairs. An appeal for funds states that St. Chad's was once the pride of Catholic England, and was one of the noblest examples of the great Pugin's genius. It is associated with the names of Wiseman, Newman and Ullathorne. The cathedral was re-opened on Sunday, Sept. 25, when Archbishop Bourne preached at high mass, and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the famous Jesuit preacher, Father Gerard.

The Zoological Gardens in London have lately become the home of a tortoise imported from the Island of Mauritius which weighs 500 pounds and measures 4 feet 7 inches from head to tail. It was purchased from a family in Mauritius who vouched for having it in their possession for 150 years. Experts who have examined it think its age nearer 300 than 200 years, and it seems to be not more than in its prime. A tortoise still larger than this one was given to the Natural History Museum by the same person. It weighed 870 pounds when it died, and as it was known to be not much more than eighty years old it is to be supposed that its weight would have continued to increase with advancing years.

Sir George Donaldson has sold to the trustees of the National Gallery the famous picture by Titian, known as the portrait of Ariosto. The price paid for it is £30,000, exactly the sum that Sir George gave Lord Darnley for the work some years ago. A sum of £18,500 was subscribed towards the purchase price by Mr. W. Waldor Astor, Mr. Alfred Beit, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Lady Wantage. The Ariosto portrait was painted some time after 1516, in which year the artist was invited by Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, to his court. There was a strong friendship between the subject of this portrait and the painter, and Ariosto mentions Titian in his poem, 'Orlando Furioso.'

SCOTCH.

Lord Aberdeen's son, who is meantime learning to work in one of the Aberdeen shipyards, distinguished himself recently by swimming from the mouth of the Dee to the mouth of the Don. The distance is only about three miles, but any one who has bathed off Aberdeen knows that three miles in the Arctic temperature of the water met with up there is a feat of endurance of no mean kind.

Handy men from H.M.S. 'Clyde' and 'Cockatrice' turned up at the big fire in Aberdeen and once more proved the aptness of the nickname which they carry. It is to be hoped that they fare better than the lads of the old 'Benbow' at the blaze in Greenock, who ruined their clothing in the work, and had the value of the same charged up against them in the books of the ship.

The last of the old thatched houses of Crossmyloof, which were a familiar feature on the car line to Shawlands Cross has now disappeared, and nothing remains of the old village save the smithy, the public-house dated 1817, and several old houses behind the main street. Modern tenements are everywhere rising to take place of the old buts and bens, and in a very short time there will be little trace of the old-world village to be seen.

Mr. James Keir Hardie, the well-known labor member, has reached his forty-eighth birthday. He was born in Scotland, of Scottish descent on both sides, and from his seventh to his twenty-fourth year was at work in the mines. He became secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union and stood as Labor candidate in 1888. In 1892 he was elected for South West Ham, but was defeated three years later, to be elected for Merthyr Tydvil in 1900. His connection with journalism is of long standing, he having been appointed editor of the 'Cumnock News' in 1882, which post he resigned in 1886, while his proprietorship and editorship of the 'Labor Leader' is an event of the present. Mr. Keir Hardie was married in 1880.

The death on board his yacht 'Oriental' of Mr. Peter Mackinnon, of Ronachan and Rosemount, Kintyre, will cause regret to very many connected with Glasgow. As a nephew of the late Sir William MacKinnon, who founded the great shipping corporation, the British India Steam Navigation Company, which has sent millions of shipbuilding work to the Clyde, he was quite early in manhood associated with his uncle in Calcutta, but also had directorate work in Glasgow, the first headquarters of this continually progressing line, and in London latterly, when the executive was changed to the Metropoliis. The deceased was a Free Churchman, with distinct leanings towards the tenets of the strict 1843 separatists.

IRISH.

The Royal Humane Society awarded £1 and a testimonial to Mrs. Ellen Sheehan, Woodstown, County Waterford, for her courageous conduct in rescuing four boys who had got out of their depth while bathing. She afterwards walked seven miles to her home in her wet clothes.

The anniversary of the relief of Derry was celebrated last week. A service was held in the cathedral, after which the Lord Bishop was conducted to the mound outside the east window where rest the bones of the thirteen Apprentice Boys of 1688-9. The mound has just been restored. A huge procession marched round the city walls.

The death has taken place at Trull, of Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, who reached the age of 105 last New Year's day. Mrs. Jenkins had been the recipient of bounties from Queen Victoria and the present Queen, both on account of her advanced age and in recognition of the fact that she had six sons serving in the army.

A heavy black cloud was noticed at Loughinisland, County Down, recently, and as it passed over the lake a waterspout at least fifteen feet high was formed. The column whirled round and round, and scattered spray in all directions. It passed across an island in the lake, drawing up grass which had been cut, stripping the leaves from the trees, and uprooting the reeds. After reaching the open waters of the lake again, the column grew until it was higher than the lofty pines which cover the land, and finally vanished on the north-west shore of the lake.

Two young ladies, daughters of the Rev. William Verner, Rector of Castlederg, were drowned recently at Bundoran whilst bathing. They started about three o'clock to bathe at a lonely and unfrequented place near Monrowes. This was the last that was seen of them alive. The girls had been in the habit of bathing, and were both expert swimmers, but there was an unusually high tide and a heavy swell on, which made bathing dangerous. Their ages were—Kathleen, 24, and Florence, 14. The elder was a Bachelor of Arts, and taught in Celbridge, County Kildare.

Lord de Montalt, who is following the example of the Duke of Leinster in disposing of all his Irish estates to his tenantry, is the oldest peer member of the Carlton Club, having been elected as far back as 1838, five years after Mr. Gladstone, who was elected in 1833, and remained a member until 1859. Lord de Montalt was created an earl by Lord Salisbury in 1884, three years after his son and heir, Captain, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, was killed at Majuba, in 1881. He has no heir to the earldom, which will become extinct at his death.

Lord Annaly, who has gone yachting with the Earl of Rosebery, is not only one of the most interesting but one of the wittiest of Irish peers. Though he is something over forty-seven, he is full of good, honest fun as an undergraduate, and is a walking embodiment of the heroes of half a dozen of Lever's novels. He is handsome, a first-rate sportsman, and a great social favorite. Lord Annaly is the third baron, and when Lord Clifden's daughter married him just twenty years ago he was plain Luke White, like the father of the first baron, the famous Irish M.P. who figured in one of Disraeli's novels and brought Lord Carhampton's estate of Luttrelstown.

A MAN OF MANY CARES.

THE DUTIES OF A TRAIN DESPATCHER SOON TURN HIS HAIR GRAY.

(From the Chicago 'Chronicle.')

The duties of a train despatcher are probably more trying than any other railway position. Some years ago President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, remarked: 'I wonder why it is that all our train despatchers are gray-bearded—even those under 30 years of age.' A division superintendent who was with the party and who had himself been promoted from a despatcher, replied: 'Mr. President, I think that if there is anything calculated to encourage gray hairs it is to sit over train sheets for eight consecutive hours and deal out train orders and do the other necessary work incumbent on the position. The despatcher is practically the sponsor for every railway man on his division. In case of a wreck he has to know the address of the nearest section foreman, how to reach him with a message and about how many ties and rails are on the section. Also at what particular point this material is piled up. If the accident happens at night the despatcher must know what telegraphers can be depended on to execute his orders promptly. Some night operators get "dozy" after midnight, and it would be considered poor policy to put out an order at their station, as a serious delay might occur.

'The train despatcher is the only official who knows the peculiarities of the operators along the line and has to be governed accordingly. It would naturally be thought that a despatcher could put out a train order to any operator on the line who was regularly employed by the company, but an attempt to do so might be received by the head official like a recent northern case, where the superintendent called down a despatcher for putting out an order at a certain station. The despatcher tried to justify his actions by saying that the operator was regularly employed at that point, and had been holding down the job for several years. "Yes, I know that," replied the official, "and you ought to have learned by this time that Jones (the operator's supposed name) cannot keep awake after midnight." As a matter of equity the despatcher was not at fault any more than any other despatcher, who gave a slow train a little time on a fast train and the latter was delayed 15 minutes. The superintendent, asking for an explanation from the despatcher, was told that the slow train only had a dozen cars and engine No. 233, which ought to have handled 40 cars and made the run. "They ought to have made it," replied the superintendent, "but did you ever know Engineer Slowboy to make time—and furthermore, he had Conductor Awful Tired behind him, and it takes him about 20 minutes to get from the caboose to the telegraph office."

'Another despatcher put out an order once to an operator who could not keep awake after 11.59 p.m., and while in his usual somnambulistic state the train he was to hold ran by the station, a heavy windstorm having put out his signal. Of course it was the duty of the engineer to have stopped when he discovered the signal light out. It was the duty of the fireman to have called the attention of the engineer to the fact that the light was out. The conductor and two brakemen were also supposed to be on the lookout for such evidences of dereliction of freaks of nature—but as a matter of fact the engineer, conductor and both brakemen were asleep, and as the station where the order was out happened to be on the top of a hill the poor fireman was so busy shovelling coal he did not notice the signal light being out as the train approached the station, and unfortunately the fireman was the only man killed in the wreck which subsequently occurred.

'Who was to blame? Most people would say the sleepy operator and train crew, but the officials held that the train despatcher should not have put out his order to an operator he ought to have known could not keep awake, directed to the conductor and engineer of a train early in the morning—both of whom were known to be red hot in their pursuit of the goddess Morpheus. It did not do any good for the despatcher to ask why such men were kept in the service of the company; he was coolly informed that he ought to have foreordained what would have happened and that his services were no longer required.

'Yes, the train despatcher has to be a first-class clock regulator. The clock in his office that he runs trains by is supposed to be accurate—at least it is used to settle all disputes about time. No. 6, which has just left Old Point Comfort at 6.15 p.m., is suddenly reported by the operator at Fairfax, six miles away, as passing there at 6.10 p.m. "What time have you got?" calls the despatcher to the operator at Fairfax. "Just 6.11 now." "You're 20 minutes slow; it's now 6.31 p.m.; you better get that clock fixed."

'"The agent has ordered a new one, but it has not come yet."

'"How many cars did No. 17 have?"

'"I don't know."

'"Didn't you see them go by?"

'"I saw part of them, but I was putting some wood in the stove."

'"Yes; you have been asleep."

'Then there is a fight for circuit, in which the despatcher usually wins out, as he is officially entitled to use the figures "19," which means clear the wires for train orders, which takes precedence over the president of the road's signal. After this little jolt to the despatcher's nerves some one calls up on the telephone and wants to know when Brakeman Johnson will be in. A message is then received stating that a certain conductor has refused to pick up a car of stock because the way bill does not show whether the man is entitled to a return passage or not. By this time the office porter begins to get in his work, and after he has renovated the office thoroughly the nerve-shaken despatcher starts for home; every sound he hears on the street is a lullaby, every English sparrow a bird of rare plumage, and he vows to himself that if he could find anything else to do he would quit that old grind forever.'

CARRION JOURNALISM'S LATEST.

(Chicago 'Chronicle.')

Yellow journalism, ever on the lookout for the morbid and vicious element in human affairs, naturally seizes upon the unhappy woman released from an English prison, where she had been expiating the murder of her husband. Yellow journalism evidently purposes to use her as it has used others of the criminal or the unfortunate as a sort of lay figure upon which to drape the creations of its muck-raking writers and artists. We shall have Mrs. Maybrick in all manner of interviews, letters and signed statements, accompanied by pictures glaring, hideous or indecent as the context may seem to indicate. When yellow journalism finds a particularly odorous piece of carrion it devours it to the last shred. It may be argued, of course, that the people who form the constituency of yellow journalism cannot be corrupted for the same reason that a bad egg cannot be spoiled, but that is only partially true. While yellow journalism appeals with its greatest force to the vicious and depraved, it inevitably exerts an influence upon the immature and half-formed minds of children and young men and young women. The continual glorification of sensationalism, shame and crime cannot but have its effect. It is this that constitutes the real peril and iniquity of indecent journalism. It is this kind which indecent journalism delights in.

It is this, moreover, which we may expect from the Maybrick campaign. The exponents of yellow journalism are fully capable of bringing the wretched woman to this country and making a public exhibition of her if the exhibition gives promise of attracting the attention of the criminal-minded and sells papers. Yellow journalism stops at nothing. We may be prepared for anything.

THE FOUL BLOW IN JAPAN.

(Boston 'Christian Register.')

The newly-introduced knowledge of the jiujutsu exercises of the Japanese brings to mind a curious distinction between the Germanic races and those that have accepted their standards and Asiatic races and some European nations. These exercises, used to develop the ability to defend one's self, are based on practices which throughout the north of Europe are regarded as 'foul play,' and are, therefore, ruled out of sports and the manly art of self-defence. He is a low down fighter who in England strikes a foul blow or takes an unfair advantage of an opponent. But the Japanese have elevated the foul blow and the unfair advantage to a science. The art of offence is to take one's opponent unexpectedly at a disadvantage, to fracture his leg, to dislocate his arm or break his neck. Frenchmen have made a science of the art of kicking, and can practice it with an agility and skill which would knock out the champion boxer of the world before he had adjusted himself to the situation. The boxer's chin would be broken and his nose battered in before he knew what had happened. Just what these national practices indicate in the national character we are not wise enough to tell.

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Home Department.

Two Careers.

(Jennie Betts Hartswick, in 'Harper's Bazar.')

What hast thou done that men should stay
The jostling hurry of their way
To seek with wonder-eager eyes
The darkened mansion where she lies?
What has he done that, far and wide,
Has flashed the word that she has died,—
That folk in distant lands have said
To one another, 'She is dead'?
Why should the lips of strangers raise
To her a monument of praise?
Ah, it was hers to conquer fame,
She made a Name.

And she who lies so whitely still,
Untouched of joy, unvexed of ill,
Has she done aught? Why, surely no;
The records of her living show
No laurels won, no glory gained,
No effort crowned, no height attained;
In life she championed no cause;
Why should the passing people pause?
One little household's narrow scope
Held all her heart and all her hope.
Too slowly she for fame's high dome,
She made a Home.

Concerning Women With and Without Resources.

I do not know that there is any one for whom I have quite so much compassionate feeling as for a woman who does not know what to do with herself. You say there are very few such. Unhappily, there are more than the unobservant suppose. To many of our sex there comes a period when nothing is sufficient to the task of pleasing them. Home wearies. Travel fatigues. Society is dull. Books tire. Friends disappoint. They have no outlook into that which is hopeful. Dreary themselves, they carry dreariness with them, and their presence in the family circle is as chilling as a November fog. Married and single, rich and poor, alike give representatives to this unhappy class. You find some of them coming, too, not from those who have been poetic, dreamy, sentimental, and given to the weaving of extravagant fancies, but from the ranks of workers. Women who have spent their best years in good housekeeping—polishing the parlor and the kitchen, and dusting the lady's chamber till all have been shining; baking, preserving, pickling, sewing, and saving all their lives—will sometimes at middle age be found as sour, morose, and disagreeable as though no industry had ever occupied their hands. And the reverse is very common too. I think over my friends, and I know that among them one sweet, sunny woman often woos me to her home by the tender thought of peace which is borne to me as often as I name her to my heart. She is an invalid, seldom able to go beyond her own threshold, often for days together on her couch, yet her room is a bower of beauty, and her face is always bright. Neither pain nor languor nor apprehension nor sorrow have been able to steal the loving patience from her smile nor to cloud the tranquil constancy of her spirit. I think of another, and there comes to me the thrill with which we regard the hero as I recall her steadfast courage in times of peril, and her undaunted and cheerful bravery when others have been dismayed. Far be it from me to insinuate that these are in the minority, and the others in the majority. There are more happy than unhappy hearts, I am sure, and the happy ones have had in some instances more to vex and try them than the others. But I want to say a timely word or two about the secrets of cheerfulness and the sources of strength. Whenever there is something in your life, in your physical state, or in the circumstances which surround you which you cannot help, and which you must endure, it is best to endure it bravely. Do not forever take it into the foreground of your thought, and do not weakly beg for the sympathy of acquaintances and of kindred. Put the trouble out of sight, so far as you can, and go on with your work. Too many women have a horror of idleness or of being thought idle. Now, I am not the apostle of indolence, but the habit of being perpetually busy in a small way is at the root of much dissatisfaction among women. The woman who has never taught herself to carry on a train of consecutive thought, who cannot think unless she at the same time is sewing, or darning, or doing some manual work, is at a great loss if through any fatality she uses the use of her eyes or her hands.

The woman who always has an uneasy feeling when she takes up a book in the daytime, thinking, 'Now I ought to be mending the stockings, or making a gown, or polishing the silver, or arranging the china closet,' will never in her life be able to read with comfort. A book has for her its association with wasted time, and she cannot dissever the two. It is a good thing to cultivate some taste which, ornamental merely in days of strength and good fortune, may help you to go with interest and fortitude through times of adversity or failing health. It is wise to make yourself acquainted with Milton and Shakespeare, wise in this lower view, too, to cultivate a love for the Book from which they both drew their inspiration. Music, painting, patchwork, embroidery, or anything which has the power to take you out of yourself, will prove an invaluable resource when a resource will be a delight.

Friendship is one of the golden resources of the heart. How many of us let our friends fall from us as the leaves in autumn fall from the trees! We have not time for them, have not time to give love to them, to write them letters, or to engage in the little courtesies which sweeten social intercourse. Getting and spending absorbs and lays waste our powers. When we have need of friends we cannot find them, for we have not shown ourselves friendly. How common it is to lose track altogether of a fellow pilgrim in this queer, crowded world! 'Such a one,' we say, hearing a name once familiar, mentioned in a casual talk—'why, yes, I used to know her, of course. We went to Professor R——'s school together, and we were great friends till we both married. But since then we have gone in separate ways.' Certainly it would be impossible and undesirable to keep up with the intensity of youth all the eager friendships of that period, but it is to our loss that we let so many of them go. We throw away a great consolation as if it were a base coin that our purse could never want.

Nature is a resource to those who love her. The lady who likes to work in her garden has an interest that cannot droop. The lady who likes to look over far-spreading fields, purpling with clover, or bending to the breeze their glorious store of grain, has a source of pleasure, too. Cultivate a love for the big world out-of-doors, and for its myriad inhabitants; for the birds who sing and flirt through the branches; for the butterflies who dart airily from one gay cloud of bloom to another; for all, indeed, which God has made. So you will not be martyred by ennui, or grow cross and disagreeable because time hangs heavily on your hands.—'Christian Globe.'

Home Thoughts.

IT'S A MISTAKE TO RUN IN ANY TIME.

When a woman has a day at home and so announces to all her friends by card, clearly indicating the exact days and hours, she naturally expects her friends to avail themselves of these days. She is under no obligation to receive them at any other time unless she wishes to do so.

Much of the friction between women is caused by their utter disregard of the value of time. Professional women everywhere complain of the inconsiderate friends who drop in 'just for a minute' and stay hours, which time must be made up by redoubled exertions or she must run the risk of giving lasting offence by telling the caller frankly that the call is inopportune and asking to be excused.

This is due, in a measure, to lack of business training, and yet consideration for others is one of the most charming qualities of the well-bred women and one which may be cultivated by every one. The housekeeper deserves the greatest amount of sympathy, for she is at the mercy of every thoughtless person of her acquaintance unless she has the courage to take a firm stand and insist upon her rights, as an individual, to her own time and pleasure in receiving her friends.

Those who offend most frequently are the women who have no special occupation or aim in life except to have a good time. Those who have accomplished anything have long since discovered that life must be conducted in an orderly manner if the tasks of the day are to be completed. The woman who has a time and a place for everything may be a terror to the friend who toils not, but to the trained worker, whether at home or afield, she is a joy, since she values the passing hours and consequently will not waste yours.—Ex.

'THIS MAN AND THIS WOMAN.'

Alice had gone over the list of wedding guests a dozen times, and was checking off a few extra names which had been handed to her by Thomas William weeks after she had promised them. He was the happy young man who was making all this trouble. Aunt Ruth sat sewing a bit of fine lace on an afternoon waist. She was in general charge of the trousseau.

'Aunt Ruth, I'm afraid he is a forgetful man. These names he was to copy out of a club book last month. He's just given them to me, and it is time to send the order to the engraver's. And I've got to promise to obey that man! Obey? Humph! He may forget to give me orders or forget what orders he has given me.'

'You don't have to promise to obey him if you don't want to,' replied Aunt Ruth. 'The law of the state doesn't require it. You needn't even be married by a clergyman; only have your marriage duly licensed, performed by a qualified officer and recorded. You know in most denominations, especially at home weddings, the clergyman may change the wording of the service. Do you want it changed?'

'No, of course I don't. There are too many things to attend to anyway, and if anything is ready-made, we'd better leave it, unless it's very unsatisfactory. Besides, I like the idea of saying the same words my mother did at her wedding.'

'So do I,' said Aunt Ruth, gravely, but with snapping eyes. 'Only I want you to understand that marriage, as the law of the state regards it, is a civil contract in which the obligations of the contracting parties are about equal.'

'Well, that sounds rather cold, and I guess I'd just as soon promise to obey him, if he'll be good and remember his part—"love, comfort, honor, keep"—that ought to make him behave himself. And for that I am to "obey, serve, love, honor, keep"—'

Aunt Ruth left the room, smiling. Presently she returned, bearing a yellow folded paper.

'Perhaps,' she said, 'I've never shown you this old wedding hymn? My great-aunt gave it to me. It was sung at her wedding feast by those old Scotch Presbyterian settlers. The elders chanted it solemnly, as they extended their hands over the bridal pair.

'When Adam was created
He dwelt in Eden's shade.
As Moses has related,
A bride for him was made.

'Great was his consternation
When first he saw his bride;
Great was his admiration
To find her by his side.'

'Well,' interrupted Alice, 'I don't believe Tom will feel the slightest consternation. He's altogether too cool and collected.'

Aunt Ruth continued:

'The woman was not taken
From Adam's head, you know;
So she must not command him—
'Tis evidently so!'

'I don't see any logic in that!' Alice interrupted again. 'If woman had been taken from man's head, he'd have precious little left. And there'd be nothing on his shoulders for her to turn.'

Again Aunt Ruth resumed the reading:

'The woman was not taken
From Adam's feet, you see;
So he must not abuse her,
The meaning seems to be.

'The woman she was taken
From under Adam's arm,
Which shows he must protect her
From injury and harm.

'And now, most noble bride's-groom,
To you I turn aside;
Be sure you live a Christian
And for your family provide.

'Refrain from sinful conduct
Nor sow the seeds of strife,
These are the solemn duties
Of both the man and wife.'

—'Youths' Companian.'

A GUIDE TO CONVERSATION.

Subjects not to be mentioned in polite society: the rainy weather, the muddy roads, the cook's impertinence, the vase the second girl broke, the gown on which the waiter spilt the pudding-sauce, the other which the dressmaker ruined, headache, backache, indigestion, the minister's faults, horrible accidents, disappointments, lack of money, all tales of badness, meanness, unkindness, extravagance, imprudence, scandal, backbiting, and vicious deeds. Recommended topics: Pleasant weather, 'how does your garden grow,' new chafing-dish recipes, the best way to mend tablecloths, babies, dogs, cats, your companion's recent trip (your own if specially urged), lectures, concerts, plays, music, books, magazines, singers, preachers, philanthropists, parties, weddings, picnics, all acts of goodness, kindness, patience, charity and all the virtues. —'Congregationalist.'

With the Children.

DANGER FOR THE HOME.

My interest in the temperance question, says Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Blanche Read, in the 'Christian Guardian,' caused my first interest in the Salvation Army. There I witnessed the wonders wrought among the victims of inebriety. In my work of the last eighteen years I have seen the wreckage and destruction perpetrated by this deadly vampire and the need of some force which will remove temptation from the path of the weak has been burned upon my heart. I feel with the late Cardinal Manning, that 'the needless tear of a child is a blood-blot upon the earth.' I am not a politician, nor an advocate of women's rights, but this question stirs my soul, and I wish that all Christian womanhood had a chance to cast a ballot to thus protect their homes and children. But all we women can do at present is to use our influence and pray—and that is important.

O mother! this question should appeal to the depths of your woman heart. The darlings of your nursery are in danger. As the Hon. Louis Beauchamp says, 'This drink mill grinds ceaselessly on, and it must have grist.' It may be your noble boy or fair girl that will make grist for the grinding.

'God help us, then, to-day
To tenderly, lovingly clear the way
That they must tread,
From needless snares that heartless greed would spread,
Till they grow strong to strive and win.'

WHEN A BOY WANTS TO RUN AWAY.

A middle-aged man told me one day, that when he was a boy, he was possessed by a passionate desire to run away. His home was comfortable, he was well clothed and well fed, and was sent to a good school. 'Mother,' he said, 'was an angel. No one could have been kinder, and more devoted. Father was severe, but so were the fathers of the other boys. I was treated exactly like the rest of the lads in town, and though I had a whipping now and then, I soon forgot it, and I had a pretty good time. But when I was seventeen I ran away, and never went home till I was twenty-two. The folks thought I was dead. When I came back, they could hardly believe their eyes.'

'Did you never send a letter or a word to let that good mother know where her wandering boy was, in those five, long years?'

'Indeed, no. It was cruel. I knew how cruel, when I saw how bent were her shoulders, how faded her eyes with weeping, and how white her hair had grown. It aged my father, too, aged him fearfully. I look at my little son,' pointing to a youngster beating a drum outside the door, 'and wonder how I could stand it, if he ever treated me as I treated my parents. At the time, I thought nothing about it. There was a cry in my soul that would not be satisfied. I was wild to see other places, to toss about on the ocean, to step on strange shores and to have adventures. Something inside me drove me on. In my day, children never confided in their parents. I never dreamed of telling any one how I felt, and I don't much think any one would have listened if I had. Not even mother! She would have dismissed it as nonsense.'

There are still parents who fail to win and hold the entire confidence of their children. The former strictness is very much relaxed, and discipline is very gentle in most of our households. Nevertheless, I have known a boy to run away and stay away for months, from a home in which he and his father had been comrades and in which his mother had tucked him in bed every night from babyhood.

A boy sometimes does this, because his reading has not been guarded. Hair-breadth tales of pirates and robbers, of red-handed Dick and dare-devil Jack, have turned his brain. A touch of real hardship, of hunger, privation, cold, and homesickness may cure such a boy and send him home, repentant and humiliated, glad to stay there. But such reading has sent boys to Joliet and Sing-Sing and Dannemora. There are young men of good families serving long terms in prison, because, as boys, they read bad literature, ran away from home restraints, and committed foolish and wicked acts.

If a boy is bent on some senseless and silly expedition and his parents know it, they may cure him in one or two ways. A good plan is to furnish his scheme with enthusiasm. Put no obstacles in the way. Ship him before the mast, or get him entered on a school ship, or let him join some company of travellers who are going out on an exploring trip and may run into some perils. Another method is to equip him for a journey, not necessarily a very hard one, but one that will require some pluck and nerve, and send him on it, with, if possible, a legitimate errand and responsibility attached.

The roving drop in the blood may be a legacy from generations back of you and the boy. It is trying, but it is not the worst thing a boy can develop.—'Christian Herald.'

BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE.

A four foot board fence in a certain suburban town divides a garden, where a lady of quiet tastes cultivates flowers, from a vacant lot, where boys from the side streets play ball—wrangling, riotous, tumultuous and whooping ball.

'At first,' she says, 'I thought I must either give up my garden or get the police to turn them out. The racket alone seemed unendurable, and the ball was always flying over the fence with half a dozen boys in mad pursuit of it, among my pansies and peonies, wreaking havoc at every step.

'Yet to expel them seemed mean. There are few places where they can play. They were enough boys, most of them, not bad ones. The more I thought the meaner and weaker it appeared to run to the police with complaints of my neighbors' children. Besides, although now they were reckless of my rights, they meant no harm; but once let me call in the "cop" against them and all the resentful impishness of the half-wild human boy would be roused. So I decided to manage things myself, and I have succeeded.

'That is, I call it a success. I haven't reformed them—those of them who needed reforming—and I haven't made them all considerate and gentle and polite and polished. How should I? But I have civilized their dealings with men and mine with them, and that is something.

'If I am in the garden I toss back the ball myself when it comes over, and I hurry about it, too; the game must not be delayed. I invite them to come for it when I am absent, or fail to see where it has gone, but only one or two at a time, and to please be careful not to step on my flower beds; my flowers are my fun as their game is theirs.

'I have told them that I know that sometimes to reach it a bed must be stepped on. Will they do it as delicately as possible, not to crush the plants? I have promised them that when the ball itself does damage I will not complain, because that is a matter of chance and nobody's fault.

'Sometimes I stop to watch their game over the wall, and applaud a good hit. Once they accepted my testimony in regard to a disputed foul. They always speak to me politely, or, if not, with no impolite intent, and although in their eagerness they spoil things, still it is not often. When I overheard a newcomer the other day refer with rude contempt to "the woman next door," he was corrected immediately—with no tone of angry championship—but merely as stating an accepted fact.

'"She ain't a woman; she's Miss Brown, she's all right!"

'The noise—yes, of course; they're as noisy as ever; but it means healthy lungs and exuberance and good times, and—well—gardening has steadied my nerves so much, I've somehow grown not to mind it.' —'Youth's Companion.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE LITTLE PIECE OF TIN.

I had just been introduced to Myra Rogers, and having heard that she was painting, was joyful to think that now I was making the acquaintance of a kindred spirit.

It was not long before I asked if she wouldn't show me some of her painting. She stared at me in surprise a moment, then with a twinkle in her eyes answered, 'Oh, yes, with pleasure. Just step into the dining-room.' There she pointed to the woodwork, but noticing my crestfallen countenance, she became serious at once.

'Oh, now I can see you are so disappointed,' she exclaimed, 'you are such a good artist, but I can only just "paint."' pointing to little splashes of cream white enamel paint on the delicately tinted walls, where the kalsomining joined the woodwork, 'and I can't even do that right. I'm so provoked about those splashes. Now I'll have a great fuss to get them off.'

'I notice, though, that you have only done a little bit,' I answered.

'Yes, I stopped short when I saw what sorry work I was going to make of it,' she replied.

'Well, although I do paint pictures after a fashion,' I continued, 'I can do your style of painting, too, and without splashing the paint over or daubing.'

'Oh, do tell me how,' she begged.

'It's very simple; use a piece of tin. I had mine cut at the hardware shop. It is four by ten inches in size. As you paint it is slipped along the edge of the woodwork with the left hand, thus protecting the walls from any daubing. I saw someone painting a window sash, and you know how hard it is not to get the paint daubed on the glass, even when using a fine brush. This painter was using a small piece of tin in the way I just mentioned.'—Ex.

THE CARE OF SILVER.

To prevent silver from tarnishing, place a few lumps of camphor in the box or drawer containing the silver articles. This will neutralize to some extent the gases which turn silver dark. If silver is to be stored for some length of time, it should be cleaned thoroughly and placed in cotton flannel bags that can be closed tightly at the top. Then these bags should be wrapped in paraffin paper, or, still better, in beeswaxed paper. To make the latter (it cannot be bought), take ordinary manilla paper and lay it on a smooth surface covered by a white cloth. Shave the beeswax thickly over the paper and then pass a hot iron over it, when the wax will be melted right into it.—Selected.

TO CLEAN SHETLAND SHAWL.

The Shetland floss shawl or scarf in which the summer girl delights is practically spoiled if laundered according to the usual method, so some special way must be devised for restoring their freshness when they become soiled, dry cleaning with starch, meal, flour or the like is highly recommended, but a Brooklyn young woman has discovered one way to launder a white shawl satisfactorily. She made a suds with warm water and white soap, adding a little ammonia, and sopped the shawl gently around in this, squeezing but never lifting the mass of wool. A large pan was utilized for the washing process and when the suds was poured off fresh rinsing water was added twice. After the second rinsing every possible drop of moisture was squeezed out of the shawl and the pan set over the warming oven of the range. The shawl was turned over and over until perfectly dry, when it looked as good as new.

Selected Recipes.

For an invalid's dinner tray, remove the skin from a ripe peach, slice, and force through a sieve with a silver spoon. Drain if there seems too much juice. Beat up the white of an egg, adding the peach pulp when the egg is light, a little at a time, beating steadily with a fork. Sweeten with powdered sugar, heap lightly on a glass saucer, and serve with cream.

Pineapple Shortcake.—Beat three eggs light, add one and one-half cup of powdered sugar, the juice of half a lemon; beat, and stir in one-half cup of cold water and beat again. Sift two cups of flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder, add to the other ingredients, and stir well, then pour into a pan. The batter should not be over half an inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven. Peel a pineapple, take out the eyes, and cut in small pieces from the core. Sweeten well and use for a filling to the cake.—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

There is a group of desserts known as creams which are easily made, exceedingly dainty and wholesome. They are served cold, but not frozen.

IMPERIAL CREAM.

Scald one quart of cream or rich milk in a double boiler with the thin yellow peel of a lemon. Stir in a cup of granulated sugar and when dissolved remove from the fire and stir until nearly cold. Put the strained juice of three lemons into a glass dish and when the cream is cold put it into a pitcher and pour into the lemon juice, holding the pitcher as high as possible and moving it about to mix the cream thoroughly through the lemon juice.

BURNT CREAM.

Put a pint of cream in a double boiler and scald with half a lemon peel and a stick of cinnamon. Beat the yolks of four egs with one and one-half ounce of granulated sugar. Strain the hot cream over this, stirring until it is well blended, then pour back into the double boiler and stir and cook until it thickens to a smooth cream, then remove from the fire and stir until nearly cold; turn into a pudding dish and when entirely cold strew the top with crushed loaf sugar and brown a rich caramel either using a salamander for the purpose or placing it in the lower oven of a gas stove.

ALHAMBRA CREAM.

Soak an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of water flavored with rose or orange flower water. Beat the yolks of four eggs until very light. Scald a pint of cream or rich milk in a double boiler, add half a cup of sugar and the gelatine dissolved over hot water; then add the beaten eggs and stir a few minutes to cook the eggs. Then remove from the fire and pour into a plain oblong mold and set on ice to harden. When stiff turn out and cut into slices and arrange on a shallow glass dish and place half a canned peach or apricot on top of each slice, pour over it a little of the fruit syrup, and then mask the whole with whipped cream and serve very cold.

GINGER CREAM.

Put three cups of rich milk, or part milk and part cream in a double boiler; add two ounces of powdered sugar, one ounce of dissolved gelatine, and the well-beaten yolks of six eggs. Stir over the fire until of a smooth creamy consistency, then remove from the fire and stir in five ounces of preserved ginger chopped fine and three tablespoonfuls of the ginger syrup. Pour into a basin and set on ice to cool. As it chills beat with an egg whip for about twenty minutes and then pour into a glass dish or into a mould decorated with candied cherries and pineapple. Serve with whipped cream.—Chicago 'Journal.'

THE DEACONESS REST COTTAGE.

('Christian Guardian.')

The Methodist Deaconess Home and Training-school, of Toronto, is rejoicing over the gift of a beautiful and cosy little rest home from Mrs. W. E. H. Massey. The late Mr. Massey had always shown a deep interest in the work of the deaconess organization, and at his death left several shares of Massey-Harris stock to be used in the interests of the society in whatever ways Mrs. Massey might deem best. Knowing, as she did so well, the trying nature of the deaconess' work, the idea gradually took shape in her mind that a home, sufficiently removed from the scene of their labors, and to which they might retire at any time, as need required, for rest and recuperation, would be a great boon to the deaconesses at work and in training in the city. That idea was soon worked out, and the charmingly situated and cosily furnished little cottage, that the deaconesses are to consider as their very own, is the result. It is situated on the Massey Dentonia Park Farm, a few miles east of the city. That situation secures to the visitors at the rest cottage the enjoyment of all the beauties and advantages of that choice spot. The cottage has been furnished under the personal supervision of Mrs. Massey and her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Perrin, and everything has been done tastefully and with an eye to comfort as well.

Advertisements.

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When baby is well the mother is happy. When baby is cross, fretful, feverish and cannot sleep, the mother is depressed, worried and unhappy. Baby's Own Tablets make both mother and baby happy, because they cure all the common ailments of infants and young children. They sweeten the stomach, cure colic, aid teething children, cure constipation, prevent diarrhoea, and promote sound, healthy sleep. And you have a solemn guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or poisonous 'soothing' stuff. Mrs. D. McGill, Blakeney, Ont., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets and I have found them the best medicine I have ever had for the cure of the ailments from which young children suffer. I shall always keep a box of Tablets in the house.' Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is said that a fund of $657 for the relief of the 'Slocum' sufferers was contributed by the Chinese of New York city. Suffering blends all races.

In thirty soldiers' homes situated in Germany no alcoholic liquors are sold. The military powers there are endeavoring to stamp out the excessive drink habit in the army.

University Place, the seat of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, not only prohibits saloons, billiard tables, dance halls and questionable amusements, but no cigar or cigarette store is allowed.

The Salvation Army, with its usual keen instinct of helpfulness, has opened a clean, convenient and low-priced boarding house for young women in St. Louis, and stationed a woman at the Union station to aid and advise women travelling alone. When one considers how many inexperienced girls are being drawn to St. Louis from the country and small towns in search of work or enjoyment, one realizes the timeliness of this undertaking.

The London Sunday School Union announces gratifying progress in France, Norway, Russia (Baltic Provinces and Poland), Bohemia and Spain, while during the current year work will be entered into in Austria, Hungary and Denmark. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 scholars, with 100,000 teachers, are being gathered together in more than 28,000 schools from Sunday to Sunday in the various European countries represented by the union.

An international congress on Sunday rest will be held in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition, on Oct. 11 to 14. On the evening of Oct. 11 a mass meeting will be held in Festival hall. The leading address will be made by United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio. Among those who are expected to be present are Dr. John Stoecker, court preacher to His Majesty William II., President Matteo Prochet of Rome, and Monsieur Deluz of Geneva, Switzerland.

The Rev. Messrs. C. Inwood and H. B. Macartney have been selected by the Keswick Missionary Council to represent them this year in South America. Mr. Macartney says: 'After calling at Cherbourg, Vigo, Lisbon, Madeira or Teneriffe, Pernambuco, and Bahia, we disembark, God willing, at Rio on Aug. 29. Having worked there till Sept. 5, we proceed to San Paulo (Sept. 6-12); and Buenos Ayres comes next, with a convention followed by a mission during all October. Our address there will be "Y. M. C. A., Calle Moreno, 452." We entreat prayer, and much of it. We go to a land of forty millions—dark, neglected and depraved; the toilers are few and far between. If ever there was a case for bended knees, and parted lips, and uplifted hands, it is the land that we are so soon to see.'

INDIA'S FAITH.

At the Northfield Conference, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wyckoff spoke of some of the difficulties connected with mission work in India. The New York 'Tribune' published his address, in part, as follows:—

'The one doctrine that confronts the missionary, and which stands in the way of the Hindoo accepting the Gospel, is a doctrine known as karma. If I should put that word into English I should spell it k-e-r-m-a; it is pronounced as if spelled k-u-r-m-a, a word with which some of you may not be familiar, but a word which is upon the lips of every Hindoo. The word means literally "deeds," but may be more properly translated by our word "faith."

'The Hindoo believes that all of the conditions of our present life, our joys and sorrows, our poverty and wealth, sickness and health, all that we are and do and suffer, are the results of deeds done in a former state of existence, and that hence a soul must be born again to reap the fruits of the deeds of the present life, and these births must continue until they reach the astonishing number of 8,400,000 when the wearied soul becomes liberated from the body and is free to join the Supreme Being. If any of you should ask a Hindoo what is the chief end of life, or put the first question of the Westminster Catechism, his reply would be "Liberation." If you went further, and asked him what he meant by liberation, his answer would be, "Cutting short the eighty-four." That is, cutting short these eighty-four laps of birth. A lap is a hundred thousand, through which a soul has to pass. And how is that accomplished? According to the Hindoo, it can only be accomplished directly in one way, and that is for a man to leave his home and friends and give up his business, and go out into the forest and there spend his whole life in meditation. Those of you who have read books upon India have read of those ascetics, hermits who spend their whole lives in the forest. The idea is to cut short the eighty-four laps at birth and attain what they call heaven, salvation, that is, absorption in the deity of death. But, of course, that is a way of salvation open to only a very few, and hence the Brahmins have invented another method, or rather an indirect method, of salvation in order to satisfy the people, called the way of works. The direct way is known as the way of knowledge. That is, they teach that by performing certain acts of merit, by performing penance or torture, perhaps, a man is able to cut short this number of births and attain heaven, not at once, but indirectly bring himself into a better birth, nad thus into closer communion with the Divine Being.

'In India you will see myriads of men and women going on pilgrimages, dragging their weary feet over the hot plains, some of them literally crawling upon the burning sands. It is not an uncommon thing in India, especially at the time of the great festivals, to see men actually crawling on their hands and knees, measuring their distance the length of their bodies, prostrating themselves with their heads upon the earth. They draw a line in the dust with their fingers, and then, planting their feet upon that line, prostrate themselves again, and continue those prostrations for days, and sometimes for months. In South India, where I have been working, I have seen them again nad again making the circuit of holy mountains in this manner, by prostrations, and they make the circuit 108 times, travelling many, many a weary mile. Others make a vow to hold their arms up in the air until the arms become stiff and rigid and the finger nails have grown to the length of four or five inches. Others lie out on the rocks, exposed to sun and wind and rain, summer and winter, day and night. When I was in North India I saw a man who had actually been sitting on a single stone for more than thirty years, changing his position once or twice a day when they took him down to the river to bathe. The object of all this was to cut short the eighty-four and obtain salvation.

'These things seem to you awful, but I want to tell you they are nothing compared with what took place in India less than sixty years ago. There are people here old enough to remember when infants were sacrificed to Gunga, when pilgrims threw themselves from precipices, and when widows cast themselves alive upon the funeral pyres of their dead husbands; and these very things would be taking place in India to-day were it not for the firm hand of the British Government and the increasing power of Christian sentiment there. Hindooism is cruel; it is a devouring monster that takes from the body of every poor Hindoo, poor, weak, lean though he may be, its pound of human flesh.

'If any of you could go with me to an out of the way village in India, and should ask the first man or woman we met how many gods there are, the reply would be, "God is one; there is one God." That is the answer we commonly get to our questions away out in the villages among the rustic people. Now, upon first hearing that answer, some of you might think that the Hindoos were just as orthodox on the subject of God as a unity as they ought to be. But do not be easily deceived. These words in the mouth of a Hindoo do not mean what you think. He believes, indeed, that there is one God, but one in the sense that there is not only no second god, but no other existence in the universe but God. That is, he teaches that there is one real existence in the universe, the Supreme Being; that all men, from the highest to the lowest, are simply manifestations of this being, and that all life, whether in man, birds, animals, fishes or trees, all is God and God is all. There in a sentence or two you have the essence of the pantheistic philosophy that lies at the root of all thought in India, and that lies at the base of the Hindoo religion; but we are only concerned with its practical results, and those are twofold. First, polytheism, idolatry. If God and his creatures are one, then he may be worshipped in any of his manifold forms; but all such worship is equally the worship of God, and hence the Brahmin has multiplied the number of gods in India as occasion has required, until they are said to number something like 330,000,000. Everything in India becomes deified as an object of worship.

'India is the most idolatrous country upon the face of the globe. Wherever you go, you may see idols upon the roadside, on every high hill, and under every green tree, idols painted with the most hideous countenances. You have seen pictures of the idols in India. You will have noticed that there is nothing attractive about them, as there was about the idols of ancient Greece and Rome, and the reason is that they have lost the idea of the true God; they have no knowledge of God as a God of love and mercy and patience and meekness, as is taught to us in the Word of God.

'And then the other practical fact of this philosophy is immorality. If all my acts are the acts of God, then it follows that I am not responsible for them, for in all I do it is God in me that does it. That is precisely what Hindooism teaches. It is not an uncommon thing in India, when a man has been condemned for crime by the English Government, and is being led out to the jail or gallows perhaps, to hear the man say, "Why are you punishing me? I did not do this; it was God in me that did it." And the very gods of the Hindoos—I do not exaggerate—are simply personifications of evil. Krishna, the most popular god of South India, is nothing more than the incarnation of vice. There is a lower form than the worship of Krishna about which I cannot speak for very shame. I do not dwell on this. I find as I come back to this country that very many Christian people have a rose-colored view of heathenism. People go over and visit Bombay and Madras and Calcutta and those large cities. They come into contact with natives who have learned our language and who have come more or less under the influence of Christian civilization, and they come back to this land and tell you that heathenism is not so bad after all. Oh, I cannot but tell you that they do not see heathenism as we do who live and move and have our being among that people. I want to tell you that the heathenism of India has never yet been represented in too dark colors. It becomes more ghastly, more revolting, the longer that I stay in that dark land. I can see them now crouching by the thousands before their dumb idols and their monkey gods, and never, never can that picture be erased from my memory.

'We missionaries have to come home in order to have our souls refreshed. It is an awfully distressing thing. You think the trials of missionaries are largely physical; but the trials of your missionaries are chiefly spiritual, spiritual isolation. The Christian fellowship that you have in this country and so enjoy is what your missionaries are destitute of, and we are obliged to come home, not simply to have our bodies refreshed, but chiefly to have our souls built up.'

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Dr. Chase's Ointment.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT DR. BARNARDO'S.

(The London 'Christian.')

Dr. Barnardo's model village at Barkingside will soon be a town, so many and extensive are the additions which are made from time to time as an outcome of the continued progress of the work. At the celebration of Founder's Day, in the presence of a distinguished company, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg opened no fewer than eight new cottages, besides a sanatorium for the treatment of child consumptives by the open-air method.

'Founder's Day' is always a delightful occasion, and, favored by lovely weather, a vast concourse of people attended the celebration, and took note of the excellent organization and homely, happy spirit which are characteristics of this national and beneficent enterprise.

A huge auditorium under canvas was erected on the capacious green in the centre of the village, and there the chief meeting of the day was held in the afternoon. Lord Brassey, who presided, said that no fewer than 4,708 fresh admissions were made to the institutions last year, and at present there are 7,510 children under the care of the council, an increase of 800 as compared with last year. Since the homes were established thirty-seven years ago, 54,000 children have been trained in them and placed out in life; the present admissions average thirteen perday. With a party of 450 boys and girls just about to leave for Canada the total number of immigrants from the homes will reach the total of 15,747. The association carries on an extensive system of boarding out; last year 3,291 children were boarded out in cottage homes. There are 1,000 infants being cared for, and in the various hospitals, infirmaries, and cripples' and convalescent homes, which form part of the enterprise, there are about 1,300 children.

Other speakers were Dean Lefroy, Canon Fleming, and Dr. Barnardo—who referring to the beautiful 'model village,' said that it now includes sixty-four houses, each presided over by a 'mother' who has a 'family' of little ones for whom she is responsible. In these houses family love and family life have been introduced.

The addresses, while fervent and pointed, were commendably brief, for on such an occasion it is the boys and girls rescued from the slums and the gutter who make the most eloquent appeal to the heart. The young people sang, marched, skipped, and went through a variety of exercises with unflagging energy. With the naval evolutions of the lads many were familiar; equally noticeable was the capital exhibition of life saving from a wreck, by rocket apparatus, given by 'little handy men' from the Watts Naval Training School.

The village is, of course, devoted entirely to girls, but the boys from Stepney gave practical proof of the value of their training in a large tent where they engaged in the work of various trades. Here were young wheelwrights, mat makers, blacksmiths, printers, and others, who worked valiantly, despite the exceptional heat; and showed that when the time comes for them to cross the seas to new homes in Canada they will take with them not only a willing spirit, but an equipment of useful knowledge which will, doubtless, stand them in good stead as they grow to manhood. Another striking department was the embroidery school, where afflicted girls are taught pillow-lace making and art needlework.

Yes, Founder's Day was an altogether charming occasion; the heart must have been cold indeed that was not stirred by the spectacle of these hundreds of young lives raised from degradation not only to clean and comfortable surroundings, but to enlightenment in spiritual things, to the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was highly satisfactory to note that high aims are as strong a characteristic as ever of Dr. Barnardo's work. Evidently the directors realize, as cottage after cottage is added to the model village, that in the words of Scripture inscribed on the tablets affixed to the institutions opened last Saturday, 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.'

A NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

(The Rev. Francis E. Clark, in 'C. E. World.')

Endeavorers of two continents will be interested in the new secretary of the Christian Endeavor force in India, where the Rev. F. S. Hatch has for three years past been our valiant color-bearer, though Mr. Halliwell's work will at first be seen in the central office at Calcutta that was Mr. Hatch's.

It was my pleasure to meet Mr. Halliwell at the recent great convention in London, and to say that I was pleased with the choice that has been made for India but mildly expresses my sentiments. Mr. Halliwell appeared to me earnest, sensible, approachable, dignified, but not reserved; ready, but not officious; spiritual, but not sanctimonious; sincere, but not brusque; modest, but not unwilling to take his proper place and do his rightful work.

He will go out in the autumn as soon as the cooler weather makes the journey safe, and in the meantime he will go from union to union in Great Britain, stirring up the pure minds of the Endeavorers by way of remembrance of the great work in India and the part Christian Endeavor has to play in the evangelization of her millions.

English and American Endeavorers will unite in the support of Mr. Halliwell, and they are to be congratulated on having such a man to support. Mr. Halliwell will be able to give much time to the office, organizing work, and it is hoped that the Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain will give at least part of his time to organizing work in South India.

Herbert Halliwell was educated in the higher grade school of his native town of Brighton. His training in business was in a London publishing house. He was led to decision under the ministry of the Rev. W. Williams, of Upton Chapel. His baptism and membership were in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Personal contact with Dr. Pierson interested him in foreign missions. The testimony of John G. Paton, of the New Hebrides, deepened the impression. The Rev. F. B. Meyer has been the greatest personal force in his life. Mr. Meyer insisted on his becoming the superintendent of the lodging-house visitation in the Marshalsea Road, Southwark. This led to personal dedication to mission work.

After preparation in the South London Training Home for missionaries he sailed for British Central Africa in July, 1895. He went not alone, for a true helpmeet trained for the work and also in hospital duties went with him. This stay in his field of labor was limited to a few years, Mrs. Halliwell's health compelling a return to the homeland. He has spent the past six years in England—busy, happy years.

Mr. Halliwell is just thirty years old, with the vigor and zest of an ardent nature. He has the vision and statesman-like grasp of affairs and the courage to give reality to his dreams. In the years before him, if I read the man right, I can see the mastery of his work, his business training, and his organizing gifts and ease of co-operating with others, giving him buoyancy and power. He is most of all a man of God. He has felt the impulse and the power of a divine call. In this he has a true yokefellow in his dear wife. Both possess the missionary spirit and the grit and grace of endurance. Long ere the sun westers they will receive from loving hearts a hearty 'Well done!' for a good day's toil. A little grave in Africa, with a divine tenderness in this discipline, has given fineness of spirit and sympathy. There is a boy in the home to-day who is nearing his second birthday. This dear child has brought training and joy to his parents' hearts.

All that has been said points out the man and his fitness for missionary and arduous toils. What about his work in the Christian Endeavor movement? In his own church life and work he has incorporated Christian Endeavor in both its ordinary and junior branches. The Cleveland and South Durban Christian Endeavor Union is one of the most organized and energetic in England. Mr. Halliwell has done yeoman service in the work of this union. He has aided in founding societies, in advocating the claims of the movement before the churches, and in practical work on the executive committee. He is one of its most trusted leaders and advocates. All his friends in Cleveland and South Durban will watch with prayerful interest and sympathetic pride his work in the East. He has been young and vigorous and winsome in England; he is likely to remain all these in the far land. I need only add that if 'the conversion of India is to be hastened by a whole generation by the introduction of the Christian Endeavor movement,' as the veteran missionary and author, Dr. Jacob Chamberlain avers, then in this glorious consummation the Rev. Herbert Halliwell, the new secretary, will have a large and honored part.

SOMA—THE BOY CLOTHED IN SMILES.

When Soma Limba was a very little boy his father and mother both died, and then an aunt took care of him till the famine got so bad that she could no longer get food for him, so she brought him to the orphanage in Anand. He was five years old then, and the most noticeable thing he wore was a smile, so that he was called 'The little boy clothed in a smile.' He was given a little coat to wear, too, and went to the infant school with other little orphans.

When he was six years old the plague was bad, and Soma had to be inoculated. He was too young to write about this to the lady in Ireland who had adopted him, so the missionary's wife wrote a letter for him, and this is what she wrote:—

Dear 'Drop of Cold Water,'—If you would only take me away from these cruel white folk I think I would be happier. They called me over to the bungalow yesterday and stuck a long needle into my arm (I felt it, though they would not let me look towards it), and then forced some stuff in that has made my arm so sore that I have cried nearly all night, and am crying still. They say it is to keep me from getting the plague which the rats bring, but I'd rather be a rat and die of plague than have this horrible pain. Maybe it will be all right in two days, and then I'll be allowed to tie a string to a wee mousie's tail and play with it again. Anyhow, long before this letter reaches you I shall be better, but now I am your adopted but sorely afflicted boy.

SOMA LIMBA.

At this time his smile disappeared for a few days, but the next news of him was, that he was very well indeed, and the happiest little boy in the orphanage.

'Drop of Cold Water' had sent him a nice picture book, and every Sunday he got it to look at.

But one Sunday evening last May—Soma was about eight years old then—he did not answer when the missionary's wife called the roll of her class, and one of the boys said he was not well. When Bechar, the house-master, came back from the usual Sunday evening preaching, he found Soma ill, and attended to him. By and by the little chap came to him and wanted to stay near him. Then he began wrapping his clothes around him, and Bechar saw there was something serious the matter. He said—'Soma, is anyone calling you?' 'Yes,' said Soma. 'Who?' 'The Lord Jesus Christ.' 'Then go willing,' said Bechar; and the dear little boy turned over and died. Thus, gently and suddenly, from either sunstroke or cholera, ended this little life—a life made happy and blessed by means of our orphanages; and, not for time only, but for eternity clothed in a happy smile.—'Daybreak.'

DEACONESS WORK.

Bishop Thoburn, in an address on deaconess work in Calcutta, India, said: 'It should always be understood that the deaconess is not set apart for any one special form of work, but rather for any work which the church can find for her. The varieties of work which need to be done are almost endless. I notice a persistent inclination on the part of the public generally to regard the work of the deaconness as simply and solely the duty of visiting the poor and nursing the sick, but this is limiting her sphere in the most arbitrary way. Many who give themselves up to the church as deaconesses do, it is very true, adopt this kind of work, and we cannot be sufficiently thankful that they do so, but this is but a small part of the work which is to be done. A deaconess may be set aside for any form of work to which she is adapted. She may be placed in charge of a school, or a school may be organized under the control of deaconesses, the whole of the teaching staff being composed of such persons. She may be a physician; she may be an evangelist; she may be a Bible-woman; she may be what in India we call a zenana worker; she may be a church visitor; she may be given up to Sunday-school work exclusively; she may be a pastor's assistant, or she may be a general worker, ready for any call that may be made upon her. I am particularly anxious that it should be understood in India that the deaconess is more than a visitor to the poor or a nurse to the sick..'—'Christian Guardian.'

LITTLE 'GLORY' AND THE HONAN BOATWOMEN.

Miss Gough, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who presides over the 'Hospital of Universal Love,' in Hankow, writes: 'We always hope much from the influence of little children who have been long in the hospital. The Chinese are so fond of children, so proud of their little accomplishments. We have a dear little girl, four years old, having been operated on for hip disease. One day, not long ago, a number of Honan boatwomen came into the ward to visit a patient. Little 'Glory' was singing away in her corner, "Jesus loves me," and the whole bevy of these rough, unkempt, loud-voiced women went over towards her cot. Fearing the child might be frightened, I went to her side. They wanted to hear her sing again, and verse by verse we sang together, and then I explained what it all meant—the love of the True Spirit, the Father-God, and his plan for saving sinners. For half an hour they listened and wanted "more," but I had to go to other work and leave them.'—'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 18.

ISRAEL REPROVED.

(Amos v., 4-15.)

Golden Text.—Seek the Lord and ye shall live.

(Arranged from Matthew Henry.)

God says to the house of Israel, 'Seek ye me,' and with good reason, for 'should not a people seek unto their God?' (Isa. viii., 19.) Whither else should they go buto their protector? But in order to the doing of this, they must abandon their idolatries. Consult not your idol-oracles, nor ask at the mouth of the priests of Bethel; seek not to the golden calf there for protection, nor bring your prayers and sacrifices any longer thither nor to Gilgal, for you forsake your own mercies if you observe those lying vanities. They that seek the living God shall live with him.

The people are told of their danger, and what judgments they lay exposed to for their sins. The places of their idolatry are in danger of being ruined in the first place. Gilgal, the headquarters of idolatry, shall go into captivity, and Bethel with its golden calf shall come to naught. The whole kingdom is in danger of being ruined with them. (V. 6.) Woe to those that make themselves fuel to tlle fire of God's wrath! When the fire of his judgments kindles upon them, all the gods they served at Bethel will not be able to quench it. Thus they that make an idol of the world will find it insufficient to protect them, when God comes to reckon with them for spiritual idolatry.

Instances are here given of God's power. First, the stars are the work of his hands. Those stars which the heathen worshipped are God's creatures and servants. He 'maketh the seven stars and Orion,' two very remarkable constellations, which Amos, a herdsman, while he kept his cattle by night, had particularly observed the motions of. God made them at first, he still makes them to be what they are to this earth. Secondly, the constant succession of day and night is kept up by the power and providence. Thirdly, the rain falls as he appoints. All the 'vanities' (idols) of the heathen could not give rain. (Jer. xiv., 22.) Now, as he is a God of Almighty power himself, so he gives strength and power unto his people. (V. 9.) He strengthens the spoiled against the strong to such a degree that the spoiled come against the fortress and make bold and brave attacks upon those that had spoiled them.

The house of Israel are here told their faults. They could not bear to be reproved (V. 10) by the messages which the prophets delivered to them in the name of the Lord. They trod down the poor and took from them burdens of wheat, or debts of wheat as some read it. In demanding or recovering even a just debt we must take heed lest we act unjustly. The judges take a bribe from the rich to protect them in oppressing the poor.

'Seek good and not evil. (V. 14.) In vain do we pretend to seek God in our devotions, if we do not seek good. We must love good principles and adhere to them. (V. 15.) This is the likeliest way to make the nation happy.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 12.—Amos v., 1-15.
Tuesday, Sept. 13.—Amos v., 16-27.
Wednesday, Sept. 14.—Amos iii., 1-15.
Thursday, Sept. 15.—Amos iv., 1-13.
Friday, Sept. 16.—Amos vi., 1-14.
Saturday, Sept. 17.—Amos viii., 1-14.
Sunday, Sept. 18.—Amos ix., 1-15.

FULFILMENT OF A PROPHECY.

(New York 'Times.')

Why is the heir presumptive to the British throne called the Prince of Wales? A long chapter of English history is epitomized in the title.

Wales was nominally a principality of the kingdom when Edward I., also called Edward the Crusader, returned from the Holy Land, but it had its own line of Princes and was practically independent. The Norman rulers of England had several times invaded the country, but the sturdy Welshmen had not been subdued. Edward's chief ambition after his experience in foreign wars was the subjugation of Wales and Scotland. In pursuing that ambition he began with Wales.

Lleyellyn, the contemporary Prince, had been captive in his youth in the hands of Edward's father, Henry III. Later he was a supporter of Simon de Montfort, who was the real ruler of England for several years during the latter part of Henry's reign, and was overthrown and slain by Edward at the battle of Evesham. After that battle, Llewellyn promised fealty to Henry, before Edward set out on his crusade. Edward summoned him as a vassel to his coronation in August, 1274, but he refused to attend because not guaranteed safe conduct. Several other summonses were treated in like manner, but Edward, who was crafty, instead of at once making war, resorted to strategy.

Llewellyn was betrothed to Eleanora, the young daughter of de Montfort, a first cousin of the King. Eleanora's mother died on the Continent in 1275, and in the following year she sailed for Wales with her brother Almeric. Edward intercepted the vessel off the Scilly Islands and carried his two cousins to London. Llewellyn was served with another summons, but he again refused to obey, though he boldly demanded the release of his promised bride. Edward then declared his lands forfeited and within a year led an army into Wales. He overran the country, secured the support of Llewellyn's brother David, who had a grievance about his patrimony, and stripped Llewellyn of everything but his title and the limited sovereignty of Snowden and the Isle of Anglesey. Under penalty of a greater tribute than he could hope to pay, Eleanora was surrendered to him, and they were married before Edward and his Court a Worcester in 1278.

Five years later, however, Llewellyn was again in revolt. Edward led a large army into Wales, but was not conspicuously successful until Llewellyn was killed in a skirmish. His head was sent to Edward, who placed it on the walls of the tower of London, crowned with an ivy wreath, in mockery of a prediction of Merlin that when the English money should become circular, the Prince of Wales should be crowned in London.'

Edward soon reduced the country after Llewellyn's death, and he established his residence for a time at Caernarvon Castle to personally conduct the pacification of the country. He had his Queen with him, the heroic woman who had saved his life in Palestine by sucking a wound inflicted by the poisoned dagger of an assassin. At Caernarvon on April 25, 1284, was born his son and heir, Edward of Caernarvon, eventually the weak and contemptible Edward II. With a view to knocking the last prop from under the foundations of the native line of Princes, the King commanded that the infant Edward should have the title of Prince of Wales. And so, after all, was fulfilled the prophecy of Merlin, the seer.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE NEARNESS OF GOD.

Our God is a God near at hand and not one afar off. Nigh to all that call upon Him. (Ps. cxlv., 18.) Nigh to broken-hearted and sorrowing ones, who have come to the end of themselves. God can mend a heart that is broken to pieces. (Ps. xxxiv., 18; li., 17 cxlvii., 3.) It is in the darkness that God's presence is most needed and may be most fully realized. Night unto night showeth knowledge, and in the night God giveth songs of deliverance. (Ps. xix., 2; lxxviii., 14; Job. xxxv., 10.) He is an ever present help. In my distress I called upon the Lord and He helped me. (Ps. xviii., 6.) God invites us to call and promises to be with us to deliver and to satisfy. (Ps. l., 15; xci., 15; xxxiv., 6.) We are never out of His sight; never beyond His reach. What is true of God is equally true of the Lord Jesus. He saw Nathaniel under the fig tree and also the disciples in danger on Galilee's stormy lake at midnight. Everything is bare before the eyes of Him with whom we have to do. (Heb. iv., 13.) He knew the traitor who would betray, and the timid disciple who would deny Him. In Lu. xxiv., Jesus knew the sorrow and perplexity and fear of His disciples and drew near to comfort them. Whence does He draw comfort? If we would only sit at His feet, His teaching of those old writings would make our hearts burn. It is not preaching the believer needs, but teaching. In Matthew's Gospel there are over sixty quotations from the Old Testament.

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None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously $1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In New York alone two million and a half dollars per month in wages are lost to the wage earners by the strike in the building trades, quite apart from the injury done to that business and to other businesses. One result noted is the increasing procession of discouraged and dejected men, women and children who present themselves nightly for the dole of free bread at the New York bakery. At the same time, deposits in the savings banks are being rapidly withdrawn, while the prospect of a coming hard winter, when work in many lines must necessarily be suspended, gives rise to the most gloomy apprehensions. Capital and labor are urged to get together and end these pitiful conditions, but so far each party regards the demands of the other as intolerable. Such is industrial civil war, as wasteful and bitterly cruel to the innocent as any war could be.

We hope that the Hamilton people will fight to the bitter end the effort of their street railway company to make class distinctions in their tickets. It is all very well to make a distinction of price during certain hours when the wage-earners are going to and from their work, but to attempt, in a city where practically every one is working all he can, and where every man is proud to call himself a working man, to get people to divide themselves into classes according to the tickets that they purchase is to offend those whom they would include in the privilege, and to injure those whom they would exclude from it. It is probably a repudiation of a condition of its contract with the city, for we do not imagine that such class labelling could possibly have been contemplated in that instrument. If different rates are to be charged to different classes it necessarily follows that different accommodation shall be provided, and the grand democratic institution which has become in all countries the great caste annihilator, will become an abettor of contemptible social distinctions. Besides, how are workingmen to be distinguished? Will they have to show their trade union badge? We strongly protest against all such labellings, and we who write for the press refuse to be placed outside of the category and privileges of workingmen.

Recently published statistics show to what an enormous extent all civilized governments depend on the liquor trade for revenue. For the fiscal year ended last June the United States collected taxes amounting to one hundred and seventy-eight million dollars on beer and spirits. Great Britain has an annual income from the same source of one hundred and sixty-three million dollars. France derives a revenue of one hundred million dollars a year in round numbers from the liquor business, exclusive of the amount collected as customs duties. The Russian government estimates revenue for the current year of three hundred and fifty-eight million dollars from its monopoly of the liquor trade. Italy and Holland have only the modest figure of twenty million dollars each as revenue from the sale of wine, liquor and beer. But in each nation mentioned the actual amount contributed by the traffic is much larger than stated, for there are state, provincial and municipal taxes which, if added, would probably double the sum total. If the contra account of losses could be made up with the same facility, what a terrible balance sheet would be presented. Canada does not appear in the report from which the above figures are taken, but from other sources it is learned that she stands at the bottom of the list of countries deriving revenue from the liquor trade and also in the matter of liquor consumption. Those who have been fighting in this country for temperance have not fought in vain.

The corner stone of the Sherbrooke Court House was laid last week. A plate was prepared to be laid in the foundation stone bearing an inscription which began as follows: 'In the year of 'our Lord, 1904, the 30th day of the 'month of August, the Sovereign Pon-'tiff Pius X., sitting on the throne of 'St. Peter, King Edward VII. reigning 'over the British Empire; His Excel-'lency the Earl of Minto being Governor-'General of Canada; His Honor Sir 'Louis Amable Jetté, Lieutenant-Gov-'ernor of the Province of Quebec; the 'Hon. S. N. Parent, Prime Minister, 'and the Hon. Horace Archambault, 'Attorney-General of the said Province.' Fortunately this plate was exhibited in a shop window and the astounding inscription was copied into a local newspaper, with the result that a new plate was at once prepared which restores His Majesty to the first place in the realm. Had this not been done there would have been loud protest. We do not know, and do not now care to ask, who the mischief-maker was who was guilty of the contemplated insult to the King and to every Protestant in the province. We presume it was done in stupidity and not with the intention of raising strife in a country where nothing but peace exists, but any official affirmation of the supremacy of the Pope in our government system or according him any place therein would necessarily breed strife to the bitter end.

Ten million dollars is the sum said to have been subscribed by the trusts to the Republican presidential campaign fund. Other contributions from wealthy individuals, whose public careers are identified with the success of the party, are expected to add a million or more to the amount. This is apart from the civil service assessments always levied. Mr. Roosevelt is by conviction a free trader and an enemy of monopolies, but how is he going to deal with such lavish patrons? Evidently if it costs all that to win an election, the millions have it every time. It is no more a government of the people, by the people, for the people, but a government of the people by the rich and for the rich. The trust contributions are given for pure business reasons. The trusts subscribe on the same principle that they buy oil for their machinery. All others contribute because they must. Where does all this immense amount of money go? No doubt a large part is required for what are called legitimate expenses—printing, brass bands, club uniforms and torches, railway trains, spellbinders, newspaper squaring and so forth. The science of handling men in masses and seeing that they vote right has been brought to a high state of perfection in all the states. The presidential term being so brief, the machine is always in operation, organizing and preparing for all contingencies. This is why politics is a regular business every year and all the year round, and all political movements are manipulated by professional politicians.

The Czar's determination not to entertain overtures for peace from any neutral power having been made known to the world, an answer to the same effect has come from Tokio, not on the authority of the Emperor of Japan, but from the press of that city, which is supposed to voice the sentiments of the government. Discussing the question of intervention, it protests against any peace negotiations before the goal contemplated by the Japanese plan of campaign has been reached. It is pointed out that the interests of the powers are too widely divergent. Great Britain cannot move because of her alliance with Japan, while France is in the same position on account of her alliance with Russia. Germany is unable to intervene, as she is isolated and has no eminent statesmen who possess the confidence of either belligerent; and so on. The powers have, at all events, been given plainly to understand that this is a war which neither belligerent will consent to abandon till one or both are exhausted. The Japanese are convinced that they are fighting, not only for their rights on the mainland, but for their national independence and very existence. On the other hand Russia will certainly strain her resources to the utmost to regain her ascendency in Asia. The millions that compose the races and tribes of that continent are watching the conflict with straining eyes. Those of them not already engulfed dread the approach of the colossus of the north. Tremendous consequences thus seem to depend upon the result of the struggle now at its crisis, and the hardly ended battle which seems likely to prove a Sedan.

The opponents of President Roosevelt's re-election are holding him up to the scorn of the nation as the man on horseback, as swaggering among the nations all stuck round with swords and guns, and as hammering holes in the constitution. We are under the impression that Mr. Roosevelt knows human nature better than the caricaturists who accentuate these differences between him and the eminent and devout constitutionalist who is his opponent. The living Jingo is the saint by which the common run swear and every week adds to the identifications by which Mr. Roosevelt is seen to be he. The latest development in this line is the President's felicitation to the Irish party in the British parliament and his hope, publicly expressed, that they will gain their aims. Now the aims of the Irish party may be excellent. Any private person in the United States is perfectly free to think so and to say so, just as any private German would have been perfectly free to felicitate President Kruger on his resistance to British invasion. But for the ruler of that country to take sides in a constitutional question dividing another country is a solecism of which probably not even the Kaiser would be guilty. But then the Kaiser is not seeking votes. A 'poetic' punishment that would fit the crime would be for King Edward to telegraph to Mr. Roosevelt his felicitations on his brilliant campaign and his hope that he would be successful therein. It would kill him as dead as a herring. Only because a British ambassador was inveigled into giving a personal private opinion to a pretended countryman in favor of Mr. Cleveland's re-election, Mr. Cleveland had to retire from serving his country. Even ordering the admiring ambassador home in opprobrious terms did not save him. Mr. Roosevelt might redeem himself by making war upon Great Britain, as Mr. Cleveland only threatened to do, but by nothing less.

In every country of Europe where there is a movement of people seeking to better themselves by emigration to Canada a number of private agents have sprung up whose sole object is to prey upon the ignorance and credulity of the emigrants. Some people who arrived at Brockville recently had an experience which is altogether too common, and calls for some action by the Department of Immigration for the suppression of fraudulent employment agencies. The enactment in the countries of departure, as well as in Canada, of legislation similar to that of France, which penalizes any acceptance of money for obtaining situations, may be necessary to reach these scoundrels. The Brockville arrivals had paid one of these concerns in Glasgow, styled the 'Associated British-Canadian,' stiff fees for letters of introduction to a mythical 'Farmers' Association' at that place, only to discover on reaching there that they had been cheated out of their money. There was no 'Farmers' Association,' and no Mr. Struthers, to whom the letters were addressed; but there was abundance of work to be had without any such help. A similar case was recently exposed which had its operations at Liverpool. On this side of the sea we have seen how our poor Italian and Syrian newcomers are fleeced by their countrymen. The Dominion authorities can only deal with these agents within Canadian territory. Fraudulent agencies abroad can only be met by official public warnings and legal prosecution when the agents can be discovered. The reprobate feature in every instance is that the agents mercilessly rob the immigrants of all the money they possess, and then leaving them often to become burdens on our charitable institutions. There should be a law that would provide for the punishment of these rascals when any of them are caught.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Georgia, which should greatly encourage matrimony and home-making in that state, if it becomes law. Under its provisions all fathers would be relieved of paying the poll tax; fathers of six children would be given the title and rank of colonel, and all fathers of ten or more children made members of the Governor's staff. This bill also provides that every woman who is a mother will be entitled to vote in all state elections, and when the mother of six children she will be given the title of Grand Dame. A drastic feature of the bill is a clause which disfranchises all bachelors when they reach thirty years of age. The author of this bill will have no race suicide in Georgia if he can help it. The rewards in the way of titles and exemptions from taxation are peculiarly southern. To be a colonel, have a Grand Dame for a wife, and be free from a disagreeable tax are advantages dear to every man in the land of chivalry, and should place Georgia in a few years at the head of all the states, with a titled aristocracy founded on the solid basis of big families. The Republic of France and the Province of Quebec have done something in this line, but their efforts were only half measures compared with the Georgia proposal. Playful as this proposal is, it is one whose general principle may well be taken seriously. In these days of government by numbers—a false principle but the only one we have—mere multiplication is a powerful weapon in the hands of a race in competition for mastery. Mere multiplication is, however, most easily encouraged in the simplest and least responsible conditions. While a wholesome stimulus to population may be desirable among thrifty populations, we do not see that any country is going to be profited by a multiplication of the lazy, coon-shooting white trash of the Georgia mountains.

Wireless telegraphy, though it has not yet fulfilled the promise of its inventor as a means of communication across the Atlantic, has become an agent of incalculable beneficence to shipping. Its latest adaptation is by the Government of the United States to ocean meteorology in connection with the weather bureau. In a short time the new arrangement will afford uninterrupted wireless communication with all classes of vessels, whether merchantmen or warships, when within three hundred miles of either the Atlantic or Pacific coast. It is expected that shipowners will see the advantage of equipping their vessels with the wireless apparatus, and thus learn at all times from the stations on shore and from other ships the weather conditions prevailing for many hundreds of miles in all directions. As the movement of marine storms is about three hundred miles in twenty-four hours, according to Professor Moore, of the Weather Bureau, the wireless system when completed will enable Old Probs to give accurate warnings one day ahead, not only on land but far out at sea. The benefits will be inestimable, for the nature and intensity of storms as well as their direction and speed will be given. The system should be particularly valuable in giving warning of the destructive hurricanes that arise in the West Indies and sweep northward along the Atlantic coast of America. It has been of great service to ships in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence since its establishment by the Dominion Government and, when the circuit of the coasts of both Canada and the United States is completed, the saving of life and property will be immense.

Our new minister expectant, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, seems to have complained, as we have ourselves very pointedly done, of the insolence of the United States in officially speaking of its affairs and its representatives abroad as American, which is nothing less than a supercilious insult to all other American nations. Mr. Aylesworth seems to have said, among other things, that Canadians have as good a right to the title American as the people of the United States. To this the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' gives the ready response that a Canadian would feel annoyed and resentful if any one should call him an American. In this the 'Inter-Ocean' is entirely correct. There are very few Canadians that would not touchily repudiate such a title, simply because of what it implies in common use. The 'Inter-Ocean' says that the title American was not assumed by the people of the United States, but was thrust upon them by others. If this is the case it would be interesting to know what adjective title was assumed by them. The 'Inter-Ocean' is to this extent correct that the people of the United States never called their own country America. That name certainly was thrust upon it by our fellow subjects beyond the sea, and is never used by them without offending every Canadian that hears it. No one can, of course, control the usages of speech or is responsible for them further than his own example goes, and there is a point beyond which it is mere pedantry to resist them. The only way by which the United States, which is an inventive country, could provide against an assumption which makes it grotesque in the eyes of the world, would be to get for itself a distinctive national name with an adjective to it. Certainly, officially to assume the continental name, and as it were to appropriate a whole hemisphere, is a piece of unparalleled national assurance, and no writer without a very thick skin would rise to defend it.

THE WAR.

The fourth great battle of the war—omitting from the list the tremendous but unsuccessful assault on Port Arthur a fortnight ago—has been another great victory for Japan. The first battle was the crossing of the Yalu, the second the capture of the Nan shan heights, the third the decisive battle south of Ta chi kiao. This fourth battle, lasting two or three days before Liao Yang, was by far the largest, about half a million men having been more or less remotely brought to bear upon it. The story that 'General Kuropatkin's 'move therefore is not to be considered 'a retreat, but rather as the carrying out 'of a well defined idea,' sounds like something we have heard ten times before. The fact is that General Oku assailed his army in front of Liao yang full in face and drove it back to the town, and that, the Japanese, having effected more than one crossing of the Tai tze, thus getting in rear of the town, the Russian army deserted it and fled precipitately to the north bank. They seem to have set fire to the place before leaving it and would probably destroy the bridge, thus placing the Japanese forces that had crossed the river at a disadvantage, unless the move is very rapidly followed up or supported by the development of another flank movement.

THE NAVAL RACE.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, who has the reputation of being one of the most capable designers and builders of warships in the United States, is now in Russia, on the invitation of the Czar, to superintend the construction of torpedo boats and destroyers. These are to be built at Odessa, though their destination seems problematical, as such craft cannot pass through the Dardanelles while existing treaties are in operation. Even if they should, and find their way to the Far East, they would not supply the place of the lost, damaged and dismantled battleships. Probably Russia is simply reinforcing her depleted Black sea fleet. Another report says Japan is now ordering new giants in battleships and cruisers, in which case Russia must do the same, if she hopes ever to cope with her island rival on the Pacific. A British naval authority estimates that it would cost about seventy million dollars to replace the Russian ships lost and destroyed since the war began. But by the time the new fleet would be afloat, Japan, carrying out her naval programme, would have an immensely superior navy to maintain her supremacy. This shows the decisive character of Japanese naval victories. She has not only cleared her coasts of the enemy in the present war, but has got the start of Russia in the matter of construction, which, while finances hold out, makes it practically impossible for the Russians to contend with her on sea, and which forbids the hope which the Russians indulged in at the beginning of the war, of conquering Japan, no matter how long they may continue the struggle. Japan is thus almost precisely in the same position that Britain was in her war with Bonaparte. Somewhat similar conditions existed long before that in Britain's war with Spain. The destruction of the 'Invincible Armada' having destroyed the naval power of Spain, Britain became invulnerable through her command of the sea, and Spain never recovered from the disaster. The Russo-Japanese situation at present bears out the conclusions of Captain Mahan concerning sea power and the imperial advantages it confers on a nation that establishes it, especially when success has been won at the expense of an aggressive rival. This is the main consideration which makes Russia's cause appear dubious, in spite of her immense resources and her ability and determination to continue the struggle indefinitely.

A FOOLISH NOSTRUM.

According to a resolution, adopted by the 'Made-in-Canada' Club in Montreal, an era of low wages and low prices is prevailing abroad, and every workingman is urged to thoroughly acquaint himself with the effects of the tariff upon his own particular trade and see if it is sufficiently high to keep out the low-wage products of Europe. Apart from the assumption implied in the reason attached to this precept, which stamps it as a move in the manufacturers' campaign, the recommendation to study the effects of the tariff deserves approval, not for the object stated in the resolution, but as a means of education in economics. The more workingmen, or any other men, study the effects of the tariff, the more intelligently will they cast their votes. There is a wave of depression in Great Britain and in the United States at present, and the resolution quoted has for its preamble the statement that Canada is beginning to feel the effects of this depression, an enquiry into the facts and how they should be dealt with is therefore quite in order. In England, recent reports say, there is the severest epidemic of economy experienced for many years. The depression extends, it is avered, from the west of London, where expensive jewels are now scarcely ever purchased, to the east coast watering places, those of the people, which are suffering from lack of patronage, and from London, where the dock laborers are clamoring for work and their children for bread, to the Welsh ports and towns, where trade is greatly depressed. There is stagnation in the stock exchange and deposits in savings banks are falling off to an alarming extent. An index of the existence of similar conditions in the United States is given in the decrease of twenty million dollars in the national revenue for the month of July. Several labor strikes, involving many thousands of men, are increasing the stringency by stopping the usual expenditure of wages in the purchase of commodities.

Canada is happily so far exempt from these unhappy conditions, and in a position to profit extensively from the fall in prices. Nothing could be more fallacious than to suppose that Canadians could better their position by shutting out the things which they need for life's comfort and enterprise. The United States has a tariff of the most exclusive kind, yet it has not prevented the wave of depression from overflowing that country. Mrs. Partington, with her mop, trying to keep back the flowing

tide, is the only simile that truly depicts the politician with his tariff when a world-wide depression is setting in. What is the use of a tariff 'sufficiently high' to keep out the low wage products of other countries, when the consumers of those countries have only these wherewith to buy the products of Canadians? The manufactured goods we send abroad are small compared with the amount of other products we export from farms, forests, mines and fisheries. If the quantities and prices of these decline through lack of demand, as a result of depression abroad, how are the farmers, miners, fishermen and lumberers of Canada going to pay the manufacturers high prices for their goods? If the manufacturers and their workingmen were numerous enough and so distributed in their industries that they could consume the surplus we send abroad, an even balance, after the fashion of swapping jack-knives, could be maintained for a time, no doubt; but with no advantage to any and at the cost of the profits on foreign commerce. But seeing that economic laws are inexorable in their operation, the Made-in-Canada Club will have to seek other means than this very simple cure-all of making things dear to tide its members over the era of low wages and low prices.

A CAT FOR A PIG.

Mr. Milton L. Hersey, the chief analyst of Montreal, has issued his annual report upon the adulteration of food and other matters. Most of the adulteration that is practiced he shows to be entirely innocuous. It makes the food no less wholesome, and in some cases more so. But no worse case needs to be made against any adulterated stuff than that it is not what it pretends to be. Indeed, there is no qualification or excuse whatever for food adulteration. It is a mean business. One may prefer margarine to butter to eat, but he wants to get margarine as margarine for the price of margarine. Again, many might not object to buy a mixture of coffee and chicory, in fact, many prefer it to pure coffee, but when pure coffee is wanted and the dealer pretends to serve it and does not, he ought to be punished for his deceit. It is the same with all other adulterants. They may be harmless enough, but when the article is adulterated what you are buying is not what you have asked for. The French call this 'Acheter chat en poche,' to buy a cat in a bag. The reference is to a trick of days gone by of substituting a cat for a sucking pig, and palming it off on greenhorns. If any one heedlessly bought the sack without opening it, he bought a cat for a pig, but if he opened the sack he 'let the cat out of the bag,' and the trick was discovered. Since those days, however, the tricksters, or the fraudulent, have grown more subtle, and it takes men like Mr. Hersey and the analysts of the Department of Inland Revenue to tell whether what the grocers sell us to-day is a 'cat' or a 'pig.' Some manufacturing grocers are just as anxious as Mr. Brodeur to put the matter on the proper basis and to have things labelled for what they are. That is the right and sensible thing to do. To require store-keepers to label all their goods as 'compound' that were compounds, or mixtures, would do away with a good many kinds of adulterating altogether, but that would be incidental and does not especially affect the argument. When I want maple syrup I want the authorities so to administer the law that I stand a reasonable chance of getting it, and not, as now, having a mixture of glucose and ordinary cane sugar tasted with sugar bush leachings palmed off upon me. The wholesale grocers are as much or perhaps more to blame than the manufacturing grocers, for the manufacturing grocer sells his product of jams, spices, coffee, or what not, as 'compound.' The wholesale grocer, therefore, knows in many, if not in all, cases, what he is buying, but his customer, the small retail dealer, is often without knowledge of the purity or impurity of what he is selling. Mr. Brodeur has now put his hand to the plough, and we hope that he will not consent to turn back until he has ploughed his field and has ploughed in if not permanently killed the weeds of adulteration.

IRELAND BETTER.

Many people besides those who composed his sympathetic audience in New York will be pleased to learn from Mr. Redmond that a number of Irish grievances have been removed, and that 'never 'again will free speech or trial by jury 'be denied, or arbitrary imprisonment 'be inflicted.' If this were the only message Mr. Redmond brought to his compatriots in America it would be reason sufficient for his coming. It is indeed gratifying to learn from the lips of the Irish leader himself that conditions have so improved in Ireland that coercion is no longer considered necessary by the government, and that landlords and holders of the land have come to terms with each other on a workable basis. Two things must have contributed to bring about this happy state of affairs: the desire of the government to abolish the causes of grievances, and the willingness of the people to keep within the law. Of course, both the government and the Irish people at home know that there is a greater Ireland beyond the sea, which constitutes a court before which the conduct of both is always up for trial. Here it has been acknowledged that the government has sincerely, and to a large extent successfully, striven to undo the wrongs and mistakes of the past. It was felt by Englishmen that, so long as Ireland remained a sore spot in the empire, they could not claim that superiority for their institutions which they honestly believed these to possess. All who have studied the Irish question are aware of the many stupendous difficulties, both political and economical, that stood in the way of adjustment. Some of the ablest, wisest and best intentioned British statesmen failed in their honest attempts to deal with them. If greater success has crowned more recent endeavors, the fact is owing to the increased education and intelligence of the Irish people and a broader spirit of statesmanship in Great Britain. Since the passage of Mr. Wyndham's Land Act the only remaining cause for political agitation in Ireland is parliamentary home rule, for the establishment of county councils has given the people the same control of their local affairs that the English possess, and much more than the English possessed till very recently. If diversity of industries could be secured through the rise of manufacturing, there would be a hope that the drain of population would cease and a new era of prosperity and content dawn at last on 'the most distressful country that ever yet was seen.' But the happiest omen for the future of Ireland is to be seen in the decline of religious animosities. As people rise in the scale of intelligence they become tolerant and learn to live in peace by respecting the cherished beliefs of their neighbors.

TO STOP QUARRELLING.

A change seems to have come over the spirit of the Central American republics since the detachment of Panama from Colombia and its erection into an independent state under the auspices of the United States. President Escalon, of Salvador; President Bonilla, of Honduras, and President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, recently held a conference at Corinto and agreed to maintain peace with each other. The inspiring motive of this compact was the fear that, if they should go to war or encourage revolution in each others' territories, as their custom has been for many years, the great republic of the north would act on Mr. Roosevelt's declared policy and send an army among them to establish and preserve peace. This would mean an end to their independence, and subjection to a foreign dictatorship. The agreement made by the three Presidents is proof that they recognize the logic of events and is satisfactory so far as they are concerned. But if the factions by which they are each opposed refuse to be bonud by it, and get up revolutions according to custom, their Hague Conference will not amount to much. So far the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador have not acknowledged the independence of Panama, and look with profound distrust upon what they regard as a wedge driven through Spanish America by the United States. When Panama seceded a movement was started in the republics of Central America and the northern republics of South America to band all these together to resist the aggression of the United States. But the task seemed a serious one and required more cohesion than Spanish Americans have ever shown themselves capable of, and business men, weary of the everlasting turmoil of civil war, were rather inclined to welcome a change which promised peace and stable government. But if peace and stable government can be attained without United States intervention Spaniards will no doubt welcome that arrangement still more. All of the little republics are heavily in debt, but they have rich undeveloped resources which, if peace and honest government could take the place of ceaseless intrigue and feud, might soon set them on their feet.

ABOUT COTTON.

It was in 1794 that Eli Whitney invented a way by which the cotton fibre and seed could be separated by machinery, a process by which cotton cultivation on a large scale has been made profitable. This invention was followed by the great English inventions of spinning and weaving machinery, which have so greatly stimulated the manufactures of textiles during the past hundred years. Several times during that period there has not been enough cotton to go round, and during the past five years the shortage has become chronic. To-day, every European country is looking about to know where it can obtain an increased supply, and the eyes of those most interested are generally fixed upon some part of the continent of Africa. So far as the United States crop of cotton is concerned, the cause of the shortage seems to be that a gradual deterioration sets in during the final months of the plant's development. The principal cause of this is the boll weevil, which now infests two-thirds of the entire cotton acreage in Texas. So destructive is it, and so fearful is the Egyptian Government of its introduction in Egypt, that the importation of United States cotton seed has been prohibited. The impairment of the seed, the exhaustion of the land, and the insufficiency of labor, are other causes given for the deterioration of the plant in its later stages.

It is considered that the impairment of the seed may be caused by the exhaustion of the land not having been counterbalanced by the use of fertilizers, while the insufficiency of labor is capable of statistical proof. Thus, while in fourteen years the increase in the acreage has been sixty-three percent, the increase in the total population of the cotton-producing states has been only about thirty-two percent, and the rural population, presumably agricultural, only about twenty-five percent. The urban population in towns of four thousand or over has, however, increased about sixty-four percent, showing that the population is largely leaving the country for the city, as it is doing in other countries where white people have sway. In the case of the south, too, the call of the city away from the land has been greatly assisted by the growth of manufactures. In the ten years ending 1900, Mr. T. H. Price shows that the manufacturing establishments in the cotton states had increased ninety-three percent, and the capital so employed ninety-seven percent. Only the negro it appears, can cultivate cotton under the hot southern sun, while white and black can be employed in the factories. And as the negroes are gradually deserting the cotton fields for the north and residence in cities, and finding increased employment in factories, mines, lumber camps and railways, it is hardly possible that the southern cotton plantations will easily regain their old vigor. Other plantations will therefore have to take their place and these will be found on the Nile, the Congo, the Niger, in India. China or wherever labor is primitive and cheap, and the conditions of soil and climate suitable. What the price of cotton may be in the immediate future depends a good deal, however, upon the activity of the textile trade. Just now conditions are dull, and many factories are either shut down or working short time in all the producing countries. If this state of things continues, prices of raw materials may be expected to mark time, or even decline, and that of the manufactured article to rise till renewed demand shall again stimulate the price of raw material.

THE ENGLISH RACE.

That the people of the United Kingdom are not deteriorating physically is the gratifying report of the 'Interdepartmental Committee,' appointed to inquire into the subject. During recent years articles have appeared in various publications which sought to prove that the average height and chest measurement of the people were decreasing at an alarming rate. Statistics of the physique of army recruits and of workingmen in cities were quoted in support of the theory, and, so strong was the case made out, that the Privy Council appointed this committee to investigate and report so that it may be seen if a regular Royal Commission is necessary, and, if so, that its work may be blocked out for it. In addition to finding the main allegation unfounded, the members of the committee make certain statements and recommendations as interesting to other people as to those of the United Kingdom. The movement of population from the country into the cities, which was held to be the main cause of physical deterioration, was found to have less effect than had been stated, while the great improvements in sanitation and in the construction and arrangement of factories, workshops and workingmen's dwellings had produced highly satisfactory results as regards the public health. Concerning the food of the people, there is great room for improvement, not as regards quality so much as preparation and cooking. The committee, therefore, recommends that cookery be made a compulsory branch of female education, and that mothers should be taught that pork and other heavy meats are not proper food for babies and children. These recommendations are earnestly pressed as the commissioners attributed the high rate of infant mortality in cities to the ignorance of mothers concerning the proper nourishment and care of their children. More and larger open spaces in congested localities are insisted on, and healthy recreations suggested as counter attractions to the public houses.

The committee have come to the conclusion that 'the question of "drink" occupies a prominent place among the 'causes of degeneration.' The prevalence of drinking in its turn is largely blamed upon conditions of increased crowding and strain. The report says, 'The close connection between a craving for drink and bad housing, bad feeding, a polluted and depressing atmosphere, long hours of work in over-heated and often ill-ventilated rooms only relieved by the excitements of town life, is too self-evident to need demonstration.' That poverty of life and surroundings is largely the outcome as well as the cause of drink is also shown by much of the evidence placed before the committee. One physician, Dr. Scott, when examined, put alcohol first among the influences that retard social improvement, and said that many persons were 'simply living on it.' Other similar testimonies were given, several witnesses expressing belief that if the drink factor were removed three-fourths of the difficulty, poverty and degradation would go along with it. The committee does not believe that, generally speaking, the physical vices of parents are naturally inherited by their children. Babies are, however, directly poisoned in hundreds by the alcohol in their mothers' milk, and the physical effects of alcoholic parentage are sadly perceptible. The committee would have school teachers trained to give rational instruction on the laws of health, including careful teaching regarding the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system. They also would have means taken to give scientific temperance and hygiene instruction to adults, and believe that such instruction would do more to check the degeneration resulting from drink than the mere insistence on the moral aspects of the question.

The committee also point out the enormous improvement effected in some countries by wise legislation and are of the opinion that similar conditions would result from similar measures if tried in the United Kingdom. Juvenile cigarette smoking is another evil of which the report speaks plainly. The evidence submitted to the committee is practically unanimous that the habit is increasing among boys and that its consequences are deleterious. There was no direct testimony offered that it diminished growth, but circumstantial evidence pointed strongly in that direction. Prof. Cunningham mentioned it as one of the causes of physical deterioration, and Dr. Scott expressed the opinion that scarcely two percent of the cases of undergrowth had not been cigarette smokers. To cope with the evil the committee recommends that a bill be brought before parliament. First, to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children below a certain age; and, second, to prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes in sweet-shops and other shops frequented by children. To some persons many of the recommendations of the committee savor of paternalism, but the great importance of preserving the stamina of the race is held to justify legislative action in the manner indicated.

A NATION AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Club is an organization composed of leading lawyers of New York in support of Mr. Parker's candidature. Among these are several old-time Democrats who voted against Bryan at the last two elections. The name chosen for the club and the fact that it is composed entirely of members of the legal profession suggest its motive, which is to impress upon the public the great importance of the questions raised by Mr. Roosevelt's alleged violations of the constitution and the extreme danger that would result from his election. It would not only set the seal of popular approval to his alleged unconstitutional course of conduct in the past, but also give him the assurance that he is at liberty to set aside the organic law of the nation as may please him in the future. Thus stated the issue is certainly one of the gravest that could be raised, and the alternative presented by the constitutional attitude assumed by Mr. Parker is so clear that it can be instantly comprehended by everybody. The question put to the electorate by the New York lawyers is—'Shall 'we have a President who will respect 'and uphold the constitution, or confirm 'in office one who disregards it and may 'be expected to go still further in the 'same illegal direction?' This question is intended to set before the people a choice between a constitutional president and a dictator. The Republican reply, voiced by the New York 'Sun,' that the people should beware of 'the Hun in the background,' is weak, because it implies that the millions who compose the Democratic party are disloyal citizens, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. In considering the points in this controversy it should be borne in mind that in the United States the 'government derives its just powers from 'the consent of the governed.' It was inevitable that an inelastic written constitution would be found incompatible with the growth of a nation from a colonial to an imperial status. President Roosevelt's unconstitutional acts are held by their defenders to be the necessary, unavoidable consequences of the Imperialistic policy approved by the re-election of Mr. McKinley, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court in the matters of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and not wanton violations of the constitution by a self-willed president. Congress having overridden the constitution, Mr. Roosevelt had to override it too, in giving executive sanction to legislation and carrying out a policy of which the framers of the constitution had no notion. This is a much easier way of amending the constitution than that laid down in the constitution itself. It is the way in which the British constitution, the most robust in the world, and, indeed, that from which all others have taken form, has come to be what it is. It is natural, as shown in the Free Church decision, that glaring departures from a lucid written document by any other process than that provided therein should be abhorrent to lawyers. It remains to be seen to what extent the nation will respond to their campaign cry that Mr. Parker stands for 'the cause of constitutional government, civic freedom and 'adherence to law.'

A PROPHET.

In season and out of season Dr. Goldwin Smith has been a consistent preacher in Canada of annexationism ever since the press of the United States, some thirty years ago, requited his singular generosity to Cornell University by denying him the privilege of free speech on trade questions, and making his intended residence in that country intolerable. He had adopted the 'continental' theory long before he went to the United States and he has stuck to it with admirable fortitude and pertinacity. He was a historical philosopher, and had determined in his own mind that the union of Canada and the United States was inevitable and that it was for the good of Great Britain, of the United States and of Canada. Canada is the cause of most of the differences between Great Britain and her next of kin and natural ally. It would therefore be better for Great Britain and the world that that cause should be removed. The gain to the United States was obvious and the gain to Canada, materially speaking, could not be denied. Moreover, as the great and constant forces are in the end victorious so the natural tendency to assimilation between two kindred and contiguous peoples must go on until it would end in cohesion. These reasonings may have been entirely correct, and no doubt had Dr. Smith seen his way clear to remain in Ithaca he would have found for them as many disciples as hearers. He, however, chose the noble course, of coming as a missionary among stiff-necked and gainsaying people who would have none of his doctrine—who jeered at and flouted it and among whom in thirty years he has made no disciples.

What we mean by preaching this annexation doctrine out of season is when he superimposes it upon sage observations concerning other matters. Had he said that when the Chamberlain doctrine came into actual contact with Canadian protectionism it would be found to be in conflict, and not in alliance with it, and that consequently when it emerged from its present cloud of vagueness it would find enemies where it most looked for supporters, his words would have carried conviction to many. But when he practically tells the English that the Canadians will repudiate Chamberlainism because they prefer annexation he says what no one in Canada will uphold him in saying, while, on the other hand, from the vantage ground of residence in Canada, he confirms the wildest error that ever took root on British soil, namely, that the only way to save Canada to the Empire is to give her trade advantages at the expense of a tax upon food. We may be putting a false gloss on Dr. Smith's expressions to an interviewer as telegraphed from Britain, but his words as telegraphed are that Mr. Chamberlain's policy 'will be utterly discredited in Canada,' adding that 'Canada and the United States are more closely interrelated than ever,' as though the one proposition lay at the bottom of the other. Nothing could do more to render the first of these propositions unattractive to Canadians in their present temper than thus to associate it with the second. Those British publications which adopt at the hands of Mr. Chamberlain this cry of Canadian alienation are manifestly not aware how very foolish they seem to all residents in Canada but one, among whom there is no dream of severance, or of what an insult this questioning of our imperial loyalty appears to us. Remarks printed in periodicals of national reputation impugning the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, than whom the King has not a truer subject, are the best calculated thing in the world to produce the conditions denounced. They resemble the ruffianly language used by British statesmen and British journals towards Dutch South African statesmen at the time of the Jameson raid investigation, which words probably did as much as anything else to bring about the South African war, and to intensify the alienation of the Boers.

CROP SCARES.

The latest crop scare is that Manitoba farmers are so afraid of frost that they are cutting their wheat before it is thoroughly ripe. The loss from this cause, it is said, will equal the damage from rust in some places. This is a very indefinite way of estimating the loss, as rust damage has been estimated at anything between nothing and fifty percent, varying with the place, and still more with the person reporting. The greatest of the calamity-howlers is a Minneapolis man named Jones, said by his friends to be a scientific estimater of remarkable accuracy, and by his enemies to be a dyed-in-the-wool pessimist. He estimates the United States wheat crop at about five hundred million bushels, which is, if anything, rather less than will be wanted for home consumption, and the Canadian crop at about fifty million bushels. Other estimates, based on the reports that the railways get from their station agents, banks from their branches, and newspapers from their correspondents, place the United States crop fifty to a hundred million bushels higher, and the Canadian crop fifteen or twenty million bushels higher. On the Chicago Board of Trade every one is welcome to pay his money and take his choice, and hundreds of people who would hardly know wheat from oats in the field buy or sell mythical wheat on the strength of reports made by men whom they never heard of before. The amount of money that the public hazard in this form of gambling, pitting their small capital and second-hand information against millionnaires who get daily crop reports from their own agents, all over the country, exemplifies the old saying that any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it. In one sense speculation in grain is justifiable. A grain dealer, who buys wheat in Canada to sell in England, has as much right to protect himself against a fall in the price of the grain while in transit as to protect himself against the ship sinking. Marine insurance underwriters will for a consideration protect him against loss by water, while on the Chicago Board of Trade there are buyers who will protect him against any change of price, by buying an option from him, which he can buy back when he sells his grain in England. The Chicago speculators are, therefore, in much the same position as the underwriters at Lloyd's, and have the same need of large capital and broad knowledge. In insurance, the chances have been reduced by careful calculation almost to a certainty, but grain speculation is much less scientifically developed, so that even the most experienced are liable to err. The outsider, the 'lamb,' always has the chance of making a correct guess, but even if he acts on correct information, some wealthy speculator has had the information before him, and has used it for all it was worth, so that the little man only gets the big man's leavings.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Primate's Visit to America, from an English Point of View—The 'Times,' London.
War Methods and Sieges—The New York 'Tribune.'
The All-Important Russian Minister—The 'World,' London.
The Czarevitch Christened—Manifesto of the Czar—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Czarevitch and His Predecessors—The Laws of Succession to the Muscovite Crown—The New York 'Tribune.'
The Case for Finland—R. W. Seton-Watson, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Judge Parker's Position as to the Philippines—The New York 'World.'
Roosevelt Warmly Defended by the Secretary of War—American Papers.
Capture of Lhasa—The 'Spectator,' London.
Egypt's Destiny—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A New Life of Brahms—By Ernest Newman, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Features of Furnishing — A 'Bachelor-Maid's' Flat—By Mrs. George Tweedie, in the 'Onlooker,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Man He Killed—Poem, by Thomas Hardy.
The Reign of the Muse—Sonnet, by William Watson, in the 'Metropolitan Magazine.'
The Books of the Season—For Holiday Reading—C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Municipal Election, A.D. 79.—The 'Spectator,' London.
A New India: What Shall We Do With It? —By Sir W. Wedderburn, in the 'Speaker,' London.
The Instinct of Prayer—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

British Association at Cambridge—Mr. Balfour's Presidential Address on the Electric Theory of Matter—The 'Standard,' London.
Railway Speeds Here and in Europe—The 'Scientific American.'
The September Heavens—The New York 'Times.'
A Ghetto Globe Maker—Curious Occupation of a Dweller on New York's East Side—The New York 'Post.'
Chronometers on Ice—How Uncle Sam Regulates their Time at Washington—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Height of Thunder Clouds—The Philadelphia 'Inquirer.'
Science Notes.

One dollar a year, John Dougall & Son, Publishers. Montreal, Canada.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Autumn and Winter Styles.

VELVET AND CHENILLE, WITH RIBBON AND FEATHERS COMPOSE MANY HATS.

The days of September, when all the land is alight with the blaze of late-blooming flowers, when the leaves of the trees are taking on gold and scarlet and russet tints, and a soft haze fills the air, are among the most beautiful of the Canadian year. Sad thoughts and sunny weather, the poet assures us, agree not well together. Yet one cannot help reflecting, even in the midst of its loveliness, that the season is fleeting. Already the keen touch in the air at night gives warning that summer is 'gathering up her robes of glory,' ready to glide away.

As the season changes its garb, we follow the example. As yet chiffon and tulle, lace and flowers, and the useful straw are all-sufficient for purposes of head-covering, which are more ornamental than protective. But, before we could desire the change, comes the need for something warmer and more substantial than the pretty summer hats that are so delightfully light and airy.

The models that to a great extent determine the fashion, are evolved out of due season. Through the hot summer the designing milliner has been at work with velvet and feathers, and rich warm fabrics, creating a supply of handsome head-gear that is to make its appearance at the proper time. For weeks, too, the buyers, who visit foreign cities regularly, have been inspecting these creations, and now are all ready to prophecy what we shall wear, and to exhibit numerous beautiful examples by way of illustration.

And, first, there appear to be two favorite designs, the large picture hat and the toque size, and all the hats are to conform more or less to these two styles. The picture hat is not of the Gainsborough type that has been so long a favorite. It is to be wide of brim and decided of crown, and given these two requisites the hat can be curved or rolled or tilted in any way

The 'Armenouville' in terra cotta velvet.

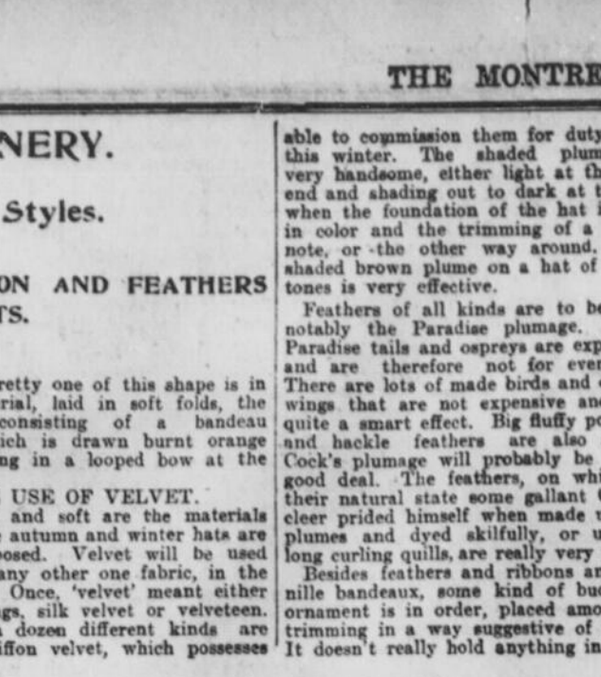
that is becoming to the wearer. So much the modern woman demands, that her head-covering shall be, before everything else, becoming; and the season's prevailing modes admit of so many variations and modifications that the woman who studies her own style a little should be able to wear a hat that is both becoming and in approved fashion.

Some of the picture hats have straight brims, much wider in the front than in the back, and with high narrow crowns. Others have lower and broader crowns, and brims more nearly the same width all around, either straight or slightly rolled. A third model which may be liked by those who are favored with abundant hair, has the brim caught up quite high in the back, where it is held by loose knots of ribbon and small birds o wings. In most of them the brim comes well over the fact in front, and in all of them the crown is a feature, sometimes toned down in effect, sometimes accentuated zy the trimming.

The toques and turbans that are so suitable for church wear and calling, also are shown in variety. There is the smart little hat of the tri-corne sort, with perhaps an extra indentation or two in the back. One has a modified torpedo crown, less pointed than before, with the general outline following the same shape, coming well over the face, and short at the back. Others are almost round like the box turban. An extremely pretty one of this shape is in brown material, laid in soft folds, the trimming consisting of a bandeau through which is drawn burnt orange ribbon ending in a looped bow at the back.

THE USE OF VELVET.

Very rich and soft are the materials of which the autumn and winter hats are to be composed. Velvet will be used more than any other one fabric, in the foundation. Once, 'velvet' meant either of two things, silk velvet or velveteen. Now half a dozen different kinds are shown. Chiffon velvet, which possesses



Black velvet hat, chenille bandeau, and festoons of beads.

the softness and pliability of the one material and the rich sheen of the other, has already appeared in dinner and reception gowns, and this season it is to be used in millinery for which it is most adaptable, as it can be shirred, gathered, laid in folds, and arranged in any way that is fancied.

The old Lister plush is seen again. Next to velvet, chenille will be most popular. It comes in many designs, and will be greatly used for bandeaux, facings, and the like. Some 'dressy' hats are made up of the chenille.

TRIMMINGS.

In keeping with the increased elaboration of skirts and bodices, the season's hats show a good deal of trimming as compared with the somewhat simple styles of the last winter or two. And in this trimming ribbon will play an important part. Moire ribbon is to be very fashionable, in six and seven inch widths, and narrower. The wide ribbons will be used more than the narrower ones. Besides the moire, which certainly has the effect of smartening up a hat wonderfully, there are other ribbons with other qualities that recommend them for trimming. A satin mousseline ribbon is very fine and soft. Panne satin is easily draped and looks well, and the same holds with the louisine. The shot effects are seen again in the louisine ribbons, and others are shaded in three or four tones of the same color. Radium is a name given from its peculiarly bright sheen, to a ribbon that made its appearance last season, and is to be used again.

The unaccountable fancy for beads, that has led us to go about with dangling strings and chains of these ornaments, such as would have delighted the hearts of the ladies who received presents of a similar kind from Christopher Columbus, now finds its expression in loops and festoons of beads in hat trimmings. These beads are of different sizes, mostly round and quite large, and are in black, amber, bronze, green, coppery brown, and so on. They appear looped along the edge of the brim, or in row after row on the bandeau or facing.

Those who have nice long ostrich plumes among their treasures, will be able to commission them for duty again this winter. The shaded plumes are very handsome, either light at the quill end and shading out to dark at the tip, when the foundation of the hat is light in color and the trimming of a darker note, or the other way around. The shaded brown plume on a hat of brown tones is very effective.

Feathers of all kinds are to be used, notably the Paradise plumage. These Paradise tails and ospreys are expensive, and are therefore not for everybody. There are lots of made birds and colored wings that are not expensive and have quite a smart effect. Big fluffy pompons and hackle feathers are also shown. Cock's plumage will probably be seen a good deal. The feathers, on which in their natural state some gallant Chanticleer prided himself when made up into plumes and dyed skilfully, or used in long curling quills, are really very pretty.

Besides feathers and ribbons and chenille bandeaux, some kind of buckle or ornament is in order, placed among the trimming in a way suggestive of utility. It doesn't really hold anything in place, but looks as if it did. Cut steel is as popular as ever, and the favorite seems to be the comb shape, something like the old-fashioned back-comb in form. It looks well, and is a change from the oblong and square buckles, though these are still used also. The cut steel 'automobile' pin is long and narrow, something like a big 'safety-pin' brooch.

TOUCHES OF RICH COLOR.

Rich and brilliant, like nature's own autumn tints, are the colorings that set off the coming season's millinery. A fine, ripe shade of burnt orange is used skilfully to give just a note of brilliancy to many an otherwise subdued hat. In fact, orange in different shades, from the pale pinky-yellow tint, through the nasturtium shades to a deep burnt orange, comes in ribbons, velvets, small birds, and feathers. Tastefully used a touch of orange is very effective, while a great splash in the wrong place is as certainly disastrous. It combines particularly well with the rich warm browns that always seem such comfortable colors for cold weather wear. Bouddha, and Mandarin are two of the names associated with the Orient, selected to distinguish these orange shades. Similarly, there are blues with such names as Tobolsk, Seoul, and Novgorod these 'Russian' blues, as they will be called, having a slaty tinge. In greens there are reseda shades, to be known as the St. Louis and Missouri, and moss greens, London and castor browns hold their own, and there are some rich new reds in a sort of terra cotta. The argent and nickel grays of some of the Paris hats are rather too cold colors for our winter wear.

Toque, with shirred facing, moire ribbon and paradise osprey.

SOME OF THE PARIS HATS.

Messrs. Caverhill & Kissock, whose opening began on Monday, Aug. 29, are showing some Paris hats which illustrate the points emphasized. One, a large black velvet picture hat, has a chenille bandeau over which are festooned rows of black beads. Soft moire ribbon is used in the trimming, the chief feature of which is a Paradise bird on the crown with the osprey spreading out over the back.

A brown chenille hat (by Pouyanne), has the 'sugar-loaf' crown, with ribbon trimming, and steel shaft buckle piercing through the brim of the bandeau.

A toque has the Glengarry crown nestling among coq feathers. The tricorne brim is faced with shirred velvet, and the trimming is of shot glace ribbon, which is caught at the back with a steel 'comb' ornament. The color is blue in two marine shades known as 'flotille' and 'yacht' blue.

A smart black velvet toque is named the 'Goodwood,' after the English racing course in Sussex, but is Parisian in design. It has the brim rolled high on each side, with Fyfe crown, and trimming of hawk's wings pointing in front.

A picture hat in terra cotta velvet is the 'Armenouville. The large rolling brim is faced with chenille. A terra cotta plume droops over the back, and two tips are caught with a comb-shaped ornament.

READY TO WEAR.

The ready-to-wear or general utility hat is an absolute necessity for morning and rough-weather wear. A stylish effect as well as much usefulness is sought after in these hats, which are shown in greater variety than ever. The rough-finished hairy felts and long-haired beavers take the lead, both neat and serviceable. There are several modifications of the sailor, all of them a long way from the stiff little hat that used to monopolize the name. The Belmont sailor has a long oval crown. The 'Spencer' walking hat is a smart shape and one known as the 'Magnolia' has rather drooping front and low tri-corne crown. The Glengarry crown, which is quite high and broad, 'saucer' shaped at the top, with brim rolling slightly on each side, trims up nicely with a little soft velvet and a pompon or a couple of coq quills. The close-fitting toques and smaller tri-corne hats are favorites with many, on account of their comfortable quality of staying on well in all sorts of weather. The variety of shapes in utility hats should make it easy for every one to find the one she likes best.

Advertisements.

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FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

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CHOLERA, CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, CANKER OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH, ETC.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

A LITTLE GIRL ALMOST DEAD.

Morrisburg, Ont., Feb. 13th, 1901.

Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—My little girl was almost dead with summer complaint. I tried numerous remedies for her, but they did no good. A friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so I procured a bottle, and by the time she had taken three doses it began to help her and two bottles effected a complete cure. I owe her life to your excellent remedy.

MRS. EMERSON BARKLEY.

A LITTLE BOY'S LIFE SAVED.

Seagrave, Ont., Jan. 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—My little boy was very bad with diarrhœa. He passed nothing but blood. I tried everything, but could get nothing to do him any good until I got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. A few doses made a complete cure, and I have more faith in your remedy for diarrhœa than any other preparation on earth and always keep it in the house.

MRS. THOMAS LAMB.

SOCIETY IN THE COMMONS.

(From 'M. A. P.')

The House of Commons is steadily becoming more and more of a social gathering and less of a business assembly. In the old days we got to the House of Commons at 4 o'clock, and men who were then taking an active part in the business of the House never left it till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. They dined in the House, smoked in the House, spoke at 3 o'clock in the morning with the same spirit and freshness as at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and, in short, life in those days was strenuous, grim and absolutely free from any thought of luxury or pleasure. I remember the first time a lady—the daughter of an Irish member—told me that there was a room in the House in which a lady could get her dinner. I really thought she was making a joke at my expense. As a matter of fact, however, she was right; there was just one room in which you could take a lady in to dinner. It was a black hole of a room, and it was open to ladies and to the attendants of the House, and it was very seldom entered. Nowadays there are some six or eight rooms in which almost every night of the session members are entertaining large parties of ladies and gentlemen, and every evening after dinner in this weather the terrace of the House of Commons is black with the forms of ladies in evening dress walking up and down after their dinners with their friends in the House.

Advertisements.

THE REASON WHY

OILS, PLASTERS, PASTES, ETC., DON'T CURE CANCER.

Cancer is a constitutional disease, often inherited, and no local treatment can do more than remove the diseased part and the cause of the trouble remains in the system, and the trouble returns in 9 cases out of 10.

If you have a friend troubled with Cancer, tell them to send for our little booklet 'Cancer, its Cause and Cure.' Sent to any address for 6 cents in stamps.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE HOLY RUSSIAN ICON.

(The London 'Hour-Glass.')

In the war news coming from the Russian side 'icons' have frequently been mentioned, and many persons must have been puzzled to know, first, what an icon was, and, secondly, what part it played in the war. An icon is simply a religious picture, generally of singularly little artistic merit, and the subject usually represented is either a Russian saint or some event in the life of Jesus Christ or the Virgin Mary. In the Greek Church, as in other Christian Churches, the worship of graven images is forbidden, but no objection is made to anything represented on a flat surface, so icons are permitted in the form of mosaics, enamels, paintings, or prints. They play an important part in the religious life of Russia, and are to be met with everywhere—in churches, public offices, shops and private houses. A picture to become an icon, must be blessed by a priest, and it is then regarded not only as an ornament but as an accessory in the worship of the Greek Church. Icons are also worn on the person, when they take the form of a plaque or of a book with two leaves. Almost every soldier carries one on his bosom, and when he prays he takes out his icon; and, opening it, kneels down before it as before a portable altar. It will be remembered that General Kuropatkin, before his departure for the Far East, was presented with scores of icons at the different places he visited, and more than one priest at the battle of the Yalu bore aloft the sacred icon at the head of his regiment as it went into action. Every regiment has its own icon, which is carried as one would carry a banner when the regiment goes into battle, in the expectation that it will bring success to the Russian arms.

THE WRETCHED CHUNCHUSES.

The following passages are taken from a letter written by the wife of a foreign agent at Mukden, Manchuria. The letter is dated May 30:

'What little information we get of the war comes through the Chinese but even our own servants are afraid to speak of the war. They fear that as a Cunchuse (robber) they may be apprehended and their fate under this charge is not uncertain.

'The Chunchuses are robbers—of that there is no doubt—and as a class they may be put down as allies of the Japanese. But the deliberate slaughter of Chinamen here under the simple charge of brigandage is horrible.

'Yesterday I went to the Chinese court, which is held in an open pavilion, covered by a broad roof of bamboo, and presided over by Cheng, a very fat Chinaman, in a purple, mandarin robe, with attendants on either side to pour out his tea or to see that his big silver water-pipe was not lacking attention.

'There were six Chunchuses brought before him, and in four cases Cossacks gave evidence, but their testimony was simply that the prisoners had been captured outside the 'military zone.' It was not proven that they had committed any overt act, and the contrast between the fat judge on the bench and the half-dozen culprits kneeling with their foreheads touching the floor would have been reminiscent of comic opera had not I and my companions been so certain of the sequel.

'It came swift and sure. All were strung up by their thumbs and feet, which means that while kneeling in front of a cross of bamboo cotton cords were twisted about their thumbs and the big toes of their feet and they were hoisted slightly off the floor of the pavilion. Thus their arms and the lower part of their legs were suspended, and the weight of their bodies came directly on their knees—a form of torture that in China is about as old as China itself.

'This they will endure for a week or ten days, and then they will be beheaded. There is no alternative. There is no appeal.

'To a Russian officer whom we have grown to know very well I put the direct question: "Is it fair to kill these people offhand the way you do?"

'"Well, not exactly," he said. "But it has an excellent effect on their brethren outside the lines. We don't slaughter them. We simply turn them over to the Chinese, who exercise their own discretion. Our authority ends there."

'Which is quite true. One only wonders when and where it began.'—London 'Daily News.'

MORE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

('Army and Navy Journal,' U. S.)

It is both significant and encouraging that the enlisted force of the navy is coming more and more largely from the great body of native born American citizens. In 1890 only about fifty per cent of the enlisted men in the navy were natives of the United States, but in 1903 the proportion of natives had risen to more than ninety percent, and the chances are that the current fiscal year will see an advance in excess of ninety-five percent. These figures not only afford a sufficient answer to the stupid assertion sometimes heard in certain European quarters, that the enlisted force of the United States Navy is an incongruous assemblage of aliens, but they show that it is perhaps more largely made up of natives of the nation it represents than is to be found in any other navy in the world. Another suggestive fact is that most of our naval recruits nowadays come from the inland States, and on this point a navy officer is quoted by the Baltimore 'Sun' as saying: 'We are getting the best men of the navy from the farms of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. We are training them ourselves and don't need to take foreigners, as we did ten years ago when we had no men trained for the sea in our land.'

Advertisements.

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Isn't half so serious as the loss of time. Quickest cures follow the use of Nerviline, which has five times the strength of ordinary remedies. It penetrates, gets at the core of the pain, takes soreness from the muscles at once. Every sprain, strain and swelling should be bathed with Polson's Nerviline. Nothing better. Sold in 25c bottles everywhere.

CADBURY'S Cocoa
"A Perfect Food."—HEALTH.

A PIONEER SHIPBUILDER.

The Career of Robert Napier.

BY A. H. MILLAR, F.S.A.SCOT.

(From the 'People's Friend.')

There are few of the nineteenth century engineers by whom the progress of the world was accelerated, more worthy of remembrance than Robert Napier, the famous Clyde shipbuilder. In the first quarter of that century he found steam navigation in its infancy; and before his life closed in 1876 he had witnessed a total revolution in the conditions of marine engineering, and had contributed not a little to produce this result. When Napier began his career the ill-fated 'Comet'—Henry Bell's primitive steamboat—was the only type in existence; and it would have been deemed madness to suggest that a steam-driven vessel could venture to cross the ocean. Yet in the last year of his life Napier built four vessels, each of over 2,500 tons burthen, to sail to South Africa, and one gigantic ship for the British Government, the 'Northampton,' of 7,630 tons. This vast change took place in little over half a century, and Robert Napier was one of the most active agents in bringing about the development. Nor should it be forgotten that Napier had no special aid in the struggle by which he won pre-eminence. He began as a humble operative blacksmith, and by the cultivation of his powers, by industry, by honesty, and thoroughness in all his undertakings, he reached a position so elevated that several of the great European powers bestowed special honors upon him.

BIRTH AND EARLY TRAINING.

Robert Napier was born at Dumbarton on June 18, 1791. His father, James Napier, was then a master smith and mill-wright, and his uncle, John Napier, had a small foundry, in which there were two of the steam engines that were then very rare in the West country, one of them being a Newcomen engine of the old-fashioned type. It may astonish some modern mechanics to learn that there is still a Newcomen engine working regularly at a mine near Rutherglen—probably the last survivor of the style of engine patented in 1698 by Thomas Newcomen. From his earliest years Robert Napier was thus associated with machinery. He was wont to say that he was 'born with the hammer in his hand;' and certainly his early environment was favorable for the development of his engineering proclivities. He began his education at Dumbarton School, and, being the eldest son, in accordance with Scottish custom, Robert was destined for the Church. But when the time for his college studies arrived, Robert had decided to follow his father's trade; and his younger brother, Peter, became a minister, and rose to eminence in Glasgow. Thus it came about that Robert Napier was bound apprentice to his father, and served his full time to the trade of blacksmith. In October, 1812, he reached the status of a journeyman, and after working for a short time in Dumbarton, he went to Edinburgh, and obtained employment under Robert Stevenson, the famous lighthouse builder, with whom he remained for over a year. In 1814 Napier removed to Glasgow, and worked for several months as a journeyman smith, being then admitted as a member of the Hammerman Craft.

NAPIER BECOMES A MASTER SMITH.

A young man with ambitious views, like Robert Napier, was not content to remain as an employee. He borrowed £50 from his father, and purchased a small smith's shop in Greyfriars' Wynd, Glasgow, beginning business on his own account in May, 1815. Some forty years ago there used to be a projecting bracket above the door of this shop on which Napier's sign-board was hung, and he told in after years that one of his first jobs as master was to make this decorated wrought-iron bracket, at a time when such work was seldom seen. Napier succeeded so well in his business that in 1818 he was in a position to marry his cousin, Isabella Napier, and for 57 years she proved a worthy and highly-esteemed wife. The marriage was of great importance to Napier's later career, as it brought him into close relationship with David Napier, his wife's brother, who then had a foundry at Camlachie, and was engaged in marine engineering. David Napier was a man with broad ideas. He had partly constructed the machinery for the 'Comet,' and he was the first to build a steam vessel—the 'Rob Roy'—capable of sailing beyond the Clyde. This boat started in 1818 to sail between Greenock and Belfast, thus founding what is now a large commercial trade. The vessel was afterwards bought by the French Government, and was engaged for years in the Channel traffic. The 'Rob Roy' was thus the progenitor of all the modern over-sea steamers.

THE INFANCY OF MARINE ENGINEERING.

For twenty years after 1818 the two cousins, Robert and David Napier, were closely associated. In 1821 David leased his foundry at Camlachie to Robert, and the latter started as a machine maker. His first order was for an engine of twelve horse power to be used in the spinning mill of Mr. Boyack, North Tay street, Dundee, and it is stated that the job was so well executed that the engine was running at the time of Napier's death, fully fifty years afterwards. Robert Napier had early seen that marine engineering had a great future to be developed, and he devoted himself principally to that department. His first marine engine, made in 1823, was a 33-horse power for the luggage boat 'Leven.' This engine wore out three hulls, and it is now placed at Dumbarton Castle as a memorial of the maker. Orders soon began to flow in upon Robert Napier. In 1827 his steamer, the 'Clarence,' won the cup presented by the Northern Yacht Club for the swiftest steamboat. This event was of great importance to Napier, as it introduced him to the famous yachtsman, Mr. T. Assheton Smith, who placed an order with him for a steam yacht to cost £20,000, and between 1830 and 1851 Napier built no fewer than nine yachts for Mr. Smith. In later years Mr. Smith introduced Robert Napier to leading men in the East India Company, the Admiralty, and in various foreign governments, from whom he received many colossal orders.

SEA-GOING STEAM VESSELS.

While David Napier had demonstrated the feasibility of ocean-going steam vessels, it was Robert Napier that carried the idea into practice on a gigantic scale. His first great venture in this way was the building of the 'Dundee' in 1833, as a trader between Dundee and London. This vessel was completed for the Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Company, and had an engine of 260 horse power, with 650 tonnage. Her dimensions were 175 feet by 28 feet, and she was then the largest steamer afloat. So satisfactory did the 'Dundee' prove that the company at once placed orders with Napier for two similar steamers on a larger scale, named the 'Perth' and the 'London.' Mr. Napier also built the iron screw steamer 'Queen,' for the Dundee, Perth & London Shipping Company. This vessel was launched in 1854, and was employed for many years in the Dundee and Hull trade. She was a very gracefully modelled little craft, a splendid sea boat, and a great favorite with those who had the navigating of her in the twenty years she belonged to the company. The Hull trade increasing, the 'Queen' became too small, and was handed over to Mr. W. B. Thompson in part payment for the 'Scotia,' a larger steamer constructed by that gentleman for the Tay and Humber traffic. The iron paddle steamer 'Fifeshire,' which has plied between Dundee and Newport since 1858, was also built and engined by Mr. Robert Napier. This vessel was rejuvenated some years ago by having her original engines 'compounded,' thereby reducing her coal consumption by one half, and it seems highly probable that her jubilee will be attained in the Tay Ferries service—and as changes come to say the least, gradually on that ferry, perhaps the 'Fifeshire' will be preserved till her 'Diamond Wedding' can be celebrated. Robert Napier now obtained the Lancefield Dock and foundry on the Clyde, which his cousin David had occupied, and his business increased rapidly. The year 1839 marked an epoch in his life. He then built the 'British Queen' for the Association which afterwards became the Cunard Company, this vessel being one of the first and largest vessels on the transatlantic course, with 1,862 tonnage, and engines of 500 horse power. In the same year he received his first order from the British Government, being for two vessels, the 'Vesuvius' and 'Stromboli.' In the following year he built four large vessels for the Cunard Company, and he was then recognized as turning out work that compared favorably with anything produced either on the Thames or the Tyne.

IRON SHIPBUILDING.

As the size of the vessels increased the engines had to be made more powerful, and it was soon found that wooden hulls were incapable of retaining their form when driven by these large engines. Napier saw that the idea which had been suggested of making the hulls of iron afforded the only escape from this difficulty; and in 1841 he began iron shipbuilding, taking several acres of ground at Govan for a yard to be devoted to this branch. His first iron vessel, the 'Vanguard,' was launched in June, 1843, for the Glasgow and Dublin trade, and other orders speedily followed. The Admiralty commissioned him in 1844 to build three vessels—the 'Jackal,' 'Lizard' and 'Bloodhound'—and these were the first iron vessels in the navy. From this time until his death Napier seldom saw a year pass without an important order from the Admiralty. He had established the reputation of Clyde shipbuilding, and commissions came to him from the Turkish, Russian, French, Danish, Siamese and Japanese governments. The name of Robert Napier was known and respected throughout the world. From France he received the distinction of being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, while the King of Denmark made him a Knight Commander of the Dannebrog. His own country alone overlooked his claims.

THE IRONCLAD 'BLACK PRINCE.'

It was in 1859 that the notion of armor-plating for men-of-war was first entertained by the Admiralty, and two vessels were ordered—the 'Warrior,' built by the Thames Company, and the 'Black Prince,' by Robert Napier. The latter vessel was the largest ever turned out by him. The dimensions were 380 feet by 58 feet, and the tonnage was 9,210. For a considerable time after its completion the 'Black Prince' lay off Greenock, and formed one of the sights of the Clyde. So much interest had been taken in the progress of this ship that the day of her launch was observed as a holiday in Glasgow. Immediately after the 'Black Prince' had been taken over, the Danish Government ordered a war vessel, the 'Rolf Krake,' of a new design, built with the revolving turrets for guns which had been patented by Captain Cowper Coles. Then the Turkish Government ordered three large frigates, which were completed in 1864, while the Indian Government commissioned the 'Malabar,' a troopship on a large scale. To enumerate even a small portion of the four hundred contracts which Robert Napier carried out between 1823 and 1876 would here be impossible. Suffice it to say that to the end he never varied from his first principle that material and workmanship must be of the best, even though he should lose on his contract. And it is noteworthy that while Napier was the father of Clyde shipbuilding, every leading firm on the Clyde at the present day was founded by men who had been trained in his service either at Lancefield or Govan.

CLOSING YEARS.

Though Mr. Napier had taken his sons into partnership when he had reached sixty years of age, he never abated his interest in the work until the last. He built the splendid mansion of West Shandon, on the Gareloch, in 1852, and spent his declining years there, gathering around him many art treasures, and forming one of the finest private collections of pictures in Scotland. Here Mrs. Napier died on Oct. 23, 1875, and here his own life was closed on June 23, 1876, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Robert Napier has had to wait long for a biographer, but the deeply interesting volume by James Napier, M.A., which has just been published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, does full justice to this very remarkable Scotchman. The present writer came into contact with Robert Napier through Napier's son-in-law, Alexander Hastie, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and M.P. for that city, and he can confirm Mr. James Napier's estimate of Robert Napier as thus expressed: 'In private life he was one of the most genial and unassuming of men, gaining many friends and never losing one; and no one ever heard him speak an uncivil or unkind word. He was of a singularly equable temperament, and was always ready to face difficulties with a serenity and patience that are seldom met with.'

[Mr. and Mrs. Napier were both full cousins of the late Dr. Mathieson, for over fifty years pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, and the late Mrs. Jas. Murdoch, of Beauharnois, mother of Mrs. W. F. Ramsay, of Westmount. Readers of the 'Witness' will be pleased to read this account of Mr. Napier]

A ROYAL ENGINEER.

In his article on Richard Coeur de Lion's Chateau Gaillard in 'Harper's Magazine' for August, Thomas A. Janvier pays a high tribute to the engineering skill of the monarch which the greatest experts of the day have cause to admire. In the planning of his castle Richard was his own engineer, he says, and all the experts, headed by Monsieur Vollet-le-Dus, are agreed that he was a very great engineer. His main work, overtopping the precipitous end of the promontory, was in three parts; a donjon, an enclosing citadel rising from a deep and wide dry fosse; an outer court (about 100 x 225 feet) enclosed by towered ram ramparts rising from a second deep and wide dry fosse, that cut off the end of the promontory and made it in a way an island. Beyond the second fosse, extending up the slope, was an out-work—a great triangle (about 200 feet from base to apex) of towered ramparts protected by a third fosse which again severed the promontory. Between the main work and the outwork the communication, seemingly, was by a wooden bridge that could be destroyed quickly if the outwork were carried. There are no traces of a permanent way. Below the cliff on which the fortress stands are remains of outworks covering passage to the river—reached from above by a stairway and a tunnel cut in the rock. Across the river or across a part of it, extended a barring line of piles.

Richard was his own master-workman, as well as his own engineer. Guillaume le Breton tells that he was among the laborers constantly—driving them in his own dashing devil way, and even working with them with his own hands; so fiercely eager was he to hurry to a finish his defiance of his brother king. Actually, he made a record in castle-building that still holds. The Chateau Gaillard was built (1197-1198) within a twelvemonth; and in his delight over the accomplished stone miracle of haste the King cried out joyfully: 'Qu'elle est belle, ma fille d'un an!'—'How beautiful is she, my daughter of a year!'

'TAKING COLD.'

Of all causes of 'cold,' says 'Health,' probably fatigue is one of the most common. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing some hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, a young lady heavily 'doing the season,' or young children over-fed and with short allowance of sleep, are common instances of the victim of cold. Luxury is favorable to chill-taking. Very hot rooms, feather beds, and soft chairs create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrhs. Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fag end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either over-heated sitting-rooms or under-heated bedrooms and beds. This is especially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done simultaneously, or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks.

A COUNTRY ROAD IN JAPAN.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

As I ride out of the town the streets are thronged with girls and boys on their way to school—young Japan, with strangely grown-up intentness, all bent on new knowledge and advance. There are diminutive boys in peaked blue caps adorned with the gilt badge of their school and the stiff, long cotton skirts that are worn by students and learned persons of any age and either sex, and small girls in crimson skirts, their black hair arranged in a way suggestive of French poodles in the latest fashion of tufts and tails. Among them, all important, stalk the middle school students of every age, from twelve to twenty, all uniformed in dark blue coats and trousers, without cuffs and collars. On the 1st of June, whatsoever the weather, they will all blossom into white editions of their present attire, as will also the students at all higher schools, the police 'en masse,' and government officials generally. Among the children is a plentiful sprinkling of big girls in blue cotton with bright sashes. They are all 'finishing'—some going to a needlework school, where they will sit on the floor from nine o'clock till three, making their trousseaux and all kinds of fancy work in brilliant silk crepe and embroidery. Others are bound for a flower-arranging class or go to study the tea ceremony, accomplishments which take even years to master.

As I pass the new Girls' High School, a huge wooden building, magnificently up-to-date, with its pianos, tennis courts, laboratory, science, museum, etc., bright-faced girls are streaming through the big entrance gates, each with her school-books neatly wrapped in a colored handkerchief (for in Japan books are not carried 'hadaka,' i. e., 'naked'), and another handkerchief containing lunch, which will probably consist of rice and a little fish or vegetables in a small two-storeyed china pot, or it may be a lump of bread with a little bean paste in the middle. On through streets of open shops and wooden-latticed, neatly tiled houses, until the town melts away into garden-like fields, rich with the verdure of the indigo plant, and soon I am at the river and must dismount and haul my bicycle into the great flat-bottomed ferry-boat.

Other passengers are in the boat before me—a stumpy red bullock, three women with babies on their backs, a couple of rickshaw men with their fares; two ladies robed in silk, and three or four farmers in loose blue cotton attire tucked up over long white hose, and on their heads soft felt hats, the latest foreign fashion in this province. All eyes are immediately upon me, and as our stalwart gondolier, wielding alternately a long punting-pole and a stout oar, pushes off into mid-stream, they proceed to discuss me in detail. 'A man it will be, for so tall.' 'But it is not; look at the hair.' 'Not of this country.' 'The bicycle, better than any in these parts. Perhaps it cost even a thousand yen.' (N. B. One yen equals two shillings.) 'Does not know this country's speech,' and so on, in the usual impersonal Japanese style. At length one bolder than the rest tries me with: 'Honourable, how much?' referring by Japanese idiom to my age. Then, finding I can talk, he fires a volley of questions at me, ranging from purely personal subjects to enquiries about the sun in England. The rest of the passengers listen with great delight at hearing such intelligible language from a foreigner, and one old lady remarks: 'Domo! When these foreigners first came to the country, years ago, I could not understand a word they said, but now we have learnt to understand them well,' calmly taking to herself and her compatriots all the credit of my weary hours of study of a language justly styled topsy-turvy. On the road at the further bank a group of rickshaw men come forward eagerly for possible fares. Old and new Japan jostle each other along these country roads. Here in his private rickshaw comes a grave gentleman in gold eyeglasses, wearing foreign dress in the latest fashion and a good solar topee. He is a judge on his way home from circuit. Passing him, I meet a Buddhist priest in gorgeous purple robes and silken stole, queerly crowned by an unmistakable brown bowler. Then as I speed on through fields redolent of beans two sunbrowned cyclists flash by on shining 'Swifts'—rim brakes, free wheels, cyclometers—doing a record across the island. Gazing after them with wonder are a group of white-robed pilgrims, staff in hand, big bundles on their backs, and large round basket hats, all bound for the local Mecca, where twelve hundred pilgrims a day is only the average in May. Pilgrims are of many kinds. Here are some young girls enjoying the perpetual picnic in this shining weather, but also feeling that the merit of their journey will stand them in good stead when they marry, as they are soon bound to do, perhaps going to a bridegroom of whom they know nothing except his name. Several old ladies, desiring to gain merit in the future life, are piously singing a weird dirge as they plod along. Here are a group all bandaged and sad indeed to look upon, for they are lepers. Behind them comes a weary woman, pulling a little wooden house on rough wheels. In this sits a poor wretch whom the fell leprosy has deprived of both his feet. He has set out on the long journey to the eighty-eight shrines of this island, trusting to other pilgrims who may think to earn double merit by helping him upon his way; and, strange as it may seem to embark on a journey running into hundreds of miles in a cart without a horse, such pilgrims seldom have long waits upon their journey, some one being generally ready to pull the cart a mile or two. But often the lepers die of exposure or exhaustion long before the journey's end. Some of the pilgrims scorn to receive alms, but more have been prompted to go on pilgrimage by the fact of food and shelter failing at home, and these will go from door to door intoning a dirge-like chant, in hope of receiving a few rin (one equals 1-10 of a farthing) or a handful of rice. Many have rings on the head of their staff, which jingle as they walk, while others have a small bell which they ring solemnly at intervals.

Passing the pilgrims, I come to a long, rickety wooden bridge across another shallow blue river. These bridges are built on piles, and in stormy weather, when the river, fed with countless streams from the heart of the encircling mountains, swells suddenly into a raging tawny flood, they are hastily taken to pieces and packed up on the bank till the torrent has subsided. Wheeling my bicycle over the uneven planks, I overtake an 'undokwai,' which is a function of the nature of a school treat, in which the teachers marshal the scholars and take them on foot, sometimes for a two or three days' expedition, to some place of interest or beauty, by way of enlarging their minds. These are boys, and the sight of a foreigner relieves the tedium of their trudge along the dusty road. 'How are you, sir? I am glad to meet you,' says one in eager English. I have grown accustomed to this form of address from Japanese students of the English language. It is, apparently, the first sentence in a conversation manual of greetings, presumably applicable to either sex. I return the salutation, but, alas! not as the manual proceeds, so my words fall flat. Others gather round and fire off sentences from the manual, to which unfortunately, owing to my ignorance of the book, I am not able to return intelligible answers; so at length we drop into the vernacular and compare notes of the way. As I remount they politely doff their caps and follow me with a chorus of 'Good-bye, sir!'

But the sun soon gets hot, and the sight of the farm-house for which I am bound is very welcome. I am glad to open the lattice door and turn into the cool earth-floored entrance hall and call 'Gomen nasai' '(Deign an august glance'). A paper panel slides and the little hostess appears, and with many smiles and bows begs me to lift myself on to the colo mats, which I am nothing loth to do, dropping my dusty shoes. She further presses me to spread myself upon a small straw cushion, and then proceeds to fan me softly, remarking on the severity of the honorable heat, and does her best to make me forget the toils of the country road.—D. S. W. W.

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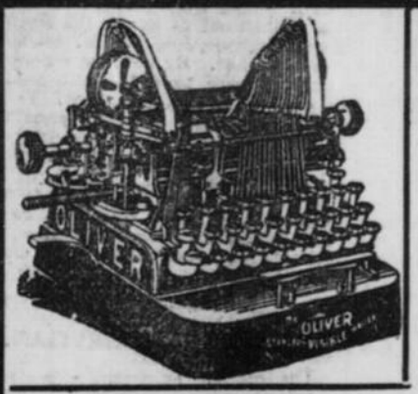

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[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.]

WHY POTATOES DEGENERATE.

Speaking before an Iowa farmers' institute, Mr. B. R. Speer said:

'On May 20, 1889, I selected ten large and ten medium sized State of Maine potatoes that were ripe, and ten small potatoes of the same variety which appeared to be ripe. On the same day I selected ten large and ten medium sized ripe Livingston potatoes and the same number of smaller potatoes of the same variety which appeared to be in good condition. I planted the six lots of potatoes on good ground and gave them good cultivation. When I dug them in the fall I found that the four lots of large and medium sized potatoes had produced a good crop of large potatoes and very few small ones. The two lots of small Livingston and State of Maine potatoes yielded a little less than two-thirds as many good table potatoes as the four lots reported above per hill, and one-third of the potatoes in each hill were very small.

'On the last day named above, I cut thirty-three large nubs from State of Maine potatoes and planted each nub in each hill and gave them good care. The first one came up thirteen days after it was planted, and the last one appeared above ground in nineteen days after it was planted, while all of the ripe, large and medium sized potatoes reported on above came up in six or seven days after they were planted. The stalks were always slim and feeble, and when they were dug and assorted the products of the thirty-three hills were as follows, namely: Twenty of the best potatoes were not larger than small hen eggs; thirty-five of them were like hulled walnuts, and 128 of them were not larger than medium sized gooseberries. In the fall of 1890, for the purpose of obtaining additional information, I cut thirteen pieces as large as medium sized hulled hickory nuts from the seed ends of large, unripe Dictator potato nubs, and I cut also thirteen similar pieces from Connecticut potato nubs, and I put both lots of nubs in a basket by themselves.

'Then three other lots of potatoes were selected as follows, namely: One consisted of forty-five Early Ohio potatoes about the size of quail eggs, which had ripened prematurely on account of a prolonged drought. The second lot consisted of pieces cut from the seed ends of thirteen medium sized ripe Early Ohio potatoes and a third lot consisted of similar pieces cut from the seed ends of thirteen ripe, medium sized Six Weeks potatoes.

'Professor Byron Halsted examined potatoes very carefully for me under a powerful microscope, and in ripe potatoes he found that the true albuminoids had been brought together and stored in and very near to the buds or eyes; while in unripe potatoes the nitrogenous matter was found at all growing parts in a watery condition. He found, also, that there are ducts or channels leading from the stem end buds to the seed end buds, which makes it very evident that when the buds on the seed ends of a whole ripe potato begin to grow, they draw away the albuminoids from the buds on its stem end, which will remain dormant.

'Very frequently potato stalks set new potatoes at different times; especially when heavy rains have followed long continued droughts, and generally the oldest potatoes will ripen and be of good size, while many of the younger tubers will be small and not ripe when they are harvested.

'As very many farmers use small potatoes for seed, the facts which I have presented above show clearly why they degenerate, and why such valuable varieties as the Snow Flake, Pink Eye and Peach Blow have been discarded. I have grown some good crops of potatoes when I used small ones for seed, but it is unsafe to plant them, as a much larger proportion of such potatoes are more unripe than others of great size.'

WATERING THE HORSE.

Articles written by the English veterinarian, Mr. Pately Bridge, are always practical and instructive. In the London 'Farm and Home' he discusses the watering of the horse, about which there is so much conflict of opinion, as follows:

'Writing recently concerning a recurrent case of colic in a gelding, 'Potter' said, "I think the driver gives him water after his feed." This suggests the common theory that when water is given to horses after feeding, especially after the consumption of grain, the food becomes washed out of the stomach before it has been properly digested.

'Watering horses is a subject of considerable importance in connection with the every day management of the animal, and has a distinct bearing on the digestion of its food, and the occurrence of diseases associated with failure to do so. There are few horse owners and responsible servants who have not their own ideas as to the best and proper time to water, and while the majority believe that horses should be watered before feeding, and practice it, there are some who are equally certain that feeding should precede watering. Others there are who think it does not matter, so that the watering is regular.

'The generally accepted idea is that water is best taken with or after hay, since the digestion of hay is continued in the intestines, while grain digestion goes on in the stomach. We can almost understand why watering after feeding causes the constipated horse to become looser—the particles of corn washed from the stomach in an undigested state into the intestines, where grain is not digested, act as an irritant, and cause peristalsis. Most of our horses, where the question of the period of watering in relation to feeding is of any importance, are hard working animals, come in fatigued and sweated, and if these should always be allowed to drink before being fed, for the reason that otherwise they would not feed well, it seems most desirable that they should always be accustomed to receive their water before feeding.

'Personally, we have always advocated the plan of keeping water before the animal, so that it can drink when and as much as it pleases. The horse is found under these circumstances to take relatively less water than if it is offered at stated intervals, and invariably to drink before feeding.

'This has the further advantage of providing that the water shall be always of the temperature of the atmosphere. Water freshly drawn from deep wells and underground pipes is always cold, and may cause colic. A large influx of cold water lowers the temperature of the stomach, dilutes the gastric secretion, and so checks or seriously interferes with digestion. This is in accordance with the experience and teaching of our most eminent of equine physiologists and Smith, 'Veterinary Physiology,' says most positively, in describing stomach digestion in the horse, that the regular arrangement of the food in different layers—for it has been found that if a horse is fed on three of our foods in succession they arrange themselves in the stomach in the order in which they arrive, and do not mix—is only disturbed when the horse is watered after feeding, and that under such circumstances, the contents become mixed together, and digestion is impeded.

'He adds: 'Apart from this, the influx of a considerable quantity of fluid into the stomach already containing as much as it should hold, means that material is washed out of it into the small and large intestines, and this cay set up irritation and colic. By watering a horse after feeding more than half the food may be washed out of the stomach. The water a horse drinks does not remain in the stomach, but passes immediately into the small intestines, and in the course of a few minutes finds its way into the caecum; hence the golden rule of experience that horses should be watered first and fed afterwards." Comment on this plain statement would be superfluous.'

COW FOR THE DAIRYMAN.

Mr. F. H. Scribner, speaking before a Wisconsin institute, said:—

'The cow for the dairyman is the one that can make the most profit in milk, butter or cheese for the feed consumed. Just what breed does not matter so much. It depends entirely upon the dispositon, taste and education of the dairyman. There are some people who are naturally fitted to take hold of special purpose dairy cattle and make a success with them, while others require a fitting before they will be successful and perhaps never will reach the state of perfection that some do.

'The man who is progressive enough to get started along some dairy line of breeding, has born or created in him something of the next essential element to good dairying, and that is good feeding. To be a good breeder, then, is to be a good feeder, and on the other hand, to, be a good feeder, is to be a good breeder. The two are inseparable. One cannot exist to the highest point of perfection without the other. The well-bred animal in the hands of a poor feeder is a far worse proposition than the poorly bred one in the hands of a good feeder.

'It is often said that the dairyman does not need to look so closely after some of the fancy points of breeding. This is true in a measure, but I think to-day the two classes, the breeder and the dairyman, are more alike than they have ever been before; the breeder giving in to some of the more non-essential points and the dairyman who is looking out for his best interests and for the best products from his cows has his eye out to a large number of the so-called fancy points, which, after all, contribute something to the make-up of a first-class dairy cow.

'In looking over many of the reports from men who have been through the country taking a cow census, I find that the dairyman who has tried to improve the stock by introducing into his herd a thoroughbred sire of some of the distinct dairy breeds, is the one who has realized the most profit every time. I want dairymen to have the best cows, and if I speak of the special purpose dairy cow and do it forcibly, it is because I believe the dairyman who is doing anything short of this is not living up to the full possibilities of his business.

'As I travel through the country and see the condition stock is in and how they are cared for and the feeds used, I am inclined to think that perhaps there is a place for the common, or dual purpose cow, until such a time as he shall turn over a new leaf.

'I have been in places this winter right here in the State of Wisconsin, where cows were kept out of doors all winter, with a run in the corn fields, a little poor hay and the straw stack for shelter. Would the strictly dairy cow be able to do business under these conditions? She might possibly survive, but the idea of profit would be entirely out of the question, for it would take at least the first half of the summer for her to pull body and soul together, and by that time she would have got all out of the notion of giving much milk.

'Dairy type is not an accident, and there is good sense in every point of make up. In the matter of judging a dairy cow there is nothing so reliable as the milk scale and the Babcock tester, but a prospective buyer in some cases or a judge in the show ring must have a quicker way of judging, and he must have the ability to recognize at a glance the signs which have proven to be the evidence of the true dairy type. The short course at Madison has been a great educator for young men in this respect.'

PROPER CARE FOR DUCKS.

A successful duck raiser who thinks duck raising is not so difficult as most writers would have one believe, writing to 'Wallace's Farmer,' says:—

We read so often about raising ducks and measuring out their feed and the cost of raising them that I often wonder how a beginner can have the courage to try to raise ducks. As I have been raising ducks for several years and raise from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty a year, I thought that perhaps I could tell how I raise them and help some one. I keep four ducks and one drake. As soon as they begin to lay in the spring, which is about March 1, I shut them up at night and feed them a handful of grain. They will soon learn to come to their pen for the grain and you will be saved the trouble of looking them up when you want to shut them up. They will lay early, so let them out as soon as they lay.

I set thirteen eggs under each hen, setting about four hens at one time. About once a week I sprinkle the eggs with luke-warm water. When they are hatching if the ducks seem to be slow about getting out of the egg soak the egg in luke-warm water. Sometimes I pick some of the shell away for them, but this should be done very carefully, for if the duck is helped out too quick it will die. Watch them and take the first ones out of the nest and give them to another hen or they will smother the weak ones to death. I am always disappointed if I don't get at least eleven ducks from thirteen eggs.

As soon as they are dry put them in a yard made by nailing the ends of four wide boards together. If it is early spring I give two hens about twenty-five ducks in a yard together until the ducks can run around well, then I shut the hens away and wean the ducks and they take care of themselves. To keep the hens in the yard with them I make little coops by nailing narrow barrel staves to pieces of boards over the top. This makes a handy little coop that can be set right over the hen in the centre of the yard. I just keep them shut in the yard about a week, or until they learn to stay all in a drove together, then I turn them out and let them go to the pond or wherever they please until night, when I run them all in some place where they will stay dry. I yard them at night until they begin to feather out, then I never pay any attention to them until they are ready to pick.

For feed I give anything—wet corn meal, bread soaked up, curd, ground grains mixed, or whatever is handy. I feed what they will eat up clean, or what I think they need, three or four times a day. I always keep water or skimmed milk before them. When they begin to feather out I never feed them if they can find grain around; if fed at all, they are given a little shelled corn or some oats. When they begin to scatter feathers around I pick them. The early hatched ones can be picked twice. I never pick them after October 1.

The only trouble that I ever did have with ducks was with lice. Most folks never think of ducks getting lice on them, but I believe that this—is the cause of much of the trouble in raising ducks. When the little ducks are about two or three days old look on the tops of their heads and you will nearly always find a large gray louse, and in about a week their head and neck will be covered with them. I grease the tops of their heads when I take them from the nest and then in about ten days, if I find any lice on them, I rub their heads with grease again. I have never had to grease their heads more than twice. I use kerosene and lard, equal parts.

SOILING.

Throughout July and August the pastures always fail, and as ten acres of good soiling crops are equal to from twenty to thirty acres of pasture, soiling should be practiced more or less on every farm having opportunities favorable for it. Provided several cuttings can be taken from the same patch, the crop is more nutritious, in that late pasturage become woody and dry. Added to this, little of the forage is injured or destroyed by trampling as in the case of pasturing. It is all, or nearly all, eaten by the stock and should there be an overplus, that can be either cut or cured for winter feed or allowed to ripen. Indeed, if total soiling can be followed, fences may be entirely abolished, not to mention that by cutting crops green weeds have less chance to mature and go to seed than if land is pastured. Kept in the stable, out of the heat and away from the flies, stock will do better, and the dung from them also be augmented in quantity and improved in quality. It is not dropped then in lanes, under trees or in fence corners, to be of no avail, nor is it left in miniature heaps elsewhere and rendered useless by becoming dried up and evaporated; it is all saved in the stable, whence it may be properly applied, fresh and direct, to the soil where it is most needed. Of course, the system involves more labor than if the stock is pastured, but as the benefits accruing are greater, this can well be afforded. Rye, lucerne, red clover, peas, oats, corn, millet, and rape, are some of the crops that can be grown from soiling, and if varied to suit the soil and other conditions, made to furnish food from the middle of May or the middle of June to the end of October. Peas and oats, sown together, are excellent for green feeding, and also to some extent for winter use either cured as hay or as ensilage. What simplifies the matter is to have the stables convenient, and the crops raised on land that is close to them and fairly easy to cultivate. It is better, in fact, to select for the purpose a few acres near by than twice the number at a distance, for then the hauling out of the manure and the green crops back is greatly facilitated.

GROWING DRAFT COLTS.

At an Ohio farmers' institute Mr. R. A. Hayne read an excellent paper on the raising of good horses. He said:

'I want to say right here that at no time in a horse's life can you make a horse out of him faster than the first year. Give him anything he will eat and all he will eat, and do not be afraid of overfeeding as long as he cleans his feed up each time. The mare must have a grain ration. If the pasture is good and she is a good milker and has no work to do, perhaps once a day is often enough to feed her; but if she has work on the farm give her extra feed and care and do not entertain the mistaken idea that in order to raise a good colt the mother must run idle all summer. The largest and best draught colt on our farm spent the most of his summer in the barn, eating clover hay, while his mother was hard at work.

'When the weather gets hot and the flies troublesome put the mare and colt in a darkened stall during the day, away from the flies and hot sun; feed them there and at night turn them out. If the pasture gets short, give them some green corn fodder and fresh clover hay. When weaning time comes the colt thus cared for will not have to be weaned in the usual sense of that term. He will know how to eat grain and hay, and will be able to get along and thrive without his mother in two or three days after she leaves him permanently. The first winter of the colt's life give him great care; continue the summer feed and increase it; do not let him lack for anything. If this treatment is kept up without a pause, at two years old you will have a big, plump, well-developed colt that is able to go to work and earn his own feed. I repeat, he should be able to do this at two years old.

'Right here I want to make a plea for the horse. So many farmers stand ready with the argument that it costs too much to raise horses. They would rather start out and hunt horses when they need them, and if they expect to get good ones pay from $150 to $250 each for them, while at the same time they are putting their feed into beef cattle for the purpose of gain.

'Some day when you have nothing to do, take a piece of paper and pencil and on one side count the actual cost of raising a good draught colt from the day he is foaled until he is two years old, for I say again at two years he should go to work. Now, on the other side of your paper count the cost of raising a good beef steer from the day he is calved until he is two years old, fat and ready to sell. Can you buy a first-class draught gelding two years old to-day for less than $125? Better say $150. I would like to see the two-year-old steer that will sell for that kind of figure.'

SOME DUCK POINTERS.

The London 'Agricultural Gazette' says: 'A modification of the methods pursued in the Vale of Aylesbury is the best adapted to the ordinary raising of ducklings, and the Aylesbury, or a cross of this breed, is the best duck to keep for the purpose. There is a market for ducklings at all times, and in some districts a special demand at Christmas, and when such is the case hatching may be continued till August or September with good results. The ducklings, when hatched, should be fed at first on toast soaked in cold water and then squeezed dry, and with hard-boiled egg, which may be discontinued at the end of three or four days, and boiled rice mixed with shorts substituted. Ducklings require to be kept dry, but they do not need to be kept so warm as chickens; the house should be littered with soft straw, which should be renewed frequently. Ducklings should not be allowed out on the grass until they are ten days old, when they may be kept in small runs in groups of thirty or forty, being housed in sheds at night till they are six or seven weeks old, when, if the weather be favorable, and there be no danger from vermin, they may be left out at night. Water should be given them in shallow troughs, in which grit is placed. When about a month old a little barley-meal may be mixed with the shorts, which should be increased weekly until they are eight or nine weeks old, when barley meal should be their sole feed till they are fat, at from ten to twelve weeks of age, when they should be starved for twenty-four hours and killed.'

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

The strawberry plant will grow every day in the year when the temperature is not too low; but at the end of the bearing season it is more or less exhausted and if let alone it will almost remain dormant through the summer months. During this time weeds, insect pests and fungous diseases are on the increase, diminishing the opportunities of the plant to fit itself for the next bearing season. It is the grower's duty and pleasure to remove every hindrance to the plant's wellbeing, and let it commence as early as may be to get in good condition for bearing. First he goes over the bed with the mowing machine and cuts off every weed and leaf. In a day or two, when the wind is right, the bed is burnt over.

This destroys insects and spores but leaves the plants uninjured. New growth starts at once and the grower aims to furnish the most favorable conditions. The spaces between the rows are tramped hard in picking and must be stirred up. The roots that have been doing duty for a year will have about reached the end of their usefulness, and will be superseded by new ones that come out a little higher up. Every root and every leaf helps to build up the crown, in which is stored the material needed for the next crop. In order that the new roots may have every opportunity, the soil that they are to penetrate should be rich and moist. Any well rotted manure or complete fertilizer will supply the plant food, and a loose surface conserves the moisture.

Advertisements.

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STRAW HATS FOR HORSES.

Those who are familiar with city life have noticed the straw hats with which horses doing heavy work are adorned during the summer. These hats are arranged so as a sponge kept moist with water will lie on the top of the head of the horse, held in place by the crown of the hat. If farmers would buy these hats and put them onto the horses, the animals would be much more comfortable during the summer. If it is not possible to buy one of these hats, the old style of straw hats may be readily fashioned to fit the horse. As the crowns are shaped somewhat different from the bought hats, a sponge would not stay in position; but in its place a number of large leaves—leaves from a grape vine would do—moistened with water, would assist in keeping the head of the horse cool. This appliance could be readily attached to the bridle with tapes.

KILLING WEEDS.

If a dry summer confers no other benefit upon the farmer, it at least enables him to kill weeds at a minimum of cost for labor. In fact, there are some weeds that cannot be managed by tillage with any degree of satisfaction unless the summer be dry. These are of the perennial class that reproduce by creeping roots. A little experiment with a vigorous specimen of one of them will show that if a root be severed while the soil surrounding it is moist there will spring up from both ends a new plant. For this reason many who have had serious trouble in eradicating couch grass claim that cultivation in moist weather appears to increase rather than diminish their numbers. In a wet year, the only effective means of checking these intruders is through smothering them out with some such crop as rape. The latter appears to have some majestic power as far as exterminating thistles is concerned. We have known reliable farmers to make the statement that they cleaned land completely that was badly infested with thistles with one crop of rape. Where there is a very large area in which thistles or couch grass has got a very strong foothold, it will take considerable rape to sow it sufficiently thick to smother the weeds, but it will pay in succeeding crops, and if there is a reasonably large herd of live stock about the farm, the fall pasture from the rape will also more than pay for the seed. When rape is being sown for the purpose of killing weeds, from three to four pounds of seed per acre should be used.

POULTRY BREVITIES.

Never feed damaged grain.

Green bone will not take the place of grit.

Kaffir corn is an excellent wheat substitute.

Too liberal feeding of cooked vegetables will produce bowel complaint.

Oyster shell should always be placed before the fowls. It furnishes considerable lime, invaluable for the manufacture of eggs. But oyster shell will never do as a substitute for grit; it is too soft.

Large uniform eggs hold customers.

The honest poultryman is not afraid to date the eggs he sends out.

Despite all attempts, the gamblers cannot create a successful egg trust.

A hen's profitable laying seems to be limited to the first two years of life.

Statisticians assert that more money is spent in this country for eggs than flour.

Don't hold the eggs longer than a week. Always make it a rule that the product must be frseh.

The late-hatched chicks will sell well in January.

Do not market moulting hens. Be above doing trickery.

Hens in good condition, but not overfat, sell best in market.

Do not forget that quick-fattening is the seecrt of success in table poultry.

When shipping to market do not mix roosters and pullets or hens in the same lot.

There is no guarantee of tenderness in the young fowl that was reared on free range.

Since our American breeds are so well bred to utility points, there is no longer need of making crosses for table poultry.

An English writer says that table poultry is sadly neglected in his country. That is the fate of any country where the prime object is to produce fancy show birds.

With turkeys it is a case of 'liberty or death.'

Turkeys cannot be successfully brooded artificially.

Sunshine is the turkey's tonic; but this does not mean an exposure to the hot rays of the sun.

With young turkeys their disposition is like that of their mother—a mild mother will have mild young.

Ducks do not become lousy.

Broody ducks are a scarce article.

A flock of ducks will soon enrich a poor soil.

The moulting season for the duck begins in August.

The principle disease of the duck is spinal meningitis and paralysis.

It is no sign of impurity when the Pekin duck lays a green-colored egg.

Rankin says there is more money in growing ducks than in growing onions.—M. K. Boyer, in 'American Poultry Journal.'

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE FROM ANIMALS.

REMARKABLE INDIAN STORY.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Mr. B. L. Varma, a teacher in the High School, Bundi (Rajputana), sends the following extraordinary tale of the Indian native paper 'Amrita Bazaar Patrika':—

'There is a celebrated temple of 'Chaturbhuj' at Bundi in the very centre of the city, and immediately behind it is a little temple of Narbadeshwar. On June 6, at about nine p.m., the priest of the temple, after performing puja as usual, was returning home, when on the steps of the tempie his foot trampled a snake, which bit him on the foot. The priest raised a cry and soon a crowd assembled; some of the men saw that it was a cobra, but could not manage to kill it. The priest was carried home by two or three men. On the way the leg of the priest was tightly bound by a cord above the ankle to prevent the circulation of the poison. On reaching home he fell into a swoon, a trance like a sleep which generally follows the bite of a snake.

After a while he opened his eyes, sat up on his bed, and uttered these ominous words: 'Don't mind, don't be sorry, and do not try to procure medicine, or anything else; he shall not die, I shall not take his life. The fault is neither his nor mine. It was done by him unconsciously, and by me in rage. He, when descending the steps, trampled on my head, which bruised my head and the left eye as well. I, in pain and fury, bit him, but have no mind to take his life.' Having said so far, he swooned again and fell down on his bed. His mother, in the most supplicating manner, wanted to know something more about the snake, and requested him very submissively.

Then, again, he sat on his bed and resumed his talk. 'I was a banker and had a shop in the city. I died nearly a hundred years ago, and since then I am in the form of a snake. I have taken my abode in a crevice of Biyas Boori (a reservoir), in the vicinity of the temple of Narbadeshwar. I live upon frogs and insects, which are found in abundance in the Boori. My name when a man and banker was Udaichand, and so-and-so are my descendants (then he mentioned the names of two bankers, at present shopkeepers in the market). I am at present in a crevice of the Boori, and request you to warm my head and drench me in milk 2-3 days, because so long I shall not be able to go out owing to pain in my head and my eye.' Without losing a moment the mother, accompanied by two others with torches in hand, went to the Boori. To their surprise they found a cobra lying in a crevice just above the surface of the water.

It was about eleven p.m. They procured milk and placed it in a pot before the crevice. The snake came nearly a foot outward and drank the milk to the last drop. On coming back to the house they said before the priest, who was still lying senseless, that they could not warm the head of him in the form of a snake, but that they would continue drenching milk as ordered. Then the priest again opened his eyes and replied: 'If you cannot warm my own head, please warm the head of the priest I have bitten; it shall relieve my pain somewhat at least.' Then the mother promised to warm his head and requested him to grant the life of her son. He granted her request and left him forever. When the bankers whose names he had given as his descendants were asked about the name they corroborated the fact by saying that indeed their great-grandfather was of the name of Udaichand. Now the priest is quite well, without any symptoms of venom of snakebite in him.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Cure for Asthma.—Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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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.

A QUOTATION FROM KEATS.

Country Girl.—Plase give the lines of Keats's poem following 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.' Ans.—

A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils,
With the green world they live in; and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid-forest brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;
And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

Nor do we merely feel these essences
For one short hour; no, even as the trees
That whisper round a temple become soon
Dear as the temple's self, so does the moon,
The passion poesy, glories infinite,
Haunt us till they become a cheering light
Unto our souls, and bound to us so fast,
That whether there be shine or gloom o'ercast,
They always must be with us, or we die.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.

A.R., Ontario.—Address your inquiries in regard to training for a kindergarten teacher to the Principal of the Kindergarten, Normal School, Ottawa, Ont.

CONCRETE FOUNDATION.

Londoner.—A cottage 17x22 ft., 18 in. from ground; how deep and wide should the concrete be? How deep and wide should the loose gravel be? When you go down about 18 inches you strike soft red sand. What proportions should be used of cement and sand in making concrete? Ans.—Such sandy subsoil is not a desirable material on which to lay a 'sure foundation' for a cottage. The gravel foundation should be at least four feet deep below the surface of the ground and two feet wide. The gravel should be well pounded down with a heavy hammer. The concrete wall should be one foot thick and extend two feet below the surface of the ground Take one part of Portland cement, two parts clean river sand and five parts of gravel or broken stone. These are to be thoroughly mixed while dry, then wetted just enough to cause them to stick together when put in the wall.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

L.R.—Can you inform me in regard to taking up land in the North-West? Could I, besides taking up a section for myself, take also for my two sons a section each, and hold it for them until they are twenty-one; that is, by doing a certain amount of work? Ans.—A homestead entry for one quarter section, containing 160 acres or less, can be obtained by any male over eighteen years of age, on payment of a fee of $10. Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district within which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years is required of a settler who has been granted entry for a homestead. A settler may reside with his parents instead of upon his homestead, provided they occupy farming land in the vicinity, and he can count this time as residence after the date of his entry. The term 'vicinity' is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township. A settler availing himself of residence with his parents must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A Subscriber, Ont.—I ordered a tombstone of an agent last fall, to be erected between June 7 and 15. My son was a witness that the stone was to be 2 ft. high, 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. thick, but agent did not put the thickness in order. The order reads, tombstone to be erected between June 7 to 15, 2 by 2 ft. I have not a copy of order, but I have three reliable witnesses beside ourselves that read the order the day the stone was delivered. The stone did not come until June 30, and then, was only 1 ft. 10 in. high, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 8 in. thick. I would not accept stone, and ordered him not to erect it, but after I went home they did erect it. 1. Would my son and myself be enough witness to prove that the stone was to be 1 ft. thick when it was not in order? 2. Rest of stone was not of proper dimensions, would I have to accept it? 3. Would it not being erected on proper date make any difference? 4. What proceeding must I take to make them remove the stone, or shall I have to pay for it? Ans.—1. Such evidence ought to prove sufficient for the purpose, and yet it is impossible to predict that the court would be satisfied with it alone. 2. No. 3. We think not—at least it would make no substantial difference. 4. We do not see that you can be compelled to pay; and we would suggest that you notify the dealers to remove the stone by a certain date (giving reasonable time), and that if not so removed you will attend to the removal yourself and charge the expense of same and storage to them, and collect payment; give the notice in writing, and act, if necessary, in accordance with its terms.

A LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

Constant Reader, Killarney, Man. — I took out a policy of $1,000 in ..... company in 1894 at the age of 48 years on the ten-year distribution plan. My annual premium, according to the maximum table of mortuary premiums, was $19.68, to be paid annually. At the end of ten years my share of the profits of the company was to be applied in the reduction of the annual premium. I met ten annual payments. During 1901 there were three special assessments of $3.28 each, which I paid in July, September and November. In November, 1901, there was another special call for $8.64. This I refused to pay because my policy calls for an annual premium of $19.68 according to the maximum table of rates printed on the policy. Last June, when my annual notification of the payment of my premium came, instead of the $19.68 called for by my policy they ask for $39.18, less $3 and a few cents, my share of the profits of the past ten years. Now they notify me that my policy appears on their books as lapsed, and that to be reinstated I must pay all passed calls and pass another medical examination. The position that the company takes is that the maximum table of rates, as printed on the policy, does not mean the age of the person at the time of taking out the policy, but his present attained age as the years go by. The policy, however, does not so state. 1. What is the best for me to do under the circumstances? 2. Does not our government hold a large amount as security for Canadian policyholders? Ans.—1. It is a matter calling for a consultation with a solicitor in the regular way; you should see one without delay, and be advised by him as to your proper and prudent course with regard to it. 2. Yes.

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.]

ERUPTION ON LEGS.

'Reader, Assa.' was working last year in a slough in which the water was covered with a yellowish slime. On leaving the water the legs broke out in a rash, which was very itchy. They got better soon, but there still remains a small place which continues to itch all the time. Ans.—I think you will get relief if you will paint the itchy spot once or twice with tincture of iodine. Dust a little boracic powder on afterwards.

WEAK BACK.

'A Reader of the 'Witness' is troubled with a weak back caused by a strain some years ago. He thinks the kidneys are affected, as he has to urinate very often. His diet is of the simplest. He takes considerable fluid, but no alcohol. Ans.—It is impossible to say what the matter is without knowing more about you. It does not necessarily follow that because you have a weak back the kidneys are at fault. It is not the case that disease of the kidneys is invariably accompanied by pain in the back, although there is a popular idea to that effect. In fact, the kidneys may be extensively diseased without any pain whatever. Frequency of micturition is caused by many conditions. There may be too much urine, as in diabetes and chronic Bright's disease, or it may be passed in small amounts more often than normal, as in inflammation of the bladder. In the last case there is usually some discomfort in the bladder. If the urine is too acid it will cause disturbance. Only a doctor can tell you which cause is at work in your case, and I would advise you to consult one at once.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Subscriber to the 'Witness' asks in reference to the powders and lotions used to remove hair, whether they tend to discolor the skin. Also if there is any possibility of destroying the roots of the hair by repeated applications, so that the use of the preparation can be discontinued. Where the application of such preparations is unattended by irritation is there likely to be discoloration in such a case? Ans.—All depilatory powders and lotions are irritating, and so by inducing congestion and even inflammation may lead to discoloration of the skin. Pigmentation after irritation is common, as for example, after a mustard plaster or a blister. If the applications are always carefully made so that you would not be aware from any sensation produced that any such substance had been applied to the skin it is not likely that any bad results would follow. I do not think that even prolonged use of these remedies will ever produce a permanent cure. It may be remarked, however, that the use of depilatories, even if producing a stronger growth of hair, might in a way be beneficial, inasmuch as electrolysis cannot be applied to remove down, but only the coarser hairs. The preparation you refer to will certainly remove the hair, and is possibly the best thing that you could use, still I do not believe that it will destroy the roots of the hair. It will produce smarting unless promptly removed.

VARICOSE VEINS.

'Subscriber, N.S.' asks for the cause of varicose veins; also, how they can be cured when situated above the knee. Ans.—Varicose veins are veins which are markedly and unequally dilated. As a rule, the veins of the lower extremities are the ones affected, as might be expected when we consider the causes at work. Hemorrhoids, or piles, are in a sense varicose veins in the rectum. The general cause of varicose veins is an increased pressure of blood upon the walls of the vessels. This may be caused by heart affections, or congestion of the liver. Varicose veins of the legs may be due to pregnancy, growths of the uterus or ovaries, a badly fitting truss in cases of rupture, tight garters, prolonged standing, and excessive muscular exertion. Some consider the last mentioned as the chief, if not the only cause. In time, in a severe case, the walls of the veins become weakend and degenerate, and there may be a certain amount of inflammation. Varicose veins are most common in women, and those of an obese habit. The symptoms usually complained of are fatigue, and a sense of fulness in the limb after exercise or prolonged standing, perhaps, cramps, coldness of the feet, swelling of the ankle and numbness. The treatment is palliative or curative. All obstruction to the circulation must be removed. Tight garters must be avoided, and the person affected should take as much rest as possible with the leg elevated. A moderate amount of exercise in the open air may be taken. Fresh air is essential, and the general health, if poor, must be improved with good food and tonics if necessary. The bowels should be kept regular. It is best to apply a long spiral bandage of thin flannel from the ankle to the hip. This should be removed at night, and the limb gently rubbed from below upwards. If the leg is inflamed or broken out, rest in bed till it is healed, is necessary. The treatment is, however, unsatisfactory in all severe or moderately severe cases. In such cases an operation is the only thing that will cure. This is only suitable to very severe cases, or where the veins involved are not too extensive. If ordinary measures do not suffice you had better consult a doctor.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

'Why should we faint or fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so heaven has willed, we die,
Not even the truest heart, though next our own
Knows half the reason why we smile or sigh.'

Out on the lawn, among the trees and flowers, sat a friend of many years, and listening to the rustle of the leaves, and the hum of the bees, as she rested after her journey. The sunlit garden bloomed for her, and the day was fair as she sat there with folded hands, the beauty of a meek and quiet spirit shining in her face. A lonely life she leads now, at four-score years, but through varied experiences she has kept her faith unfaltering. A lesson indeed to the younger, restless generation who are apt to be impatient with all that pertains to or is connected with the past. Love and friendship have been hers, 'ass and trial have assailed her on every hand, but with a sweet humility she accepted without murmuring, her lot in life. No sermon could convey such a lesson as that divine submissive spirit, and the cheery, hopeful words with which she anticipates the life to come.

'How beautiful is this flower,' she murmured, giving a tender glance at a purple sweet pea. 'Such fine texture, and delicate formation. Doesn't it thrill your heart to think what must be in store for those who get to heaven, when we see that the simplest of God's works are so exquisitely made? To rest forever with the Lord, all these burdens dropped away, seems to me the very best of heaven's delights to which we may look forward. And I often think when earth is so beautiful what must heaven be?'

Lost in reverie of purity and hopefulness she dreamed of the immortal land, and I went quietly away so as not to disturb the spirit of her musings, and felt as those who realize that they have entertained one of earth's best angels unawares.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Walter A. asks if the advice given in a late 'Witness' as to pruning, is correct, which is the cutting off of large limbs during the summer months. Early spring was advocated and is generally the time when pruning is done because it is a time of comparative leisure. As soon as the buds begin to swell and the foliage to expand pruning should be stopped, because the sap is in active motion, and the bark at this season is readily separated from the wood and bad wounds are frequently produced by the pruner that may damage the tree.

PLANT FOR NAME.

H.C.—The specimen sent is of a plant quite common on rocky banks, being 'Opulasta opulifolius.'

The other circumstance you mention is of importance to farmers, but cannot be described by a local name. Send a small piece of the plant neatly pressed between blotting paper to me and the answer as to its poisonous qualities will be given. As a rule cattle know by instinct what must not be eaten.

WILD BERGAMOT.

E.M.—There are so many names to this flower that it is not surprising that you are mystified. The proper name is Monarda fistulosa, and it grows in open woods, or dry rocky places. It is hardly worth transplanting though if one has a dry corner unfilled it will make its fragrance known to the butterflies and bees. But a plant of the garden Monarda, called sometimes Oswega tea, makes a much handsomer shrubby perennial, and blooms steadily through the summer.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mrs. C.E.D.—There is a great deal of cheer and help to one in such a letter as yours, and you have my sincere thanks. To keep in touch with readers, and be able to know what will help them is the object of these columns, and your kind words are indeed like 'refreshing dew.' It must be an ungrateful spirit that can forget such words as yours, and there is a note of sincerity that adds to their value.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

W.J.—Your letter has been answered by mail and information given. There is no doubt you will find the 'Canadian Horticulturist' useful if you are interested in fruit and flowers for it is managed by practical men who understand what they are writing about

CHOICE PLANTS.

A.M. writes of being tired of Fuchsia and Geranium, and wishes for a list of choice plants for the window garden. In answer, it is rather difficult to define the word, 'choice,' so as to suit all tastes. A rare plant is not always a choice one, particularly if its surroundings are not congenial, and like everything else in life, we sigh for that just out of reach, and the plants that seem so are always the only plants of our desire.

No plant can be estimated by the price paid for it, or the difficulty of procuring it, and it would not be fair to the reader to recommend a collection of Ferns, Palms or Orchids, to those who are ignorant of their habits and requirements. It is best to consider where the plant must spend the winter, and certainly nothing can be more beautiful during the short, dull days than a well grown bright flowered geranium, the blossoms gleaming amid healthy green leaves.

The principal point is, to bring the plant to perfection, whatever it may be, and it is possible to take an Aster or a Stock, and train it into fine shape and bearing, that will be more admired than an ill-grown Palm.

But for variety in a window garden there are several plants that respond to the same treatment as that given to a Geranium. Take the Primulas, they can take a shaded corner, and bloom all winter, so will the Cineraria and Lantana.

But it is as well to beware of novelties, for they often lead to disappointment in failing to bloom, or proving unworthy.

The Holland bulbs are perhaps most to be recommended, as they are sure bloomers, and give a good variety in form and color.

FOOD PROBLEMS.

Domestic.—You are quite right in feeling that the subject of proper food is a serious one, and it is well that science has come to the rescue, and we can learn what is good for us or otherwise. For instance, on the subject of fruit, it is often amusing to hear people say that the apple they ate at dessert disagreed with them, when it was not the fault of the apple, but of the mixture of food that went before it.

It is a good sign for improvement when those who have to cater to the needs of a family make it a subject of study and planning to bring about the best results.

After all, we are subjects of the queen of the kitchen in a great measure, and I read lately of a man who said to his doctor while paying a bill, that 'the half of our doctor's bills were caused by poor cooks.' His wife was present, and the doctor looked at her, as he answered, 'Yes, and good cooks are responsible for the other half.'

And now that man is trying to solve the problem as to which half he belongs.

LIST OF TREES FOR FOLIAGE.

Edward.—Of course, we place the maple first, for there is nothing can compare with it for foliage. The ash and hickory have their beauty in their flaming yellow foliage, and the Linden or Basswood has handsome, rough leaved foliage, and is a very handsome tree.

Box Elder is very satisfactory, and the Sumac has flaming sword-like leaves in autumn.

Nothing is more graceful than the Elm, for though of slow growth, its beauty appears while the tree is small, and it lasts for centuries, if unmolested.

Honey Locust makes a fine shade tree, and is to be recommended, and the best thing to do is to go to the woods and to choose your favorites as they grow.

SAVING MELON SEED.

Mrs. E. J.—The seeds of melon, cucumber or tomato, are best taken from the earliest and best shaped fruit. It must be perfectly ripe, and can be scooped out, and put into a bowl, where it is allowed to stand till it ferments. It can then be washed, and in that way only the clean, plump seed will be saved.

Seed saved from plants that have become acclimated is an advantage. If you have a melon that is particularly fine, that is the one to save for seed. It is best dried on a piece of loose porous cloth in the air, and stored in paper bags.

INSECT PESTS.

Mrs. N. complains that she cannot keep her vegetables and flowers free from insects, and has not time to stand over them with Bordeaux mixture and whale oil soap. There is nothing to do but accept the situation, for scientists tell us that nearly 50 percent of our fruit and vegetables is destroyed by insects and fungus growth.

For the insects you mention there is nothing to do but apply kerosene emulsion unless you purchase some of the liquid insectides that are kept and recommended by all reliable nurserymen.

POTATO BLIGHT.

Young Farmer—It is too late now that the michief is done, but the potatoes might certainly have been saved if you had sprayed them faithfully with Bordeaux mixture. But it is no use to go over them once or twice, for it requires half a dozen sprayings to secure the best results.

In answer to your question as to the cause of the blight, it is said to be the prevalence of east-wind, with hot days and cold nights that develops the rust sufficiently to do injury to the plant. Under other conditions it would not make headway enough to do harm.

WAGES WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

One of the most indefatigable workers in the ranks of those residents of New Jersey who are striving to banish the mosquito from its native soil is Dr. Thomas N. Gray, city physician of East Orange. Dr. Gray has made the mosquito and the best methods of getting rid of him the topic of extensive study for more than two years, and he is now looked upon as an authority. He frequently lectures on the subject, and never loses an opportunity to accomplish something toward the extermination of the pest.

One day recently the physician was driving along one of the East Orange thoroughfares, accompanied by an acquaintance, when they passed by a vacant lot in which stood a small pool of water. As he passed Dr. Gray saw the pool.

'Whoa!' exclaimed the physician, pulling up his steed with a jerk, and addressing his friend: 'Just hold these reins a moment, will you?'

'What's up, doctor, stone in her hoof?' asked the friend.

'No,' replied the doctor, 'worse than that; that pool over there; splendid breeding place for mosquitoes; I must sprinkle it.' Whereupon, to the astonishment of his companion, he lifted out from the rear of the buggy a small can of oil with a sprinkling attachment, and, striding out to the field, was soon distributing a thin film of oil over the surface of the pond. When the job was done he deposited the can in the back of the buggy, and replying to the inquiring look on his friend's face, said:

'To successfully carry out a campaign such as this one must keep everlastingly at it. My professional calls take me to every part of the city, and I see numbers of these pools which would otherwise escape us. The thought came to me one day to carry a can of this stuff in my carriage and sprinkle these pools. It takes very little time, and I believe helps a great deal in keeping down the breeding of mosquitoes.'

Some of the mosquitoes which have lately appeared in East Orange have been subjected to a microscopical examination by Dr. Gray, who says that they are of the marsh species, and apparently come all the way from the salt meadows at Elizabeth. The home product seems to have been almost annihilated.—New York 'Times.'

THE VIRTUES OF CREAM.

We are often asked (says 'Science Siftings') to prescribe a suitable food for anaemic patients, or those suffering from pulmonary troubles, and the article we invariably recommend is cream. Our reasons for this preference are varied. In the first place, it is a most nutritious article of food; secondly, it is remarkably easy of digestion; and thirdly, it agrees with even the most sensitive stomach.

Many people who cannot take cod liver oil can take good, fresh cream, thrive on it, and enjoy it. Its very name suggests excellence, for the term, 'the very cream,' has passed into a proverb. The reason for its extreme digestibility lies in the fact that, while not exactly in liquid form, there is great mobility between its particles, which allows the gastric juice to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and, in fact, with whatever else the stomach may contain.

Its nutritious value lies in the fact that it is intimately incorporated with albuminous matter, each globule being enclosed in an albuminous envelope, and suspended in a serum of like character, thus forming an ideal food. In what is known as a run-down condition, with much emaciation, cream is invariably highly beneficial.

In weak stomachs it is also of great value, for the reason mentioned above, namely, the combination of fat and albuminous matter.

Advertisements.

MAKES HEART BEAT AGAIN IN WOMAN'S BODY RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

Felt Dead and Lifeless, but Blood Made to Flow Through Veins Once More by Strange Man's Mysterious Control Over Disease and Death.

DOES HE POSSESS NATURAL POWERS?

Makes Flesh Grow or Disappear at Will—Recalls Strength of Organs Worn Out by Disease or Age—Renews Vital Energy, Stops Pain, Strengthens Crooked Bones, Removes Cancers, Tumors and Unsightly Growths and Performs Other Seeming Miracles

Without Useless Drugs and Medicines, and Threatens to Upset Modern Medical Practice by Healing Hopeless Invalids of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians

Says There is no Disease He May Not Cure, and Offers Free Services and Home Treatment to the Sick and Afflicted to Prove to All Mankind the Marvels of His Power—Distance Does Not Hinder Nor Doctor's Verdicts Discourage.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Aug. 30.—By his mysterious control over disease and death Dr. Wallace Hadley, the eminent thaumaturgic panopathist of this city, has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman rescued from the grave. And as a result of his successful experiments, he makes the startling statement that no disease should cause death. He claims to have discovered the vital principle of life itself, the dynamic force that creates and maintains existence.

Since making this discovery the cures made by this man of science had been so remarkable, the restorations to life and health that he has brought about have been so marvellous that he is credited with possessing some power over disease and death not given to ordinary mortals. He seems to have absolute control over human life, and the diseases that attack it. Time and again he has taken men and women pronounced hopelessly incurable and on the verge of the grave, and restored them to life and health in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he is credited with working miracles. The wonder is increased by the fact that he performs these cures without the useless drugs dispensed by doctors, and that he gives freely of his services without charge to all who are sick and afflicted, saying during a recent interview:

'I believe that it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. I am not a millionnaire, but I am well able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind and driving disease from the earth. And since it is in my power to cure and drive out disease I feel that I must not use this gift wrongfully; I have no right to deny a poor man the boon of health, neither do I believe in making him waste his money on useless drugs. It is not only that medicines often do more harm than good, but I have found something as much superior to them as the sun is to a candle. As evidence of my experience has proved that there is no disease I may not cure since making the discovery, I do not care how severe the case may be, how chronic, how long standing, what other men have said or failed to do, or whether the patient has been pronounced incurable or not, I am just as ready to cure consumption, cancer, paralysis, Bright's disease, organic weakness, and other so-called incurable diseases, as I am to cure stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, nervous prostration, blood disorders, catarrh, or any of the other ills that human flesh is heir to. I have done it so many times over. Without intending to boast, I may safely say that I treat more patients in a year than the average physician does in a lifetime, and among these are numbered cases that are probably among the worst in the country. And I cure because I have at my command a power over disease so great that its extent can hardly be realized. For instance, read this letter from one of my patients, Mrs. J. G. Whitfield, of Norfolk, Va., who writes:

'"I was so near crossing the Great Valley that my body felt dead and lifeless. But you made my heart beat again, and my blood flow through my veins once more. I was very despondent when you came to my rescue. My stomach, liver and kidneys, were in such a bad state, I was afraid I couldn't be cured, and in addition I was afflicted with varicose veins and ulcers that I thought I could not be cured. I was in despair when I wrote to you, feeling that it was a chance of life and health. I suffered untold misery, but now I can shout for joy over my restoration of life and health. I don't feel like the same person. I do feel so thankful to you. May God ever bless you."

'And this from Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Tex., who says:

'"I was as good as dead when you came to my rescue with your most wonderful discovery. I was suffering the torments of the damned from rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases and dropsy. It is hard to tell which was the worst, as they all set me almost crazy with pain. I did not know a comfortable moment free from pain. It was like having toothache all over the body, and all going at once. Doctor after doctor had given me up to die; left me dead, and could do nothing to relieve me. But you brought me back to life. I suppose you know how you did it, but I don't—and I don't much care about the how as long as you did it so quickly and permanently. The man I am now could whip three of the man I was."

'Then there is another from Mrs. E. J. Shepherd, of Colfax, Ia., which reads:

'"I am one of those poor unfortunates whose many years have been spent in bodily affliction. My troubles were bronchitis, kidney disease and catarrh of the head, stomach and bowels. I am 61 years of age, and in those years have tried dozens of doctors, and hundreds of remedies, trying to get well, but nothing cured me until I took your force of life. I was confined to bed, and coughed continually. I was in the jaws of death, and felt that the end was near, but you rescued my body from the grave, and gave me back the health that I have not had since my youth. Now I am strong and well, and thankful to you and the kind providence of your divine helper."

'These are only random examples, but you see that they all tell the same story of restoration to health in the face of what seemed certain death. But these and the other so-called "miracles" that I have been credited with working, are not miracles in the same way as those described in the Bible. They may seem just as wonderful to the witnesses, but they are in truth simply scientific phenomena that demonstrate and prove the great value of the discovery I have made, a discovery that bids fair to upset modern medical practice, since now no case may be considered incurable.'

'What is this discovery?' was asked.

'I have discovered what creates life. I have found what causes disease and death, and how they may be prevented. A case of disease is no longer a mystery to me, whatever it may be to others. I can see through it as though through clear glass. I see the cause and I know the cure. Cases have come to me that have baffled some of the best physicians in the country; where one doctor has said the trouble was with the stomach, another said heart; still another diagnosed kidney disease or something else. But in each case I was able to see the real cause, and by removing it I restored the patient to perfect health. I have known stomach trouble to be diagnosed as heart disease, and heart disease as rheumatism, and countless other similar instances. When these are made, and the patient is treated for the wrong disease, how can the sufferers hope to get well? It is, as if you tried to cure deafness by wearing eye-glasses. One is just about as sensible as the other. But I make a careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me and treat the real cause.'

'You spoke of giving your services free.'

'Yes, that is right. Any one who is ill in any way, and wants to be cured, merely has to write to me, addressing Wallace Hadley, M.D., office, 421B, 708 Madison avenue, New York city, telling me their greatest pain or trouble, their principal symptoms, age, and sex, and I will diagnose their case, and send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge.'

'Do you mean that any one who is sick can write to you to be cured without paying you any money?'

'Yes, I mean just that. Both my services and the treatment I send are free. I want to prove to the whole world the value of my discovery, and, as I said before, I feel that it is my duty to give health to all the poor sufferers that I can. And I am especially anxious to cure those who have been told that their case is incurable, that there is no hope for them to regain their lost health and strength. If they will write to me and let me treat them, there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it makes no difference where they live. A letter does just as much good as a personal visit. I can cure them in their own homes as easily and surely as if they came to me or I went to them.'

Another one of the Swiss peaks near Interlaken—the Wetterhorn—is to be made accessible to tourists by rail. Funds are being collected for an overhead cable system, the cost of which will be comparatively small.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

NOT ROYAL HONORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Cardinal Vannutelli is reported from Rome as having said, in giving account of his official visit to Ireland, that 'for the first time since the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, the papal flag hoisted on the steamer on which he was travelling, was saluted by British warships, while Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, treated him as a prince of the blood.'

It would be interesting to know in what manner the warships alluded to saluted the pope's flag, or whether the Cardinal mistook the ordinary salute given to a royal mail steamer for a recognition of the colors from Rome. If I am not mistaken, the pope's colors are orange and purple, which might possibly have led to an error in the salute.

The discipline on board British war ships is very severe, and salutes cannot be given promiscuously. So that if the pope's flag has not been recognized since the fall of its temporal power, special permission must have been granted by the admiralty for this occasion, which is not at all likely.

Regarding the Cardinal having been treated as a 'prince of the blood,' there is also evidently a great error. A prince of the blood (Royal family of England) receives a military salute from the guns, has the Royal Ensign displayed as evidence of his rank, and various other ceremonies are observed at his reception, which were certainly not rendered to Cardinal Vannutelli.

That he was treated, as we say: 'right royally,' there can be no doubt, for the Irish are proverbial for their hospitality, especially to distinguished strangers, and Cardinal Vannutelli certainly was in the green isle, which, of course, is intensely Catholic.

During the present struggle in England for Catholic advancement, such reports as these are constantly being circulated, and, we presume, answer their purpose: The colonies also are continually being treated to dressed up reports of proceedings, both political and religious, and of a mixed nature, to give color to that which frequently does not really exist materially, and it is wise, in our opinion, to correct these at the moment.

ALEX. GEO. ELLIS.

Montreal, Sept., 1904.

CHESS

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

PROBLEM NO. 884.

Composed for the 'Witness' by C. H. Wheeler.

Black—6 pieces.

White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 885.

Composed for the 'Witness' by C .H. Wheeler.

Black—5 pieces.

White—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions Sept. 24, must reach editor Sept. 17.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 880 Barry. Two moves. Key:—R—K 6. Correct from Myrtle House, 'a beauty.' Plenty of variety and a pretty key, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 881 Wurzburg and Shinkman. Four moves. 1. Q—B 7, K—K 3; 2, P—K 4, etc. play as in the other version of the same problem. Correct from Myrtle House.

Nos. 876 and 877, from F. B. Phelps, who says of the latter: 'two complete echoes; a novel and interesting problem, the key being surprisingly good, and unexpected.'

Nos. 878 and 879 from George Patterson.

BRILLIANT ENDINGS.

H. A. Stauffer won from an amateur at Boston, as follows:

White, seven pieces—K at K R 2; Q at Q B 2; R at K B sq; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K Kt 3, Q R 6.

Black, seven pieces—K at K Kt sq; Q at Q 4; R at Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q B 6.

Black having the move continued:

White.	Black.
1	1 R—Kt 7
2 R—[illegible]	2 Q—R
3 Q—K 4	3 R—Kt
4 R—Kt	4 P—B 7
5 R x R ch	5 Q x R
6 P—R 7	6 Q—Q B
7 P—R 8—Q	7 P—B 8—Q
8 Q—K 8 ch and wins.	

An example of what might be called chess repartee.

From a correspondence Rice Gambit, between Captain Pervaho and Dr. Neustadti, the latter winning.

White, eleven pieces—K at K R 2; Q at K 5; R at Q R sq; B at Q B 4; Kt at K B 3; Ps at K R 4, Q 4, Q 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

Black, eleven pieces—K at K sq; Q at K Kt 5; Rs at K R sq; Q Rs; Bat K 5; Kt at Q Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

The game concluded as follows:

White.	Black.
19	19 Kt—Q 2 (1)
20 Q x R ch	20 K—K 2
21 Q x R	21 Q—R 6 ch
22 K—Kt 1	22 Q—Kt 6 ch
23 K—B 1	23 Q x Kt ch
24 K—Kt 1 (2)	24 Q—K 6 ch
25 K—Kt 2 (3)	25 B—R 6 ch
26 K—R 2	26 Q—B 7 ch
27 K x B	27 P—Kt 5 ch
28 K x P	28 Kt—B 3 ch
29 K—R 3 (4)	29 Q—B 6 ch
30 K—R 2	30 Kt—Kt 5 ch
31 K—Kt 1	31 Q—B 7 ch
32 K—R 1	32 Q—R 1, mate.

(1) This move proves that Black must have absolutely foreseen and provided for the whole of the grand combination.

(2) If K—K 1, Black plays B—Kt 5; 25, K—Q 2, Q—B 7 ch; 26, K—B 1, B—B 4, 27, K—Q 1, Q—Kt 8 ch, and wins.

(3) If 25, K—R 1, Black would win by B—B 4.

(4) All this must have been prearranged by Black. If 29, K—Kt 5, Q—K 6 ch; 30, K—B 5, Q—K 5 ch; 31, K—Kt 5, Q—Kt 5 ch, and mate next move.

The third is a highly interesting combination, which occurred in the game between Tattersall and Leonhardt in the London tourney.

White, thirteen pieces—K at Q 2; Q at K Kt 3; Rs at K R sq, Q sq; B at Q B 2; Kt at K R 6; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5, K 3, K 4, Q 3, Q B 4, Q R 2.

Black, thirteen pieces—K at K Kt 2; Q at Q 2; Rs at K B sq, Q R sq; Kts at K 3, Q R 4; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3, K B 3, K 4, Q 3, Q B 4, Q Kt 5.

It was Leonhardt's move, and with a sacrifice of Kt he began a masterly series of moves, which should have resulted in victory.

White.	Black.
27	27 Kt takes B P ch
28 P takes Kt	28 R takes P (a)
29 K to Q 3	29 Kt to B 5 ch (b)
30 K to Q 2	30 R takes B ch (c)
31 K to K 1	31 Kt to Kt 7 ch
32 K to B 1	33 P takes P dis ch
33 K to Kt 1	33 K takes Kt (d)
34 P takes P dis ch	34 K to Kt 2
35 R to R 2	35 K R to B 7
36 Q takes P ch	36 P takes Q
37 R takes Q ch	37 K to Kt 1
38 Q R takes R P	38 R to B 1
39 R to R 8 ch	39 K to B 2
40 R (R 8) R 7 ch	40 K to K 1
41 R takes Kt	41 R takes R ch
42 K takes R (e)	

(a) Threatening P to Kt 6, and if R to Q Kt 1 Q to R 5.

(b) If P takes Kt, R checks winning the Queen.

(c) If K takes R Q to R 5 ch, and wins the Q or mates.

(d) Here Black, pressed for time, makes a weak move. Q to R 5 should have been played.

(e) The game was continued to the 61st move, and ended in a draw, though one would think that White should win.

PROBLEM TOURNEY.

'Western Daily Mercury,' Plymouth, England ,announces its Third Problem Composing Tourney. Two-movers will be received for this tourney up to Nov. 1. No entrance fee. Each competitor limited to three problems, original and unpublished. Motto and sealed envelopes as usual. Full solution should be given with the problem. First prize, £1; second prize, 'Cook's Compendium,or book of equal value; third, fourth and fifth, book prizes. Address, Chess Editor, 'Mercury,' Plymouth.

NOTES AND NEWS.

As promised we give this week the game which won the brilliancy prize in the Winnipeg tourney, together with one which received hon. mention. The other game is from the London tournament.

The competitors in the chief tourney at Hastings, under the organization of the National Chess Federation, are Napier, Atkins, Lee, Blackburne, Mitchell, Bellingham, Shoosmith, Tattersall, Herbert Jacobs, Chepmell, the Rev. W. Palmer, and Dr. Macdonald. It will be interesting to note the progress of the last four in such strong company.

GAME NO. 874.

Winnipeg Tourney.

French Defence.

White. Mr. T. R. Davies.	Black. Mr. C. Blake.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x P	3 P x P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 B—Q 3
5 B—K 3 (a)	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—K 2 (b)	6 B—K 3
7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 P—Q B 3
8 P—Q B 3	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Q—B 2	9 Q R—B
10 P—K R 3 (c)	10 P—Q Kt 3 (d)
11 Castles K R	11 Castles
12 Kt—R 2 (e)	12 P—Q B 4
13 P—K B 4	13 P x P
14 B x P	14 Kt—Q B 4 (f)
15 P—B 5	15 B—Q 2
16 B—B 3 (g)	16 B—Q Kt 4
17 K R—Q	17 B—Q 6 (h)
18 Q—B	18 B x K B P
19 Q Kt—R	19 K Kt—K 5
20 Kt—K 3	20 B x R P
21 P—Q Kt 4 (i)	21 B x Kt ch
22 K x B	22 Q—Q 3 ch (j)
23 K—Kt	23 K R—K
24 Q—Q B 2 (k)	24 Q—K Kt 3
25 Kt x P	25 B—K B 4
26 Q—B (l)	26 Kt—K Kt 4
27 R—K B	27 Kt x B ch
28 R x Kt	28 R—K 7
29 Kt—B 4 (m)	29 R x P ch
30 Kt x R	30 B—K 5
31 Q—K 3 (n)	31 B x R
32 Q x B	32 Kt—K 5
33 R—K	33 P—K B 4
34 R—K 3	34 R—B 3
35 K—R 2	35 Q—K R 3 ch
36 Q—R 3	36 Q—Kt 4
37 K—Kt	37 R—R 3
38 Q—K B 3	38 R—Kt 3
39 Q—K 2 (o)	39 P—K R 4
40 R—R 3	40 Kt—Kt 6
41 Q—K	41 P—B 5
42 B—B 7 (p)	42 Kt—K 7 ch
43 Resigns.	

(a) Not good; especially before castling. It invites Q—K 2 and Kt—Kt 5. These two perfunctory moves of the B go far to hand over the attack to Black, and at the same time rob White of his power to concert counter attack.

(b) Why not to Q 3 is inconceivable. Black's advantage now accrues naturally until he can afford to be brilliant.

(c) With the B at Q 3 he could have now castled without thus weakening his defences.

(d) The first real menace.

(e) Better B—Q 3 with a view to B—B 5. White should have aimed at exchange here.

(f) Avoiding all the threats and at the same time powerfully entering White's game.

(g) There seems to be a spell on this B, preventing him from moving in the right direction. B—Q 3 and Q Kt—B 3 would at least have given White a chance of a desperate K side attack, a course which the hopeless disintegration of his K side suggests.

(h) Puts the Q out of business and completely bares White's K.

(i) Threatening nothing. Q B x Kt might prolong the defence.

(j) Of course if White takes the B he is mated on the move.

(k) Again Q B x Kt would have regained a pawn and removed a powerful attacking piece.

(l) P x Kt would lose right off.

(m) Here White misses his chance: Q—K B square wins, or at any rate comes pretty close to it. It makes all the difference whether Black keeps his Kt or his B.

(n) Again R—B 2 was better to make Black give the Kt for the R. The White K could then get away more easily.

(o) Preferable was R x Kt. Q—K 2 simply marks time.

(p) A final, and this time quite fatal, blunder. The only chance, and a sad one, was K—R 2.

This was undoubtedly the brightest game in the tournament, but it seems a pity that White did not push his opponent harder. However, it is a pleasure to all that Mr. Blake got one of the prizes.

GAME NO. 895.

(Winnipeg Tourney, French Defence.)

White. C. T. Anstey.	Black A. T. Stephenson.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—K Kt 5	5 B—K 2
6 B x Kt	6 B x B
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—K R 3 (a)
8 B—Q 3	8 Kt—B 3
9 P—B 3	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—Kt 2 (c)
11 Q—R 4	11 Q—Q 4
12 Kt x B ch	12 P x Kt
13 Castles Q R	13 P—R 3
14 B—B 4	14 Q—K B 4 (d)
15 P—Q 5	15 Q—B 5 ch (e)
16 K—Kt	16 P—Kt 4 (f)
17 B x P	17 Q—B 4 ch
18 B—Q 3 (g)	18 Q x P
19 K R—K	19 K—B (h)
20 Q—K B 4	20 Q—Q
21 B x P	21 Q x R (i)
22 R x Q	22 B x B
23 Q x K B P	23 R—K R 2
24 R—Q 7	24 R—B
25 Q—B 4	25 B—Kt 4
26 R x Q B P	26 R—Q (v)
27 P—B 4	27 Kt—Kt 5
28 P x B	28 R—Q 8 ch
29 R—B	29 R x R ch
30 Q x R (k)	30 Resigns

(a) A wasted and weakening move. This and the next move are Black's errors in development. He should have played 7... Kt—Q 2; 8. P—B 3, P—Q Kt 3, etc. It is this faulty opening which costs him the game.

(b) For the sake of the novice, if Black plays 8. B x P; 9, Kt x P, Q x Kt; 10. B—Kt 5 ch, winning the Q.

(c) Thebeginning of Black's troubles. B—Q 2 was better.

(d) Q—Q R 4 was less dangerous Apparently he did not see the effect of the threatened P—Q 5.

(e) If P—Q Kt 4; 16. B x P, P x B; 17. Q x P. Castles K R; 18. Q x B, K R—Kt; 19. Q x Kt, R x R P; 20. P x P, Q—Kt 8 ch; 21. K—Q 2 (if K x Q Black draws by perpetual ch), and the K gets away, leaving Black lost; other variations similar. This is the chance White has to take in pinning the B.

(f) An unfortunate slip, but perhaps he would have done better after making it to exchange Qs.

(g) K—R is dangerous; makes it pretty good for Black to take the B.

(h) Black is rather in a net and stumbles, but it is hard to find a good move for him.

(i) If Q—Kt; 22. Q x K B P!

(j) Black courageously lays a trap, but unhappily for him it is just too thin.

(k) Of course if 30. K x R, Kt—Q 6 ch, and should win. The game can hardly be called brilliant in the ordinary sense of the word. There were times when bright things might have happened and, as in many another game, they didn't. Black's little bluff at the end helps to make the game lively.

GAME NO. 896.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Shoosmith. White.	Van Vliet. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 P x K P	3 P—Q 5
4 K Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—B 3
5 P—K Kt 3	5 B—K 3
6 Q Kt—Q 2	6 B—Kt 5
7 Q—R 4	7 B x P
8 P—Q R 3	8 B x Kt ch
9 B x B	9 Q—Q 4
10 Q—B 2	10 P—Q 6
11 Q—B 3	11 P x P
12 B x B	12 B x B
13 K x B	13 Castles (Q's)
14 K R—B 1	14 P—K B 3
15 P—Q Kt 4	15 P x B
16 B—K 3	16 Kt—B 3
17 P—Q R 4	17 P—K 5
18 Kt—Q 4	18 Q—R 4 ch
19 K—K 1	19 Kt—Q 4
20 Q—B 5	20 Q Kt x P
21 R—R 3	21 Kt—Q 6 ch
22 R x Kt	22 P x R
23 Q—R 5	23 Q—K 4
24 K—Q 2	24 K R—K 1
25 R—R 5	25 Kt x B
27 Resigns	26 Kt—B 8 ch

Black's concluding strokes are apt and forcible.

DOG'S FIDELITY TO HIS MASTER.

(Birmingham 'News.')

A highly respected man, named Francis Weeks, went into the mountains recently with his dog, and when the time for their return had long passed, an alarm was given, and searching parties organized. After the hunt had been continued for four days one of the parties found Mr. Weeks, lying dead, and by his side lay the faithful dog. When the party tried to approach for the purpose of removing the body, the poor dog made such a relentless fight in resistance that they had to abandon the effort and go after the dead master's widow and daughter. When they went, there was no difficulty with Drum, the dog. The man died of heart disease.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

EARL GREY.

The King has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Earl Grey as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada to succeed Lord Minto, whose term of office has expired. Earl Grey was born in 1851, so that he is now fifty-three years of age. He was educated at Harrow and at Cambridge, where he secured a first class in the senior law and history tripos in 1874. He entered the House of Commons in 1880 as member for South Northumberland, and represented Tyneside from 1885 to 1886. His experiences outside the British Isles have been in connection with South Africa, where he acted as Administrator of Rhodesia during the troublous times of the Matabele and Mashona rebellions of 1896. He was one of the founders of the British South Africa Company, which obtained a royal charter in 1889. Dr. Jameson's career as administrator of Rhodesia ended with his wild raid on the Transvaal, and Earl Grey succeeded him. Before entering on his duties, however, he disposed of all his financial interest in the company, and a rule was passed prohibiting employees of the company from holding shares or stock in any of the enterprises of the country. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who had been appointed administrator in conjunction with Earl Grey, resigned in May, but during most of the struggle against the natives he gave his advice and influence in restoring order. During the anxious period of the revolt, breaking out in one direction and then in another, and spreading from tribe to tribe, Earl Grey had the official and real responsibility for the administration of affairs. Order was restored in 1897 at immense cost, and the government of the country was reorganized, and the rapid construction of railways made any similar outbreak almost impossible. Earl Grey's share in the administration of an important portion of the empire at a critical time does not bulk so largely in the public mind in England as the work he has been doing in connection with public-houses. He has taken up most energetically and enthusiastically and with much organizing ability the scheme of reformed public-houses of which the Bishop of Chester was the pioneer in England. The Public House Trust Association, which he started, considers that public-houses are a public necessity, and in regulating and reforming them it aims at eliminating the element of private profit from the retail trade in intoxicating drink. The association has promoted local companies in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and there are 114 public-houses managed on the principle of deriving no private profit from the sale of intoxicants, managers, however, reserving a commission on the sale of tea, coffee, temperance drinks and food supplied by them. The trust public-houses are, in short, houses of refreshment, not drinking bars. In the promotion of the scheme in which he strongly believes Earl Grey has been indefatigable. He has addressed meetings all over the country in its support, and has shown powers of organization which have gone far to secure what success the movement has attained. As a speaker he does not strive after oratorical effect, but his addresses are impressive from the obvious sincerity and conviction with which he speaks. Earl Grey succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle in 1894. His predecessor had a long public career, and was successively Under Secretary for the Colonies, Under Home Secretary, Secretary for War, and Secretary for the Colonies. It was during the premiership of the second Earl Grey, grandfather of the present earl, that the Reform Act of 1832 was passed, and the first Earl Grey was a distinguished commanding officer in the American War of Independence. He was aide-de-camp to Wolfe at Quebec in 1761. He received his commission as lieutenant-colonel in 1761, and in 1775 he accompanied General Howe to Boston, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. On Sept. 20, 1777, he was sent by Lord Howe to attack General Wayne near the Paoli Tavern, on the Lancaster Road. The attack was made at night; the bayonet only was used, and no quarter given. Wayne's force was completely surprised, and after firing a few volleys broke and fled. The affair has been regarded by the Americans as a massacre. He did good service at the battle of Germantown, and it was largely through him that disaster to the British forces was averted. In the autumn of 1778 he raided the New England coast and surprised and cut to pieces Baylor's Dragoons at Tappan. On this occasion, as at Paoli Tavern, no quarter was given. For his services in America he was made lieutenant-general in 1783, and general in 1795. In 1801 he was raised to the peerage as Earl Grey. Earl Grey's father was General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lady Minto is his sister. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland and his estates in England cover 17,600 acres. He married Alice, daughter of Mr. Robert Stayner Holford, M.P., Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, in 1877. His heir is his son, Viscount Howick, who is in his twenty-fifth year.

LONDON 'TIMES'S' TRIBUTE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 2.—The 'Times' says Earl Grey combines the essential qualities of success in his earnest belief in the empire and his eminently conciliatory temper. He will hold the balance even between the parties, and we doubt not will be able to maintain with firmness the position as representative of the Crown which we are bound to maintain. He will be liked by the French-Canadians and English, and will maintain cordial relations with the United States, while at the same time he will know how to treat those petulant demonstrations of a separatist spirit which now and then from a few obscure quarters claim a certain notice. His African experience will lead him to look with sympathy on the expansion of the North-West. He has the gift of imagination. Regions large as states are ready for the plough, and no problem will more appeal to Earl Grey's mind than development of Canada as a field for British immigrants.

The 'Globe,' commenting on the choice of Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada, says the Government have undoubtedly secured an excellent representative of the Sovereign in our great North American dependency In politics before all things, he is an imperialist in the fullest sense of the word.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says Canada will obtain a governor-general 'of parts' in Earl Grey. Whatever he puts his hand to he does it with a will.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says it is a curious coincidence that Earl Grey's aunt was the wife of Canada's Lord Durham and his sister is the wife of Lord Minto, Canada, therefore, will take kindly to him. He has a statesman's mind and a diplomat's temper.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says that never an administrator had a fine chance of serving a British colony that administrator is Earl Grey. If tact, prudence and wise conciliation were ever needed, they are needed now in the Dominion. His extended acquaintance of colonial governments should enable him to look at Canadian affairs from a colonial standpoint, an important factor in the task of keeping unimpaired the bonds which tie the Mother Country to the children abroad who may have failed because they lacked this comprehensive sense. More subtle wisdom will be required to direct the destinies of Canada at the present moment than that which Earl Grey was called upon to exercise in South Africa. Riding with the Emperor in the reviewing party were Prince Henry and twenty other members of the Royal Family, a number of other princes and the foreign military attachés, and other foreign guests, including the Earl of Lonsdale. The Empress, in a white uniform, led the Queen's Fusiliers, of which she is the colonel. The Emperor afterwards entertained the commanding generals and foreign guests at breakfast.

London, Sept. 3.—Lord Strathcona, telegraphing the Canadian Associated Press, considers the appointment of the Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada an excellent one, and believes that he will be well received in Canada.

The 'Spectator' says Earl Grey is a man of many sympathies, a strong Imperialist and deeply interested in questions of social amelioration, as shown by his courage and energy in his administrative work. He is peculiarly qualified by his genial personality to engage the goodwill of Canadians.

The 'Saturday Review' says the appointment was almost inevitable. He is a brother-in-law of Lord Minto, and for the past five years he has been in constant touch with Canadian sentiment through friendship with eminent Canadians.

'SOO' BY-ELECTION.

INQUIRY BEFORE JUDGE JOHNSTON.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 1.—Mr. C. N. Smith, the sitting member for Sault Ste. Marie, was yesterday examined before Judge Johnston for discovery in connection with the petition against his election. The evidence showed that Mr. Smith had become a candidate in March, 1903, in the election held owing to the opening of the riding by the unseating of Mr. Andrew Miscampbell. He was from that time to voting actively engaged in the campaign work. The employment of F. A. Denman as agent, at a salary of four dollars a day for four months, making $460 paid for organizing, was a prominent feature of the election accounts. He also paid two dollars a day for fifty days to one Kinsella, who was employed in organizing. Mr. Smith laid out and planned the campaign, suggested and approved of a scheme of management through the central association, the appointment of sub-committees in all polling sub-divisions of the riding which remained under the control of Mr. Smith and other members of the central association. It was admitted that Dr. J. McLurg, who afterwards was appointed jail surgeon, was in charge of the central organization, and was president of the Liberal Association. Dr. McLurg appears in particulars charged with specific acts of bribery by himself and other agents.

When asked as to the campaign fund, Mr. Smith said the first payment to the financial agent, Dr. Gibson, was in September, 1903, and was $450 or $500. Several questions were asked, following up the matter of the campaign, and were met with refusals to answer, although witness was directed to do so by presiding Judge Johnston.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, Conservative member for Muskoka in the Ontario House, has refused to appear before Colonel Bruce, special examiner, for further examinations. He swore that he has no knowledge whatever of any organization fund being used in connection with his election. His election expenses were between $500 and $600, but he did not produce vouchers.

NORTH GREY PROTEST.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Mr. A. G. McKay, Liberal M. P. P. for North Grey, was racked with 665 questions in his examination, just closed here before the special examiner, Mr. Bruce. Col. Paterson, for Mr. G. M. Boyd, the petitioner, and unsuccessful Conservative candidate, asked the questions. The member's most important admission was regarding the loan of $10 to Robert Angus, but this, Mr. McKay said, was nothing but a loan, and was not for the purpose of influencing Angus. He did not even know whether Angus had voted or not. He said there was a little treating, but not during elections, and all charges against him were frivolous.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION MEETS NEXT YEAR IN TORONTO.

Buffalo, Sept. 1.—The executive committee of the International Sunday School Association held a two days' sesion here last week. Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, of Boston, chairman, delivered his annual address, which was discussed by the members present. Following this came the reports of the secretary, Mr. Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, and the treasurer, Mr. George W. Bailey, of Philadelphia, the report of the primary and junior secretary, Mrs. J. Woodbridge Barnes, of Newark, N.J., and the report of the committee on 'theological schools and students,' by the chairman, Mr. H. M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn. The work of the association covers the United States, Canada and Mexico, there being in all sixty-seven states, provinces and territories. The time was taken up with framing the plans of the triennial convention of the association which is to be held at Toronto in July next. The report from Mr. Justice J. J. Maclaren, of that city, was made to the committee concerning preparations already under way in Toronto, and everything was seen to be well on the way toward the largest as well as the most enthusiastic convention ever held by the association. In making up the Toronto programme the committee in charge of the work had conferences at Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, Chicago and Denver, and at early dates. similar conferences are to be held at Philadelphia, New York, Nashville, Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago, Toronto and Boston, and later in New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Denver, Omaha and Salt Lake City.

Advertisements.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
Stroke 34 in.
Revolutions, 80 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter.
Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HIS GRACE MAKES A TWO DAYS' STAY IN MONTREAL, THEN LEAVES FOR TORONTO.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is in this country on his way to Boston to attend the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, arrived in this city from Quebec on Wednesday evening at 7.15 o'clock. He had a most cordial reception on his entering Windsor station from the important church dignitaries and other leading citizens gathered there. Amongst those present was the head of the Anglican body in Canada, the aged Archbishop Bond, also Bishop Carmichael and Canons Ellegood and Baylis. Mayor Laporte received the celebrated visitor on behalf of the corporation; Sir Melbourne Tait, Chief Justice, represented the judicial body, and the following gentlemen the commercial community: Mr. George E. Drummond, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. George Hadrill, secretary of the same body; also Mr. C. H. Brault, president, and Mr. C. H. Catelli, vice-president of the Chambre de Commerce. Others present were Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, ex-Mayor; Mr. James Crathern, Colonel Frank Bond, Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C., Mr. G. F. C. Smith and Mr. Randall Davidson, cousin of the Archbishop.

When the train steamed into the station Dr. Davidson received the Archbishop as he alighted, and presented to him Archbishop Bond, to whom he said, 'I am very glad to see you. It was very kind of you to come down.' Mayor Laporte, Sir Melbourne Tait, Mr. George E. Drummond and the other gentlemen who were present were then severally presented.

Mrs. Davidson accompanied the Archbishop, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan was of the party. His Grace was attended by the Rev. J. A. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and chaplain to His Majesty the King and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Rev. H. Holden.

His Grace was early astir on Thursday morning, and drove to Windsor Hall to visit the show of the Horticultural Society. He seemed astonished at the wealth of fruit and flowers exhibited, and expressed his surprise that such excellent results had been obtained. The whole of the morning was spent in visiting the great centres of life of the city. At the Bank of Montreal he was received by Sir George Drummond and Mr. E. S. Clouston. The Chambre de Commerce was next visited, when the following address was read by the president, Mr. A. H. Brault:—

'To His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

'The Chambre de Commerce is happy to unite with your flock and the citizens of Canada to tender to Your Grace our profound respects and our most sincere thanks for the honor of a well-appreciated visit to our Chambre. Will Your Grace allow me to say that, although we French-Canadians do not belong to your own faith, we believe in the one God, who wishes all his people to live in peace.

'You well understood his command and the broadness of your mind, of which you have given proofs, not later than a few days ago, when, in Quebec, you extolled the virtues and heroism of our missionaries as well as those of the men of your own race. You are welcome among us, and May God preserve you, and when you return home will Your Grace assure His Majesty our King of the good results which the liberal institutions under which we live have obtained for this country and for the different races of our dear Dominion.'

His Grace, in thanking the members, said that that reception would long live in his memory as one of the most pleasing features of his visit to Canada, and it was his earnest prayer that all would live in harmony and peace.

After a visit to the harbor, Notre Dame Church was carefully inspected, under the courteous tutelage of the Rev. Father McShane, and His Grace expressed his pleasure at the privilege afforded him of visiting the historic church.

Two hundred and fifty members had gathered at the Board of Trade building, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed on the Archbishop's arrival, and Mr. George E. Drummond, in a happy address, said that such visits as that tended to bind closer the bonds of unity and love between the Mother Country and her colonies.

The Archbishop, in reply, said that England looked to the colonies for assistance, and more especially was the growth of the great Canadian Dominion being watched and studied not only commercially, but from a lovable and patriotic sentiment.

Mr. J. P. Morgan accompanied the Archbishop in his morning's tour, and, being asked how he came to be acting the part of host, said that he was a personal friend, and not only so, but was secretary of the reception committee in connection with the convention to be held in Boston.

There was more driving in the afternono after luncheon, and in the evening at half-past eight o'clock there was a special service at the Cathedral.

The service was an impressive one. It began at half-past eight o'clock, when the vested choir at the head of the procession entered the Cathedral from the vestry singing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' led by the music of the splendid organ. Following the choir came the clergy of the diocese, headed by the Rev. T. Stannage Boyle, of the Cathedral, the rural deans, canons, and archdeacons in surplice, stole and bands. Behind the Very Rev. Dean Evans walked Bishop Carmichael and Archbishop Bond, attended by their chaplains, and wearing their episcopal robes. Last came the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his scarlet robes, with the gold crosier borne before him ,and attended by his chaplains, the Rev. John Ellison and the Rev. H. Holden.

Bishop Carmichael and Archbishop Bond returned to the prayer desk, and the Archbishop read the opening sentences of the service appointed for the occasion, followed by the confession, the absolution, the Lord's prayer and versicles. Psalm cxxii. was read by the Bishop Coadjutor. The Apostles' Creed and prayer led by the Archbishop of Montreal, was followed by the singing of the hymn, 'Praise the Lord, ye heavents adore him.' Leaflets containing the hymns had been placed in the pews, so that the whole of the large congregation could join in the singing.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
(From a copyright photograph by Notman.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury advanced to the prayer desk and stood with his strong, earnest face turned toward the congregation. He rested his right hand on the desk, stood with the left arm slightly extended. For a moment there was an impressive pause, then His Grace began his address, speaking in a rich, full voice, slowly and with a distinctness that made every word audible in every part of the church. He said:

'Brothers and sisters in the Lord Jesus Christ, we are met to-night for united prayer, united praise to our Father which is in heaven, united aspiration and united firm resolve. It is the wish of those at whose request I stand here before you that my spoken words are to be for a single moment only, here and now. Probably it is difficult for you to whom I speak to realize fully what it means to a man whose daily work consists, in large part, in what brings him, so far as pen and ink and paper can, into touch with the work of our church all the world over—what it means for such a man to find himself, for once, face to face upon their own workfield with the friends who, when three thousand miles apart, are so often in his thoughts and prayers.

'We are familiar with the worde told us about St. Paul; when he saw the brethren, he thanked God and took courage. Do you remember on what occasion it was that he did so? It was when he met face to face, in their own land, those brethren across the sea, who welcomed him for the first time, face to face. He had known of them, cared for them, prayed for them; now he could take them by the hand and wish them, by word of mouth, God speed. Here is now our Appii forum; we can see each other face to face, and give that handshake which means so much. It is when brother clasps the hand of brother we step fearless through the night, make our way onward among the perplexities which all of us, whether in the Old World or the New, find oftentimes so great and so encumbering. We speak of stepping fearless through the night, but the word surely is a misnomer. Dark clouds no doubt, there are in our day, as in all other days, but there is glory, too, all along the horizon. Surely they are the lights of dawn, not the relics of departing day. We are kept safe and strong and buoyant, not by memories of departed glory, but by abounding hope of the life and light which even now grow and glow upon us. We are saved by hope; but hope must take shape in aspiration, and the aspiration in fervent prayer.

'To one whose own experiences have hitherto lain wholly in the other half of the world, it is almost overwhelming to contemplate the possibilities which belong to this, possibilities literally of the setting forward of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Your, or rather our, Dominion, only on the threshold. I suppose, of its future greatness and glory sprang almost at a bound into the life of a people's vigorous manhood. And amonz all the beauties of one of the fairest lands on earth—towns, cities and marts and harbors and wharves for the cutput of commercial life, marts and harbors fairer than any the Old World knows—be it ours, be it yours to see that, step by step, their creation, their redemption may go forward too. It is created energy we see in the pioneers of every sort—commercial, civic, political—whose energies are alike the pride and the support of empire's greatness. And, brothers and sisters, we do want, nay we do mean that by the grace of God, the kingdoms of this world, in all their power, shall become, in the truest and most literal sense, the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. He has trusted us to set that forward. May we rise, each and all to the fulfilment of the great trust, and use to the uttermost our every power, our every opportunity. The strength is, or ought to be, irresistible; irresistible, because it is united, Old World and New; irresistible yet more, because the strength is his, not ours. So may we do our all for him, our Lord and Master, who goeth forth now, as ever, upon the world's highways and waterways, conquering and to conquer.'

At the conclusion of the address, the Archbishop returned to his seat within the chancel rail, and the choir raised the strains of the Te Deum.

The Archbishop of Montreal, in his deep, fervent tones, offered up the closing prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, standing in front of the altar, which was decorated with vases of crimson and white flowers and draped in the splendid white embroidered hangings presented to the Cathedral last Christmas, and used only on specially joyful occasions.

A reception was held at the Diocesan College after the service, when Archbishop Bond read an address of welcome on behalf of the diocese. His Grace replied most happily thanking the clergy for their hearty welcome, and referring with feeling to the cordial relationship which existed between the work going on in the Mother Church and that which was being accomplished in the sister churches in Canada and the United States.

On Friday morning His Grace visited McGill University, the Andrews Home and the Y. M. C. A., after which luncheon was tendered at the Windsor Hotel by the Synod at which all the clergy were present and a large number of laymen.

After the luncheon, the Archbishop's party proceeded to Bishop's Court where some rest was taken and at half-past four set out for the residence of Mrs. James Ross, Feel street, where a garden party was given in honor of the distinguished visitor.

In the evening a dinner was given by Archbishop Bond in honor of His Grace of Canterbury.

His Grace left at half-past ten o'clock for Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Davidson and the Rev. Messrs. Ellison and Holden.

WILL NOT VISIT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The Archbishop of Canterbury will not be able to visit Ottawa during his present visit, but the message conveying this intimation does not leave the capital without hope that another visit may be paid by His Grace to Canada, when Ottawa will be included in his itinerary. Sir Elzear and Lady Taschereau issued invitations to His Grace and party for a dinner to be given in his honor. Yesterday the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court received the following message:—

'Quebec, Aug. 29.—Many thanks for kind invitation, but unfortunately visit to Ottawa is impossible on present occasion. CANTERBURY.'

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, before he came to this country, made a resolution that he would not be interviewed by the press; at the same time, recognizing that there were subjects in regard to which there might be a proper curiosity on this side, he delegated the Rev. Mr. Ellison, one of his private chaplains, and Vicar of Windsor, and chaplain-in-ordinary to His Majesty the King, to express his views.

At Bishopscourt this morning there was an early breakfast after which the programme of the day was discussed. The Archbishop of Canterbury was up betimes and chatted pleasantly before and after breakfast with the members of Archbishop Bond's household.

Carriages were at the door at an early hour; a six-foot policeman guarded the entrance; while in the immediate neighborhood of Bishopscourt flags and bunting were in evidence.

The Rev. Mr. Ellison, asked if the Primate would not be disposed to offer a greeting to the people of Canada, and especially to Canadian Churchmen, said that His Grace had made the rule that he would not, himself, says anything to the press, but that he had deputed him (Mr. Ellison) to represent him.

There are several vital questions in which the Church is interested in England. Take the new Licensing Bill. As Mr. Ellison pointed out, the Archbishop had moved an amendment to that bill in the House of Lords. Not that he did not approve of many features of the bill. He did; he had gone on record as expressing the conviction that there were not a few clauses which would operate in favor of temperance, but he thought the great blot on the bill was the extension of the tenure during which, in the case of a licensed house, the principle of compensation would be operative. His Grace sought to limit that tenure; to reduce it to a given number of years. For instance, if it were desirable in a certain locality to reduce the number of licensed houses, the question arose as to the period for which compensation for disturbance might extend. The bill offered practically a perpetual tenure; the amendment of His Grace limited that privilege. This compensation was to be pad, not out of the rates, but out of the brewers' pockets, as they had chiefly benefited by the operation of the houses. Well, the amendment was lost; the bill was now operative.

There were those in the Church who had accepted the bill unconditionally; there were those, again, who had opposed it unconditionally; the Archbishop had taken a moderate stand,—the result was known.

Something was said about the higher criticism in the Church, which tolerates so many opinions and interpretations. There was the higher criticism, in the opinion of the reverend gentleman, which destroyed, and the higher criticism which built up. Speaking for himself, he would say that he read his Bible more reverently now because of rational and well-considered criticism, than he had done formerly. There was no falling away of the faith. The Church was a living force. The Bible was the great authority; but there had been earnest research; there had been certain well ascertained results; and from the moderate point of view, it might be said that the higher criticism, where it had been reverent, and at the same time, learned, had done much good.

Asked as to whether there were not in England a revival of rationalism, Mr. Ellison said that was the case. There was, for instance, the 'Clarion,' edited by an able and earnest man, Mr. Blatchford, who had, in many districts, as he knew, occasioned great distress to the clergy; and there was a Rational Press Publishing Company, which was now engaged in the publication of agnostic works, including those of Huxley and the physical scientists.

'But I have heard all these things before, and have seen the answers. I do not consider this at all as a permanent feature of our life. It will pass, as Bradlaughism passed; there are answers, you know, to be given, as Mr. Chesterton has proved. The life of the Church is strong and vigorous. Faith is not dead. People have not thrown away their Bibles. Those who are affected most by agnostic writings are working people in the northern part of England.

As to the social problems of the country—the Church was in real earnest in this regard. There were college settlements, there were efforts to uplift the masses; there were splendid efforts made by the ritualistic sections of the Church in the large centres of population.

'This is and will be a hard work, but it is not shirked by the Church. The Church is not dead. It is not indifferent. It is doing wonders.

'Two remarkable deputations waited upon the Archbishop in June last. One from a large number of clergy headed by Bishop Weldon, and the other from the Church Union, headed by Lord Halifax. The first asked that the obligatory reading of the Athanasian Creed in public be abrogated; the other insisted that the Church would be lost if that creed, so august with such high sanctions, with all the history and the years, and the authority at the back of it, should be suppressed in the public services of the Church. The Archbishop said frankly that he was in favor of the petition of the first deputation, recognizing the objection of the lay element to the reading of the creed; recognizing, also, its archaic character, and especially feeling the difficulty in respect of the damnatory clauses of that creed.

'And yet, Mr. Ellison, is it not singular, that although the Archbishop is the head of the church, he was unable, of his own authority, to do a single thing in the premises?'

'Well, but consider that we are part and parcel of the state, as a national church; then think of the difference of view in respect of the creed; do not, at the same time, lose sight of the fact—that the matter is not postponed; it will come up; it will be decided in time.'

'Would your church, suppose it should alter its creed in any way, not be subject to the same law as that which has been passed upon the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which, because it modified, in some degree, the Confession of Faith, was held to have ceased to be a church in the legal meaning of the term, with the result that the Wee Frees have obtained all the possessions of the great United Church?'

'I cannot conceive the Church of England being placed in such a position.'

'Do you believe that the Church of England would be more powerful, more spiritual, if she was cut loose from the state?'

'That is a matter for discussion,' said Mr. Ellison, smilingly.

'I would be opposed personally to disestablishment. That would not be felt in the large centres so acutely as in the smaller towns and villages in the country where the church is indispensable, and, indeed, the sole means of enlightenment and culture. If we were disestablished, our pre-occupations in regard to the financial questions would be so profound that the spiritual feature and work of the church would suffer severely, if not irreparably.'

'Take the example of the Irish church. When Mr. Gladstone disestablished that church there was an instant deepening of spiritual power?'

'That may be, but notice that now there is the most urgent appeal on the part of the church in Ireland for an endowment fund.'

In regard to the Education Bill, Mr. Ellison could not say whether modifications would be admitted to satisfy the Passive Resisters; he did not care to discuss politics, but he was earnest and eloquent in his presentation of the attitude of the church on the temperance question. He said the temperance societies of the Church of England would yield to none in the war in their endeavor to minimize the evils of the liquor traffic. He also pointed out that while the Primate had not thought in his mind of suggesting organic union between the English Church and the daughter churches beyond the seas, yet there might be a union of sentiment, and, as a matter of fact, the colonial churches, notably in Australia and South Africa were being supplied by young men from the Home Church, which had a wonderfully binding effect.

THEFT OF THE COPE.

TRAGICAL END OF ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

Ascoli, Italy, Aug. 30.—The photographer Rocchiggini, who was arrested on Aug. 17 in connection with the theft from the Cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope, which was afterwards bought by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in his cell. He had refused nourishment for several days.

ENGLAND'S GREATER COLONIES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 30.— Mr. Frederick Greenwood, in the 'Westminster Gazette,' says England's greater colonies are ardently bent upon achieving a national existence, and, since they are no less likely to retain their loyalty to England as allied nations than if chafing against federal ties, we may make ourselves content where we cannot ordain.

M. DE PLEHVE'S MURDERER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The statement that Sasoneff, the assassin of de Plehve had been sentenced to death proves to be incorrect. Whether the assassin will be tried by court martial or by a civil court is one of the questions that the next Minister of the Interior will have to pass upon. It is expected that the Emperor will appoint a new Minister of the Interior as soon as he returns from the Don.

NORWEGIAN CABINET CHANGES.

Christiana, Norway, Aug. 30.—M. Michaelsen has been appointed Minister of Finance and Customs in succession to M. Kildaf, and M. Vogel has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Navigation and Industry in succession to M. Shoening. M. Kildai and M. Shoening having retired in accordance with the protestation. M. Michaelsen and M. Vogel had heretofore formed a delegation of the Council of State residing at Stockholm near the King.

SAFE CRACKERS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The safe in the office of Mr. M. P. Davis, the contractor for the Quebec Bridge, at the Chaudiere, was blown open on Thursday night, and the sum of $900 in bank bills, an unsigned cheque on the Quebec Bank for $500, and a number of papers were carried off by the burglars, who were expert safe crackers, and who left but small trace of their movements for the police to go upon.

EXCISE DUTY ON FUSEL OIL.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The excise duty on fusel oil has been reduced from $1.50 per proof gallon to 50 cents per proof gallon. It is a raw material for the making of banana oil, which is used for polishing radiators, and a new industry, the first of the kind in Canada, is going to be established in Toronto. At present banana oil is all imported.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The Minister of Inland Revenue is notifying the American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company that if they have not abandoned their exclusive contracts with their customers their licenses will be cancelled. At the last session of parliament an act was passed giving the minister power to cancel the license of any company that partook of a monopoly, and discriminated against its customers. The American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company had exclusive contracts by which those parties who took all their goods from them got eight percent commission, and those who did not only got two percent. Mr. Brodeur will also notify his officers to see that the law is carried out.

FLOUR MILL BURNED.

Boissevain, Man., Aug. 31.—Knittle & Co.'s flour mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000.

POLISH DISASTER.

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A FERRY BOAT.

London, Sept. 1.—A despatch to a news agency from Berlin says a telegram has been received from Lodz, Poland, announcing that a ferry boat capsized to-day on the River Kamien, resulting in seventy persons being drowned. Thirty of the passengers were saved. It is added that the boat was licensed to carry only thirty persons.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

An event of unusual interest took place in Hagersville, Ont., on Aug. 10, being the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison, who were married at Alborough, Yorkshire, England, on Aug. 10, 1854, and came to this country and settled in Hagersville when it was a mere hamlet. Their family consisted of A. W. Harrison, druggist, St. Thomas, deceased; George, importing tailor, Berlin; Wesley, undertaker, London; Mrs. James Parrish, Mitchell, and Annie, who is living at home. All their surviving children were present, with five grandchildren, the others being unable to be present. After a sumptuous bridal dinner had been partaken of, speeches followed, the Rev. Mr. Mathers occupying the chair. All went to show the high esteem in which the parents were held by their children, pastor and friends. The addresses over, all joined in singing 'Lead,' Kindly Light,' the hymn most loved by the oldest son who died nine years ago. During the evening a deputation from the official board of the Methodist Church presented a very unique and artistic address, done in pen and ink, to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, as a token of the esteem in which they are held by the church, they having been members since its inception. Mr. Harrison has been a member of the board from its earliest history, also filling the office of school superintendent and class leader for many years. There is possibly no more familiar figure in the Hamilton Conference than that of Mr. Harrison. He also is a staunch supporter of the temperance cause. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were also the recipients of many handsome presents suitable to the occasion.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

A most successful concert was held on Tuesday, in the Mountain Presbyterian Church, Grenville, the Rev. M. F. Boudreau presiding. The church was filled to the doors and the best of order prevailed. There were readings by Mr. Alex. Pridham, of Grenville, and Mr. John Campbell, of the Scotch Road, and a recitation by Miss Hannah Campbell. The wonderful girl violinist, Violet F. Joss, of Lachute, rendered some difficult selections of classical music to the enjoyment of the large audience present. She was effectively accompanied on the organ by Miss Boudreau. Solos were sung by Mrs. A. M. White and Miss Jean Gill, both of whom were at their best that night. Mrs. White and Miss Bertha Wilson sang the 'Recessional' and another duet, which were well received. Instrumental duets on violin and organ by Miss Boudreau and Mr. Frank Boudreau, and on the zobo and organ by Mrs. White and Miss Bertha Wilson completed the programme.

WELL-KNOWN CATTLE MAN DEAD

Broughton, Ont., Aug. 31.—The province of Ontario's veteran stockbreeder and importer, John Miller, of Brougham, is dead, in his 88th year. Mr. Miller was born May 12, 1817, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at the age of eighteen left Glasgow, in a sailing vessel, in charge of an importation of sheep and swine, for his uncle, the late George Miller, of Markham. He was joined later by his father and mother, who continued to reside on the estate purchased by himself in 1848, of 165 acres, the nucleus of Thistleha., now an estate which, with its outlying farms, numbers over one thousand acres. Through the fifties, sixties and seventies in all classes of imported stock his herds and flocks swept the show ring with first prizes, but retiring in the eighties he left the field and threw his flocks and herds open to any who wished to profit by paying an annual visit to Thistleha. Mrs. Miller and ten of twelve children survive him.

HER WORK APPRECIATED.

The school room at Scotch Weedon, Que., on Friday evening was the pleasant meeting place of parents, pupils and neighboring friends. The programme of the evening consisted of music, drills and recitations and dialogues, all of which were greatly appreciated by the audience. One of the most pleasant events of the evening was when Mr. J. Macleod presented Miss C. K. Macmillan with a purse and sum of money as a token of regard for the deep interest she has taken in Sunday-school work here. Miss Macmillan expressed her thanks, and added that the Sunday-school was a success because the pupils all took such an interest in its welfare. Noble-minded men and women must come from the Sunday-school, and she hoped that Weedon would stand in the front rank. She appreciated the kindness shown her, and trusted that rapid progress would be made in the future. This is Miss Macmillan's third term at Weedon. When she returns to Inverness, Megantic, she will carry the best wishes of her many friends.

FALL FAIRS.

The Quebec Exhibition Company opened its annual provincial exhibition this year on Sept. 1 at Quebec.

The officers this years are: President, Mr. C. Eug. Dubord, M.C.A.; vice-president, Mr. Wm. Shaw; secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. T. Legare; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. H. Fortier, while the honorary patron is the Governor-General. All entries must be made and signed on printed forms, which may be obtained, free of charge, from the secretary, from whom also copies of the prize list can be had. These forms, filled up and signed by the exhibitor, must be sent to the secretary on or before Monday, Aug. 22.

County of Iberville Agricultural Society. At St. Alexander, on Tuesday, Sept. 13. J. E. Benoit, N.P., secretary-treasurer.

Fruit Growers' Association of the County of Shefford and Poultry Show. At Granby, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15 and 16. E. E. Gleason, secretary.

Shefford County Agricultural Society, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13 and 14. At Waterloo. Amount in prizes, $2,500. N. O. Rockwell, secretary-treasurer.

Brome County Agricultural Society, at Brome Corner, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6 and 7. George F. Hall, secretary.

Hemmingford and Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association. At Dunham, Sept. 20 and 21. D. Westover, secretary, Frelighsburg.

Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association, at Abbotsford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13 and 14. A. R. Bell, secretary-treasurer.

IN ONTARIO.

Other fall fairs are:
Alexandria, Sept. 6.
Winchester Fair, Sept. 6 and 7.
Williamstown, Sept. 8.
Kingston District Fair, Kingston, September 8 to 11.
Cornwall, Sept. 9.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 9 to 17.
Brockville, Sept. 13.
Russell, Sept. 13.
Iroquois, Sept. 14.
Newington, Sept. 14.
Hamilton, Sept. 15 to 17.
Perth, Sept. 16.
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 16 to 24.
Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 20 to 23.
Merrickville, Sept. 21.
Prescott, Sept. 21.
North Bay, Sept. 22.
North Perth, Stratford, Sept. 22 to 23.
Peterborough Industrial, Peterborough, Sept. 22 to 24.
Lindsay Central, Lindsay, Sept. 22 to 24.
Almonte, Sept. 27.
Centre Bruce, Paisley, Sept. 27.

THE SHERBROOKE FAIR.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 5.—The twentieth annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, Aug. 27-Sept. 3, was a splendid success. The attendance was large, and all sections showed a large increase.

The winners of the special prize of $50 and four medals for butter and cheese were:

Cheese—1, R. G. Gilderhouse, Sweetsburg; 2, D. J. Ingalls, Denborough, Ont.; 3, J. G. Wales, East Dunham; 4, E. Rinter, Farnham; 5, W. Barrington, Kingsbury.

Butter—1. E. O. Booth, Waterloo; 2, Carlton Creamery, County Woodstock, Ont.; 3, S. L. Deslaurnier, Mont Dufresne; 4, N. E. Fish, Ayer's Flats; 5, W. W. Reed, North Hatley.

Gilmour & Co., special of fifty dollars.

Creamery butter—1, E. A. Booth, Waterloo; 2, J. A. McCallum, Danville.

Dairy—1, Mrs. Johnston; 2, D. Young, Mansonville.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Magnificent weather and huge crowds have been the chief feature of the Canadian National Exhibition, which opened on Monday. The Black Watch band made its first appearance, playing in the grounds at 11 o'clock on the opening morning and at two p.m. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Mortimer Clark, was present for the formal opening. An address was presented by the directors congratulating him on his unsolicited appointment to his high office, on his fulfillment of his duties, and his prominence in literary, social, artistic and charitable work of all sorts. His Honor, replying, especially congratulated the directors on the fine display of this year, which includes exhibits loaned by the King, Sir George Drummond, Montreal, and other collectors.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION.

Quebec, Sept. 5.—The provincial exhibition opened on Thursday at the Stadacona Exhibition grounds, and will continue until Sept. 10. The display of goods and live stock is extensive and varied. The goods are in splendid condition.

ALASKA-SEATTLE CABLE.

Skagway, Alaska, Aug. 31.—The Alaska-Seattle cable was actually opened for business yesterday, after an exchange of congratulations on Monday. The people of Seattle and Alaska were Monday allowed free use of the cable to express their congratulations on the opening of communications.

WARSHIP AT MONTREAL.

SAILORS ROYALLY ENTERTAINED BY CITIZENS.

It is one week to-day since H. M. S. 'Indefatigable' arrived in port flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, K.C.B. During their stay in port they have been royally entertained by the citizens. On Sunday morning there was a naval church parade in full dress uniform. The members of the British Army and Navy Veterans' Fife and Drum Band volunteered their services to lead their comrades to divine worship. The Protestant section of the crew attended in a body at Trinity Church, on St. Denis street, while the Catholic section attended St. Patrick's Church.

In the rear of the bluejackets was a strong muster of veterans in uniform and wearing their medals gained in all parts of the British empire.

On leaving Montreal, Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas will proceed to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where forty of the men in his crew will be given firing practice. The admiral will be relieved at Halifax on Oct. 7 by Vice-Admiral B. H. Bosanquet, who will be sent from England. Admiral Douglas will take command at Portsmouth.

The officers of the 'Indefatigable' are: Captain C. W. Grogan, Lieut. C. Kendale, Lieut. W. A. Cook-Hurle, Lieut. Harold E. Denison, Lieut. F. W. Law, first engineer; Thomas R. Reyonlds, second engineer; G. M. Gay, paymaster; W. F. Cullinan, assistant paymaster; John L. Lyon, staff sergeant; sub-lieutenants R. F. Bates, H. L. Woodcock, Gordon Hallett, R.N.R., James D. Gunn, Gunner Sam. A. Williamson; assistant gunners, Thomas Jackson and William James; carpenter, William J. Evans; artificer, engineer, A. E. Millward.

A YOUNG GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Miss Mamie Lalonde, twenty-four years old, of Prescott, Ont., employed in a city departmental store, was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having stolen from her employer, and placed in the keeping of a local detective named Coté. She was removed by him from her boarding house to the Jacques Cartier Hotel, where during the evening she complained of toothache and sent a boy out to a near-by drug store for laudanum and collodion, but the clerk refused to sell to him, and Coté suggested that they two (himself and Miss Lalonde, should repair to the shop, which they did, the drug clerk selling Miss Lalonde ten cents' worth of each. After they returned to the hotel, where he remained several hours, he went with Miss Lalonde to her room, where he said he remained only a few minutes, afterwards supplying her with paper, pen and ink, as she wished to write to her relatives. In the morning Miss Lalonde was found dead, having taken the poison with suicidal intent. Coté has been suspended in consequence, to await further developments. Coté has been employed by Chief Carpenter for the past eight years, and is spoken of by his chief as a trustworthy man.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

CONVENTION ATTENDED BY THREE THOUSAND DELEGATES.

New York, Sept. 5.—The second national convention of the United Irish League of America was held Aug. 30 and 31. Four members of parliament, all distinguished Irishmen, were guests of honor and about three thousand delegates and alternates were in attendnce. The galleries were thrown open to the people and were well filled.

A rousing reception was given to the visitors when they entered the hall, a tribute, if possible, greater than was received by any of the speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting on Sunday night, where the eloquence of Mr. E. Redmond and others resulted in swelling the Irish fund by $15,000.

On the platform besides Mr. Redmond were Messrs. Donelan, O'Brien, O'Kelly, John F. Finerty, of Chicago, president of the league, and J. J. O'Callaghan, national secretary.

Mayor McClellan extended a welcome in the name of the city. All the visitors made speeches. They told of the conditions in Ireland and the keynote of nearly every speech was that the prospects for home rule in Ireland were never so bright.

In his speech Mr. Redmond pointed out the necessity for victories all along the line for the Irish cause. 'We need the sympathy and the moral support of the people on this side of the Atlantic,' he said. 'The present government is doomed. With eighty-five votes in the Imperial Parliament Ireland will be able to swing as she likes. She will control the House of Commons and be able to purchase the freedom, which belongs to her, and her people. We are simply asking for the right of all freemen, the right to govern ourselves in local affairs.'

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The annual show of the Montreal Horticultural Exhibition in the Windsor Hall was a great success.

The large packing plant of Messrs. Street & Cochran, Baltimore, Md., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is $125,000.

John R. Galbraith, now in jail at Gore Bay, Ont., awaiting trial on the charge of having murdered his wife, is to be released on bail.

The Hamilton, Ont., street railway company has posted notices in its cars declining to sell workingmen's tickets to any but genuine working people.

The Pullman (Ill.) car shops closed down on Thursday. Thirty thousand people are affected.

Miss Bowman, a teacher in the Montreal Annex public school, was drowned at Scotstown, on Wednesday, while out canoeing.

Two Indians, Louis Beauvais and Charles McGregor, were killed by a cave-in on Friday, at the C. P. R. yards, Montreal West.

Patrick Griffin, a laborer in the employ of the Canada Paint Company, was caught in the shafting of the paint mixer on Saturday morning and killed before the shaft could be stopped.

Constable E. Martineau, of Montreal, won the world's championship for throwing the 56 lb. weight at the Olympian games in St. Louis last Thursday.

A negro named Sebastine McBride, of Portal, Ga., was taken from his home on Saturday night by five white men and whipped severely and then shot. He died soon afterwards.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of James Melvin Bartlett, clerk of vital statistics in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, on a charge of embezzlement. He has departed for parts unknown.

Mr. J. J. McGill, Montreal, was elected chairman of the local branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its annual meeting.

Albert Sicard, twelve years old, while riding on a cart load of dry cement, met death the other day in this wise: The king pin of the cart broke and Sicard was thrown backward into the contents of the cart, head downwards. He was unconscious when extricated and died shortly afterwards.

LABOR DAY.

MONTREAL STREET PARADE AND INTERESTING GAMES.

The annual gathering of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council took place yesterday, and it was a grand success. Fully 17,000 delegates mustered on Fletcher's Field and marched by way of Park ave., Bleury, St. Peter, St. James, St. Lambert Hill, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Dufresne, Notre Dame streets, to Riverside Park, where a monster programme of sports was satisfactorily carried out. The youngest association taking part in the parade was that of the Newsboys, headed by Mr. Peter Murphy, the founder. The Iron Moulders, the most powerful labor organization in Canada, headed the procession, and marched four deep in military order.

DIED FROM HEART DISEASE.

London, Aug. 31.—The sudden death of Washington Hancock, grandson of the late General Winfield Scott Hancock, at his lodgings in London, was the subject of an inquest to-day. The autopsy showed that he died from heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

OBITUARY.

London, Aug. 30.—Francis Sloane Stanley is dead, aged 63. He married in 1866, Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Rose, Montreal.

New York, Aug. 31.—Dr. Thomas Herran, who represented Colombia at Washington for several years, up to the time of the Panama incident, died to-day at Liberty, N.Y. He had been ill for some time and went to Liberty in the hope that a sojourn there would aid in the restoration of his health.

Brantford, Ont., Aug. 30.—Mr. James Wilkes, for many years city treasurer, and one of Brantford's oldest and most respected citizens, died last night at the age of 86. Mr Wilkes was born in England, coming to Canada when a youth, and for a number of years conducted very successfully a mercantile business in this city. About 1870 he was appointed city treasurer, which position he held until a few years ago, when he retired from public life. He leaves five sons and one daughter.

New York, Aug. 30.—Mr. George W. Cummings, vice-president of the American Press Association, died suddenly on Aug. 28, at Banff, North-West Territories, while on his way from his home in Los Angeles, Cal., to New York. Mr. Cummings was born near Terre Haute, Ind., in 1843. He will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

THE LATE MR. WILSON.

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 30.—The funeral of the late Mr. Richard Wilson, ex-Mayor of this town, last Saturday, was largely attended. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to Cobourg in 1859. He is survived by a widow, a daughter of the late Prof. Kingston, of Victoria University; two sons, Dr. Alfred W. G. Wilson, McGill University staff, Montreal, and Norman R. Wilson, lecturer in mathematics in Wesley College, Winnipeg; and one daughter, Miss Alice Wilson.

Dutton, Ont., Sept. 1.—Dr. John Cascaden, former M.P.P. for West Elgin, Ont., one of the oldest practicing physicians in Ontario, died at his residence here yesterday. He was born at Ballyahannon, Ireland, sixty-four years ago. A Liberal in politics, he was elected to the Legislature in 1879 and again in 1883, retiring at the end of his second term.

New York, Sept. 1.—Dr. Thomas Herran, who represented Colombia at Washington for several years, up to the time of the Panama incident, died yesterday at Liberty, N.Y. He had been ill for some time, and went to Liberty in the hope that a sojourn there would aid in the restoration of his health.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The death occurred this week of Mr. C. A. Rombough, of Schenectady, N.Y., at the home of his parents, 264 Borden street. Deceased distinguished himself at the Victoria disaster on the Thames River, near London, Ont., about twenty-five years ago. On that occasion an excursion boat was capsized and though many were drowned Mr. Rombough and others succeeded in rescuing a great number. Heart failure was the cause of death. The funeral takes place on Saturday.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Mrs. John Mills, mother of Dr. James Mills, of the railway commission, died here yesterday, in her 86th year.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 2.—The dead body of 'Cal' Cary, a noted St. Lawrence river guide and pilot, was found in his boat house at Clayton. Death had evidently resulted from heart disease. He was sixty years of age.

James Brown, aged 86 years, is dead at Watertown. Mr. Brown was born in Rutland, Vt., and was a son of James and Abigail Balch Brown, of that place.

George W. Britt, proprietor of the opera house restaurant in this city, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 56 years. Before embarking in the restaurant business Mr. Britt put in 25 years as a sailor. He was a prominent Mason.

THE LATE MISS PARKER.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the year 1829 a young man from Vermont, named Aime Parker, visited Danville. He found no church or Sunday-school or religious privileges of any kind. In a circuit of sixty miles there were only two preaching stations, Richmond and Hatley. Mr. Parker stayed one Sunday and preached in the schoolhouse. Three weeks later he received an invitation from the people to return and become their minister. The call was accepted. He afterwards married Miss Eveline Squiers, who was truly a helpmeet in the Lord. Into this home a little girl was born and named Maria Squiers. As the years passed by she developed a great love for, and aptitude for study. It was very difficult in those days to obtain an education, but perseverance overcame all obstacles and she graduated from Ipswick. After her graduation she became a teacher in Miss Raney's boarding school for girls in Hartford, Conn., and, when the school was removed to Rahway, Plainfield, N.J., Miss Parker went also, and remained until the death of her honored father in 1878, since which time she has made her home in Danville, living in the house hallowed by so many sacred associations. Her intimate acquaintance with the people gave her a unique place in their regard. To those who were elderly she recalled the struggles and trials of the early days, as well as the comfort and help they had received from her revered father and mother. To the young she was one to whom they could look for counsel and help in their studies. When quite young Miss Parker became a member of the Congregational Church, and retained her connection with it to the end. The church had her warmest sympathy and support. Her pastor could always depend upon her attendance on Sunday and in the mid-week service, and while strength permitted the Sunday-school had no more faithful teacher. Next to the church the Bible Society had the warmest place in her affections. It is not too much to say that the Danville branch owes its success to the painstaking efforts of its secretary-treasurer, Miss Parker. After a brief and almost painless illness she passed away on the morning of Aug. 28, in perfect peace. At her request she was buried from her own home. The W. C. T. U., the Ladies' Misionarys Society, and C. E. Society sent flowers. Neighbors and friends, one brother, Mr. E. Parker, of Vermont, and one sister, Mrs. (Rev.) John McKillican, of Montreal, with other relatives were present to pay the last tribute of respect to one who for so many years had worn the 'white flower of a blameless life.' Her pastor, the Rev. A. F. Pollock, led the brief service in the home, and at the grave committed the precious dust to him who is the Resurrection and the Life.

LATE MR. WOOD, OF CAMPBELLFORD.

Mr. John Wood, an old and highly respected resident of Campbellford, Ont., died at that place on Saturday last. He had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was born in the county of Berwick, Scotland, on June 1, 1822, and came over to Canada with his parents at the age of 14 years. His first business occupation was in a store at Kingston, Ont. He afterwards assisted his father in the management of a farm near Gananoque, where, in 1847, he was married to Miss Angelina Potts, of Seymour township, Northumberland county. After a residence of eleven years in that district he moved with his family to Pittsburg, Frontenac county, where he purchased a farm. Careful and attentive to his business he was able to retire from active work in 1879, when he sold his farm and retired, settling at Campbellford. He deeply felt the loss of his wife, who passed away in January, 1901. He leaves a daughter, Miss Janet Wood, of Campbellford, and a nephew, Robt. E. Wood, of Canton, Illinois. The latter was left motherless at an early age, and was received as a child by the kind-hearted couple, who gave him the same loving attention as a son.

THE 'SLOCUM' DISASTER.

New York, Sept. 1.—The report of the 'General Slocum' relief committee shows that 953 bodies of victims have been recovered, that $109,544 was collected and expended in burial of the dead and relief of the survivors. Of the 500 families who lost one or more members by the disaster, 437 were aided and provision was made for the permanent care of many of these. A fund of over twenty thousand dollars has been put aside for this purpose. The committee learned that a hundred and twenty men lost their entire families in the disaster and that there were twelve families in which a total of twenty-seven children were left orphans.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

Two great harvest excursions left the Windsor street station on Wednesday. There were probably in the two trains some fifteen hundred people. These are bound for the North-West, to take part in the harvest. The men came from all parts of the province. There was an immense throng around the wickets; hundreds were grouped together; the laborers sang songs in the forward part of the first train, while, at the rear, in the best cars, a wedding party threw rice and confetti about; there was a few immigrants from the Old World; a sprinkling of Chinese, who wistfully pressed their faces against the windows of the cars. The conductor said 'All aboard!' and the long train disappeared in a blinding cloud of smoke, which threw back into the station yard monstrous snake-like shapes.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

TEXT MADE PUBLIC.

London, Sept. 1.—The text of the Anglo-German treaty was given out to-day. It provides that differences that may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties, which it may not be possible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, provided they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the parties to the treaty and do not concern the interests of third parties. In each individual case the contracting parties, before appealing to the tribunal, shall conclude a special agreement, defining clearly the matter in dispute and the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and periods are to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and for the several stages of procedure.

ST. ANDREWS (QUE.) NOTES.

Electric lights were turned on in Carillon for the first time on Saturday evening last and in St. Andrews on the evening of Sept. 1, and are likely to prove a boon to the community. The canals at Carillon and Grenville are to be lighted this season with electric light.

The guests at the St. Andrews Hotel, Riverview, are: Mrs. Verner, Miss Verner, Master Jack Verner, Mrs. Rowe, Mr. Harry Rowe, Montreal, and Miss Westcott.

A most successful sacred concert in aid of the Bombay Orphan Mission, India, was given in the St. Andrews Congregational Church last week. Despite most unfavorable weather a large audience gathered and listened to selections from Handel, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other masters rendered on flute, organ and vocally, by Mr. Hubert A. Baker, of Montreal; Mrs. T. Webster, of Montreal; Miss F. Hibbard, and a selection of local talent. A good contribution was made to the mission cause, and a most appreciative audience felt that they were well rewarded for their pains. The singing of the children was also very fine.

JUDGE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, Sept. 2.—Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of Brooklyn, was yesterday afternoon appointed chief judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Odell, succeeding Judge Alton B. Parker, resigned.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The delegates to the St. George's Union of North America were dined last night by the local St. George's Society. Addresses were made by Mr. W. P. Cox, of Philadelphia; Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.; Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, and others. All were optimistic regarding the future relations between the United States and the British Empire.

M. DE PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—It is reported that Prince Skiatopolavisky will succeed the late M. de Plehve, as Minister of the Interior.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—Dr. E. G. Simons, a wealthy and prominent physician of Ripley, N.Y., was instantly killed by a Lake Shore freight train in Glenville, a suburb, to-day. Dr. Simons was the owner of two valuable horses which he was training at the Glenville track.

DEATH RATE ACROSS THE LINE.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 2.—The July bulletin of the State Department of Health shows a total of 12,061 deaths from all causes, which is 601 above the average of the corresponding month for the past five years. The rate per thousand of population is 18.5.

ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The annual general meeting of the Ontario Conservative Association has been called to be held in St. George's Hall, this city, on Thursday next, Sept. 8.

SKIT SKETCHES.

W. A.

Fireman: 'There is the water pressure of 200 pounds, are you satisfied now?'

Fire Underwriter: 'No, sir. We want an increase pressure of 50 percent on all fire insurances.'

—James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont.

A CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

—William Spears.

Miss Canada shows the unemployed man the way to get work and wealth.

A HARD PULL.

By a Friend of the Horses.

—A. Ottaway, Toronto.

THE NEXT THING TO IT.

Pat.—'Say, Bill, did yer ever see a horsefly?'

Bill.—'No, can't say I did, but I once saw a cow fall over a cliff.'

—O. S. Walsh.

The lower class Englishman who thinks this is all he has to do to grow rich in Canada is likely to go home disappointed.

WEATHERLETS.

—up the west, like a rock-shivered surge,
Climbs the great cloud edged with sun-whitened spray;
Huge whirls of foam boil toppling o'er its verge,
And falling still it seems, and yet it climbs alway.
—James Russell Lowell—'Summer Storm.'

I want to walk through crisp gold harvest fields,
Through meadows yellowed by the August heat;
To loiter through the cool dim wood, that yields
Such perfect flowers and quiet so complete—
The happy woods, where every bud and leaf
Is full of dreams as life is full of grief.
—E. Nesbit.

Leave me alone, for August's sleepy charm
Is on me, and I will not break the spell;
My head is on the mighty Mother's arm:
I will not ask if life goes ill or well.
There is no world!—I do not care to know
Whence aught has come, nor whither it shall go.
—E. Nesbit.

But who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid its great creation, hues like hers?
—Thomson, 'The Seasons.'

By fields where lately waved the yellow wheat
And where the farmers piled the fragrant hay,
The meadow-lark is calling clear and sweet
And through the drowsy day
The clouds drift by above the peaceful hill.
—'Adown the Brandywine.'

SUFFERING ARMENIA.

MR. KUTCHUKIAN APPEALS TO THE CHRISTIAN NATIONS FOR SUCCOR.

Mr. Kutchukian, one of a well-known family in Armenia, is at present in Montreal. Mr. Kutchukian, who is quite a young man, completed a five-year course at an Austrian university, after which he paid a visit of a few months to his native land before coming to America to engage in commercial work. In conversation with a 'Witness' representative yesterday he gave a brief description of the conditions which prevail in Armenia to-day.

There are still about two and a half millions of his countrymen in Turkish Armenia. Though by nature a pastoral rather than a trading or commercial people, the Armenian Christians are living almost wholly in villages—a case of 'Hobson's choice.' Not from the regularly organized Turkish troops is there so much to be feared to-day as from the roving bands of Kurds and Bashi-Bazouks, who, with the winking connivance of the Turkish authorities, fall upon isolated families or small communities of defenceless Christians, killing the men, brutally abusing and slaying the women, carrying off the younger ones as slaves to their harems, and sending the children to Moslem schools to be brought up in the Mohammedan faith. The homes are plundered and then burned, and the live stock driven off as lawful prey. To withstand these persecutions the more warlike of the Armenians have secretly organized bands of revolutionists, who attempt to meet atrocity with atrocity, but are so poorly armed and so few in number that they but serve to add fuel to the fire and give the cruel Turk additional excuse for continuing his merciless persecution.

'The better educated Armenians both at home and abroad,' said Mr. Kutchukian, 'recognize the worse than uselessness of such actions on the part of their countrymen, and look to Christian Europe and America to intervene in behalf of this long-suffering people. Have these nations forgotten utterly the reforms guaranteed in article 69 of the Berlin treaty? Is there none ready or willing to send a squadron to Turkish waters empowered to secure such reform? To the agonized Armenian patriot of to-day these are pertinent questions. To them it seems as though the Christian nations of Europe and America are alike forgetful of the grand achievements of Armenian armies in the defence of Christianity in its early days, and of the teachings of him who said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them."'

FUTURE OF CANADA.

VIEWS OF DR GOLDWIN SMITH.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—Mr. George Haw, special correspondent of the London 'Daily News,' sends an interview with Dr. Goldwin Smith, in which the professor declares that Mr. Chamberlain will never deceive Canadians long, and he looks forward to the day when his fiscal policy will be utterly discredited throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Canada and the United States are more closely inter-related than ever.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

LAST ACT IN CONNECTION WITH CARRYING OUT DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 30.—On Friday last the last act in connection with carrying out the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal took place at Eagle Point, when Prof. King, of Ottawa, representing Canada, and Mr. O. H. Hillman, of the Geodetic Survey of the United States, placed monuments which marked the south-west boundary of Alaska. These officials were taken up on the steamer 'Danube' to Ketchikan, and then proceeded to Eagle Point, at the mouth of the Salmon river, where it enters the Portland canal.

Here a big bronze monument, six feet high, is erected, bearing on one side the words, 'United States,' and on the other, 'Canada.' Near where the monument is erected an old house stands, and this was taken possession of by the party. At the conclusion of the ceremony a banquet was spread, the table being set on the boundary line. The Canadians occupied the Canadian side, and the Americans the other. Speeches and toasts of a felicitous character showed that no bitterness existed.

Capt. Locke, of the steamer 'Danube,' which has returned to Victoria, says the new line crosses the flats and meadow lands at the head of the Portland canal at a point where a number of valuable mineral claims exist, and that some confusion in regard to titles will exist for a time.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, Aug., 31.—The following appointments were gazetted to-day: 6th (Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars).—Lieutetant J. Lipsey is permitted to retire.

To be provisional lieutenant—Captain G. J. Mackay from the reserve of officers vice J. Lipsey, retired.

4th Regiment (Chasseurs Canadiens)—The undermentioned having absented themselves from annual training without leave, their names are removed from the list of officers of the active militia: Major P. L. Frenette, Provisional Lieutenants J. R. Gervais, D. Wilson, Z. Jacob, J. P. Perusse, F. X. Trudel.

5th Regiment (Royal Scots of Canada)—To be lieutenant, Provisional Lieutenant E. C. Norsworthy, from the 6th Hussars.

ENGLISH YELLOW JOURNALIST.

New York, Aug. 31.— Sir Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of the London 'Daily Mail' and many other English newspapers and periodicals, arrived here yesterday on the 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.' This is his first visit to the United States since the winter of 1900-1901, when he edited the famous 'Tabloid' edition of a morning paper issued on the first morning of the twentieth century. He has since been made a baronet. From the steamer Sir Alfred went direct to the office of W. E. Carson, his New York representative. 'I have come over primarily for the purpose of investigating the American paper supply,' said Sir Alfred when interviewed, 'but what I want most just at this moment is a rest from business cares. I am going to Maine with Mr. Carson. I shall remain there a few weeks and then go to the St. Louis Exhibition.'

Sir Alfred and Mr. Carson left last evening for the Maine woods, where they will spend a week in camp.

SHOT WHILE GROUSE SHOOTING.

London, Aug. 30.—Mr. Albert Vickers, of the firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, has been accidentally shot by a companion while grouse shooting in Sutherlandshire. His injuries are not serious.

GERMAN MILITARY BRIDGE.

IT IS IN SECTIONS AND CAN BE ADAPTED TO STREAMS OF VARYING WIDTHS.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—Three regiments of military railway builders, in the last few days, erected a strong, wide bridge over the Elbe, in the country district near Wittenberg, capable of bearing heavy artillery and army transport. It was torn down to-day. The experiment and the material for the bridge cost five hundred thousand dollars. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the country people from approaching near to the bridge, and to prevent photographs of it being taken. The structure, which was perfected by members of the General Staff, was built in sections that can quickly be put together. If one or more sections are destroyed by shells or by fire, others can be substituted. The bridge can be adapted to streams of varying width and depth. General von Einem, the War Minister, inspected it Saturday, and pronounced it to be admirable.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

RELEASED PRISONERS CAUSE DISTURBANCE AT RIGA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The disturbance at Riga, on the Baltic, yesterday, was caused by a crowd of a hundred prisoners, released under the terms of the Imperial manifesto, issued the day of the christening of the heir to the throne. The men armed themselves with revolvers, knives and paving stones, and attacked the police. Assistant Chief of Police Lishin, who was severely wounded while dispersing the rioters, yesterday, has not recovered consciousness. He received three pistol shot wounds in the head, ear and arm. The latter has been amputated.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

New York, Aug. 31.—Both the Republican and Democratic parties held their primaries in New York city yesterday, but the interest centred in the Democratic contest in Brooklyn, where State Senator McCarren and Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle, the latter the representative of Mr. Chas. F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, fought. It was conceded that McCarren sympathizers would carry the majority of the Brooklyn district. McCarren did carry 16 out of 21 assembly districts, but Doyle men took the other five. It is said in political circles that McCarren is disappointed that Doyle carried even five districts, and that he expected to sweep Brooklyn and do away entirely with the Tammany influence. Tammany is elated at the result.

Wm. S. Devery was decisively defeated in his fight in the 9th district.

FIRE AT EMERSON.

Emerson, Man., Aug. 31.—Fire occurred on Dominion street this morning about one o'clock. It started in the rear of the blacksmith shop owned by Mr. William Templeton, and took in the building on the west side owned by Mr. George Christie, and one on the east side owned by Messrs. W. J. Scarffe & Son, harness dealers. It then leaped a lane and caught on to Mr. Charles Aimes's implement warehouse and completely demolish half the block, and only by persistent and determined efforts were the buildings on the opposite side of the street saved. The loss is somewhat serious for individuals, as they owned their own buildings, with the exception of Mr. Aimes, who lost considerable stock on the upper floor of his building. The loss of stock in trade was comparatively slight. Mr. E. Beveridge, lawyer, lost some books, as did also Mr. George Christie. The origin of the fire is a mystery, The loss is approximately $10,000, partly covered by insurance.

DUNDONALD AND GLENGARRY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—Lord Dundonald writing to the 'Times' a letter, dated Carmelia, Ireland, Aug 29, says there is not a word of truth in the statement sent to London from Canada that he had accepted a nomination for Glengarry at the approaching election

BARTLETT IN THE TOILS.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—When Melvin Bartlett, clerk of vital statistics in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at Winnipeg, stepped up to his private mail box at the Detroit postoffice, last night, he was surprised to find detectives waiting for him. It is alleged that for eight or ten years Bartlett has been embezzling money received from the sale of marriage licenses and that, during all that time he has been falsifying entries. The shortage is alleged to amount to several thousand dollars. Bartlett is thirty-two years of age. He appeared very nervous when questioned at police headquarters by Lieut. Sadler, and at first said that he would return to Winnipeg. Later, he changed his mind, and said that he had decided to fight extradition. Bartlett's wife is still in Winnipeg. Bartlett came here a few days ago to visit friends in Detroit. When searched thirty-two dollars was found on him.

CUSTOM REVENUE.

FALLING OFF IN RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of August was $3,860,897, or $46,870 less than for the same time last year.

DUTCH CABINET.

DR. ASSER APPOINTED MINISTER OF STATE WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

The Hague, Aug. 31.—Dr. Asser, the well-known authority on international law, has been appointed minister of state without portfolio. Professor T. M. C. Asser is a member of the permanent arbitration court at The Hague.

FRENCH ENGINEERS COMING.

New York, Aug. 31.—A party of sixteen representative French engineers have arrived in this city for the purpose of making a general tour of inspection of engineering work in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Before concluding the tour, which will include a visit to Montreal, they will spend several days at the exhibition in St. Louis. Their western trip will be begun on Sept. 6.

LORD AYLMER'S PLANS.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Lord Aylmer leaves on Thursday for the Island of Orleans to watch the big gun target practice. He will afterwards go to Richmond to be present at the ceremony of installing the colors of the 54th Regiment, the late Lord Aylmer's old company, in St. Anne's Church. Lord Aylmer will also inspect the 84th Regiment at St. Hyacinthe, and on Sept. 15 will go to Aldershot to visit the camp which opens on Sept. 13.

MR. PRICE WILL NOT RUN.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—A despatch from Rimouski says that Mr. W. Price has declined the federal nomination for the county, and that Mr. Drapeau, merchant and mayor of Rimouski, has accepted the Conservative candidature.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

WHOLE COUNTRY ANXIOUS FOR PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—W. H. Irvine, ex-Premier of Australia, and Mrs. Irvine and Marshal Stevens, one of the promoters and first manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, arrived in the city yesterday. They were shown around the city by the Hon. R. W. Scott, and last evening had dinner with the Minister of Justice. The party takes the steamer to-day at Prescott for Toronto. On Saturday Mr. Irvine will leave Toronto for Quebec to meet the Premier. Mr. Irvine and party will go west by the lakes to Port Arthur, and will sail from Vancouver on Sept. 16.

Mr. Irvine being interviewed, said that Australia was in favor of preferential trade. Free traders and protectionists alike believed in it. The idea was popular in the country. He was a free trader himself, but preferential trade transcends local issues in importance.

Mr. Stevens, after seeing his friends leave for Australia, will spend some time in Canada before returning to England. While here he will make some inquiries to lay before the Royal Commission on food supply. He got some figures from the Dominion Statistician yesterday showing that the export of wheat to all countries from Canada was 38,888,000 bushels. Of this, 17,869,356 was exported to Britain through Canadian ports, and 15,707,216 through United States ports. Mr. Stevens says that if warehouse accommodation was provided free of charge in Britain the trade could be diverted from United States to Canadian ports.

FOREST FIRES.

NEWFOUNDLAND HAMLET DESTROYED.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 1.—Forest fires have destroyed the hamlet of Little Bay and three hundred families are homeless. Two men have been drowned. The steamer 'Prospero' has embarked the women and children. The men are fighting the flames in an effort to prevent the destructive fires from covering a wider area. The government is providing food, shelter and other assistance to the destitute.

A despatch from St. John's, Aug. 6, said that renewed outbreaks of forest fires were causing widespread destruction throughout Newfoundland, and that a number of settlements in different parts had been devastated. It is estimated, the despatch said, that $20,000,000 worth of marketable timber had been destroyed in the interior this season.

A PITTSBURG MURDER.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The crusade carried on by the Alleghany County Sabbath Observance Association, for the past three weeks, to enforce the blue laws of 1794, resulted in a riot and the murder in Alleghany last night of Harry D. Knox, driver of an ice-waggon.

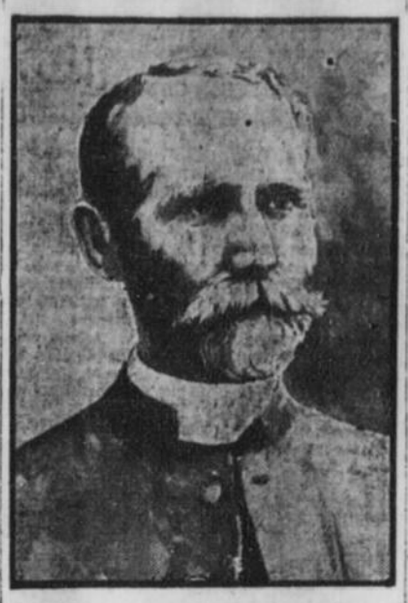
TOOK STRYCHNINE.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—Mr. James B. Hawley, a prominent politician, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. The deed is attributed to remorse for having shot and killed his brother on April 18, 1902. At that time Hawley was exonerated by a coroner's jury on the ground of self-defence.

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE REV. ARCHDEACON WORRELL, OF KINGSTON, ELECTED.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—The Anglican Synod of Nova Scotia met yesterday to continue its efforts to elect a bishop, rendered futile three months ago by the declining of the Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto. The names only of two candidates were presented to the Synod on



BISHOP-ELECT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

this occasion, those of the Rev. Dr. L. Norman Tucker, of Toronto, and the Rev. Archdeacon Clare L. Worrell, of Kingston.

After the third ballot, the Synod's choice fell on Archdeacon Worrell, who accepted by telegraph, wiring, 'I accept election as the will of God. Ask for Church's prayers. Will write to-night.'

The lay delegates were at first strongly for Dr. Tucker. On the first ballot the vote on the lay side stood 67 to 48 in his favor. On the second ballot Archdeacon Worrell gained five laymen and Dr. Tucker lost six, the former coming within five votes of a majority. The third and last ballot secured the election of Archdeacon Worrell by six, the lay vote standing 60 to 54. The clergy, on the other hand, were constantly in Archdeacon Worrell's favor, the first ballot standing 58 to 25, the second 61 to 23, and the third, 63 to 21. The election was afterwards made unanimous, the Synod singing the Doxology.

The testimonials on behalf of the two candidates were read to the Synod behind closed doors, and an unsuccessful effort was made to have the balloting done in the same way.

The consecration will take place in St. Luke's Cathedral, and a resolution was passed asking the Archbishop of Montreal to request the Archbishop of Canterbury to be present and take part in the consecration exercises.

THE BISHOP ELECT.

The Rev. Clare L. Worrell, M.A., D.C.L., bishop-elect of Nova Scotia, is a son of Canon Worrell, of Oakville, Ont. He was born in Smith's Falls, fifty-one years ago. After his college course he entered the profession of teaching, and was principal of the Collegiate Institute of Brockville. In 1881 he entered the Church, and was ordained a priest in 1884. He was situated at Gananoque, Brockville, Morrisburg, Barriefield, and is at present rector of St. Luke's Church, Kingston. He was appointed Archdeacon of Kingston in 1900, and is professor of English in the Royal Military College. He is a man of fine address and presence, and is highly regarded here both for his scholarship and eminent Christian virtues. He is married to a daughter of the late Surgeon-General Ward, F.R.C.S., late inspector-general of hospitals, Bombay, and they have four children, three daughters and one son.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE PROPOSED NEW ELECTRIC LINE.

In conversation with a 'Witness' representative on Monday Mr. H. W. Raphael, treasurer and one of the directors of the Ottawa River Railway Company, which proposes to build an electric line between Montreal and Hawkesbury, and later to Ottawa, stated that he could now say confidently that the line would be an accomplished fact within two years. Construction, said Mr. Raphael, will be commenced in a very short time and pushed rapidly. The line will pass through a most beautiful country, most of it now without railway communication. After crossing the Back River, somewhere in the neighborhood of Bord a Plouffe, the line will pass by historical St. Eustache, St. Placide, St. Benoit, St. Andrews, Lachute, by Lake of Two Mountains to Hawkesbury, on which route it will open up a magnificent, thickly populated country celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and very little known by Montrealers. No finer picknicking grounds are to be found anywhere and for summer residents it will be an ideal country and will be brought within the reach of all. Engineers are, and have been for a year, at work fixing the route of the line, which will in a very short time be definitely known. Mr. Raphael does not believe that it will in any way interfere with either of the existing steam railway lines. 'The history of electric railways,' he said, 'shows that they have created a new and, in most cases, an immense traffic for themselves to the great benefit of the general public and the stockholders. As an instance, I may mention one line running out of a city about the size of Montreal to a distance of some sixty miles. This city has already two steam railway lines to the same point, which have carried about ten thousand passengers during the summer. The electric line in a few years after its opening for traffic carried two hundred thousand people and keeps increasing yearly, while the steam roads continue to do about the same as hitherto. It is the intention of the company to run cars direct without stop from Montreal to their appointed destinations, while cars will leave stations on the line and come direct to Montreal, thus avoiding vexatious stops and making very fast time. The residents of the many towns and villages through which the line will pass and also the farmers are quite enthusiastic over the prospect of getting direct communication with the city, which will turn much of the country into a market garden as well as open it up for those city residents who wish a home in the country.

'As to the traffic possibilities, I may say that the railway will pass through the prosperous counties of Jacques Cartier, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil and Ottawa, with a population of a hundred and sixty-five thousand. Based on similar calculations in the United States, where it is found the revenue is from six to ten dollars per head of the population through which the railway passes, this would give us a revenue of $1,320,000, or an average of eight dollars per head, and this does not include the traffic we would naturally expect from the city of Montreal, which might be very great, nor does it include any revenue whatever for freight traffic, which will also be considerable, as we draw traffic from a great lumbering country.'

WEINSEIMER STEPS OUT.

New York, Aug. 30.—Phillip Weinseimer, president of the Building Trades Alliance, who twice has been indicted for extortion, yesterday resigned his leadership, and William P. Nason, president of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, was elected his successor.

OTTAWA DEBENTURES SOLD.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Some time since the council invited tenders for $638,000 worth of 4 percent civic debentures. The highest offer received then was 97. This being deemed too low negotiations with other parties followed, with the result that yesterday the commitee accepted an offer of 99 for the bonds from E. H. Gray & Co., of Boston, Philadelphia and Montreal.

VOYAGE OF THE 'ARCTIC.'

WILL LEAVE QUEBEC A WEEK FROM SATURDAY FOR THE FAR NORTH.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Mr. Fred. White, comptroller of the Mounted Police, has returned from Quebec, where he was inspecting the 'Arctic' before the steamer proceeds on her trip to the far north. Mr. White says that supplies for three years are on board. They are of the best quality. The 'Arctic' will sail about Sept. 10, after Mr. Prefontaine has returned from the west to inspect her. The ten Mounted Policemen who are to go under Superintendent Moodie are at Regina, ready to start for Quebec on twelve hours' notice. For the first year the 'Arctic' will confine its explorations to Hudson's Bay, Hudson's Strait, Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay. This instruction is definite. The 'Arctic' will not go further north than Kennedy strait. Mr. White is well pleased with the steamer. He considers her well adapted for the work. One or two smaller and swifter craft may be necessary in the near future. To these the 'Arctic' would make a good flagship. The 'Neptune' will return to Newfoundland and be put out of commission upon being replaced by the 'Arctic.'

ONTARIO'S HEALTH RECORD.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—The July report of the Provincial Board of Health shows a marked improvement in the health of the province, as compared with the same month of last year. A decided decrease both in the number of cases of infectious diseases and in the number of deaths therefrom is reported. The only exception is in the case of tuberculosis, from which an increase of forty in the number of deaths is reported. The death rate for July was 11.4 per thousand, and as compared with 11.5 for July, 1903.

STEEL CAR COMPANY.

WILL PROBABLY HAVE A SHOP IN THIS CITY.

Another American institution is said to have designs on Canadian business and also on a better outlet for American made products. The Pressed Steel Car Company will probably have a new shop in Montreal. There are two reasons for building the plant. The company has a big contract with the Grand Trunk Railway, and hopes to be able to get a greater share of the car-building in the Dominion.

The main object, however, of the proposed Montreal plant is to give the Pressed Steel Car Company an opportunity to get into the foreign markets without having to pay the duty levied against goods made in the United States.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

CORNER STONE OF STRUCTURE AT SHERBROOKE LAID.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 30.—The corner stone of the new Court House for the District of St. Francis was laid this afternoon at half-past two o'clock by the Hon. Mr. Gouin, Minister of Public Works, in the presence of a large gathering of people from all parts of the Eastern Townships and the province of Quebec. Dr. Pelletier, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, presided, and introduced the minister. The minister having used the trowel and mallet declared the corner stone well and truly laid.

Pro-Mayor McManamy, in the absence of Mayor Dr. J. O. Camirand, represented the city and read an address in French and English on behalf of the Municipal Council and the citizens of Sherbrooke extending a hearty welcome to the minister.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin replied, and the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, and the Hon. S. A. Fisher, representing the Quebec Government, also spoke. In the corner stone was a plaque suitably inscribed, copies of the Sherbrooke and Montreal papers, the current coins, and, by request, views of Sherbrooke, pieces of stone and brick from the old Court House, and a record of the Eastern Townships trust maps.

This evening a banquet will be tendered the visitors at Glen Villa Inn, North Hatley.

The new Court House will be a handsome and imposing edifice. While there is no distinct style of building followed, it is more Roman than anything else. The building is 154 feet long, and 96 feet at its widest part. There are three stories over the main portion of the building, and two at the wings. The tower over the main entrance will be 85 feet high. It is expected that the building will be ready after the summer vacation of 1905.

THE PROVINCIAL PURSE.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The preliminary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30 last, has been prepared. It shows as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada	$1,282,042
Lands, mines and fisheries	1,360,855
Administration of justice, building and jury fund, law stamps, fees, etc.	349,799
Licenses—Hotels, shops, etc.	705,338
Direct taxes on commercial corporations	260,545
Duties on successions	449,532
Maintenance of insane	52,094
Reformatory and industrial schools	23,400
Quebec 'Official Gazette'	14,596
Legislation	13,453
Registration stamps	71,898
Interest on price of Q.M.O. & O. Railway	305,024
Interest on loans and deposits	12,062
Railway subsidies tax	3,415
Minor revenues	30,632
	$4,880,686
Proceeds of sales of property	23,555
Loan, re Beauport Lunatic Asylum, Sisters of Charity	1,000
Sherbrooke Court House	15,000
	$4,920,242
Trust funds and deposits	74,876
Total receipts	$4,995,118

EXPENDITURE.

Public debt	$1,607,909
Legislation	233,705
Civil Government	273,914
Administration of justice	533,102
Police	27,791
Inspection of public offices	7,942
Public instruction, including 'Night Schools'	463,390
Literary and scientific institutions.	1,199
Arts and manufactures	15,004
Public works and buildings; ordinary, $136,519; extraordinary, $50,500	187,019
Agriculture	247,850
Lands, mines and fisheries	213,802
Colonization	126 000
Immigration	4,200
Charities	45,210
Lunatic asylums	365,825
Reformatories and industrial schools	58,450
Charges on revenue	179,783
Miscellaneous services	121,417
Building and jury fund. Payments by sheriffs out of collections	11,712
	$4,735 469
Montreal Exposition Company, part proceeds of sale of Exhibition Grounds, Montreal	96,130
Sherbrooke Court House	25,390
	$4,856,989
Trust funds and deposits	35,022
Railway subsidies and Q.M.O. & O. Railway construction	112,090
Total expenditure	$5,004,102

THE PROVINCE'S DEBT.

The statement of the public debt and the temporary loans and deposits of the province, on June 30, 1904, is as follows:

Funded Debt.

May 1, 1874, London	$2,723,873
May 1, 1876, London	3,111,746
Nov. 1, 1878, London or New York	2,098,000
July 1, 1880, London or Paris	1,810,295
July 1, 1882, London	1,7[illegible]80
July 1, 1882, Quebec	780,500
Jan. 1, 1888, London or Paris	2,182,800
March 1, 1894, London or Montreal	2,530,666
Dec. 30, 1894, Paris	5,332,976
May 1, 1896, London or Montreal	292,000
April 1, 1897, London or Montreal	1,260,000
April 1, 1897, London	9,236 061
	$34,771,409
Sinking fund invested	10,154,009
Net funded debt (including increase of capital by conversion)	$24,617,399

Temporary Loans and Deposits.

Temporary loans	700,000
Teachers' pension fund	195,653
Protestant Council of Public Instruction	37,037
Security and trust deposits	176,143
	$1,108,838
Total net debt	$25,726,237

DROWNED AT RAT PORTAGE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—T. A. Patterson, in charge of the Hudson's Bay liquor department at Rat Portage, was drowned on Tuesday night while returning to Coney Island after the theatre performance. The body has not been recovered.

RAILWAY MAN DEAD.

Mr. A. J. Hebert, the first travelling passenger agent of the New York Central Railway in this province (and the very first to introduce the system at all into Quebec), is dead, after a brief illness.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The masons' section of the Toronto Builders' Exchange has declined to meet the bricklayers' committee.

Thomas Praice, foreman on the waterworks, was stabbed and seriously injured by an Italian in a quarrel at Port Arthur.

At Cobourg, at the re-opening of the Presbyterian church the pastor, the Rev. William Beattie, asked the congregation for an offering of $2,300. They put over $2,500 on the plates.

George Watson, of Erin, was found dead on Sunday at the home of his parents, where he had gone to spend Sunday. After taking a hearty supper he took part in a football match.

Sunday afternoon William Gilpin, seventeen years of age, who lived on Sanford avenue, Hamilton, was drowned while bathing off the International Harvester Company's dock. His body was recovered.

Inspector Murray, of Toronto, is after the gang of safe-blowers who have been operating so successfully recently in the neighborhood of Lennox, Renfrew and Glengarry.

A survey party of mining students, in charge of Messrs. W. P. Wilgar and T. V. Fairlie, have left Kingston for a month's practice in a camp formed at Kaladar.

A man, supposed to be Nat McDonald, of Toronto, forty years of age, was drowned on the Genessee River at Charlotte, N.Y., while out swimming. The body was not recovered.

The Minister of Inland Revenue is notifying the American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tobacco Company that if they have not abandoned their exclusive contracts with their customers their licenses will be cancelled.

The solicitor of the Lord's Day Alliance says that the street railway employees at Kingston, whose names have been secured by the local branch for running Sunday cars, will be summoned before the police magistrate.

The Ottawa City Council ordered an investigation into civic isolation hospital affairs for the last three years, and ordered the medical health officers in the meantime to cut down the staff. The request was rejected by the official.

George Jones and Charles Harris, two chair factory employees at Toronto, were out in a steam launch on Saturday afternoon, and let the boiler go dry. The attempt to fill it up resulted in an explosion, and the serious scalding about the heads and bodies of both young men. It is feared that Harris may lose his eyesight.

Miss J. Forbert, twenty-two years old, a daughter of Frank Forbert, of Lindsay, was missed from her home on Wednesday last. Her body was found the following morning in the river. The young woman suffered from some mental trouble and had spent some time in the asylum.

The manufacturing concerns along the frontier in Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich have been bringing in goods in large quantities during the past few days to evade the payment of higher duties imposed under the new anti-dumping clause.

While her mother sat at the front door last Wednesday evening, Baby Mildred Funnell knocked a lamp from the piano and started a fire that cost her life and endangered that of her mother. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Funnell, of 22 Mansfield avenue, Toronto.

Mr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, is in Ontario buying large quantities of apples for export to Scotland. He states that though the quality is everything to be desired prices will rule lower and the trade smaller owing to the prolific home crop.

Mr. Allan J. Cameron, who for twenty-five years past has been a marine engineer in the employ of the C.P.R., died suddenly at Windsor, of apoplexy. Deceased was formerly engineer on the steamer 'Campana,' and chief on the steamer 'Alberta,' on which he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Angus A. Cameron. Deceased removed to Windsor to become chief engineer of the car ferry 'Michigan.

Mr. George B. Van Blaricom, of the Ottawa 'Journal' editorial staff, has resigned, and will assume editorial charge of the Peterborough 'Review.' He has been selected secretary of the company.

It is practically certain that the Toronto and Mimico Railway will be permitted to run its line along the lake front through Lorne Park. A few additional restrictions on the Railway Company may be imposed.

One week after his arrest and trial at the police court, Ottawa, for scalping two excursion tickets to Constable Wilson, at the Union Depot, a couple of weeks ago, Theodore C. Millar, at one time an extensive buyer of cheese and dairy produce, and latterly largely interested in mica mining, died at the Kingston hospital on Saturday morning, as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Robert Barre, disappeared from Kingston over seven years ago. He was a member of Court Frontenac, I.O.F., and this week the executive board of the order in Toronto passed the claim of his widow who will in the next few days receive the $1,000 insurance.

No. 7 express, tunnel bound, struck the tail end of the iron ore train at the Wyoming switch last Wednesday morning. In the mix-up Thomas Mackenzie, the express engineer, had his leg severed below the knee. Mackenzie belongs to Sarnia, and was driver of No. 5 express in the Wanstead catastrophe.

Another McMaster University graduate has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago. Mr. Herbert Jordan, M.A., of the class of 1900 is the fortunate young man. He was a specialist in mathematics, and one of the best students ever turned out of the Bloor Street University. Dr. Jordan will take charge of the chair of mathematics at Brandon College.

Bail was granted by Mr. Justice Britton last Wednesday morning at Osgoode Hall on behalf of John R. Galbraith, who is at present in jail at Gore Bay, charged with being the cause of his wife's death last July. The charge, it was contended, virtually amounts to that of manslaughter, and that there is no sitting of the Assize in Manitoulin Island until next summer, at which he could be competently tried. The bail required is $5,000 by the prisoner, and two sureties of $2,500 each.

QUEBEC.

The cool weather is driving people home from the seaside and other summer resorts.

Mr. J. R. H. White, manager of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company, is suffering from a slight attack of paralysis.

Malcolm McDonald, of Stornoway, Compton, gold medallist, succumbed an attack of typhoid following sunstroke while at Laprairie camp.

The next annual convention of the Association of bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada will take place in Montreal.

About twenty young men from Fall River have reached Quebec on their way to the Lake St. John region, where they will settle.

Lightning struck the barns of Charles Fernard Armagn, Bellechase, last week, setting them on fire and causing damage to the extent of $700.

D. Deschamps, a laborer at the new Court House, Sherbrooke, was killed by the boom of the derrick falling on him.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec presided at the ceremony of depositing the colors of the 54th Regiment of Infantry in St. Ann's Episcpal Church at Richmond, Que.

The Ste. Anne de Beaupre division of the Q. R. L. & P. Co. carried 877,208 passengers during the year ending 30th June last, which was an increase of 79,343 over the previous year.

The members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery concluded their annual firing at the artillery camp at the Island of Orleans yesterday and left for home last midnight by the I.C.R.

One of the best known residents of Bonaventure County is dead in the person of Mr. Giroux, at the age of 75 years. He was formerly a director of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co.

Magloire Giasson, of Cap Tosier, Gaspe, was accidentally killed there on Monday, by being thrown from a vehicle which was overturned by the horse taking fright and running away. Deceased was 79 years of age.

The Quebec 'Daily Telegraph' states that cigarette smoking among the young boys of the city is greatly on the increase, children of five and six years of age indulging in the practice.

The contract for the La Tuque branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been awarded to Mr. Jospeh Paquet, contractor, of Levis, and work will be commenced in the course of a few days.

The body of young Dufour, of Isle aux Coudres, who was drowned at River du Lup wharf n Aug. 7, has been recovered at Bic. No more bodies of the victims of the Notre Dame du Portage drowning accident have yet been recovered by the divers.

Nearly a hundred thousand dollars' worth of stores, comprising almost every article of food and clothing, have been put aboard the government steamer 'Arctic' at Quebec,' which is now almost ready to start on its voyage to the head of the Mackenzie river.

The subscription lists in circulation for the erection of a monument in the city of Quebec in commemoration of the late Bishop Laval are steadily growing, and it is expected that the full amount required will be secured for the object. The committee in charge will commence the foundation work for the monument next spring.

Isidore Couture, fisherman and farmer, living in the second range of Grand River, Que., was killed during a thunder storm while sitting in a room with his wife, six sons and one daughter. Lightning struck the house, killing the father instantly, and seriously burning the wife and three of the sons. The rest of the family escaped.

A former popular member of No. 5 Company, R.C.R., Corporal T. L. W. Brown, of Sunbury County, N.B., who has lately retired from military life after a service of five years, was married on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the rector, the Rev. F. G. Scott, to Miss Ena Parry, of Liverpool, Eng.

Recently the safe of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company at Cedar Hall, Quebec, was broken open and rifled. The burglars did not get much for their trouble, as $11,000 on the way for the company was delayed in arriving. Next day three suspicious characters were arrested at Cedar Hall for trying to steal a ride on an I. C. R. train. They were taken to Rimouski, tried and sentenced to six months in jail for vagrancy.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

It seems now a certainty that the Point Aconi coal areas will be opened up before many months elapse.

The customs receipts for the month of August at St. John, N.B., show a decrease of $5,377.87 as compared with the same month last year.

Mrs. Thomas Gentles died suddenly at Dartmouth, at the age of 81 years. Her husband is still living, having reached the advanced age of 90 years.

At Fredericton last Tuesday evening a grand mass meeting and temperance rally was held in the Baptist Church in connection with the seventeenth annual convention of the Maritime Council, Royal Templars.

Thomas Forhan found in the ground at Dutch Village, near Halifax, recently, an old militia belt buckle. It has a crown in the centre and the name and year 'Nova Scotia Provincials, 1793,' on it.

The marriage of the Rev. James W. Falconer, minister of Fort Massey Presbyterian Church, Halifax, and Miss Mabel J. Robertson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Robertson, the well known hardware merchant of Halifax, will take place in Fort Massey Church on Sept. 7.

The Hon. Charles Hyman, acting Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Alexander Johnson, M. P. for Cape Breton, are touring the north shore waters in the yacht 'Speedy,' which the government recently purchased from United States parties.

Sir Frederick Borden will be banqueted at the Halifax Hotel this evening by the city militia officers. Invitations are being sent to the Governor-General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other distinguished people. Sir Frederick and family, who are now at home at Canning, will join the Hon. Mr. Emmerson and daughter in a tour through Cape Breton this week.

The Canadian cable repair steamer 'Tyrian,' which has arrived at St. John N.B., from Belle Isle Strait, reports that the steamer 'Viking,' from Halifax for Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, went ashore on Friday last near Belle Isle during a fog, and is likely to prove a total loss.

The Rev. Mr. Burgess, of St. John, N.B., was unable on account of illness to preach his farewell sermon last Sunday. In the morning he occupied the pulpit, but it was with some difficulty that the sermon was finished.

WESTERN CANADA.

There is talk of a kilted regiment in Winnipeg.

The New England Fish Company, of Vancouver, have in their refrigerator at the present time five hundred thousand pounds of halibut.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Emmons, of Mekiwin, Man., was drowned in a well in the stable yard.

The King Edward Hotel at Souris has been sold to Mr. Frank R. Morris, of Winnipeg, for the sum of $37,000.

A large force of men and teams are at work on the grade of the C. N. R. new main line from Winnipeg, which is now within four miles of Brandon.

Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager, and Mr. McInnes, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., have left for a tour of the system to the Pacific coast, travelling in their car.

The surveyors of the C. N. R. extension to Regina are at work selecting their route to the south of Oak Lake in Manitoba. The line will not touch either at Griswold, Oak Lake or Virden, but go right through.

The Bank of Montreal is to open a sub-agency at Kelowna in about a month. This agency will be under the direction of Mr. G. A. Henderson, manager of the Vernon branch of the bank.

Miss Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, is again visiting Vancouver and giving entertainments in the City Hall under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. The association is striving to raise sufficient funds to erect a building.

Paul Baldwin, who is accused of the theft of a shot gun belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cattenach, of Winnipeg, may also have to answer a charge of theft of $500 worth of sermons in manuscript. Baldwin was a station master at Fort William, where Cattenach's effects were left between Dec. 1 and Feb. 9 last.

Mr. Arthur Keast, deputy registrar of Victoria was found dead in his bed. His death is ascribed to heart failure. He was a pioneer of the province, having arrived in 1863.

Work is to be commenced at once on the new Western Canada College at Calgary. The building to be erected now will not be so elaborate as at first proposed. It is to cost in the neighborhood of $6,000 or $7,000.

Because of competition on the run between Everett, Wash., and Whidby Island, the management of the steamer 'Hattie Hansen,' which has been on the route for over two years, announces that it will give free fares and free freight between Everett and Langley.

The steamers 'Dolphin' and 'City of Seattle,' which reached Seattle from the north on Sunday, brought a total Klondike gold shipment of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, practically all consigned either to the Seattle assay office or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

British Columbia is having a great boom in fruit this season as a great quantity that has been purchased from the United States was last week condemned and destroyed. Apples are singularly free from scab and other disease.

The first wild ducks seen in Calgary, were sent to friends in that town by Mr. Clifford Lord. He with a friend drove ten miles out of Calgary, and in a short time had bagged thirty. The season there opens somewhat earlier than here, but might well be later.

Walter York, a boat puller connected with the 'Carmencita,' Captain McLean, was shot and dangerously wounded by natives of Copper Island, off the Siberian shore of Behring Sea, on Aug. 2. He and two other seamen were in an open boat seal hunting. They were within two hundred yards of the shore when the natives opened fire.

The 'Machaon,' of the Ocean Steamship Company's line, will arrive the first part of September from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal and the Orient. She has two hundred and fifty tons of naval stores for the station at Esquimalt and about eight hundred tons for this port.

Mr. J. Fred Hume and some other sportsmen of Nelson have been trying for some time past to arrange for the importation of a number of quail and pheasants to turn loose along the arm of the lake. Quail will be imported from North Carolina and negotiations are pending for the bringing of pheasants from West Virginia.

Procule Laurin, a Frenchman travelling from Dawson to White Horse second class, on the last trip of the 'Casca,' deliberately suicided by jumping off the boat a short distance below Selkirk. The information came via Dawson, by way of a wire received by Inspector Routledge, acting officer commanding the R.N.W.M.P., from Sergt. Stillman, in charge of the police detachment at Selkirk.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of James Melvin Bartlett, clerk of statistics in the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg, where he had been employed for some years. Bartlett is alleged to have collected moneys for marriage licenses and failed to make return for the same. The shortage is said to be several thousand dollars. Bartlett has always borne a good name and the charge causes much surprise. He is absent from the city, visiting friends in Detroit.

Seattle had to go to Vancouver for its Labor Day queen. The most popular girl in the 'Pacific Northwest' among the great class of workers dwells in Vancouver. She is Miss Carey. Moreover, another Vancouver girl was second. The election was made by ballot. She will be presented with a handsome cabinet piano, and will receive her robes and be paid all her expenses during her stay in Seattle at the coming industrial exhibition.

BAD WRECK AT RICHMOND

Head On Collision Results in Nine Deaths and the Injuring of Over Twenty Others.

Richmond, Que., Aug. 31.—A head-on collision took place between two passenger trains at Richmond, Que., this morning. One was a special from Montreal filled with passengers for the Sherbrooke Fair, and the other was the regular passenger for Montreal.

Nine people were killed and fully 25 injured.

The conductor of the special is supposed to have become confused as the Quebec and Richmond trains were both No. 5 and arrived at Richmond within a few minutes of each other, so that he supposed the track was clear when he left. This was brought out in the inquest. The worst scene presented itself on the special train. The baggage car was telescoped into the first passenger coach, being lifted clean off the trucks, and into the passenger car right up to the end, three feet from the rear. In this coach most of the dead and injured were found, and it is a wonder that one escaped alive. It took over half an hour with the wrecking apparatus before the dead and injured could be removed, and not then until the side of the car had been cut open. The sight which presented itself was most gruesome, and some of the ladies were badly affected.

While a gang of men and passengers were clearing away the debris of the special train, assistance was also rendered to the local train. The mail car was telescoped into the following passenger car. The three people that were killed in this train were sitting in the smoking car. The passengers in the other portion of the train did not suffer serious injury, the full weight of the impact having fallen on the special train.

The crews of both engines jumped when they saw that the collision was inevitable. Both engineers and their firemen were injured in their leaps from the flying trains.

KILLED AND INJURED.

NINE KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE INJURED—THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following is the list of the killed and injured, as gathered by the Grand Trunk officials:—

KILLED.

FRED. BOWRING, married, South Durham.
F. H. HACKETT, route agent, Canadian Express Company, Montreal.
J. BISSON, of Beloeil.
W. F. MOUNTAIN, of Carter, Galbraith & Company, Montreal.
J. LABARRE, of Lyster.
EPHREM GAUDETTE, St. Theodore d'Acton.
J. B. BLANCHET, M.P., St. Hyacinthe.
CHAS. A. SIMARD, St. Hyacinthe.
A. THEODORE RICHARD, Lisgar.

The body of Mr. Blanchet, M.P., was removed to the house of his relative, Mr. J. B. Bedard, ex-M.P.P.

INJURED.

L. E. PAYAN, married, St. Hyacinthe.
CLAUDE ORSILI, single, St. Hyacinthe.
EMERSON FEE, married, St. Hyacinthe.
GUSTAVE DAIGNEAULT, single, Salem, Mass.
ALLAN McMANUS, Ulverton, Que.
ALEXANDER GAUVIT, single, St. Theodore d'Acton.
EDWARD A. M. GAGNON, single, 610 City Hall avenue, Montreal.
ARCH. WALKER, Gore, Que.
J. A. DENAULT, single, broker, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.
COL. A. ST. DENIS, St. Hyacinthe.
ERNEST RICHARD, single, Lisgar, Que.
RICHARD PAQUETTE, single, Rougemont, Que.
ENGINEER PAQUETTE, single, Rougemont, Que.
WILLIS LIPTON, single, Lisgar, Que.
GORDON RICHMOND, single, South Durham, Que.
JOSEPH TRUDEAU, single, Upton, Que.
PAUL DEGUIRE, single, Rougemont, Que.
ALBERT GUNTER, married, South Durham, Que.
CHARLES GUNTER, married, Lisgar, Que.
FELIX PAYETTE, road foreman, G.T.R., Montreal.
ULDEZE TOUSSON, single, St. Theodore d'Acton.
FAY WEBB, mail clerk, Richmond.
THOS. E. FEENEY, messenger, Canadian Express Company, Montreal.

THE INQUEST.

STATION MASTER AND OPERATOR AT RICHMOND GIVE TESTIMONY.

At the inquest which was opened in the evening by Coroner Bachand, of the District of St. Francis, where the accident happened, more definite details of the cause of the accident was obtained. The two witnesses examined were Mr. Scully, the station master, and the telegraph operator, Chas. Withrow, who made it perfectly clear that the fault lay with Atkinson, the conductor of the Montreal special, who neglected to obey orders, and who, by the way, could not be found by the coroner's officers, who wished to serve a summons on him to appear at the inquest.

Mr. Scully testified that the Montreal special was in charge of Norman Atkinson as conductor, with Eugene Schwager, (engineer) and was due to proceed to Sherbrooke at 10.20 a.m. Train No. 5, the regular west-bound train, was in charge of Larry Coughlin (conductor), with J. Germain, engineer. It was a hard and fast rule that the conductors of all trains should examine the station register in the operator's office. They had to sign their name and enter the number of their train, hour of arrival, and so forth. To the foreman, witness stated that Atkinson had no right to leave until he had ascertained that No. 5 regular train from Island Pond had arrived. There was quite a curve just east of where the accident happened, so that the engineer on the special could not see No. 5. Witness explained to the jury that there were two No. 5 trains, but they were on different districts. The No. 5 Island Pond train in the accident was on district No. 2, while the other No. 5 was on the Richmond and Quebec district. The Island Pond train was due at Richmond at 10.15 and the Quebec train at 10.20. The trains did not register in the same book and it was hardly possible for Atkinson to have made a mistake. Yesterday morning the Quebec train, No. 5, had arrived, but it was customary for the Island Pond train to wait for it.

To a juryman—He was not an operator and did not know if it was customary for the conductors to simply ask the operator if train No. 5 had arrived.

Atkinson was a thoroughly experienced conductor and ought to have been aware of the rules governing the running of trains. He could not say whether he had got mixed on the fact of there being two No. 5 trains. He ought not, as there was only one No. 5 running on his district. He had told Atkinson that he must meet the No. 5 from Island Pond at Richmond, and if he followed his instructions he could not leave until it had arrived.

To a juryman, witness said he had told Atkinson, not because it was his duty to do so, but simply as a matter of precaution. He felt certain there would be an accident after the special had pulled out, because he had run into the telegraph office and found that Atkinson was not following his running orders.

THE LATE MR. J. B. BLANCHET, M.P.

To Mr. Beauregard, a lawyer, who represented the Blanchet family, witness said the operator was obliged to give duplicate orders to both the conductor and engineer. He could not say personally whether they had been delivered. The train was in every respect a regularly equipped passenger train according to the railway regulations. The operators and despatchers were supposed to keep a copy of the train orders.

A juryman—Did you tell Atkinson to wait for train No. 5 from Island Pond?

Witness—I told him, but I did not think it necessary to specify which No. 5 it was, as there was only one No. 5 on his district.

A juryman—When you found out that an accident was unavoidable, what did you do?

Witness—I could not do anything as the special was already half a mile away, and a collision was inevitable.

THE OPERATOR'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Withrow, telegraph operator, testified that he was on duty at Richmond Station, on the morning of the collision. He was in his office when Atkinson started his train.

In answer to the coroner, who asked if he gave an order that the track was clear of the Island Pond No. 5, he answered: 'No, sir.'

'What was the order regarding the line between Richmond and Sherbrooke?'

'It is substantially that engine No. 879 will run special from Richmond to Sherbrooke, and will have right of track over all trains, except first class trains. It will leave Richmond at 10.20, Windsor Mills at 10.40, Brompton Falls, 10.55, arriving at Sherbrooke at 11.12 a.m. (Signed), F. W. E. This is as near as I can remember it. It was Atkinson's duty to see that No. 5 had arrived before he started.'

A juryman—'Was any order given to Atkinson to wait for No. 5?'

Witness—'No written order because he did not require any, as his running orders expressly stated that he had to wait for all first class trains at Richmond, and No. 5 was a first class train.'

To another juryman—'Atkinson had to know positively that No. 5 was in the yard, and that the conductor of that train's signature was on that register before he started.'

To Mr. Beauregard—'I told Atkinson myself not to start until No. 5 had arrived and she would arrive about 10.30.'

A juryman—'What made you tell him that?'

Witness—'The despatcher at Island Pond told me to tell him.'

A juryman—'If he had acted on his instructions would the accident have been avoided without further notification from any one?'

Witness—'Yes.'

This concluded Withrow's evidence, and the inquest was adjourned until Friday evening at 7.30, when several witnesses were heard, but no new developments took place, and another adjournment was taken till to-morrow evening.

WILL LOOK INTO MATTER

INSPECTORS OF RAILWAY COMMISSION SENT TO THE SCENE.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Immediately on receipt of the news of the terrible railway accident at Richmond, the Hon. M. E. Bernier, railway commissioner, instructed the inspectors of the commissions, Messrs. Duval and Lalonde, to proceed to Richmond and investigate the cause of the disaster.

TALES OF PASSENGERS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. E. M. GAGNON, OF MONTREAL.

The stories related by those who had escaped with more or less trifling injuries were gruesome in the extreme.

Mr. John Ewing, Registrar of Richmond, stated, at the Carslake Hotel last night, that he saw the special from Montreal pull out; that he saw the operator, Mr. Withrow, run after it in the vain endeavor to stop it; that he heard a grinding on the rails; that some one rushed up to the station and said there was a fire on the track; that he got a vehicle and drove to the scene, when he found the engines piled up on the side of the track, the cars telescoped, and the men running about greatly excited. Doctors were sent for, Mr. Ewing said, and soon arrived. Willing hands set to work to cut the dead and dying from the cars. It was ghastly work. Most of the wounded were taken to hotels and private houses; the remains of Mr. Blanchet, M.P., were taken to the house of a relative near by. It was strange, as Mr Ewing stated, how some escaped. For instance, a little boy, a nephew of Mr Blanchet's, sitting beside him in the seat, escaped alive. Then there was the case of Georgie Smith, of Richmond, who, persuaded that there was going to be an accident, was on the lookout, and who, when he heard the rumbling noise immediately darted through an open window.

Felix Payette, of the Grand Trunk, who was brought in last night, and who sustained serious injuries to his right hand, stated that he was coming home from Portland. When near Richmond, he heard an awful ripping sound. He seemed, on the instant, to go down, down. When he came to, he was with the doctors, who had fixed him up all right. Mr. Payette is a travelling engineer on the G. T. R., and resides at 737 Wellington street.

Norman Atkinson, the conductor of the excursion train, resides at 229 Hibernia Road.

Alfred Stanhope, Bethel, was taken last night in a cab to the General Hospital. He had been hurled from his seat in the special train and landed across another seat on his back, which was seriously, if not fatally injured.

DR. HUTCHISON'S STORY.

Dr. Hutchison, chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk, who returned last night with some of the wounded, said there were, no doubt, some awful sights which was always the case in a railway wreck. Most of the people hurt lived near-by and only four were brought to the city to be treated in the public hospitals. In regard to the injured, Dr. Hutchison said that one or two were in a serious condition, but the injuries of the great majority were not of a dangerous nature. There were all kinds of injuries, as the doctor said. There were fractures, broken limbs, bruises, cuts. The injured were well cared for on the spot, for the people of Richmond made hospitals of their homes, and all were attended to without loss of time.

Mr. W. F. Mountain, a traveller for Messrs. Carter, Galbraith, and Company, who was among the killed, is greatly regretted. He was one of the best commercial men in the country. He leaves a wife and three children at Windsor Mills to mourn his loss.

Mr. Carter, of Messrs. Carter, Galbraith & Co., said this morning that in the death of Mr. Mountain they had lost a first-class man and a faithful employee. He was known all over the province and the firm had recived many telegrams of condolence from his customers, one telegram reported that Mr. Mountain's son was also a victim, but Mr. Carter said this was fortunately not the case. Singularly to state, the firm lost this week another good traveller by death, in Mr. J. A. Butt, of East Farnham. Both were excellent young men and their positons will be hard to fill.

Mr. Fred. Hackett, who was also among the killed, lived at 327 Victoria avenue, Westmount, with his wife and two little daughters. He was route agent for the Canadian Express Company, and was one of their most valued employees. He was born in Compton, Que., about forty years ago, where his father was a prosperous farmer, and his people were among the early settlers. His mother is still living, and he has one brother, Dr. Hackett, of Champlain, N.Y. Mr. Hackett was a prominent Mason, and had a very large circle of friends in Montreal. His wife was Miss Ethel Sadler, of Island Pond, Vt.

The funeral will take place to-morrow from his mother's residence, Compton, Que., on arrival of the Montreal train.

STRIKE THREATENED.

BUILDING LABORERS' ASSOCIATION CONSIDERING THE QUESTION.

The Building Laborers' Association, at a meeting held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday, considered the question of going out on strike, but finally decided to defer such action for a week. A number of employers have signed an agreement with the laborers good to May, 1905. Thirteen firms are reported to have withheld their sanction to the terms asked by the men. It is to give them a chance to come to the men's terms that a week's delay has been granted. If not complied with, it is said, a strike will be ordered. The association also decided to fine every man absent from the Labor Day parade, without a good reason, two dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

TRADE IN MAPLE LINES PRACTICALLY RUINED BY ADULTERATION.

'Witness' Office,
Tuesday Morning, Sept. 5.

The adulteration of maple products is becoming day by day a question of the most serious importance to the trade. For some time past merchants have been complaining of the injury caused to the business by many sugar makers grossly misrepresenting the compounds they turn out to be that of the genuine maple product. It is feared by the trade that the reputation of all maple productions, of at least Eastern Canada, is being greatly damaged, and that the only way to save the situation is by bringing home to the farmers and other manufacturers the true condition of the trade, from the point of view of dealer and consumer.

Dealers mostly handle these goods on consignment, stocks being sent in and the current market price usually accepted, unless otherwise stipulated, and it is no exaggeration to say that of all the stocks sent in last season fully 50 percent is still in the hands of dealers, who are not prepared to guarantee the purity of the goods, and, therefore, have only a limited market in which to trade. The first question asked by the buyer is invariably: 'Is it pure?' and so flagrant and so common has become the practice of adulteration that this is not to be wondered at. Furthermore, the trade has become so demoralized that not only has consumption fallen off, but the consumer, being between two fires, as it were, prefers the stuff labelled 'imitation' to that of the uncertain 'pure' product.

It can thus be seen how hard the producer of genuine maple is being hit, and with no way of retaliation. The whole production, whether good or bad, is being put in the same category, thus completing the utter downfall of an industry that should be Canada's pride to maintain.

Manufacturers of compounds who sell them for what they are, use only the purest of ingredients, mostly cane or beet sugar, with maple flavoring added, which is greatly preferred to the mixtures put up by the 'imitator 'of the real thing. A good substitute is undoubtedly better than even pure maple of poor quality, and will have a better demand, but a compound, however good it may be, cannot attempt to compete in the market with the very best and purest maple goods. It is passing strange, therefore, that those farmers and sugar makers who transgress in this way, cannot see the matter in the light of increased demand and ultimate satisfaction in an honest calling.

The smaller manufacturers who turn out an impure article, resort to brown and granulated sugar, together with linseed, (in liquid form), with the addition of a small percentage of pure maple to give the desired effect. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if consumers won't have maple sugar or syrup; neither is it strange that the market is stagnant and overloaded with stocks of last year's goods, without even a bid of any kind.

There is no quicker way to kill an industry than by abuse of this sort, and it behooves those guilty of the offence against the public and against every good principle of trading, to apply the remedy, which is in their power, and turn out a better article before the public turns its ack upon the product altogether.

TRADE REVIEW—PROVISION LINES ACTIVE.

Business in wholesale circles for the past week has been of a fairly average kind. Some lines are beginning to feel the passing of the summer weather, and are consequently in the midst of the greatest activity in anticipation of fall business. With the cooler weather the provision trade has taken a more active turn. The demand for eggs, for instance, is very good indeed, being greater than the supply at the present time, and, therefore, high prices are prevailing. The market for pork products is steady, with a fair business reported in nearly all the lines. The market for live hogs is easier to-day, and the trade expects lower prices towards the middle of next week. This more particularly for select stocks, of which there are very heavy receipts coming into the city. The export trade in select hogs is continuing in the active state that has prevailed for some time, but there is now a sufficient demand to fill all orders.

FLOUR TRADE QUIET.

The flour trade is practically at a standstill, there being no demand excepting in the merest hand to mouth way. The high price of wheat is the cause of the falling off in the demand, and the markets seem so steady at above the dollar mark, that it is very difficult indeed to form any reasonable estimate of the future condition of the market.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CHEESE.

The cheese market has shown more life than has been usual for some time, and prices have advanced above nine cents, although it cannot be said that demand has been the cause of the rise. There were several orders placed at the lower rates asked at the early part of the week, but it is very questionable whether the English market has followed the further advance. The shipments of cheese from this port have been falling off considerably every week, and the season's shipments are now about 80,000 boxes short of last year's figures for the same period.

BUTTER MARKET DULL.

The butter market has been dull and featureless throughout the week, and business has fallen off to a very large extent. There are no particular reasons given by the trade for this, except that importers are getting their requirements elsewhere. Prices are exceedingly low, quality and condition are generally acknowled to be of the best—and still a heavy decrease in the export trade.

GRAIN — Oats, 40c to 40¼c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; corn, American, yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 2, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.50; and strong bakers, $5.20; winter wheat patents, $5.25 in barrels; $2.35 to $2.40 in bags; rolled oats, $2.30 per bag, $4.90 per barrel.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18; in sacks, shorts, $19 to $20.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel, $1.20 to $1.25 in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13½c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75 to $8 live heavy sows, $4.75; mixed lots, $5.50; select, $5.75 to $5.85, off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario, white, 9c; colored, 9 1-8c; Quebec, 8¾c.

EGGS—Select new laid, 21c; and straight gathered, candled, 18c to 18½c; No. 2, 17c to 18c.

BUTTER—Fancy grades, 18½c to 19c; ordinary finest, 18c to 18½c; western dairy, 14c to 14½c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.65; seconds, $5.25; and pearl, $3 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover, 12c per section; in ten pound tins, 7½c; in 70 pound tins, 7c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb., in wood; sugar, 8c.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6.50 to $7; clover mixed, $7.50 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES — New, $1.75 per barrel of 180 lbs.; 90c to 95c per bag of 80 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Sept. 2.

Although comparatively few of the farmers living any distance from the city brought loads of produce to Bonsecours market this forenoon, yet nearly all the available space in that vicinity was crowded with produce-laden vehicles, nearly every kind of seasonable stuff being offered in unusually large quantities. There were nearly 1,000 bags of corn ears, four or five hundred bushels of cucumbers, three or four hundred barrels of apples, mostly in boxes, and 1,000 boxes of tomatoes. Potatoes also were very plentiful and twenty cents per bag lower in price than on last Fridays' market; other roots and vegetables were abundant, but oats were scarce, there being only some eight or nine loads on the market, and from 95c to $1 per bag was asked for good old oats, but some new oats of rather poor quality were offered at 75c per bag; there was no buckwheat in sight. Potatoes sold at 60c to 65c per 80-lb bag; turnips, 50c to 90c do.; beets and carrots, 20c to 40c per basket; onions, 60c to 70c do.; Spanish onions, $2.50 per case; cabbages, 15c to 30c per dozen; celery, 15c to 25c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to $1.50 do.; leeks, 80c per dozen bunches; green corn ears, 5c to 8c per dozen; hubbard squash, $1.20 per dozen; marrow fats, 50c to 70c do.; cucumbers, 40c per bag; pickling cucumbers, 40c per basket; nutmeg melons, $1 to $3 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 50c per box; apples, 15c to 60c do.; dead turkeys, 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; young ducks, 70c to $1 per pair; chickens, 40c to 80c do; tub butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; older eggs, 18c to 23c do.; honey, 10c the square comb; blueberries, $1.40 per box; peaches and pears, 35c to 60c per basket; plums, 60c to 75c; grapes 25c 5 lb. basket; bananas, $1.40 to $1.60 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 1.

About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 50 milch cows, 1,200 sheep and lambs and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday, while the offerings to-day were about 100 cattle, 40 calves and 300 sheep and lambs Trade was rather slow as the butchers bought largely on Monday's market, and did not require much more this week. There were no really prime cattle among the offerings and 4¼c per lb. was about the highest price paid, and from that down to 3¼c per lb. for pretty good cattle, while the common stock sold at 2¼c to 3c, and the small bulls at 1¾c to 2¼c per lb Milch cows were dull of sale at from $20 to $50 each. A lot of 15 good calves were sold yesterday at $9 each, the other calves sold at from $2.50 to $10 each. Shipping sheep are 3½c, and the others 3c to 3¼c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.25 to $4 each, or 4c to 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 5c to a little over 5¼c per lb.

CANADIAN APPLES..

SHIPPERS SWINDLED OF IMMENSE SUMS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 30.—Manchester fruiterers view with mingled interest and amusement, says the Manchester 'Evening Chronicle,' the endeavors of some of their confreres to create for Manchester a monopoly of the receiving and distributing market for the Canadian apple trade. Manchester salesmen, while naturally wishing to have the Canadian apple trade transferred to Manchester, recognize the difficulties which are well nigh insuperable, and state that the idea of supplanting Liverpool as the distributing centre is but the vain hallucination of an unsettled mind.

A short time ago a director of a Southampton Cold Storage Company, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, stated that he possessed ample evidence that a number of oversea apple shippers were every season swindled out of immense sums of money. He stated that in order to get inside information as to the modus vivendi he had a young man sent from Chicago, who, after six months, was able to supply the evidence the director claimed to possess.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORT.

BIG DROP IN BUTTER SHIPMENTS, BUT SEASON'S FIGURES NOW EQUAL THOSE OF 1902 — CHEESE STILL DECREASES.

Shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal to the United Kingdom for week ending Aug. 28, were 78,972 boxes, as compared with 80,848 last year, and 76,524 for the same period of 1902. The shipments of cheese have been showing a heavy weekly decrease for some time, and although the week's business was much better than that of 1902 and 1903, there is still a pretty considerable dropping off from a few weeks ago. Total shipments since May 1 amounted to 1,075,503 boxes, which is a matter of about 75,000 boxes short of last year's shipments. The 1902 figures were higher than this year's by 123,511 boxes.

Butter shipments for week ending Aug. 28, have made a pretty considerable drop on the figures of the previous week, the difference being about 14,600 pkgs., while at the same time the figures for the week are a great improvement on those of the two previous years. The total number of pkgs. shipped were 18,460, and for the corresponding period last year 11,081; and for 1902 the figures were 11,403 pkgs. The season's shipments, dating from May 1, were 256,736 pkgs., an increase of nearly 100,000 pkgs. on last year's shipments, and when compared with the shipments of 1902 there is only a matter of about 150 packages short. As the export trade has fallen off considerably during the last week it is very unlikely that the season's figures will surpass those of 1902 for some time to come

THE CROPS.

GOOD WEATHER FOR HARVESTING—FARM HANDS FROM QUEBEC QUICKLY FIND WORK.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—Weather continues favorable for harvesting, and it is getting warmer. Several new districts began cutting to-day, and practically all the districts will be cutting by the end of the week. Harvesting in Portage la Prairie district is nearing a finish, and the farmers all report themselves as surprised at the unexpectedly large yield. The damage from rust was not nearly so great as they had expected. There were lots of farm laborers from Quebec arrived here during the day, and were soon snatched up, most of them going west this evening.

CHEESE BOARDS.

CHEESE SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
August.				
29	Lindsay	3,294	3,294	8 9-16—8¾
30	Campbellford	1,355	1,355	8¾
30	Ingersoll	325	—	8¾
31	Peterborough	6,000	6,000	9¼—9 3-16
31	Stirling	900	900	9
31	Picton	1,145	710	9 5-16
31	Woodstock	2,630	1,900	8⅞—9
Sept.				
1	Brockville	1,945	—	9
1	Kingston	1,030	1,030	9
1	Madoc	900	900	9⅛
1	Winchester	1,047	—	9
1	Tweed	500	500	9 1-16
1	Kankleek Hill	1,281	825	9⅛
2	Huntingdon	232	232	
				8 13-16—9 1-16
2	Iroquois	782	782	9
2	Perth	700	700	9⅛
2	Ottawa	1,219	994	9—9⅛
2	Listowel	2,055	—	9¼—9⅜
2	Napanee	1,584	735	9

BUTTER SALES.

Sept.				
2	Huntingdon	566	566	18½—19 1-16

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.10; poor to medium, $3.50 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 to $3.75; cows, $1.35 to $4; heifers, $1.75 to $4.50; canners, $1.65 to $2.25; bulls, $2 to $4; calves, $2.50 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $2.50 to $3.50; western steers, $2.50 to $4.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market stronger; mixed and butchers, $5.10 to $5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.20 to $5 50; rough heavy, $4.60 to $5; light, $5.15 to $5.65; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.50 to $4; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $3.40; western sheep, $2.75 to $4; native lambs, $4 to $5 75; western lambs, $4 to $5.75.

East Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 475 head; good cattle steady; common very dull; prime steers, $5.40 to $5.90; shipping, $4.65 to $5.25; butchers, $4 to $5; heifers, $3.50 to $4.75; cows, $2 75 to $4.25; bulls, $2.50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $3.85.

Veals—Receipts, 600 head; active; $4.50 to $8.25, a few at $9.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,600 head; active; heavy, $5.90 to $6; mixed, $5 95 to $6; yorkers, $5.90 to $6; pigs, $5.75 to $5.85; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3.75 to $4.25; dairies, $5.50 to $5.85; grassers, $5.25 to $5.75

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; lambs, $4.50 to $6.65; a few $6.75; yearlings, $4.50 to $4.75; wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3 75; sheep mixed, $2 to $4.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Aug. 22.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 10. Trade was low for both prime and second quality, except in case of very choice cattle, which sold readily to good advantage; late rates governed all transactions. Fat butchering cows and bulls were in very short supply, and met firmer trade, making in most cases an advance of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Top rates obtained, per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Devons, and 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 8d; 95 stone Runts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 8d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s to 3s 6d. Arrivals—58 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,062 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Decrease of 1,650 in sheep market. Trade for both wedders and ewes slow, late rates, however, being well upheld. Both Scotch and Irish consignments slightly larger, former making 2d per 8 lbs. more money, whilst the latter trade was easier. Lambs met sluggish trade, but, although difficult to cash, no quotable decline can be noted. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 10d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,130; sheep and lambs, 5,890.

DEAD MEAT MARKET.

London, Aug. 22.—Fair supplies and trade slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 1d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hind-quarters, best, 4s to 4s 6d; do., seconds, 3s to 3s 8d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; inferior, 2s 8d to 3s; mutton, Scotch wedders, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; do., very small choice, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; do. ewes,, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English lambs, 5s to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; English pork, 3s to 3s 8d; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—Cattle, 1,042; sheep and lambs, 10,148. Best beasts, 6d to 6¼d; second, 5¼d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best sheep, 8d to 8½d; other sorts, 6d to 7d; lambs, 7d to 8½d; other sorts, 6d to 7d; and 282 sheep and lambs. Demand for fat cattle unfavorable. Fair demand for sheep and lambs at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—Wheat rather firmer with sales of old No. 2 red and white at $1.05 west and east; new No. 2 red and white are quoted at $1.02 to $1.03, and white is quoted at $1.02 to $1.03 west and east. Goose steady at 90c for No. 2 east. Spring steady at 96c for No 2 east. Manitoba wheat steady at $1.08 for No. 1 northern, $1.05 for No. 2 northern, and $1.02 for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour firm at $4.40 asked for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags west; choice brands are held at 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour steady at $5 40 for cars of Hungarian patents, $5.10 for second patents, and $5 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Mill feed steady at $17.50 to $18 for cars of shorts, and $13.50 to $14 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed steady at $19 to $20 for cars of shorts and $17 to $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley steady, No. 2 is quoted at 44c, 42c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 west or east.

Rye, steady at 58c to 59c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—Market steady; Canada is nominal at 53c for cars west. American steady at 62½c for No. 2 yellow, 61½c for No. 3 yellow, and 60½c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on track Toronto.

Oats are steady, new mixed are quoted at 31½c, and white at 32c west or east. Old are steady at 34c for No. 1 white and 33½c for No. 2 white east, and No. 2 white are quoted at 32½c to 33c west Rolled oats are steady at $4.80 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lts outside.

Peas are steady at 63c to 64c for No. 2 west or east.

ONTARIO GRAPE CROP.

REPORTS OF BLACK ROT GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

St. Catharines, Sept. 1.—The report sent out by the Ontario Agricultural Department, Toronto, that the grape crop in the Niagara peninsula had been ruined by the black rot, is denied by prominent fruit-growers in this district. Several of the most prominent fruit-growers of the district were interviewed, and with one accord they stated that while the yield was affected, there were no grounds for such a report.

As to what extent the crop was affected, one prominent grower stated that in the eastern portion of the county fully fifty percent of the crop of 'Niagaras' was spoiled, and that with the affection in the other varieties the loss would not altogether total more than twenty percent of the yield It was pointed out against this, however, that before the 'rot' made its appearance the yield promised to be exceptionally heavy, and even now the supply will be in excess of last year's crop, which was considered excellent. The growers were unanimously of the opinion that if the weather remained warm and dry for the next week or ten days the 'rot' would not likely spread to any further extent.

HONEY PRODUCTION.

SADLY DEPLETED — FROST WIPED OUT ENTIRE APIARIES.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Amongst those present at the exhibition directors' lunch yesterday was Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, who is largely interested in beekeeping, and who also frequently lectures upon this subject for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Speaking of the honey crop Mr. Holtermann stated that it was well known that during the past severe winter and cold spring seventy percent of the bees in Canada perished. This was true at least of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Entire apiaries, especially the smaller ones, have been wiped out. Even with a full yield per colony, this would reduce the honey crop to one-third. But clover had been winter killed, and during its bloom the weather had been cool, especially at night. Clover, to yield well, must have warm nights and days. Linden, the next great source for white honey, requires cooler weather. It opened about July 15, during intensely hot weather, and had yielded but little, in many places nothing, thus making the honey crop decidedly light. Speculators were fast getting hold of honey. It already had advanced 1½c per pound, and would doubtless advance considerably yet. The scarcity of fruit would strengthen the position still more Speaking of their own yield, Mr. Holtermann stated that they had only nine thousand pounds of white honey from over 350 colonies. An average crop would have given them 25,000 pounds.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG MARKETS STEADY.

Sept. 2.

The Chicago wheat market opened ¼c better than last night's closing price for Sept., at $1.07, and after a very unsettled market closed easy at $1 05¾ Dec. and May opened steady at yesterday's closing price and also dropped about 2 cents on the day's trading, Dec. closing at $1.07⅝ and May at $1.09⅞.

Winnipeg was also fairly steady during the day, with a slight falling off towards the close. Spot wheat closed at $1.02¼, Oct. $1.03⅝, and Dec. $1 00 1-8a. There was little business in cash wheat, but the market reigned steady throughout the session.

THE COTTON MARKET.

PRICES FLUCTUATED RAPIDLY, AND GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILED.

New York, Sept. 2.—There was great activity and excitement in the cotton market to-day, when everyone was on the alert to get accounts in the shape of the reception of the government September condition reports just after midday. First, prices were at declines of 18 to 20 points. During the first hour there was a wild rush of orders both ways, with prices fluctuating rapidly, but on the whole, showing steadiness around the opening figures. As the session progressed, however, it became very evident that the bulls were becoming demoralized, and prices broke sharply, with December selling down to 10.40, as compared with 11.15, the high price of a day or so ago. The rest of the list showed corresponding losses.

BIG LUMBER CONTRACT.

ONE AND A HALF MILLION FEET ORDER SECURED BY MONTREAL FIRM.

A large order has just been placed with the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, by the Singer Manufacturing Company, to be used in the construction of their new plant at St. Johns, Que. The order approximately is for one and a half million feet, which is equivalent to about 120 carloads.

The plant of the Singer Company will consist of over twenty different factories, and is on a most gigantic scale throughout. The buildings are practically of fireproof construction, and the lumber to be supplied by the Montreal Lumber Company will be used only for floors and roofs, which should give some idea of the value of the contract secured by the local firm.

ONTARIO APPLES.

Welland, Ont., Sept. 2.—The crop of apples in this district is heavy and the fruit of a fine quality. So far, however, very few buyers have been around, and growers are getting anxious to sell.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

BLAST FURNACES AT SYDNEY MINES WILL SOON BE IN OPERATION.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon that the blast furnaces of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines would be put in operation to-morrow. A final test of the machinery was made to-day, and everything worked satisfactorily. Several of the directors of the company will be present at the opening ceremonies.

It is estimated that the furnaces will produce two hundred tons of iron and consume about 250 tons of coal daily.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

Tuesday morning, Sept. 6.

The stock market has shown more activity during the week, with conspicuous strength in Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Dominion Coal, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, and Dominion Iron & Steel. Power, Iron prefererd and bonds, and Molsons Bank have sold at the highest prices of the year. The market still has a very professional appearance, one issue after another being singled out for concentrated buying, while other stocks are neglected. This is the usual way of trying to attract public interest to the market, and it frequently succeeds, when other conditions are favorable. In view of the size and value of the western wheat crop, a revival of stock speculation seems not at all improbable, and the manipulators who have worked so industriously to get the public into the market will doubtless reap their reward by unloading their stocks on the said public at ten or twenty percent profit.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Re turn
BANKS:							
Mont....	5 H.	Dec. 1	280½	263	263	248	4.1
Merch..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	173	160	150½	137½	4.6
Hoche..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	135	138½	131	134	5.2
E. T....	4½ H.	Dec. 1	192½	161¼	154½	160	5.6
Mola....	4½ H.	Dec. 1	216	210	196	210	4.3
Toronto.	5 H.	Dec. 1	257½	230	224	228	4.3
Quebec.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	125	130	119	126	5.6
Union..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	140	136	130	137	5.1
N. S....	5 H.	Feb. 1	280	266	243½	262½	3.4
Comm..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	176¼	165¼	150	151½	4.6
PREFERRED STOCKS:							
Scotia..	2 Q.	Oct. 15	135	119	112	105¼	7.3
Iron....	.....	.....	97¼	56	22	37¼	...
Coal....	4 H.	Jan. 2	116¾	112	105	106¾	7.5
Ogilvie..	3½ H.	Sept. 1	136	124½	115	124	5.6
Switch..	1½ Q.	Dec. 31	99¼	92	85	88	6.8
Mackay.	4 Y.	.....	....	75¼	66¼	70⅝	5.7
BONDS:							
Coal....	3 H.	Sept. 1	110	109¾	107	108	5.5
Scotia..	3 H.	Jan. 2	112	110	100¼	105	5.5
Ogilvie.	3 h.	Dec. 1	115	116	112	116	5.1
M. S. R.	2½ H.	Jan. 2	106¼	103	103	104¼	3.9
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Sept. 1	101	98	95	98	6.5
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct. 15	169	155	134½	147	8.0
Mon. Tel	2 Q.	Oct. 15	168	163	154	157⅝	5.
Mon. Cot	2¼ Q.	Sept. 15	120¾	110	95	100	9.4
Halifx Ry	1¼ Q.	Oct. 2	108	94	85	91	6.5
Trinidad	1¼ Q.	Oct. 2	77½	77	72	77¼	6.5
Dom Cot	.....	.....	54½	25	24	24	...
Toledo :	.....	.....	36½	27¼	18	20	...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903 High.	1903 Low.	1904 High	1904 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Clos. ing.	Price per share.	Re turn.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	139⅝	116¾	128¼	109¾	127½	123⅝	124⅝	$124.38	4.8
Power	1Q	Aug. 15	99¾	63¾	78¾	69⅞	78¾	77½	77¾	77.75	5.1
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	280	195	212	199	204	203½	203½	101.75	4.9
Twins	1¼Q	Oct. 1	118	88	102¾	87¼	99	98¼	97¾	97.75	5.1
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Oct. 1	115	88	102¾	86½	102½	101¼	103¼	103.25	4.8
Detroit	1Q	Oct. 1	90½	53	68	60¾	66¼	66½	66½	66 50	6.0
Richelieu	3H	Nov. 1	104½	65	82½	55⅞	60½	60⅛	60½	60.50	10.0
N. S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	65	62	65	65.00	9.2
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	122½	59¾	71¾	41	57¼	52	59½	59.50	...
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan 2	89½	49	71	49	71	68½	71⅜	717.50	7.0
Iron Com.	..	..	61⅝	6⅜	12	7	12	10⅜	12	11⅞	...
Mackay Com	..	..	24¾		21½	25	....		25	25.00	..

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

AUGUST RETURNS SHOW DECREASE.

Customs collections on imports at the port of Montreal for the month of August, show a decrease compared with the figures of the corresponding month of 1903:

August, 1904	$1,137,709.26
August, 1903	1,186,775.15
Decrease	$49 065.89

TORONTO CUSTOM RECEIPTS FORM RECORD.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 31.—The total duty collected at the port of Toronto for August, 1904, has been $1,022,966, an increase of $237,704 over August 1903. This is by far the largest amount ever collected in Toronto in one month. Various explanations are given by merchants for the increase, including large restocking following the fire, the time limit, Sept. 1, on which the new tariff regulations on woollens, etc., are effective.

DETAILS OF TIN DISCOVERY.

AN EPOCH IN CANADIAN MINING, IF CORRECT.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—D. H. Urquhart and A. McCall, of Rat Portage, who came to Winnipeg to register claims at the Dominion Land Office, report the discovery of large deposits of tin-bearing ore in Eastern Manitoba, twelve miles from the Ontario boundary line, and south of Cross Lake. If subsequent tests bear out their statements, the discovery will mark an epoch in Canadian mining. There is no known body of tin ore in Canada, and practically none in the United States. The discovery of tin in Canada would be an event, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate.

Neil Martin while prospecting south of Cross Lake last winter, came upon a body of ore, which he tested for gold. The result of his testing was several buttons, which he did not recognize. He sent these to his partner, B. Doyle, then in California, who had them analyzed, and they were found to consist of 93¼ percent tin. The matter was kept quiet, except among four or five prospectors who stood together, and by the country since 1897.

The deposit was thoroughly examined, and the body of ore was found to extend for over a mile, and to be from 50 to 100 feet wide. Claims were immediately filed, and patents applied for. Dominion Surveyor McPhillips surveyed the deposit, which was found to run through four locations. Mr. Urquhart says a Cornishman who has seen samples, says the appearance is exactly like Cornwall tin ore.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.
Oats, bush	—	—	697
Flour, brls	442	306	950
Eggs, cases	572	474	1
Butter, pkgs	4,836	5,326	13
Cheese, boxes	6,458	4,085	151
Lard, pkgs	23	2,230	20
Meats, pkgs	1,163	151	—
Hams and bacon, pkgs	—	159	—
Leather, rolls	88	92	—
Raw Hides	—	19	—
Pork, brls	—	—	200

TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s 'Bulletin' says of Montreal trade: The fall millinery openings this week attracted an unusually large number of visiting buyers, who are reported to have purchased fairly freely. Quite a good number of dry goods buyers have also been in the city, but among these there was the disposition, previously noticed, to sort closely. In groceries, no special activity has developed yet, nor in oils, paints, etc. Dealers in heavy metals not a little more inquiry, but neither in this line, nor in general hardware is the volume of business materially increased. Boot and shoe manufacturers are now freely shipping out fall goods, and some western jobbers have been in town and placed some very fair orders. Leather shows only moderate local demand, but a good export movement is reported in sole. Tanners are liberal buyers of hides, and stocks are light. There is little doing in grain export, and cheese shipments abroad continue to fall behind last year, but exports of butter show a moderate degree of gain. Collections are reported fair as a whole. For the week, five district failures are noted, with but a small aggregate of liabilities.

COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The 'Ontario Gazette' announces the incorporation of the Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Company, Limited; capital, $1,500,000; head office, Toronto. Directors—W. M. Griffith, mining engineer; Louis Sterne, capitalist; L. W. Just, accountant; James McGregor, all of London, England, and A. J. Forward, barrister, Ottawa.

GOLD FOUND IN JAPAN.

WILL BE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Tokio, Aug. 23.—The recently discovered gold fields in Iwate have been inspected by government engineers. The government, in receipt of the report of the engineers, issued a proclamation entirely reserving the fields. The engineers estimate the annual yield of gold at £3,000,000, and the total output at £100,000,000.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

TWO BIG DRY GOODS HOUSES TO UNITE.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Negotiations are being carried on for the absorption of the big wholesale dry goods firm of the Wyld Darling Company, by Gordon Mackay & Co. The principals have had several consultations, but as yet the details have not been sufficiently completed to permit a definite announcement to be made, but the negotiations, it is understood, have gone so far that it is practically certain the absorption will take place.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of July were as follows:

Gross earnings	$4,298,324
Working expenses	2,949,193
Net profits	$1 449,832

For July, 1903, the net profits were $1,218,527, the gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore $121,125.

QUEBEC FAILURE.

Mr. Achille Bedard, retail dry goods merchant of Quebec, has assigned with assets of $38,850, and liabilities of $26,705. The meeting of creditors is fixed for Sept. 6 to appoint a curator.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 30.—The world's coal production statement, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the preliminary figures of Canada's output for 1903 as 7,140,000 tons, against 6,422,000 for 1902.

NEW MINING COMPANY FOR ONTARIO

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 1.—This mining company was incorporated to-day in this city: Big Master Mining Company, operating in the Rainy River District of Ontario, Canada, with offices at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N.Y. Capital, $300,000 Directors: F. J. Kendrick, of Mt. Clemens, Mich.; C. P. Russell, of Cincinnati, O.; B. Hammond, of Fishkill; Wm. Schaler, of Albany, and Geo. V. Blastone, of Jamestown, N.Y

THE CLEARINGS.

The following are the weekly clearings of some of the leading cities of the Dominion with comparisons:

Montreal	$18,726,527	dec	1.5
Toronto	12,901,620	dec.	7.2
Winnipeg	4,728,773	inc.	17.6
Ottawa	1,563,172	dec.	17.9
Halifax	1,858,517	dec.	19.2
Quebec	1,410,266	d

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A master will be in attendance at the College each Thursday, from 2 to 4.30 p.m., to enter pupils and give information.

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We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is **wool**. It is a $15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price $4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the **latest** style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back with half tight fitting front. It is lined in mercerized sateen. The skirt is taller stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with straps of the goods down the seams. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone $2.50. Any suit may be returned if not **entirely** satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 32 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, full styles any color, China silk, $2.25. Best taffeta $3.50. Luster $1.75. Velvet $1.95.

Jackets, full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color **wool** frieze, hip length, **Rain Coats**, (cravenette) $5. Knee length $4.75. Same style and price as jackets.

THE SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., 104 King st., London, Can

MGR. GEAY AND THE POPE.

Rome, Aug. 30.—The Pope received today in private audience Monsignor Geay, Bishop of Laval, France, who explained that, now that France has severed her diplomatic relations with the Vatican, he had no more reason to abide by M. Combes's instructions not to obey his summons to Rome, and had hurried to the Vatican, wishing to demonstrate that he is a victim of calumnies, and that he can prove his innocence of the charges brought against him. The Pope consoled and encouraged him, saying that if the charges are false, he will have all the assistance necessary to prove himself innocent.

COBOURG PRESBYTERIANS.

Sunday, Aug. 28, was a great day among the Cobourg Presbyterians. For several months the congregation has been worshipping in the Sunday-school hall and the Opera House, while the church building was undergoing alterations. On Sunday the church was reopened and dedicated by the pastor, the Rev. William Beattie, who asked the congregation for an offering of $2,300, and received $2,685.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—As a result of representations by the London Chamber of Commerce to representatives of India, Australia and Canada regarding the levying of duties on price lists and catalogues, while India and Canada will in the future admit free, the Commonwealth Government has not yet fallen into line.

London, Aug. 31.—The Canadian Associated Press hears some talk of the Imperial Government considering the advisability of inviting the high commisioners which New Zealand, the Commonwealth and South Africa propose to appoint, to act with Lord Strathcona as an advisory board to the Colonial Office.

London, Aug. 31.—Mr. C. F. Just is getting together material for a permanent record book of the form of the tour of the Canadian bowlers to be published in Canada.

London, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of creditors of the Curwen Company at Liverpool the official receiver stated that the debtors' statement will be somewhat complicated. Owing to the fact of there being assets and liabilities in Newfoundland, debtors took the option of 320 square miles of forest in Newfoundland. The lease had taken the name of Neame, but from documents before him there could be no question that the forest belonged to the bankrupts on it. He believed the Bank of Montreal had a charge for chattels and a mortgage upon the stock and machinery. A creditor stated that the impression of himself and confrères was that there would be a large deficiency in the Newfoundland business. A committee of inspection was then elected, and the meeting terminated.

London, Aug. 31.—The 'Mark Lane Express,' referring to the scheme of the Canadian Board of Agriculture by which the fertility of the North-West will increase the natural wealth of Canada, says the board is the most prescient body of its kind in existence.

London, Sept. 1.—Speaking at the Liberal Association meeting at Tarporley last night, Mr. Allan Bright, M.P., said it was not only protection they had to fight, but Chamberlain, which was far worse. Chamberlainism meant imperialism, and imperialism meant at home and abroad, exaltation and domination of the strong and the crushing of the weak, and the reign of brute force and the sacrifice of right.

London, Sept. 1.—The 'Globe' commenting on the action of the Canadian government in placing a duty of seven dollars a ton on steel steel rails, says the broad result will be that while American rails will be so heavily penalized as to shut them out at unremunerative prices, British competition will be met and counteracted to some extent by the state protection subsidy. If, however, the Mother Country were to federate fiscally with the colonies on fair give and take terms, it is very certain Canada would readily agree to abolish the costly bonus system.

London, Sept. 1.—The 'St. James's Gazette' says it is very typical of the boundless energy of Sir Charles Tupper at eighty-three, that he should be making his fifty-eighth voyage across the Atlantic. He would probably be doing the same thing if he were 103, for his enthusiasm for Canada is as limitless as his energy.

London, Sept. 1.—Much is expected of the forthcoming conference between representatives of the Colonial Office, the Treasury Board of Trade, on the possibility of a more minute examination of raw material, which shall introduce new colonial staples in the nome markets. The scheme involves sending out experts to collect their own data and material.

London, Sept. 2.—Mr. Webb, the former Minister of Agriculture, Australia, admitted to the Butter Commission that he received £3,700 as his share of the secret commission given by British shipping companies to one firm of butter agents.

London, Sept. 2.—The 'Commercial Intelligence' regarding the duty on steel rails says while it is loath to admit it the recent customs legislation of Canada might well, as regards its bearing on British trade, be that of a hostile nation.

PRICE OF COAL.

WINTER RATES GO INTO FORCE AT THE MINES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—In accordance with custom, the anthracite coal-producing companies will to-day put up the price of coal to the regular winter rates. On April 1 each year the price of coal is reduced fifty cents, and thereafter increased ten cents a ton each month until September, when the regular prices are reached. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's price list for domestic sizes for September is as follows: Free white ash, broken, $4.50; egg, stove and chestnut sizes, $4.75; hard white ash, broken, $4.60; egg, stove and chestnut, $4.75; Shamokin, egg, stove and chestnut, $5.00; Schuylkill, red ash, egg, stove and chestnut, $5.25; Lorberry, egg, stove and chestnut, $5.25; Lykens Valley, broken, $5.50; egg, stove and chestnut, $5.75.

These prices are for coal delivered on board vessels for shipment beyond the Delaware Capes. At New York, Port Liberty, the prices are 25 cents a ton in excess of those given above.

The fall schedule of prices to the line and city trade, on which quotations to the consumer are directly based, will be issued to-morrow. The tide circular indicates, however, that these prices will be the same as those in force last winter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BENSON — At Weston House, Totnes, Devonshire, England, on Aug. 25, 1904, the wife of P. G. R. Benson, of a son.

NOBLE.—At Lachine, on Wednesday, Aug 31, 1904, the wife of A. S. Noble, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ASKWITH — THORNE — On Aug. 27, 1904, at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Sills, Gertrude Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Thorne, to John Maynard Askwith.

BEATTY—CULLEN.— Miss Blanche Ethelwyn Cullen, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Cullen, and Mr. James Edward Beatty, C.E., son of Mr. John H. Beatty, of Sarnia, were quietly married in Dunn Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1904, by the pastor, R. J. Treleaven.

CAMERON — ELLIOTT — At Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 10, 1904, by the Rev. D. H. Cornell, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Robert Elliott, to Mr. John Shaw Cameron, of Ingersoll, Ont.

CROAN—SWINWOOD. — At the residence of the bride's father, 72 Main street, Ottawa East, Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Swinwood, to Samuel Bruce Croan, of 133 James street, Ottawa.

DARRAH — PRENTICE — At the Methodist parsonage, Dunham, Que., on Aug. 24, 1904, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Lesley A. Darrah to Anna Prentice, both of North Sutton, Que.

DAVIES — CAMPBELL — On Aug. 2, 1904, at St. Saviour's Church, Brixton Hill, by the Rev. Godwin Swift, Thomas James Davies, to Norah Constance Campbell, only child of the late Capt. Allan Campbell and Mrs. John B. Barber, No. 3 Arodene Road, Brixton Hill, London, England.

DANIELL—WILLIAMS.— On Aug. 17, 1904, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, by the Rev. G. T. McLean, Percy, third son of Colonel James Le Geyt Daniell, of 22, Wilton Crescent, S.W., to Emilie Vivien, daughter of the late Colonel Arthur Williams, M.P., Penryn Park, Port Hope, Ontario, and sister to Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain, of 2 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

DREW — PERKINS —At the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1904, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Earl C. Drew to Edith R. Perkins, only daughter of William A. Perkins, both of East Dunham, Que.

JACKSON —STAFFORD — On Sept. 1, 1904, by the Rev. W. Henderson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arvilla Stafford, Park street, Valleyfield, Mr. Edward Jackson, to Miss Mabel L. Stafford.

McLELLAND — YOUNG — On Aug. 27, 1904, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, Edward James McLelland, of Three Rivers, Que., to Miss Georgie Elistina Young.

PAGE — CLARK — At the summer residence of the bride's parents, Mount Royal Vale, on Aug. 29, 1904, by the Rev. M. S. Oxley, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Clarke, to Owen Page, both of Montreal.

RUTHERFORD — WALTON. — At St. Stephen's Church, Westmount, on Sept. 1, 1904, by the Dean of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. C. Carruthers, Emma, daughter of Jos. Walton, to Dr Robert M. Rutherford, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

ROSS—McCUAIG—At 53 Rushbrooke street, on Aug. 31, 1904, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.D., William Hope Ross to Jessie Elizabeth McMillan McCuaig.

SMITH — TOWNSEND — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Aug. 31, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Mr. Arthur Smith, of the Township of Storington, Ont., to Miss Serena Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. Anderson Townsend, of the Township of Loughboro, Ont.

TRAVERS—ELLACOTT —On Aug. 26, 1904, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. J. A. Elliott, Amy Florence, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rice Ellacott, to Percy Charles Roy, son of W. B. Travers, of Liverpool, England.

DIED.

ARMATAGE —Entered into rest, at her home, at Eaton, Colo., on Aug. 25, 1904, Agnes Ann Smillie, daughter of Mr. Jas. Smillie, of Richmond, Quebec, and wife of E. H. Armatage, aged 42 years.

ARCHER — At Quebec, on Aug. 30, 1904, Joseph Archer sr., contractor, aged 94 years.

EENSON — On Aug. 26, 1904, at his late residence, corner Bannatyne and Dagmar street, Winnipeg, Man., Edward Benson, M.D., aged 61 years.

BRIGHT.—Friday evening, Sept. 2, 1904, at 1003 St. Catherine street, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Henry Bright, aged 48 years

BROWN — At 91 First avenue, Ottawa, on Aug. 28, 1904, Annie Dunlop, beloved wife of Duncan Brown, in her 41st year.

BLAKISTON.—At the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, on Sept. 1, 1904, Elizabeth Heun, relict of the late Raymond Blakiston.

FRY —In this city, on Sept. 2, 1904, aged 46 years and 3 months, Martha Willis, wife of Thomas Fry.

BATTLE—On Aug. 30, 1904, at 64 Waller street, Ottawa, Martin Battle, ex-collector of inland revenue, aged 78 years.

CASCADEN — At his home in Dutton, Ont., on Aug. 31, 1904, Dr. John Cascaden, ex-M.P.P., for West Elgin, in his 64th year.

CARLYLE.—On Aug. 26, 1904, at Iron Bridge, Algoma, Ont., Miss Mary Carlyle, daughter of the late Wm. Carlyle, of 344 Parliament street, Toronto.

EDMONDS — At Santa Cruz, California, on Aug. 20, 1904, Anna Starrs, wife of John C. Edmonds, of San Francisco, formerly of Buckingham, Que.

FRASER — At Spencerville, Ont., on Aug. 15, 1904, Mary Holliday, relict of the late Archibald Fraser, of the Scotch Line, Perth, in the 95th year of her age, a native of Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

GRAHAM.—At Brechin, on Aug. 13, 1904, Betsy Graham, eldest daughter of John Graham, aged 29 years.

HOULE — On Sunday, Aug. 28, 1904, Joseph Octavien Houle, aged 16 years and nine months, son of Napoleon Houle, No. 9 Verchères street, formerly of Outremont.

HOPKINS.—At her residence, Roehampton avenue, Eglinton, Ont., on Aug. 27, 1904, Elizabeth, relict of the late James E. Hopkins, aged 69 years.

M'INTYRE.—At Upper Daiginross, Comrie, Scotland, on Aug. 14, 1904, Janet M'Intyre, daughter of the late Donald M'Intyre, farmer, Wester Dundurn, aged 82 years.

MATTE—At Quebec, on Aug. 29, 1904, at the age of 85 years, Mr. Strois Matte, beloved husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Delisle.

McELROY — At Dunham, Que., on Aug. 29, 1904, John McElroy, aged 82 years.

McDIARMID — At the residence of her niece, Mrs. Jas. Wilson, Vicars, Que., on Aug. 29, 1904, Catherine McDiarmid, of Covey Hill, Que., aged 89 years, a native of Isle of Skye, Scotland.

MOLSON.—At her residence, Chelmsford, England, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1904, Agnes Crawford, widow of the late Samuel Eladale Molson, Esq.

MILLER — At Thistleha, Brougham, Ont., John Miller, aged 87 years.

NORRIS.—At 24 Coursol street, John Stewart, infant child of John and Minnie Norris.

NEILSON — On Aug. 27, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Watson, Kingsbury, Que., in her 88th year, Susan Reid, widow of the late John Neilson, a native of Canquhar, Scotland.

PORTT — At Milltown, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1904, James Portt, aged 94 years.

REID — On Aug. 28, 1904, at 14 James st., Ottawa, John Reid, aged 58 years.

ROGERS — Of heart failure, on Aug. 30, 1904, Margaret Rogers, aged 76 years, widow of the late James Rogers.

RUSSELL.—On Aug. 25, 1904, at Kars, Ont., Norman Hotton Russell, aged 37 years, eldest son of Alex. Russell, of Kars, Ont.

SUTHERLAND.—At St. Andrews, Que., on Aug. 27, 1904, Margaret Montgomery, widow of the late Robert Sutherland, formerly of Saint Benoit, aged 91 years and 10 months.

SMITH — At 183 Argyle street, Toronto, on Aug. 30, 1904, Isabella Hogg, relict of the late Wm. Smith, aged 76 years.

SIMPSON.—In Chicago, on Aug. 30, 1904, Charles D. Simpson, youngest son of John Simpson, Esq., of Cataraqui, Ont.

STEPHEN.—At 645 Sherbrooke street, on Sept. 2, 1904, William Stephen, aged 66, brother of Lord Mount Stephen.

SMITH — On Aug. 30, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. Hyland, 6 Anglesea square, Ottawa, Jeremiah Smith, native of Merton, England, aged 88 years.

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—A—

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SPENCER — At the family residence, 397 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 28, 1904, Charlotte, relict of the late Ashton Spencer, aged 59 years and one month.

STEWART — At Beaverton, Ont., on Aug. 22, 1904, William Hendy Stewart, formerly of 13 Lamport avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, eldest son of William Stewart, architect, Hamilton.

STEWART — On Aug. 30, 1904, at 458 Gresvenor avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Lorne L. Stewart.

WILKES.—At Brantford, on Sunday, Aug. 28, 1904, James Wilkes, in the 90th year of his age.

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