

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## NO TESTIMONIAL.

### Sir Wilfrid Laurier Forbids Canvassing on His Behalf.

The personal friends of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Montreal, who were interesting themselves in the proposal to tender the Premier a national testimonial in recognition of his services to the country, are very much disappointed over the flat refusal of Sir Wilfrid to sanction any further steps being taken in connection with the matter. On June 23 the 'Witness' explained the annoyance that had been caused to Sir Wilfrid's friends by the premature references to the proposed testimonial in the public press.

It appears that the subject was first broached over a year ago by a couple of Sir Wilfrid's most intimate personal friends, who were aware of the sacrifices Sir Wilfrid had made for his party and the country, and knew that his elevation to his present exalted position had tended to complicate his private affairs rather than to improve them. It is no secret that, as in the case of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid has found his official income inadequate to the demands upon it, necessitated by the social position that has to be maintained. So some of Sir Wilfrid's most intimate friends naturally thought that as Sir John Macdonald's friends had subscribed to a testimonial to him, the friends of Sir Wilfrid might do likewise. The fact of the suggestion being made reached Sir Wilfrid's ears and he forbade any open public subscription being made.

Lately a suggestion was made in Sir Wilfrid's hearing that some of his personal friends would like to present him with a testimonial. While he did not consent, he did not actually express his disapproval, and some of his friends, encouraged by that, started quietly to ascertain from some of the Premier's known moneyed friends just what could be done. The result was most gratifying, several handsome amounts being promised. One of the gentlemen interested in the inquiries, in confidence mentioned the success of the proposal so far as it had gone, to a well-known public man, with whom he is intimately associated, and he thoughtlessly repeated the information at luncheon the same day.

Thus the fact of there being such a proposal on foot got beyond the select circle in which the plan had originated. Mr. Lawrence Wilson, who had just returned from Brome, where, according to his own statements, he had done much towards securing the repeal of the Scott act, at once took the matter up and began canvassing among his friends. The first public announcement made of the testimonial connected Mr. Wilson's name with it as the chairman of the committee, whereas, as stated in the 'Witness' in June, there was no committee in existence. The friends of Sir Wilfrid who had interested themselves in the matter at once saw that their plan was destined to shipwreck as they knew Sir Wilfrid's nature would revolt against a public appeal on his behalf, and that political wisdom would urge him to refuse to accept a testimonial with the raising of which the name of a leader of the rum interest had been associated.

## BRIGANDAGE IN SARDINIA.

### AUTHORITIES BENT ON MAKING THE COUNTRY SAFE TO TRAVEL IN.

Rome, July 16.—The campaign against brigandage in Sardinia, which was ordered by King Humbert after his last visit to the island, continues merrily. Since it was started two months ago, eighty brigands have been killed or captured, and three or four hundred men thrown into prison for complicity. If affairs continue to proceed at this rate Sardinia will soon be a safe place in which to travel.

The last fight with the brigands was a spirited affair, doing equal credit to both sides. The brigand force was composed of members of several bands who had been compelled by vigorous pursuit to take refuge in a forest, on the slope of the mountain range. There they believed themselves safe, for the hills are almost impregnable, but the authorities of Sassari have been put on their mettle by offers of prizes from Rome and promises of decorations as well as monetary reward, and they resolved on a bold attempt to bag the lot. Every available soldier in Sardinia was called into the district, and a military cordon placed around the forest. Then guided by local peasants, Commandant Gaglio proceeded with fifty soldiers and thirty gendarmes on a forced march, with the object of surprising the band. They were not quite successful, and the troops were seen long before they could get to close quarters. The fight lasted an hour, in the course of which five brigands were killed and about a dozen wounded. Ultimately, the survivors fled to the top of

the mountain where they are now besieged without hope of breaking through the cordon. It is proposed to starve them into surrender. The troops lost one officer, and two men killed, and several wounded.

## DAWSON RATE WAR.

Victoria, B.C., July 15.—The steamer 'City of Seattle' arrived this afternoon. She brought 193 passengers, mostly from Dawson, which city the main party had left on July 4, coming up the Yukon in the 'Columbian,' and from Bennett to Skaguay by rail. They bring news of a war in passenger rates in the lower Yukon, the fare from Dawson to St. Michael's having gone down to \$20, and to Victoria and the Sound to \$35.

## THE BISLEY MATCHES.

### Canadians Made a Gallant Showing in the Kolapore Cup Competition.

Bisley Camp, July 15.—The Canadians shot splendidly in the Kolapore Cup competition yesterday, Captain Rennie, of the Queen's Own Rifles, particularly distinguishing himself by making the highest individual score of the eight. He was the only member of the team who landed within the bull's eye every time at any of the ranges. At 500 yards he succeeded in gaining that distinction.

In shooting at the 200 yards' range, the wind proved very strong, and the light was cloudy, but at the 500 yards' range the light was much better, and the wind steadier, and at that distance the Canadians did much better.

The scores made by the five teams competing were as follows:—

	200	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Ttl.
Mother Country . . . . .	243	265	260	768
Canada . . . . .	240	264	256	760
Guiney . . . . .	227	258	240	725
Jersey . . . . .	229	254	231	714
India . . . . .	239	246	220	705

The Canadians' scores at the different ranges stood as follows:—

Rennie, Capt. R. . . . .	32	35	34	101
Simpson, Pte. J. H. . . . .	30	33	34	97
Blair, Lieut. H. C. . . . .	29	34	32	95
Gilchrist, Lieut. J. W. . . . .	30	33	33	96
Fleming, Pte. A. R. . . . .	32	34	29	95
O.K. Lieut. John . . . . .	30	32	32	94
Cartwright, Capt. A. D. . . . .	29	31	31	91
Bertram, Sergt. L. T. . . . .	28	32	30	90

Totals . . . . . 240 264 256 760

The eight representatives were not chosen until this morning, as all the team were shooting so well that the adjutant did not feel like making a selection until the latest possible moment.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S PRIZE.

The shooting for the Prince of Wales's prize began yesterday and excited a lively interest. The shooting was at 200 yards and 600 yards, ten shots at each range. The competition is open only to winners at N. R. A. gold, silver and bronze medals. The aggregate value of the prizes is £300, £100 being given by the Prince of Wales, the National Rifle Association adding a badge and £200. The Prince of Wales's contribution and the badge go to the winner.

The scores by the Canadian competitors in this contest were:—

	200	600	
	yds.	yds.	Ttl.
Lieut. H. C. Blair, 78th . . . . .	44	46	90
Capt. Cartwright, 9th B.R. . . . .	41	48	89
Pte. A. R. Fleming, B.T. Co. . . . .	45	44	89
Lt. R. A. Robertson, 13th Batt. . . . .	43	49	92
Pte. J. H. Simpson, 10th B.G. . . . .	46	46	92

The victorious contestant was Wattie-worth, of Liverpool, his score being 95. Captain Cartwright's score of 89, though the lowest amongst the Canadians, will likely bring him into the list of prize-winners.

In the Gregory competition Surgeon Lieutenant Bertram, of the 77th Battalion, made 32 and J. H. Simpson, of the Royal Grenadiers, 30 in the same competition.

Arrangements are being made whereby the team can legally enter in the National Challenge Trophy competition, which takes place a week from to-day. This competition is open to teams of 20 from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, according to the regulations. The distances of the ranges are 200, 500 and 600 yards. The time allowed is one hour and the number of shots seven.

The Canadian team will probably be presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on July 24.

## FRENCH AND ITALIANS FALL OUT

Canea, Island of Crete, July 16.—An affray occurred here on Friday evening between French and Italian soldiers, in which four of the combatants were injured. One Frenchman and one Italian are in a dying condition from the result of wounds sustained during the fighting. Other less serious affrays also took place.

Paris, July 16.—A conflict between Frenchmen and Italians occurred at Aubagne, a town ten miles east of Marseilles, on Thursday. In the fighting a Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian, and the latter subsequently was killed by an infuriated mob. Yesterday, at the close of an Italian open-air concert, a young Frenchman was stabbed by an Italian. Gendarmes were summoned from Marseilles to assist in subduing the Italian population of the place.

## DEATH OF THE HON.

### C. A. GEOFFRION.

A BRILLIANT LAWYER, AN EMINENT POLITICIAN, A MUCH-ESTEEMED CITIZEN.

The Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, M.P. for Chambly and Vercheres, and a member of the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, died at 2.15 this morning, at his residence, Dorion, Que.

By the death of the Hon. Christophe Alphonse Geoffrion, the Bar of Montreal loses one of its most brilliant lights, the Liberal party one of its strongest champions and supporters, and the Canadian Government a valuable adviser in the councils of the nation.



THE LATE HON. MR. GEOFFRION.

The Hon. Christophe Alphonse Geoffrion, was born at Varennes, county of Vercheres, Que., Nov. 23, 1843, and was the son of Felix Geoffrion, by his wife Catherine Brodeur.

He was a younger brother of the late Hon. F. Geoffrion, who was a member of the Mackenzie administration. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe and at McGill University. From the latter he graduated as B.C.L. in 1866, and was admitted to the Bar in June of the same year. He practiced for a number of years in Montreal with the late Sir A. A. Dorion, (afterwards chief justice), and with the latter's brother, the late Mr. Wilfrid (afterwards justice) Dorion. In 1879 he was created Q.C., by the Provincial Government, and by the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1887. He was Batonnier of the Bar, section of Montreal, in 1884-85. He received the degree of D.C.L. from McGill University in 1893. He married in 1870 Eulalie, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion. He was first elected to the Dominion Parliament for Vercheres at a by-election, necessitated through the death of his brother, the Hon. Felix Geoffrion, in April 1895, and at the general election of 1896 was re-elected for Chambly and Vercheres. He was sworn into the Privy Council, and became a member of the Laurier Administration without portfolio, in August, 1896.

Related in detail, the career of the lamented politician and lawyer would cover a long period of successes in political, professional and social life. A brilliant intellect, an ardent nature, a kind and generous heart, and the most genial of dispositions, fitted him for any position and called him to the front rank whenever circumstances required his presence.

In politics he was always a staunch Liberal, of the old Dorion school, and the members of the party knew that they could rely upon him with the utmost confidence. This, added to his well-known ability as an organizer, soon made him the leader of the straight Liberals in the province, and his opinion was a power in the deliberations of the party.

At the Bar he stood in the front rank, and the judges as well as his conferees and clients, had the greatest consideration for his knowledge of the law and the logic of his arguments. His name appears in a number of the most important cases recorded in the annals of our courts. He was the legal adviser of Mr. Tarte in the famous Connolly-McGreevy investigation, and represented the Mercier Government in the appeal to the Privy Council by the banks against the tax on commercial corporations. He also appeared for the late Archbishop Fabre in the famous case of the 'Canada Revue,' and was legal adviser of the Banque du Peuple.

His political and professional career brought Mr. Geoffrion in contact with men of the most divergent opinions, and yet it is safe to say that he never made a single enemy. His genial disposition, honesty of purpose and gentlemanly manners, won for him the respect and esteem of both friends and adversaries, and his memory will be cherished and his loss regretted by the country at large.

## FRANCE CALMING DOWN.

### GEN. PELLIEUX'S CONNECTION NOW TO BE INQUIRED. INTO.

Paris, July 16.—Friday's uneventful celebration of the national holiday seems to mark the disappearance of serious danger to the republic in connection with the Dreyfus affair. All those connected

with the civil section of the Court of Cassation, would be allowed to appear only as a witness on questions the Court of Cassation referred to the court-martial, and that he would not be permitted to formulate fresh charges.

Rennes, July 17.—Maitre Demange interviewed Captain Dreyfus on Saturday from ten o'clock till one, after which Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband for several hours. On leaving the prisoner, she was greeted by seventy Rennes society ladies who had assembled to testify their sympathy with her.

Paris, July 17.—The 'Figaro,' which laid bare the whole Dreyfus conspiracy, promises some new revelations concerning De Paty du Clam and Esterhazy.

Hamburg, July 17.—The family of Prince Murat have offered Captain Dreyfus their estate at Ottengen, on the Elbe, for recuperation after his trial, if he is acquitted.

Paris, July 17.—M. Paul Deroulède, chief of the League of Patriots, has resumed his agitation in favor of a plebiscite republic. He lectured on the subject yesterday in one of the city theatres, which was crowded with a demonstrative audience. There were trifling disorders when the meeting broke up.

## RESCUED JUST IN TIME.

Rat Portage, Ont., July 17.—On Friday night, about 9.15, the Rev. Solomon Cleaver, of Grace Church, Winnipeg, accompanied by his wife and Miss Roberts, upset in a canoe behind Coney Island. They were returning from Keewatin Beach and were caught in a storm at this lonely spot, where there are no campers. After many attempts, Mr. Cleaver managed to get his wife a hold on the canoe. He found Miss Roberts coming up for the second time and caught her under the canoe, and got her to hold on. This situation lasted over an hour. In the meantime they were drifting into Barrett's Bay, where their cries for help were heard, and they were rescued. Upon being put in the boat the rescued trio completely collapsed, and at Barrett's, with the help of the occupants, they were brought safely around and are now out of danger. Mr. Cleaver says another ten minutes would have been fatal to all.

## THE EMPIRE IS SAFE.

The 'Globe' and the 'Patrie' feel certain that King Menier has not taken Anticosti from under the Union Jack.

The Dutch have taken Holland, and there is great rejoicing among the people who think that this news is almost too good to be true. It appears that 'Governor' Commettant, who rules Anticosti in the name of good King Menier, actually hoisted the British ensign on the arrival of British citizens there, and 'himself' received those citizens with the air of 'God Save the Queen.' Could anything more reassuring than that be done for the intelligent people who imagined that King Menier had taken Anticosti out of the Dominion? The Toronto 'Globe' is so rejoiced that it proclaims the glad tidings brought by the 'Patrie,' with all the splendor of long black type, and alliteration, as follows:—

## FLEW THE FLAG.

### THE BRITISH ENSIGN FLOATED OVER ANTICOSTI.

Montreal, July 13.—The 'Patrie,' speaking of the visit of a member of the Quebec Press Association to the Island of Anticosti, says:—'The English papers, which saw with so much uneasiness French capital coming into our country, will doubtless learn with satisfaction that on our arrival at Bay St. Claire, the English flag floated over the public square, and that the hand, which was directed by Governor Commettant himself, received us with the air 'God Save the Queen.'

The British Empire is safe, thanks to the affecting condescension of King Menier and Governor Commettant.

## MURDERED WHILE HE SLEPT

### A MOB MURDERS A PRISONER IN A GEORGIA JAIL.

Gainsville, Ga., July 15.—Si Smith, a Habersham county farmer, who killed W. Bell, a commercial traveller from Atlanta, several months ago, was shot to death in the jail here this morning by a mob of masked men. Sheriff Munday was induced to open the doors of the jail on the plea of receiving a prisoner from the sheriff of an adjoining county. Smith was asleep when the mob entered. Without warning or arousing him, one of the mob deliberately levelled his pistol at the sleeping form and emptied it, one of the first bullets piercing the heart of the victim. The other men opened fire on the prisoner, and when they ceased firing, the victim's body had been riddled with bullets. After completing their bloody work the mob quickly dispersed. The governor will be asked to offer a reward for the capture of the men composing the mob. There is great indignation here among the people because of the crime.

## CENSORSHIP AT MANILLA.

### United States Newspaper Cor- respondents Anxious to Se- cure an Abatement.

Manilla, July 11, via Hong Kong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press despatches from Manilla, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect the official views of important events and conditions resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the forces of the United States in the Philippines, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all the facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manilla, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor. General Otis finally promised greater liberty, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. General Otis appointed Captain Green, of his staff, censor.

## SITUATION MISREPRESENTED.

The statements of the correspondents are as follows: 'The undersigned being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manilla, unite in the following statement: "That outside of the official despatches from Manilla made public in Washington the people of the United States have not a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field."

'We believe the despatches inaccurately represent the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization, resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.'

'We believe the despatches err in the declaration that "the situation is well in hand," and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.'

'We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been under-estimated, and that the statements are unfounded, that volunteers are unwilling to engage in further service.'

'The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the pleas, as General Otis stated, that "they would alarm the people at home," or "have the people of the United States by the ears."

'Specifications:—Prohibition of reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations and suppression of complete reports of the situation.'

Signed.—Oscar K. Davis, J. J. McDonnell, New York 'Sun'; Robert Collins, John P. Dunning, J. Jones, the Associated Press; John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago 'Record'; John F. Bass, Will Dinawiddie, New York 'Herald'; E. D. Skeen, Scripps-McRae Association; Richard Little, Chicago 'Tribune.'

## BITTEN BY A DOG.

### RUDYARD KIPLING NOW CARRIES HIS ARM IN A SLING.

London, July 16.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling's right thumb has been bitten by a dog and is considerably inflamed. He carries his arm in a sling, but it is not thought that the injury will have serious consequences.

## RIOTS IN THIBET.

### MISSIONARIES HAVE NARROW ESCAPES FROM ASSAULT.

Shanghai, July 17.—The 'Mercury' says that a serious riot has occurred at Pava, Eastern Thibet. The natives attacked and looted the mission station. The Rev. Mr. Shields and his wife and Miss Macbeth, all missionaries, narrowly escaped with their lives. They are now at Lan-Chow.

THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SERANUS.)

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

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued).

'But I am only fit to die!' he exclaimed. 'Mikel' all the time I have been with you in and out of the wood, and nothing has harmed me—bear, wild-cat, lynx, holes, traps, smugglers—well, I am at last to be beaten by a thing dressed up in fur—a bear! A pretty bear! Mikel, you must watch, you must take care. I tell you, Mikel, there was someone to-night at that window and in the wood, and it was the same person, of that I am assured.'

'But when for fifty years I have lived in safety, in seclusion, and no one has guessed—'

'Perhaps there was no one to guess.' 'Ah! that was, you are thinking, before the return of Magloire.'

'I must say the truth, Mikel. I am afraid for you. That jewel, this secret wealth you speak of, your circumstances, Mikel—it is no longer safe to live so. And I—I, who would do so much for you—I am useless, helpless, a tree felled before it counts twenty-six rings—'

'Say, then, rather, a sapling just, frightened as it is by the first blast of November or of March, will never live to be an oak for very fear. What! is it thou, Nicolas, that will give up on the strength of a mere twist of the ankle-bone? I would be ashamed for you did I not know something myself of that same sensation. 'Tis worse, as you say, than a leg or arm blown off, because the pain is ever there, and eats and grinds, and will not away. Laurière, I follow mostly my own will, and I wait only till morning, when I can the better see if any lurk behind trees or lie in the leaf-strewn ravines, to carry thee to the old Manoir. There I can tend thee in quiet, and there, too, shalt thou see these things of which I have spoken.'

Laurière, forced to comply, swallowed some whiskey and watched the preparations made for his comfort. When the dawn arrived, Mikel went forth to meet it, making a thorough search among the trees at the back of the house, and when he was completely satisfied that the most absolute silence and safety prevailed, he assisted Laurière out into the plantation behind and up the gentle, wooded slope that led to the quaint triangular close of green that faced the long, low pile of the old and weather-beaten Manoir. Mikel, supporting the other on his left arm, pointed to the fires of dawn that surged in orange and rosy flames over the cool, gray sky, and together the two men looked at that vast blush of color that called into sad contrast the bald, shattered walls and glassless windows of Mikel's ancestral home.

'Seest thou, Laurière,' he said falteringly, 'how the old towers flame, and the dark red tiles show black against the brilliant sky? There it is—the Manoir of Colombière le Caron. Many a gentleman in France might glow with pride and call it his. See, the crucifix with its image, the post with the iron bell at the top, the grotto of curious stones, the Cupid, the carved seats, the long, low terrace, half sun, half shade, the rows upon rows of windows, the turrets from which the flags should fly—all this, Laurière, is mine, and nightly in my dreams, and daily in my walks, I see it peopled, the windows hung with cloths, the terrace gay with dogs and children, the fountain playing, the bell ringing, the sound of an organ, the music of a horn—anything, everything, that betokens life, health, prosperity. Laurière, had Magloire stayed at home, all this might have come to pass. A seat in parliament—'

'A seat in parliament! Ah!' exclaimed Nicolas, for the moment oblivious of his pain; 'but how could he get that?'

'Mon Dieu! But you are stupid. And I forget—you are sick—faint. But look: it would have been easy. I give my grandson a good education; I am myself respectable. Eh! I do not keep a public-house, or peddle images and clocks; so I send him to the Séminaire. He is clever, black-eyed, shrill-voiced, a quick speaker. The Fathers all say the lad is a genius; there is no one like him. They are always on the watch for such; he will be a glory to our race. Well, then, it happens I have property, money, plate—plate, Nicolas—silver plate, argente—look you—and with such I am powerful; I can do what I like for my grandson Magloire. I keep myself back; no one need know me—old Caron, old man of the woods, old hawk—and so I help him to become a great man. Enfin, he will be offered a seat in the parliament, and at last becomes the great leader of his party. Ah! Bah! it was but a dream. For look: we stand, you and I, on the threshold of a noble home, feeling that all is not right with Magloire, that he is not as one of us, that what he has learnt and heard and seen in these nine years is not going to make him the proper man to represent that line—distinguished, honorable, virtuous—and perhaps rebuild that home, straightening its crooked walls, draping its blind, black windows, and legislating for all the happy valley. Why, Laurière,' said Mikel, still talking as they passed along the gravel walk and finally gained the terrace and central door, 'half the trouble the present world complains of is that, under God and the priests, men are not willing to own any masters ex-

cept themselves. And very few men are born and reared fit to become their own masters. The priests and God in the first place, and in the next a wise owner or seigneur, or a discriminating parent, or a faithful friend, and thus would be saved much loss of character. This restlessness in your young men, this unreasonableness, this hatred of a yoke—cordé! it might be better for them to work the fever out in six months' hard labor under a severe taskmaster, and so be grateful hereafter for frozen potatoes and smuggled whiskey. Now, my son, we enter the once hospitable manoir of Colombière le Caron. You are my guest. I bid you welcome, then, and here I promise you quiet and repose undisturbed.'

Laurière, despite his suffering, threw a startled glance at the rich apartment in which he found himself. Mikel, rolling one soft skin into a pillow for his head, laid him comfortably upon another, and as the last rose of dawn faded from the sky the old trapper watched his charge sink into a sound, though troubled, slumber. There was no daylight visible, but by the familiar light of his lantern he marked the drawn mouth and the clutching hands of his companion, and great and grave thoughts soared within him. Accustomed to such deeds of healing learnt in the course of his long and lonely life, he had already done all he could to allay the pain, and now sat looking with infinite tenderness upon the muscular frame and splendid proportions that lay so helpless before him.

'Would he were my son in truth,' thought he—'my grandson! Ah! there is much in blood, but there is more in spontaneous affection. I feel for this lad as I never felt for any one.'

Mikel knelt by Laurière's side, and locked his hand between his own. 'My grandson—Magloire!' he said, and a bitter smile accompanied the reiteration of the once beloved name. 'There is no more that one. In his place I take this one.'

And moved by a curious sentiment of exaggerated kindness that belonged to his racial characteristics, though foreign to long self-imposed habits of repression, Mikel placed the antique jewel which he had carried with him so many years upon Laurière's finger. It was a pledge of his new attachment, and a proof of his confidence in the fidelity of the man whose increasing prowess and strength had once occasioned him pangs of jealousy and spasms of a feeling akin to that of a morbid hate and distrust.

When Nicolas awoke, he again gazed in mild astonishment at the strange fur-draped walls and ceiling, the absence of doors and windows, and the gleaming lantern on the fur-strewn floor; and when he felt the heavy ring upon his finger, and noted with wonder and awe its gleams of color and its setting of massive gold, he literally relapsed once more into unconsciousness, at the thought of this buried treasure of Mikel's, the existence of which he had never contemplated even in fancy.

Meantime, Pacificque, triumphing in his successful ruse, had crept, half stealthily, half gleefully, along the highroad home, and made a barn and pile of hay serve as a sleeping place for the remainder of the night. The following morning he caught Magloire alone, who, in his character of Mr. Murray Carson, was adorning himself with a view of going into the village, and inquiring at Delorme's for letters. Finding that his company would be tolerated at least during this expedition, Pacificque told Magloire in a few words the affair of the night before.

'But, you are a noisy fellow,' said Murray Carson, with a shrug, 'and a clumsy fellow. Supposing Laurière is dead—what then? You say he fell; you heard him fall crash among the branches; you ran away without learning what happened. What if he is dead? You will have to go in the box—swear—sure, you did him no harm.'

Pacificque did not share in these apprehensions. 'He not dead; he fell twice as far, and not die. He and old Mikel and Joneas all like; take much to kill them.'

'And for why do you quarrel with Laurière at all?' continued Magloire. 'This business, it is between you and me and my grandfather. There need be no one else in it. Laurière, if he gets well, he will find you out, going about in a bear-skin. Ah, well, you are a queer fellow, for sure. And this ring you saw—come, what was it like? A gold ring?'

'By G—d! if you tell me lies, I'll take you to the curé, and have you sent to prison! This ring—it was gold.'

Pacificque nodded. 'And the stone—what color was the stone?'

'No color at all—that is, all colors at once.'

'A diamond!' exclaimed Magloire, incredulously. 'My grandfather living in this forest and carrying a diamond! How big was it? As big as this?' and Mr. Murray Carson carelessly indicated a seal ring of a vulgar red that he bore on his left little finger.

Pacificque nodded, then said: 'A little larger, and it shone much, much more.'

'Larger than this?' And Magloire caught the cripple by the arm. 'Shine! I should bet your sweet life it was bound to shine if it was larger than this. D—n it! I'm in luck, I guess, if it is a diamond, and I can only get hold of it. And what else did you see?'

'Nothing else,' said Pacificque truthfully. 'What! no furs, no skins, nothing of that kind?'

'All those,' said Pacificque cunningly, 'are in de old Manoir; de oder I see in Mikel's little house-cabane.'

'See here,' said Magloire impressively, 'I can wait no longer. I am clever with my tongue. Leave me to arrange with Louis and Jack, and with your mother. To-night we will visit this old Manoir—to-night or never. Ah, ha! I snap my finger at you. Grandfather, Old Man of the Woods, as we used to call you, I laugh at your fears, your haughtiness, your precautions. I shall change my plan; I shall go, Pacificque, alone, and although you may wait outside, and call upon my grandfather as a gentleman. He will not dare to refuse me, and thus shall I make him show me over the place, and anything I take a fancy to I think he will not refuse me; I have a persuader here.'

And Mr. Murray Carson drew from his pocket a neat little revolver, mounted with silver, and altogether an article quite in keeping with the dress and appearance of its owner. His white teeth were whiter than ever this morning, his plastered black hair blacker, his long sinewy frame undulating and rapid in its motion, his smile more caressing than usual, his air—le bel air, air du gentilhomme—more pronounced. Pacificque shivered with joy at the near prospect of revenge, and glanced from time to time at his friend, superior in tweeds, blackened boots, a cigar and ring, watch, and cuff-studs.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE CURÉ'S GARDEN. 'For I know your manifold transgressions and your mighty sins; they afflict the just, they take a bribe.'

They soon entered the village. The hour was early, and Magloire regretted that his desire to know if there was any mail awaiting him necessitated his walking abroad at a season when nearly everyone was at work, or so employed that his arrival could not be telegraphed to the other. However, one person, walking in his front garden, with his hands crossed at his back—Curé Labelle—saw Magloire as he slowly came down the village street with Pacificque at his shining heels, wished him good-morning, and went suddenly to the gate and accosted him.

Curé Labelle was one of the short, rotund order of priests. The other class is tall, thin, ascetic. He was pink-faced, comfortable, prosperous; seemingly very sweet, amiable, gentle, with a pleasant eye and a secular manner that put everyone at ease. But beneath this honeyed exterior, graced with actual virtue and no suspicion of cant, lay a fund of mental keenness, penetration, subtlety, and a remarkable gift of logic. He did not wear his cassock nor shave his head for nothing. Gay and simple, adroit and evenly tempered, he was the idol of the parish, and a clever man of business as well as a good speaker and charming companion. He leaned over his gate and offered one hand to Magloire; in the other was a glowing bunch of yellow and white hollyhocks.

Mr. Carson returned the salutation with a more awkward air than was usual with him, and gave a half-sneer at the flowers. The priest's skilled eye read him correctly.

'You admire my garden,' he said smilingly, and opening the gate. 'Be so good as to walk inside, and you will see it better—you and your friend. How do you do, Pacificque? You will also wish to walk through my little park; see the hollyhocks, smell the vines, taste a grape or two.'

The men were irresolute for a moment, Magloire's predilections naturally unfitting him for such an encounter; but the priest was so civil; who could resist?

'I am on my way to Delorme's,' he said, 'and I wish to get there at a certain time. But since you are so good, I will walk in. I am not sure, however, if you remember me—if you know who I am.'

The priest simulated lively interest. 'Not at first, my son—not at first. But, come, walk in, walk in. This is the yellow hollyhock bush, yonder is the white, and at the back there is a red one I wish to show you. But though I knew you not at first—the air was so different, the person so changed—I asked someone in the village, and they told me, 'Old Caron's grandson, the boy who ran away,' has come home, and that will be the young man you mean.' It is easy to know you; faith! there is no other youth like you in the valley—so tall, so straight, so much a gentleman. But walk along; proceed. Here is a summer-house I have built myself. In it you shall taste of my home-made wine. I make it myself. Well, it will be nothing for you, Magloire; still, you will perhaps do me the honor.'

The curé, still talking as he led the way, and indicated various points of interest, did not fail to note the gradual change in Mr. Carson's countenance. With an easy manner the priest went to and fro, bringing a carafe and three tumblers, and presently sat down with a guest on either hand, happy, smiling, a model host, and surely a model pastor. But he divined that Pacificque would be in the way.

'You are anxious to get to Delorme's by a certain hour,' he said frankly to his chief guest. 'Doubtless you will be expecting letters.' Carson flushed. 'Why not, then, send our friend Pacificque for them? Then you can sit here until he returns. Come, that is a good idea. I pour you a glass of wine, my son. You drink it—good—it is not too warming, too enlivening this October morning? It goes down well? Ha! ha! Now, then, you, Pacificque, may go on to Delorme's, and inquire for this gentleman's letters.'

They will be directed to Mr. Magloire le Caron—'

'No,' interposed Carson, and gave his English patronymic. The curé, as if gently but agreeably surprised, repeated the name carefully over to the cripple, and Pacificque had nothing to do but accept the situation thus adroitly thrust upon him, and leave the summer-house.

The little garden was a mass of autumnal coloring. Flowers, crimson Virginia creeper, the purple and red grapes, the bronze flush of ash and sumach, preparing the way for more brilliant hues, all contrasted strikingly with the gray-stone house and offices, and the black-robed figure of Curé Labelle. Magloire contemplated the scene with pride at finding himself the honored guest of the parish priest, and reflected how his appearance and manners must have commended him to so distinguished a person.

'There is little change, you will find, in Bourg-Marie,' began the curé, with a pleasant shrug. 'You are now fortunate, favored indeed to have seen something better than the monotony of our little village. How long is it that you have been away? It is, I believe, nine years. You are rejoiced to see your grandfather and uncle, I make no doubt. Old Mikel, he is tough, he wears well. You resemble him. You are the same height, you have the same complexion, the same carriage; but, mon Dieu! how improved, how well-dressed, how much a gentleman! Ah, but it is wonderful, this travel, this education!'

Magloire grew complacently satisfied that he was making the best of impressions.

'It is wonderful, as you say, but it is not everyone who shows so much change, so great an improvement. Some—they do not change at all.'

'I suppose not,' said the curé, ruefully, as if he also deplored the ignorance of such as were blind to the gentle influences of Milwaukee society, summed up in bars, oyster-rooms, hotel rotundas, and the races. 'Louis and Jack, now, your companions—'

'Louis and Jack! Well, they are my companions here, but not in Milwaukee. They are good fellows, Louis and Jack; but then they are slow; they do not improve, learn new things, ideas like me. I understand,' said the priest slyly nodding his head. 'Now you, Magloire, you are different; you are clever.'

Carson languidly admitted the truth of this statement.

'You are, I doubt not, a rich young fellow, prosperous contented, popular. Yes, yes, it was wise for you to run away from such a place as this. Trees, stumps, frost and ice, work in the fields, or sleep in the woods—what had you to do with that? Tut, tut! it was not to be endured. And the grandfather, he did his best, perhaps; but he was so old, he did not understand a young fellow—clever, a natural speaker, witty, handsome; well, I do not blame you, my son.' And he gravely patted Magloire's bare head.

As for Magloire, he was delighted to find the priest a man of so much sense, sympathy and penetration. He drank off his first glass of wine, and the curé, quite deftly and hospitably, filled him a second.

'I drink to your success, my child. What is your line of business, by the way? You would have made a fine soldier, and not a bad priest. And though soldiers are seldom needed in our modern communities, priests always are. There is always room for a clever priest, look you, one capable of interesting his people, assisting them, comforting them—'

The curé appeared to hesitate, and Magloire took the sentence up and finished it.

'Leading them his own way, robbing them, persuading them? Well, you are right, M. le Curé; you priests have all the power in this part of the country. 'Tis as you say, of a truth.'

'Pardon me,' said the curé, quickly, with a pleasant but, nevertheless, amused smile; 'I said nothing of the kind, but if you think so—well, there is some truth in what you say. And you—you do not approve, perhaps?'

'Oh, I,' said Magloire, with a return of his sneer and superior manner—'of course I cannot approve. You may have heard that I spoke in the village, at Delorme's, last Friday.'

'You spoke! You mean, you gave there an address—an oration. Yes, yes, I heard something of it. They say in the village great things of you—that you will yet be in parliament, that you have returned to Bourg-Marie for that purpose. Then we shall be very proud of you—indeed, yes. In parliament—that goes well; that will be an honor for old Mikel's illustrious house.'

Magloire, incapable of seeing the true sentiments of the priest, grew more communicative, and while he lost his reverence for the gown, manifested more interest in the mental attitude of one whom he had deemed a mortal enemy. Conceit so blinded him, and he was so given up to visions of success, and so haunted by spectres of failure, that he forgot the true position of this smiling ruddy, comfortable, sensible servant of the Church.

'Why,' he said, crossing his long legs easily, and tapping with one hand on the small rustic table that held their glasses upon it, its rude carving the work of the industrious curé, 'you are as bad as my grandfather, old Mikel of the woods, old hawk, weasel, fox. He will be always for making of me this, or that, and the other. See, now, I have no notion of going to parliament, or staying in this accursed country any longer than I can help. Do you suppose I love

it—land of forests, and frozen rivers and desolate lakes; and then the other extreme—burning summers that scorch your feet up, and coarse food—at least, in this place—barring your wine, Father Labelle, and the widow's whiskey—do you suppose that I am come back to stay? I am here on business only—see the old man, of course; see all my friends, make them fine presents, see the country, tell them all about myself lest they mourn too much for me and make themselves ill, give them some of my ideas, so amuse them, interest them, and improve their condition. All that fills up my time. I go back soon. Thank you—no parliament for me. I am no fool; I do better in Milwaukee. I intend to stay there—have a good time.'

'Still, is it not a pity?' asked the priest, as if disappointed, and gravely weighing the situation, while he kept Magloire's glass filled to the brim and occasionally sipped from his own; 'is it not a mistake not to embrace such an opportunity, my son, of together making a name for yourself and for your native land? I quite agree with you that here the field is very small. The habitant is slow. Generations of tedious winters, of enervating summers, of forced idleness, of natural limitations, have made him slow. Give us credit—we in the Church—for doing all we can. We teach, we scold, we impart, we work, we blame, we praise, we chastise, we explore from morning till night, from week to week, from year to year, but slow he is, this habitant, and slow he must remain. You now, might be of so much use to our country, to your Church.'

The priest calmly regarded Magloire as he spoke, taking it as a matter of course that his visitor was in harmony with his opinions, and a devoted and faithful follower of the Roman Church. Mr. Murray Carson, on the other hand, somewhat lost his accustomed self-command. He still retained enough original fear for the personal authority invested in the parish priest to wish to be cautious, while the old habit impelled him to confess all and demand forgiveness.

'Well,' he stammered, but slowly recovering his wonted air of sang froid, 'I don't think that would suit me. Money is a very great thing—no one is fonder of money than I would be if I had much. You are wrong there to think me rich; I am not, indeed, but I do not care for a name. No; I would rather live in Milwaukee, and trade in homes and go to the theatre, than have a seat in your parliament—be the Premier, even. And about the Church, what would you say if I told you I did not even care very much about that? I don't know how it is, out there one goes to church—and Magloire's pallid face flushed a deep crimson, and he evaded the priest's eye—'one goes to church, listens to the music, but that is about all there is of it—at least, with me. Yes,' suddenly defiant, 'and with many others as well.'

To his surprise and relief, the priest simply lifted his glass to his lips and drank its contents off.

'Certainly, my son, certainly; I understand all that. That is a phase, a feature, an episode with which I am well acquainted. Yours is a mind worthy of being considered, of being waited on; it must not be driven, forced, battered in with the ram of dogma. Terrorism, despotism, tyranny, are not for you. You can walk alone, you can guide yourself, you need no priest over you. I was nearly going to say you needed no God either; for see, you are different from these ignorant sons of the forge, the shanty, the raft, the fields, the forests. These—what would they be without the Church and without the priest?'

'What, indeed!' stammered Magloire, bewildered by the easy manner and disposal of the question.

'Remember that, if you please, my child,' continued Father Labelle. 'For such as you, a pleasant condition of doubt very likely suffices. There have been great minds, rare intelligences, powerful thinkers whom the Church has, with all her charm and breadth, been unable to retain inside her fold. You are no doubt one of these. No one seeks to inconvenience you. We only ask that you refrain from associating your valuable thought and conclusions too openly and vulgarly with these ignorant ones around you. They would not, in the first place, comprehend you; and in the second, they could never appreciate you. You must see that yourself.'

Carson grew easy again under this generous patronage, and quaffed his wine leisurely, like a man of the world.

'We think much alike. There are not many priests, sure, like you, Father Labelle.'

'Why not? You left Bourg-Marie too soon, too young, to be able to tell. You cannot have met many priests. If you had, you would understand them better, and measure their influence more at its proper worth. Be not hasty in forming conclusions. Weigh your thoughts carefully, and spread them only before the appreciative and the wise. I should grieve to hear of your excellent gifts wasted. The subject of your address the other night, for example—I have not heard it.'

Magloire grew perhaps a shade less confident.

'Well, there was no special subject,' he said hastily. 'I am interested in my countrymen; I wish to help to make them wiser, more comfortable, better off. I hear a great many new things out in those States. I bring them back with me, I tell them to the village and to the valley. I do not do this for money, you understand.'

'Certainly not,' said the priest, 'or yet for fame. I wonder, then, why you do it. But have some more wine. Yes, my son, it will not harm, will not mount to the brain. 'Tis mere vinegar,

made from some of this year's grapes. It hath not had time to grow dangerous. What, then, are some of these ideas? Equality will be one, doubtless. It is a grand word, equality, and means in these days much it never meant before. To be actual equals men have long endeavored. In rank, in possessions, in health and wealth, in religion—Ah, let me give you a little more wine, or vinegar, call it which you will. I was saying—'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JACK AND THE LESSON HE TAUGHT HIS MASTER.

(Marie Irish, in 'Youth's Temperance Banner.')

Next to his mother James Brisbe loved his dog, Jack. Where you saw James you were quite sure to see the dog, for Jack was as faithful a follower as was 'Mary's little lamb.'

He had been in the family a long while. When a little pup he had been given to the boy, who took no end of pains to teach him clever tricks, after the performance of which he was sure to receive a treat. James generally shared his dainties with Jack, who had a marvellous taste for sweet cake and even candy. He seemed to think that it was his duty to eat whatever his young master liked.

He soon grew into a good-sized dog, and James left school and took up the business of a painter. Wherever he worked Jack went with him. Thus every one in the village came to know the noble, friendly dog, and would almost as soon have expected to see James without his hat as without Jack.

James earned a good living. He and his mother had a neat little cottage, and Mrs. Brisbe often said there was not a more steady, better young man than her son.

That was before he began spending his evenings at the saloon. No one knew just how it started, but at last it was rumored about the village that James was getting quite fond of strong drink.

In spite of the warnings of friends and the pleadings of his mother his visits to the saloon became more frequent.

Of course, Jack went, too, and though he did not seem to enjoy the noisy songs and talking he always lay quietly by his master's chair, disturbing no one.

One evening there had been a gayer time than usual. Liquor had been used freely until even James, who had never taken enough to 'turn his head,' became quite boisterous.

'Let's give Jack a drink,' proposed one. 'Yes, yes, let's have some fun with Jack,' the others cried. 'Here, bar-keeper, Jack wants a treat. Fix him up a good, strong drink.'

The bar-tender, delighted with the prospect of fun, handed a glass to James. 'Here, you give it to him,' he said.

Had he been himself James would have knocked any man down who attempted to give Jack such stuff, but now he took the glass eagerly.

'Here, Jack,' he called, 'come here, sir. Stand up like a man; that's right. Hold up your head; that's it. Now, open your mouth.'

The dog watched the glass suspiciously. He wasn't used to being fed that way, and his master's rough manner, so different from his usual kindness, troubled him, but he did as James said.

In an instant the dose was down Jack's throat—bitter, hot and biting. He sneezed and coughed; he shook his head and rubbed his tongue with his paws; he ran round and round the room, yelping furiously.

The men laughed uproariously, while some added to the confusion by chasing the frightened dog. At length the bar-tender, fearing Jack might do some harm, opened the door and drove him into the street.

Jack learned a lesson then that all boys should learn—to shun the saloon. From that evening nothing would induce him to enter it. He always followed his master to the door, but could be coaxled no further.

He waited outside, and, no matter how late James stayed in the saloon, he always found Jack watching for him at the door.

The story of Jack's drink and his aversion to the saloon was told about the village, and people began to call him the 'Temperance Dog.'

Passes-by, seeing him patiently wait—

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ing on the saloon steps, would say: 'Well, James Bribe is here again to-night, for there's the "Temperance Dog."

One evening, when it was cold and stormy, Jack grew impatient. He began to bark loudly, hoping to coax James to go home. Finding this did no good, he commenced to howl a loud, long, mournful howl that could be heard for blocks.

'What in the world is that noise?' asked the saloon-keeper. 'Somebody's dog,' answered one of the men. 'Probably yours, James; he's always hanging around for you.'

'Go and make him shut up,' said the saloon-keeper. 'He's more dismal than a funeral.'

James went to the door, and angrily told Jack to be still; but no sooner had he gone back to his game of cards than the mournful howling began again.

Once more James tried to make him be quiet with the same result. Jack was cold; he wanted to go home, and he was going to howl until his master should leave the saloon.

'Look here, Bribe; go and take that dog home,' said the saloon-keeper at last. 'I'm not going to stand any such racket here.'

There was nothing else to do, so James and Jack went marching home, several hours earlier than usual.

Jack came to look upon the saloon as an enemy, for he learned that his master was sure to be cross and unkind after his visits there. He had also learned how to coax him home, and he remembered it.

The next time James went to the saloon Jack waited until he thought it time for respectable people to be at home, then, as before, he began to howl. As before, James was obliged to take him home.

The next time James intended to spend the evening at the saloon he left Jack at home.

This was the first time he had ever done such a thing, and poor Jack was half frantic. He ran from one door to another, jumped, barked and howled until Mrs. Bribe could endure it no longer.

With a prayer that James might again be brought home early she opened the door and let the dog out. In an instant he was off down the street, and was soon at his place on the saloon steps. To James's great anger he was again forced to go home with Jack to stop his mournful serenading.

The following evening, when ready for his accustomed visit, James tied Jack in the woodshed with a stout rope, forbidding Mrs. Bribe to let him out. As James's surliness increased Jack's devotion for him grew stronger. The noble fellow seemed to know that his mission was to work against the saloon, and his hatred for it intensified. He was surely true to his title of "Temperance Dog."

For a few minutes after James left him tied in the woodshed he barked furiously, then was quiet. Only when he had gnawed the rope in two did his noise recommence.

At length, Mrs. Bribe, thinking to quiet him with some meat, and supposing him to be still tied, went to the woodshed. No sooner had she opened the door than Jack was down the street like a flash.

Soon after his howls, seemingly more heart-rending than ever, were heard at the saloon door.

People, listening, said, as had often been said before: 'Well, there goes the "Temperance Dog" again, coaxing James Bribe to leave the saloon.'

When James heard the howls his anger knew no bounds. 'I wish that dog was dead,' he cried. 'I'm sick and tired of him.'

'I'm sure I wish so, too,' said the saloon-keeper. The game of cards went on, and soon after one of the men left the room.

The mournful howls continued; then, above them, came a sharp sound—the report of a pistol, followed by yelps of pain. The men rushed out in surprise. No one had thought of James's wish being carried out—he least of all.

Poor wounded Jack tried to crawl towards James and licked his hands as his master bent over him.

'I'll kill the scoundrel who did this,' began James, then stopped. 'Help me take him home,' he said to one of the men, and Jack was soon having the best of care.

The wound was not serious, and there was no doubt of the dog's recovery, but that did not lessen James's anger and remorse.

'I'll stay away from that miserable set hereafter,' he said.

'I think Jack has tried to teach you that you should,' answered his mother. James thought it over. 'Mother,' he said at last, 'I'm going to try and do as Jack does—shun the saloon.'

WHAT HE COULDN'T SELL.

A gentleman was walking with his little boy at the close of the day, and in passing the cottage of a German laborer, the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was not a King Charles, nor a black-and-tan, but a common cur. Still, the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted to buy him.

Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every demonstration of dog joy. The gentleman said to the owner: 'My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog, and I will buy him. What do you want for him?'

'I can't sell that dog,' said the German. 'Look here,' said the gentleman, 'that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him, I will give you a sovereign for him.'

'Yass,' says the German, 'I know he is a very poor dog, and he ain't wort' least nottin', but dere is von leetle ding mit dat dog vat I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night.'



BRITISH CYCLISTS IN NORMANDY: RECEIVING 'CONSIGNATIONS' AT A CUSTOMS POST.

The French customs charge cyclists a duty of about £2 4s. for half a hundred weight, the money to be refunded when leaving France, provided that a written declaration to reclaim the duty on leaving has been presented. In exchange the cyclist receives a 'consignation.' Cyclists belonging to the Cyclists' Touring Club dispense with this by showing their credentials as members of the club.

—Illustrated London News.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PRIEST'S REVOLT.

'Rome from the Inside; or the Priest's Revolt,' is the title of a little book containing translated extracts from the French journal, 'Le Chrétien Français.' It is published in England at the present time as a contribution of exceptional importance to the present controversy in that country. Its contents are chiefly letters and addresses from priests and ex-priests who were brought up in the Church of Rome, and whose entire worldly interests were bound up in adherence to her, and who, in spite of all, have found her yoke intolerable. Testimonies from more than a score of priests not only in France but in other European countries show that the present movement is widespread. We can only note a few of its characteristics.

The ex-Abbé Bourrier, of Marzeilles, now the editor of 'Le Chrétien Français,' tells in simple words the story of his conversion. He says:—

I opened the gospel. This gospel the Church of Rome had caused me to venerate as a divine book, divine to such an extent that simple human intelligence could not penetrate into its secret. And I came to believe that this book was not written solely for the benefit of pontiffs who pronounce oracles. At the head of each of its writings I saw that they were addressed to men, to sinners like myself, and to the uninitiated such as I, to Jews and to heathens, to free men and to slaves. And I said to myself that if the Christians of the first century had found therein light and life I also might in my turn find here the peace of which my thirsting soul had need, and then I opened this gospel which I have read and re-read so many times. I opened it still again, this time without prejudice, without theology, but with the humility of a little child who asks his father to teach him. And amongst many other words which were a revelation to me, I came across one which has been my salvation—'Jesus Christ, the one mediator between God and man.' Neither is there any other name given among men by which we must be saved.

Oh, the enlightenment and the power of the day on which I understood these words. Between the Heavenly Father and myself I have ever since known but one mediator, Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ alone for prayer; Jesus Christ alone for the ascent heavens; Jesus Christ alone to send down pardon and peace. With Jesus Christ realized as the only Saviour we can say goodbye to priests, to masses, to meritorious works, to indulgences, relics, scapulars, and chaplets, to miraculous Virgins, holy Anthonys of Padua, and even 'Sacred Hearts.' Between heaven and earth a cross; nought but a cross, divinely sufficient to reach to the height of heaven, sufficiently human to descend to the depths of my misery and to bring to me pardon and peace. I had henceforth in my heart a holy zeal for Jesus Christ, and it was by this portal of zeal for my Saviour that I took my departure from the Church of Rome.

Several testify specially to the peace of heart which they now enjoy. M. Pô, ex-Curé of San Gavino, Corsica, for instance, writes to his bishop: 'To-day, thanks to God, I have found through the gospel the convictions and that peace of heart which Catholicism was powerless to give me.' A Belgian priest, M. l'Abbé Rochig, who has joined the ranks of the converts, tells how he has at last found peace for his conscience in liberty, truth and justice. An Italian savant, the Abbé Jean de Casamichela, a doctor of philosophy, who has been staying at M.

Bourrier's home for ex-priests at Sevres, gives also in his testimony the statement: 'After much hesitation I have decided to embrace Protestantism, where one can find that peace of heart coupled with the liberty of God's children, which Catholicism is powerless to give.' In some of the testimonies the thought of French independence is prominent. Theodoret Andouard, ex-Curé of St. Chaptes (Gard), tells how the study of a thesis by Cardinal Perrone caused him to renounce a ministry which condemned him to a 'life of hypocrisy.' He says: 'I am a Christian; I say it with all my heart and with head erect—a French Christian. Because I am a Christian, I am no longer a Catholic. I am no longer Roman because I am French. To fight Roman Catholicism and to labor at making France Christian is the work at once religious and patriotic to which I desire to consecrate the rest of my life.'

The same patriotic note is found in an address delivered by M. Philippot to his old parishioners at Jeantes, who turned out en masse, headed by the mayor, to listen to their former curé. The peasantry greeted his remarks with applause. He said:—

What then exactly is a French Christian? He is a man who says, 'I have religion; I believe in God and the gospel of Jesus Christ; but I have no need to go to Rome to take my orders from the Pope. Is not the good God to be found in France as well as in Italy? Does not the sun shine above our heads? Is there by any chance at the Vatican a telegraphic wire which connects the throne of God with the archbishop of the Pope? What! Is it possible that we Frenchmen, who are the salt of the earth, who march at the head of progress and civilization, who give the lead to other nations in questions of art and taste, should be incapable of having a religion of our own, and should be forced to ask of an Italian how we should worship God? That the Italians should intrust the Pope with the government of their consciences is their own affair. As for us let us be French Christians; let us no longer be a nation of slaves, of tributaries to the Romans! The Pope must no longer be king of France. . . . The father of a family must dare to say to the curé, 'In my own family circle, at my own table, surrounded by my children, I am more a priest than thou.'

Light is thrown on the present position of affairs in the French army in an address published by M. du Bellay, formerly a priest and professor of philosophy, during his candidature for a seat in the French Senate. He says:—

The day on which the doctrinal infallibility of the Roman Pontiff was proclaimed, Cardinal Manning, then Archbishop of Westminster, exclaimed, 'The human governments have now nothing to do but to bow in submission.' In the same third congregation it was urged that it was above all things necessary to get the standing armies into the Roman power, and that was not possible all at once it was resolved to multiply higher schools in order to secure a succession of young men trained by the Church of the Vatican for service in the army. The programme of 1869-70 has been followed. It has issued in France in the Dreyfus affair, in which one sees right through the hand of the Roman Church.

This volume is compiled and translated by 'J. B.' of 'The Christian World,' London, and is published in a cheap edition by James Clarke, Fleet street.

'GUIDE DU CONCILIATEUR.'

At the last session of the legislature a bill was passed providing for the settlement of petty disputes in country dis-

tricts without the intervention of the regular course of justice. By the provisions of the new law it is enacted that personal actions for an amount not exceeding \$25 must, before being brought into court, be submitted to an arbitrator, with a view to effecting an amicable settlement. Thus, in many cases the expense of a lawsuit will be saved. In connection with the above, Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, journalist, has just published a neat handbook under the name of 'Guide du Conciliateur.' The author explains the sense and objects of the new law, points out all its advantages, and gives practical hints to those who, by the nature of their duties or by special appointment, will be called upon to act as conciliators. Mr. Sauvalle's guide has met with general approval, and Mr. Chicoyne, the promoter of the new law, recommends it very highly. (C. Theoret, Montreal.)

CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

'The Canadian Year Book for 1899,' edited by Alfred Hewitt (Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto), tells, among other things, a good deal about immigration. Americans and Canadians who have settled in the United States, are now turning their eyes to the Canadian west. The influx of these in 1898 was over three times as great as in 1897. Pictures of Doukhobors and Galicians accompany the description of these immigrants, and among some information about older settlers from Europe we find that the Menonites do not wish to learn English. If the law obliges them to maintain a school in a certain district, they will build the schoolhouse, and pay a teacher, but no one goes to school. The Year Book gives hints on agricultural and legal matters, as well as an account of the events of the year, a directory of Canadian officers of militia, trade statistics, etc.

A VENERABLE PILE.

VISIT TO ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.

It was a pleasant, bright morning in June when, as everything indicated a warm day in London, I took train from St. Pancras station, by the Midland Railway, for St. Albans. In an hour afterwards, a short walk along the main street, brought into view the exterior of the great abbey, in the distance, which looked imposing in its stately, yet simple grandeur. June is the time to visit this spot, as it was on a June day in the year 305 that the first British martyr fell on the site which has ever since been consecrated to his memory. Although 1,594 years have passed since, and the thoughts rush into the mind of kings and queens who have held in high honor the privilege of worshipping there, under the massive battlements of that old monastery where monkish processions, the daily watchnight vigils, solemn rites and gorgeous ceremonies have been conducted, yet the gigantic marks of restoration which have been carried on during the last half century show clearly that the Christian spirit still lives, and produces evidences of monumental grandeur equal to any the world has ever seen.

Thoughts of the olden times came rushing upon us with varied emotions and absorbing interest, from the time Alban was a heathen Roman soldier down to the Normans, the Saxons and the English, all of whom seem actuated by the same veneration towards the

faith which caused Alban to sacrifice his life, rather than deny his faith in God and the ten commandments, as taught by Christ and the poor priest who led him to the light.

I cannot detail a description of this vast abbey church, but simply say it is a vast museum of ecclesiastical magnificence in architecture, designs and models of three periods of the Church's history in the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is in the form of a Latin cross and consists of a central tower, nave, choir, two transepts, presbytery and lady chapel. The exterior measurements in length are 550 feet, while the interior measures 520 feet in length. The building stands on higher ground than any cathedral in England.

For over three hundred years the lady's chapel was used as a grammar school, and where the floor now consists of three thousand slabs of marble in fourteen-inch squares, polished and beautiful, forming crosses in black and white, with rouge fillings, the public traversed through for a hundred years or more until the restoration began under the reign of Queen Victoria.

There is a sculptured representation of the decapitation of St. Alban, and near it are two angels swinging censers. The multitude of representations from King Afla, the founder of the abbey, and of the shrine of St. Alban, on the very spot where it has stood for centuries, are objects of great interest from an antiquarian point of view.

In the work of restoration of this vast pile of architectural beauty and museum of art, the Freemasons have taken great interest, and the Prince of Wales helped on the work with his influence and money. It is claimed that St. Alban was a Mason, as MSS. in the British Museum and other documents show.

Lord Grimthorpe has spent thousands and tens of thousands of pounds on the restoration of this church, which is now in appearance, outside and in, of such solidity that centuries may pass without its foundations being moved.

Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Chester Cathedral and scores of other fine church edifices in England are very remarkable in various special features, and each has its own interesting history, but St. Alban's is unique in its ancient tiles, which have been preserved, traces of decorations, arches, pinnacles, finials and ancient slabs have been preserved and then above all it is the church of the first British martyr.

A congregation of from fifteen hundred to two thousand people assemble in the nave for worship every Sunday, and every day in the year the holy communion is celebrated and daily services held in it. F. C. IRELAND.

London, June 22, 1899.

FRENCH SUBMARINE NAVY DREAM.

A naval writer in the Berlin 'Post' examines the claim lately made in France that with eight submarine boats of the 'Gustave Zede' type it would be possible to face the British Navy. The German specialist subjects the plan of action of these submarine boats to exhaustive criticism, and comes to the conclusion that it is next to impossible to rely on the success of their attack. He admits that under certain circumstances in certain eventualities submarine boats might inflict damage, but these circumstances seldom arise. He points out the impossibility of taking aim at a moving target by a boat which can only remain on the surface a few seconds, and doubts very much whether it is possible to take aim at all unless the boat rises oftener than is safe. The writer thinks that the notion that these submarine boats will play an important role in future naval battles is fantastic, and wonders that the French nation puts such trust in them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A SERVANT'S DILEMMA.

What critics call the 'motive' of the following story is pretty old, but the story itself is new and moderately amusing, not to say instructive. We borrow it from the Cleveland 'Plain Dealer,' which says it is told of a 'certain Cleveland family of high social aspirations.' Some time last summer they let it be generally understood that they were going to the seaside. At the last moment something prevented them from going on the day fixed upon, but they had advertised their departure so thoroughly that they concluded they must make it appear that they were actually gone. They dismissed their help, all save a Swedish girl, sent away the horses, bolted and barred the front of the house, and of course pulled down the shades.

Then they retired to the rear apartments until such time as they could start—after dark, of course—on their journey. Twenty-four hours passed, and they were still there. Of course they imagined that the appearance of the house would warn away callers, but, strange to say, they had one. She was a lady of somewhat absent-minded ways, and rang the bell so loudly that at last the girl, carefully coached, was sent to the door.

'Is Mrs. — at home?' inquired the caller.

'She told me to say she was by the seaside,' said the honest girl. 'Oh, gone away?' said the visitor. 'No, not gone away—yooost by seaside.' 'Well, she had to go away to get to the seaside, didn't she?'

The girl looked puzzled. 'I don't know. I go ask.' She was gone some little time, and when she came back her face was very red.

'It's all right,' she said. 'She was here by seaside yet.' 'But I don't understand.' 'Well, if you don't understand, I lose my job.'

'Oh, then I guess I do understand,' said the friend of the family, and she went down the steps.—'Youth's Companion.'

HOLD HIM BACK.

A New England school teacher received the following note of caution from the anxious mother of one of her pupils: 'Dear Miss: Please do not push Johnnie too hard, for so much of his brain is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal, or he will turn to intellect entirely, and I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body, and in jarring him for life.' —Harper's Bazar.

Little Nell.—'What does the organist at our church have a looking-glass fixed over his head on the organ for?'

Little Dick.—'I speck that's so he can tell the choir when the clergyman is looking in.'—'Tit Bits.'

Miss Prism.—'Don't let your dog bite me, little boy.'

Boy.—'He won't bite, ma'am.' Miss Prism.—'But he is showing his teeth.' Boy (with pride).—'Certainly he is, ma'am; and any one who had as good teeth as he would show them, too.'—Chicago 'News.'

WHAT SHE WOULD HAVE.

A teacher in a north of England board school was recently examining a class of small boys in mental arithmetic. She said: 'If you gave your mother 30 shillings to-day, and £2 to-morrow, what would she have?' And a small boy, near the bottom of the class, replied: 'She would have a fit.'

Mrs. Skim.—'Does your boarders pay promptly?' Mrs. Syre.—'They did at first.' Mrs. Skim.—'Why don't they now?' Mrs. Syre.—'They've got so fat they can't get their hands into their pockets.'—'Tit Bits.'

THE REASON.

Father.—'I wonder what makes that dog afraid of me! He always behaves as if he thought I was going to kill him.'

Son.—'I expect he's seen you whipping me.'

'Will some one in the class,' asked the teacher of rhetoric, 'give a better form to the sentence, "John can ride the mule if he wants to"?' 'John can ride the mule if the mule wants him to.'—said the boy with the bad eye.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

NOT A RECOMMENDATION.

The island of Porto Rico, William, is one vast and fertile garden. 'Well, you can move down there, Eliza, if you want to, but I'll stay right here. The weeds in Chicago grow fast enough to suit me.'—Chicago 'Record.'

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

Stern Parent (to a young applicant for his daughter's hand).—'Young man, can you support a family?' Young Man (meekly).—'I only wanted Sarah.'—'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

# The Boys' Page.

## Founders of Fredericton.

THE STORY OF A GRANDMOTHER.

(By W. C. Raymond, M.A.)

The series of Canadian Historical Readings now being issued quarterly by Mr. G. U. Hays, of the 'Educational Review,' St. John, N.B., gains in interest as it reaches the sixth of the proposed twelve numbers. The matter contained is of great interest to students of Canadian history and geography. The most stirring incidents in Canadian history have been selected, many of them from original papers and documents not accessible to the general reader.

The following account is an example of the interesting and instructive articles to be found in the series:—

**INTRODUCTORY.**  
During the war of the American Revolution, the Loyalists were by no means passive spectators of the course of events. Stung by the persecutions of their 'rebel countrymen,' who confiscated their property and subjected them to gross indignities, they sought protection within the British lines. Here many of them enlisted in one or other of the Loyalist corps commonly known as the British American regiments.

The number of Loyalists who served their king in arms was greater than is commonly supposed. At least fifty different Loyalist corps were organized in the old colonies, many of which served with marked distinction and won laurels on hard fought fields of battle. In addition there were about ten military organizations of Loyalists under General Haldimand in Canada at the close of the war. The fifty corps that served in the old colonies comprised about three hundred companies, including forty-seven troops of cavalry.

At the time of their maximum enrolment, the British American regiments numbered over fifteen thousand men—all ranks included. This, however, by no means represents the total number of Loyalists who were in arms at one time or another, for the personnel of the various regiments kept constantly changing as the war progressed. Many died on the field of battle or in the regimental hospitals, some were disabled, some taken prisoners by the enemy, and some—to their shame be it said—grew tired of service and returned to their former homes. It is certain that at least twenty-five thousand Loyalists (exclusive of those in Canada) served the king in arms during the course of the war.

In point of numbers, the foremost of the Loyalist corps was that known as the New Jersey Volunteers, or 'Skinner's Greens.' It was organized in the latter part of the year 1776, by Brigadier-General Vortland Skinner. It comprised at first six battalions commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha Lawrence, John Morris, Edward Vaughan Dongan, Abraham VanBuskirk, Thomas Barton and Isaac Allen. General Skinner's brigade, at the time of its maximum strength, numbered about fourteen hundred of all ranks.

While the record of the New Jersey Volunteers on the field of battle was perhaps less brilliant than that of such corps as the Queen's Rangers, the 1st and 2nd DeLancey's, and the British Legion, it rendered substantial service at various points in New Jersey, and also in the defence of Staten Island; and one of the battalions, under Lieut.-Col. Isaac Allen, was conspicuous for its gallantry in the southern campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas. In consequence of severe losses incurred at Staten Island and elsewhere, the first and fifth battalions were amalgamated under Lieut.-Col. Barton, and the third and sixth under Lieut.-Col. Allen. This occurred about March, 1778. A further consolidation took place in the autumn of 1781, when the companies of Lieut.-Col. Morris's battalion were attached to the first and fourth battalions. Thus at the close of the war the six original battalions had been reduced to three. These were commanded respectively by Lieut.-Col. Stephen DeLancey, Lieut.-Col. Isaac Allen and Lieut.-Col. Abraham VanBuskirk.

Colonel VanBuskirk's battalion contained a very large Dutch element. It was recruited at New York, Staten Island and in the neighboring parts of New Jersey. It appears to have been a reliable and serviceable corps, and had as its commander a rough-and-ready old soldier. Among the officers were Major Philip VanCortlandt, Captains William VanAllen, Peter Rutten, Samuel Ryerson, Jacob VanBuskirk and Waldron Blean; Lieutenants Martin Ryerson, Jas. Sarvenier, John Heslop, John VanNorden, Joost (or Justus) Earle and John Simonson; Ensigns Colin McVean, Xenophon Jouett, Malcolm Wilmot, William Sorrell and Frederick Handorf.

The fleet, with such of the Loyalist troops as had elected to be disbanded on the River St. John, left New York on the 15th day of September, 1783, and arrived safely at St. John on the 27th of the same month, with the exception of the two ships, 'Martha' and 'Esther.' Of these the former was wrecked on a ledge near the Seal Islands, afterwards known as 'Soldier's Ledge,' and out of 170 individuals on board more than half were drowned. The 'Esther' arrived at

her destination several days after her sister ships, having narrowly escaped destruction by getting out of her course. She had on board the third battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers.

As already mentioned, the Dutch element was predominant in Colonel VanBuskirk's battalion, and by reason of the settlement of so many of the men of this corps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the same thrifty element that figures conspicuously in the development of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was planted in the Maritime Provinces. Among those who arrived at St. John in the 'Esther' were Lewis Fisher, his wife Mary, and their three children, Eliza, Henry and Peter, all of whom were born on Staten Island during the turmoil of events connected with the war.

The story that follows does not pretend to be quoted verbatim from the lips of the good old lady who was the narrator, but is based upon the notes made by one of her granddaughters containing recollections of her grandmother's story of the founding of Fredericton.

**THE GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.**  
Your grandfather, Lewis Fisher, joined the New Jersey Volunteers on the seventh day of December, 1776, and was taken prisoner by the rebels a few weeks afterwards along with his brother Peter and fifteen others. After an absence of a year and nine months he returned to his duty on Oct. 2, 1778, having made his escape from confinement.

When the war closed the New Jersey Volunteers lay encamped at New Town creek near Brooklyn, Long Island. We sailed in the ship 'Esther,' with the fleet for Nova Scotia. Some of our ships were bound for Halifax, some for Shelburne and some for St. John's river. Our ship going the wrong track was nearly lost. When we got to St. John we found the place all in confusion: some were living in log houses, some building huts, and many of the soldiers living in their tents at the Lower Cove.

Soon after we landed, we joined a party bound up the river in a schooner to St. Ann's (the old name for Fredericton). It was eight days before we got to Oromocto, and there the captain landed us, being unwilling on account of the lateness of the season or for some other reason, to go further. He charged us each four dollars for the passage.

We spent the night on shore and the next day the women and children proceeded with some of the party to St. Ann's in Indian canoes; the rest came on foot. We reached our destination the 8th day of October, tired with our long journey, and pitched our tents at the place now called Salamanca, near the shore. The next day we explored for a place to encamp, for the winter was at hand and we had no time to lose. The season was wet and cold, and we were much discouraged at the gloomy prospect before us. Those who had arrived a little earlier in the fall had made better preparations for the winter; some had built small log huts. This we were unable to do owing to the lateness of our arrival. Snow fell on the second day of November to the depth of six inches. We pitched our tents amidst the shelter of the woods and tried to cover them with spruce boughs. Stones were used for fireplaces. Our tent had no floor but the ground. The winter was very cold, with deep snows which we tried to keep from drifting in by putting a large rug at the door. The snow that lay six feet deep around us helped greatly in sheltering us from the cold. How we lived through that awful winter, I hardly know. There were mothers that had been reared in a pleasant country enjoying all the comforts of life, with helpless children in their arms. They clasped their infants to their bosoms and tried by the warmth of their own bodies to protect them from the biting frost. Sometimes a part of the family had to remain up during the night to keep the fires going, so as to prevent the rest from freezing. Some destitute people made use of boards which the older ones kept heating before the fire and applied by turns to the smaller children to keep them warm. Many women and children, and some of the men, died from cold and exposure. Graves were dug with axes and shovels near the spot where our party had landed; and there in the stormy wintry weather our loved ones were laid to rest. We had no minister, and had to bury them without any religious service. The first burial ground continued to be used for some years until it was nearly filled. We called it the 'Loyalist Provincial's burying ground.'

Among those who came with us to St. Ann's, or who were there when we arrived were Messrs. Swim, Burkestaff, McCoskey, three named Ridner, Wooley, Bass, Ryerson, Paine, Acker, Lowmerry, Ingraham, Buchanan, Ackerman, Vanderbeck, Donley, Smith and Essington, with some few others.

When the Loyalists arrived there were only three houses standing on the old St. Ann's plain. Two of them were old framed houses, the other a log house. [This stood about at the lower gate of the late Judge Fisher's place.] The houses must have been built by the first inhabitants, who were French. There were said to have been two bodies of people murdered here. It could not have been long before the arrival of the Loyalists that the last party were murdered.

Many of the Loyalists who came in the spring had gone further up the river;

but they were little better off for provisions than we were at St. Ann's. The supplies we expected before the close of navigation did not come, and at one time starvation stared us in the face. It was a dreary contrast to our former condition. Some of our men had to go down the river with hand sleds or toboggans to get food for their famishing families. A full supply of provisions was looked for in the spring, but the people were betrayed by those they depended upon to have supplied them. All the settlers were reduced to great straits and had to live after the Indian fashion. A party of Loyalists who came before us late in the spring had gone up the river farther, but they were no better off than those at St. Ann's. The men caught fish and hunted moose when they could. In the spring we made maple sugar. We ate fiddle heads, grapes and even leaves of trees, to allay the pangs of hunger. On one occasion some poisonous weeds were eaten along with the fiddle heads; one or two died, and Dr. Earle had all he could do to save my life.

As soon as the snow was off the ground we began to build log houses, but were obliged to desist for want of food. Your grandfather went up the river to Captain McKay's for provisions and found no one at home but an old colored slave woman who said her master and his man had gone out to see if they could obtain some potatoes or meal, having in the house only half a box of biscuits for themselves. Some of the people at St. Ann's who had planted a few potatoes were obliged to dig them up again and eat them.

In our distress we were gladdened by the discovery of some large patches of pure white beans barked with a black cross. They had probably been originally planted by the French, but were now growing wild. In our joy at this fortunate discovery we called them at first the 'Royal Provincials' bread,' but afterwards the 'staff of life and hope of the starving.' I planted some of these beans with my own hands and the seed was preserved in our family for many years.

There was great rejoicing when the first schooner at length arrived with corn-meal and rye. In those days the best passages up and down the river took from three to five days. Sometimes the schooners were a week or ten days on the way. It was not during the first year alone that we suffered for want of food, other years were nearly as bad.

The first summer after our arrival all hands united in building their log houses. Dr. Earle's was the first that was finished. Our people had but few tools and those of the rudest sort. They had neither bricks nor lime, and chimneys and fireplaces were built of stone laid in yellow clay. They covered the roofs of the houses with bark bound over with small poles. The windows had only four small panes of glass.

The first store opened at St. Ann's after our arrival was kept by a man named Cairnes, who lived in an old house on the bank of the river which stood near the gate of the first church built in Fredericton. [The site was in front of the present cathedral.] He used to sell fish at a penny each, and butternuts at two for a penny. He also sold tea at two dollars a pound, which was to us a wonderful boon. We greatly missed our tea. Sometimes we used an article called Labrador, and sometimes spruce or hemlock bark for drinking, but I despised it.

There were no domestic animals in our settlement at first except one black and white cat which was a great pet. Some wicked fellows who came from the United States, after a while, killed, roasted, and ate the cat, to our great regret and indignation. A man named Conley owned the first cow. Poor Conley afterwards hanged himself—the reason for which was never known. For years there were no teams, and our people had to work hard to get their provisions. Potatoes were planted amongst the blackened stumps in the little clearings, and turned out well. Pigeons used to come in great numbers, and were shot or caught in nets by the score. We found in their crops some small round beans, which we planted; they grew very well and made excellent green beans, which we ate during the summer. In the winter time our people had sometimes to haul their provisions by hand fifty or a hundred miles over the ice or through the woods. In summer they came in slow sailing vessels. On one occasion Dr. Earle and others went to Canada on snowshoes with hand sleds, returning with some bags of flour and biscuit. It was a hard and dangerous journey, and they were gone a long time.

For several years we lived in dread of Indians, who were sometimes very bold. I have heard that the Indians from Canada once tried to murder the people on the St. John River. Coming down the river they captured an Indian woman of the St. John tribe, and the chief said they would spare her if she would be their guide. They had eleven canoes in all; and they were tied together, and the canoe of the guide attached to the hindmost. As they drew near the Grand Falls, most of the party were asleep; and the rest were deceived by the woman who told them that the roaring they heard was caused by a fall at the mouth of a stream that here joined the main river. At the critical moment the Indian woman cut the cord that fastened her canoe to the others and escaped to the shore, while the Canadian Indians went over the fall and were lost.

In the early days of the settlement at Fredericton, some fellows that had come from the United States used to disturb the other settlers. They procured liquor

at Vanhorne's tavern and drank heavily. They lived in a log cabin which soon became a resort for bad characters. Here they formed a plot to go up the river and plunder the settlers—provisions being their main object. They agreed that if any of their party were killed in the expedition they should prevent the discovery of their identity by putting him into a hole cut in the river. While endeavoring to effect an entrance into a settler's house, a shot was fired out of a window, wounding a young man in the leg. The others then desisted from their attempt, but cut a hole in the ice and thrust the poor fellow under who had been shot, although he begged to be allowed to die in the woods, and promised if he was found alive he would not betray them, but they would not trust him.

The narrator of the foregoing incidents, like the majority of the old Loyalist matrons, evidently possessed sterling qualities which she transmitted to her descendants. To her son Peter Fisher, who accompanied his parents to New Brunswick in 1783, appertains the honor of being our pioneer historian. A grandson, the Hon. Charles Fisher, Attorney-General of the province and Judge of the Supreme Court, has left his impress on the pages of our provincial history. Descendants of the fourth generation are now numbered among our most active and influential citizens.

(Canadian History. Subscription price for the series of 12 numbers, \$1.00. Price of each number, 10 cents. Address, G. N. Hay, 'Educational Review,' St. John, N.B.)

## Boys' Pets.

THEIR CARE AND MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH.

By 'Librarian.'

(Continued.)

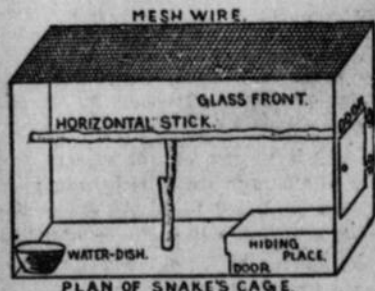
### SNAKES.

'I do not believe that a snake ever evinces any positive affection for its owner,' says a well-known writer, and it is generally understood that snakes do not keep as well as other animals in captivity. Yet to help those boys who do keep them, and to ensure as comfortable lives as possible to those snakes already in captivity, the following hints are offered:—

### THE CAGE.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, C.M.Z.S., who is one of the largest and most successful keepers of snakes in England, in an article on 'How I keep snakes,' gives the following directions for making cages. The cage should be made of strong meat-safe canvas, stretched over a framework of thin but thoroughly well-seasoned wood, with an entire glass front—a very durable combination fulfilling many requirements, on which I play a good many variations. It is traversed about two-thirds of its height by a stout-branched bough, to which access is gained by a miniature ladder.

An ordinary box of a fair size can be used to as good an advantage. Take out one of the sides and put in its place a sheet of glass. Take off the top and put in a fine mesh wire for ventilation. A door should be made in one of the sides of the box which will make it easy to clean out the cage, etc. As will be seen in the diagram, the door does not open from the floor, but a little above it. This will keep the small snakes from sliding out when the cage is being cleaned. On the floor put a small piece of carpet or some gravel. In one corner a hiding place should be built for them. This can be made with a small shallow box with two holes cut in it, which will allow the snakes to go in and out at their own free will, or it can be made with a few pieces of moss, or cork-bark, piled so as to allow them to crawl around inside. Running horizontally through the cage, and about two-thirds of the way up should be a stick. In the centre of the cage should be a stick tailed to the floor, and to the horizon-



tal stick above. This will act as a ladder to the perch above. A dish of water must be placed in the cage. This is very important. 'It is the necessity of drinking and love of moisture that brings serpents about wells.' The cage and the inside furniture are now completed.

### FOOD.

Snakes in vivariums (vivarium is from a Latin word, vivarium, meaning belonging to living creatures. It is a place artificially built, where snakes, frogs, lizards, and turtles are kept) do not have large appetites. They should be fed on small frogs and mice, beetles, etc. They will, when they get to know you, or at all affectionate, soon learn to lap milk from your hand. They will choose their own time to eat, and when they won't you should—but we are not ready for prescriptions yet. The water dish should always be full of water. This point cannot be impressed too clearly on all who keep snakes.

### EXERCISE.

It will seem queer to readers to put anything under this heading, but it may be said that if snakes have a bar in the

cage and a suitable hiding-place, with a dish of water within easy reach, they will get enough exercise.

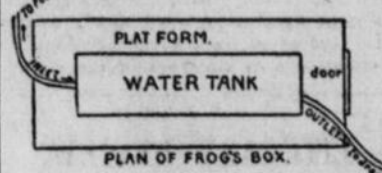
### FROGS.

Frogs are very interesting creatures to keep. I used to think when small that a frog had a sort of jolly Irishman's look, as he is caricatured in the funny papers. Not that an Irishman looks like a frog, or a frog like an Irishman, but seen in certain attitudes it brought to my mind a resemblance to the above gentleman.

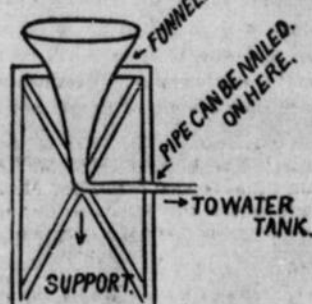
### BOXES.

It is very important that frogs should be well housed. The following plan is one of my own which I think the readers of the Boys' Page will find works right.

Take a box, about twice as long as broad, and about one and one half times as high as broad. One side should be taken out and replaced with glass, and a door should be made in one of the ends. Inside the box should be fixed a contrivance something like a swimming bath. That is, resting on the floor and occupying about half of it, should be a water tank, and around its sides should be a platform on a level with the tank. The tank should be made to suit the size of the box, and any tinsmith will make one for a very little. On one side of the tank a hole should be made for an outlet and another on the other side for an inlet. To these holes two lead pipes should be soldered. On the end of the inlet pipe should be a funnel capable of holding a pailful of water. (See diagram.) When the water in the tank



needs removing all one has to do is to take the plug out of the outlet pipe and put a pailful of water in the funnel of the inlet pipe. It should be said here that the holes in the tank should be very small, the smaller the better. One about the size of the head of a pin will do well. If this is done, when a pailful of water is placed in the funnel, there will be a small steady stream of water entering the tank and a corresponding one leaving it. (See diagram.)



Why not have the outlet in the bottom of the tank? This is a question that might be asked by a reader. Cold water is, as you probably know, heavier than warm water. The water in the tank will become heated by the frogs in time. When the water is to be changed the fresh water will of course be the heavier. It being cool when entering the tank will fall to the bottom. This will raise the warmer water upward, which will find outlet in the waste pipe which is at the top of the tank.

The platform around the tank should be covered with moss and gravel.

### FOOD.

Frogs should be fed on flies, insects, slugs, worms, etc., given once a day.

### LIZARDS.

The Vivarium is hardly complete without having this little animal as an inmate.

### HOUSING.

Lizards are amphibious, to use a big word. That is, they can enjoy themselves in water or on land, and they thrive better when these two elements can be had together.

A broad shallow pan should be sunk into and on a level with the ground. This is filled with water, which need not be changed very often. A branch or two of wood resembling a miniature tree should be placed on the land in easy reach of the water. The whole should be enclosed with a mesh wire.

### FOOD.

Flies, spiders, worms, slugs, beetles, etc., will satisfy the lizards' hunger. They do not have large appetites as a rule and do not require feeding very often.

### EXERCISE.

As the lizards are fine climbers be careful to give them a good stick with several branches on.

### TORTOISES.

Tortoises are of two kinds, land or moor tortoises, and water tortoises.

### LAND TORTOISES.

They should be allowed to have a corner in the garden or yard. In winter, as all boys who have kept tortoises know, they will go to sleep in some hole which they have burrowed in the ground, and in spring they will come out as fresh and bright as ever.

### FOOD.

They will eat and relish green food, such as weeds, cabbage, dandelion, lettuce, etc.

### WATER TORTOISES.

'They are more lively than the land ones and live for many years,' says a writer on this subject.

### HOUSING.

As their names indicate they live in

the water nearly all the time. An old tub that won't leak out in a day or so should be procured and this sunk into a level with the ground. If the owner is at all clever he can build a miniature island in the middle, fixed up with plants, etc., which will improve the vivarium very much, besides making it very attractive for the tortoises.

### FOOD.

They should be given no vegetable food. They will eat finely-shredded meat and will enjoy as a treat white fish boiled and broken up into small pieces. They will always dive for their food in the water.

### WHITE MICE.

White mice are not very hard animals to keep. It is not a bad hobby and is indulged in by not a few boys.

### HOUSING.

Take a box about one foot and a half long, twelve inches wide, and six deep. The cage should be divided into two unequal compartments, the smaller being equal for the sleeping-room, and the larger for the living-room. On the floor of the cage should be put either pine saw-dust, cotton-wool, hay or wadding. This should be cleaned out once a day regularly. The front of the cage can be of glass, or wire netting. The wire is preferable, as it allows the more ventilation and lets them have a little exercise in climbing up and down it.

### FOOD.

Their food should consist of oats, stale bread, oat-meal, bran-mash, etc., varied by different kinds of grain. They will also relish a little green food, lettuce, dandelion, weeds, etc., and as another change, bread and milk can be given two or three times a week.

White mice often become very tame pets, and they can be taught many tricks; but to do this one must try gradually to rid them of their shyness and fear. This can be done by regularly feeding them, and regularly cleaning out their cages.

### SQUIRRELS.

Squirrels are very nice pets to keep and are kept by many boys throughout Canada in the country districts.

### CAGES.

Good squirrel cages can be bought for a very little at any wire store. A suitable cage can be made with a long box of fair size. A wire front and top should be put in; otherwise it can be made after the same style as the cage for snakes. Sawdust or hay may be put on the floor.

### FOOD.

When you see a picture of a squirrel he is generally in the position of eating. That is, he is seated on his hind legs and eating nuts, which he holds with his front paws. Following is the food a squirrel likes best; peanuts, chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc., will all be eagerly devoured. I knew a boy who kept a squirrel all winter in splendid health by feeding it on these nuts, and then let it go in the summer, with, unfortunately, only half a tail. This reminds me here to say something about those cages with the 'wheel.' If you want to get your squirrel's head or tail cut off, just buy one of these. These cages generally have a living-room, and leading out of this is the 'wheel.' The wheel is a cylindrical-shaped tube which is encased with horizontal wires running from end to end. This wheel is set so that when the squirrel gets inside and walks or runs, it commences to go around; the faster the squirrel goes the faster it goes. When the squirrel wants to get out it has to go through a narrow aperture into the living-room. If the wheel is going at all fast, and the squirrel gets its head into the hole its head is likely to stay behind and the rest of its body go around without it. I have known cases in which this really happened. So, when you buy a cage, if you don't want your pet in danger of being killed, disfigured, or disabled for life, leave those cages with the wheels alone.

Your pet will, in time, get quite tame, nesting on your shoulder, eating things out of your hand, etc.

### EXERCISE.

Give them a large, airy and roomy cage, with two or three branches placed in it.

Next week a rather long article is promised on fish, which will give information on catching fish and stocking an aquarium. This ought to be interesting to boys at this time of the year, when the summer is in full swing, and fishing is contemplated as part of the holiday's occupation.

## A TALE OF TWO HATS.



I AM WORN BY A MAN WHO WORKS AND THINKS.



AND I BY ONE WHO DOESN'T, AND DRINKS.

PAUL KRUGER'S LAND.

Interesting Talk With One Who Knows the Old Boer Leader Well.

LIGHT UPON THE OUTLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Transvaal question is an Imperial question; it concerns not merely Great Britain, but every self-governing commonwealth of the Empire.

It is thus that Mr. J. Davis-Allan puts the Transvaal situation. This gentleman has lived in the Transvaal for many years; he has mining, railway, telegraphic interests there; and he is the representative to this country of the Imperial South African Association.

Mr. Davis-Allan was at the Windsor Hotel last week. He intends to interview the government and members of parliament on both sides of politics.

The association has been remarkably successful in Australia, where public meetings have been held in all the chief cities, at which resolutions were passed urging a firm policy by the home government in order that this vast South African domain might not pass out of British control.

The grievances of the Outlanders are real and substantial. We are reminded of them constantly by bristling guns, which point inward at us at Johannesburg.

The vital question is this—Shall we have all over South Africa a Dutch Republic, or shall we have a federated South Africa within the Empire?

On the other hand, the English, who are in a majority in all the colonies, except the Orange Free State, desire a great federation of all the South African country within the Empire.

Whatever the British Government may or may not do we wish to remain within the Empire, and will do so at all costs. Now, Kruger has latterly been urging a forward policy for the purpose of realizing this dream.

Mr. Hoffmeyer, of the Afrikaner Bond, has been content to work in the dark to reach the same goal. Just as if some man meant to blow up Victoria Bridge, but first did some sapping and mining at the foundation.

Mr. Hoffmeyer, who is one of the ablest living politicians, has been called the 'Mole.' But now both parties have coalesced, and the design is avowed. We do not object to the Dutch desiring to realize a great republic of their own people, if they proceed about it by constitutional means.

Mr. Davis-Allan says that Mr. Kruger is a wonderfully astute politician. He knows him well. He has had many talks and smokes with the President.

Mr. Davis-Allan says that Mr. Kruger is ignorant of the power of the British Empire. He knows it and respects it; on the other hand, he repeatedly stated to Mr. Davis-Allan that England could be managed; that as long as there was an opposition party in parliament, whether Liberal or Conservative, that things could always be managed.

Kruger did not believe that he was defeating England when three thousand British were beaten at Majuba Hill. "It was Gladstone's speeches in Midlothian which gave us the victory."

And he was right. Mr. Davis-Allan offered a little bit of history for the purpose of illustrating a singular parallel. It was the object of Lord Carnarvon to federate South Africa as the Dominion of Canada has been federated.

For this purpose Sir Bartle Frere was sent out. Mr. Kruger started in to defeat the object in view. He worked hard against it, and he subsequently publicly took the credit for defeating the scheme, which came to naught through the action of Mr. Gladstone, who, returned to power, at once, at the demand of some ninety Liberal members, who had opposed the project of federation, and who had given certain pledges to their constituents, recalled Sir Bartle Frere, and the great scheme, which might have been so easily realized, was at an end.

Mr. Leonard Courtenay was at the head of the opposition movement at that time. To-day the parallel, according to Mr. Davis-Allan, was nearly perfect. In the British House of Commons a certain number of members had formed an opposition in favor of Kruger; the latter had his own papers in London; he had established sympathetic associations throughout the country; every expression of favorable opinion was cabled to Pretoria, and the Boers were made to believe that England was divided.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech the other day, in which, while sympathizing with the Outlanders, he said that the situation did not demand vigorous measures nor any preparation on the part of the government, was cabled by the Kruger agents, with the result that the president was confirmed in his belief that England would not fight him.

Of course, the association which Mr. Davis-Allan represents, and which includes some of the most eminent men in England, at once obtained a correction to this from the gentleman himself. Again, there was a demand made for the recall of Sir Alfred Milner—one of the strongest men in the empire—and if this were possible, the parallel would be complete.

Mr. Davis-Allan was careful to point out that while the Outlanders had a long schedule of grievances, they only asked for the redress of one—the franchise. Nor was there any new demand made as to this. The Outlanders had the franchise as the burghers had it. When the Pretoria convention was being drawn up Kruger was asked if the incoming English would get the franchise the same as the regular residents had it, and he answered, 'Yes.'

"We want nothing but what we have already enjoyed. We ask that the old law be reverted to. That is all. The other grievances can be remedied by the vote. That is what I told Mr. Chamberlain; that is what Sir Alfred Milner said; never mind the dynamite monopoly, or anything else; get the vote, and you can mend the situation yourselves."

But, according to Mr. Davis-Allan, when it was found that the country was gold-producing, and that there was likely to be a rush of the English, who always desire to change a shilling into a sovereign, Mr. Kruger changed his mind. He told this gentleman frankly that if he

gave the vote to the English, he would be swamped. "This fear of being swamped is at the bottom of the conspiracy to establish a Dutch republic. The franchise was denied. All privileges were taken away. The Outlanders were taxed to the amount of four million pounds per annum, and yet they had no say in the expenditure of the money. If the money had been spent upon the improvement of the colony itself, there would have been little complaint, but there were no roads, there were no modern improvements, and the money, which amounted to a third of the gross earnings of the Outlanders, was spent upon armaments for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy."

As to the fact of this conspiracy, Sir Alfred Milner has recognized it, and has stated so in a note to Mr. Chamberlain. There is no disguise about it. The object is to realize the dominancy of the Dutch in South Africa. "Don't you see how vital this question is to every part of the Empire? The Cape has been called the half-way house to India. When we took India we had to take Cape Colony. If we lose South Africa we have only the Canadian route left to India. It may be said that the Imperial Government should understand the urgency of this matter without the necessity of agitation. In a constitutional country the government exists for the purpose of carrying out the will of the people. That will is expressed in a constitutional manner. The government understands that it is to be progressed by the electorate. It will not act if there is not public opinion behind it. We don't dictate to the government. We say we desire that South Africa should be British. We leave the government to realize that. But we show that public opinion is with us. We have the Little Englanders, no doubt, but we have held three hundred meetings in England, and have been most successful in Australia; and I know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in England the Jubilee year, he took care to understand this question, and I believe he takes the broad, Imperial view."

Mr. Davis-Allan does not want war. The association exists to prevent it by showing Kruger that British opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of justice to the Outlanders. When Oom Paul is so convinced he will climb down. He would have climbed down just before the raid, and to-day he would be in retirement upon a pension and an English-speaking president would be in his place, but for the most trifling circumstance.

Mr. Davis-Allan glanced back a little for the purpose of showing that but for delay in regard to the selection of the flag and the postponement of the public meeting, which would have shown Kruger that the Outlanders were a unit—which postponement led to premature action on the part of 'Doctor Jim'—the Outlander question would have been peaceably settled then and there. It was never intended that Jameson should strike a blow. He was brought in simply as a police force, seeing that there were forty thousand blacks in Johannesburg who might have become restive when it was known that the Boers and Outlanders were at loggerheads. The confident belief was that Kruger would resign, accept a pension, and that there

would be a general election over the colony, which would have resulted favorably to the British ideas.

Mr. Davis-Allan describes Mr. Rhodes as standing aside now in order not to embarrass the British Government, although he has tremendous issues at stake and a vital interest, from a patriotic and sentimental point of view, in the settlement of the question in accordance with the views of the association.

NO SURRENDER.

A CANADIAN NURSE'S DEFENCE OF HER PATRIOTISM.

A writer in the Pittsfield, Mass., 'Sun' of July 6, says respecting Canadian national celebrations: July 1 is Dominion Day in Canada, their Fourth of July, in fact, when they celebrate the adoption of the liberal form of government now prevailing, satisfactory alike to England and these important colonies.

I have already written how faithfully the half-dozen Canadian students at the Bishop Training School for Nurses respect these anniversaries. A little supper in the room of one of them, after hours of duty, toasts drank in cold tea or other gentle beverage, only some crackers and cheese for the banquet, perhaps, but happiness and patriotism prevailing.

It was on Coronation Day, I think, that the Yankee girls discovered there was an inch or two added to the height of Miss Thompson, and a prouder swing to her fine figure; that Miss Johnson carried her chin a little loftier than her wont, and that Miss Charlton went about her duties softly, but with an air of satisfaction, whistling, 'God Save the Queen.' All these are from Canada, and some of the best students and most successful graduates are from the Dominion.

Now there are no race or religious prejudices in the school or hospital, but there is American spirit as well as Canadian patriotism, and it occurred to some of the Yankee girls that the Canadian maidens should manifest a proper respect for the administration, government and flag of our glorious country as well as loyalty to Queen Victoria, and it was determined to make a 'test case' of Miss Charlton.

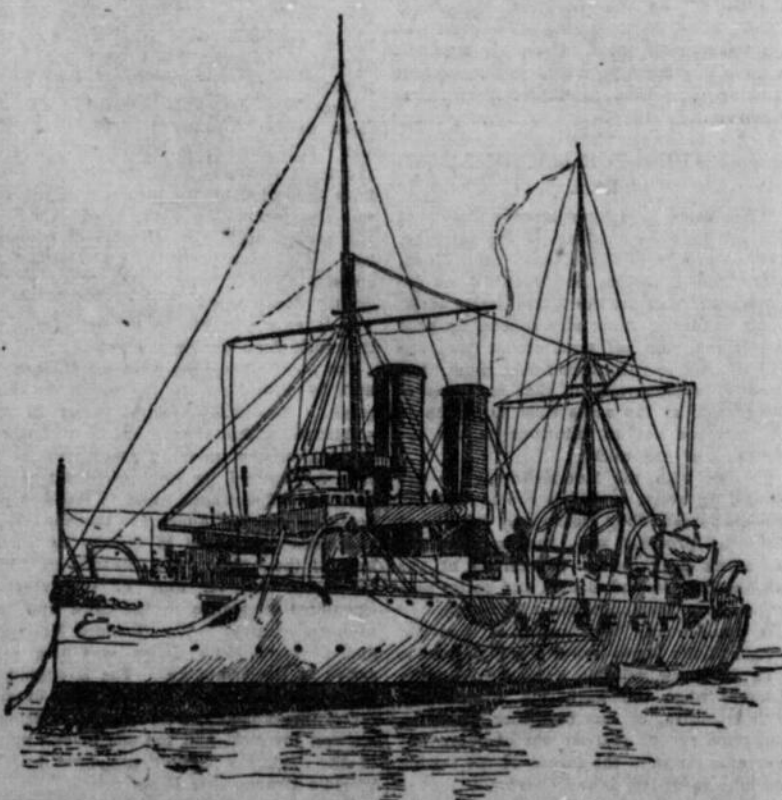
The word was passed round, and at recess time Miss Morse, Miss Payne, Miss Decker, Miss Bauer, and possibly some others, wanted to 'show Miss Charlton a handsome new picture,' and she was escorted to a framed portrait of our recent guest, President McKinley, over which was hung a miniature edition of the Stars and Stripes. Miss Morse was the spokesman. 'We have noted with admiration,' she said to the Canadian daisies, 'your enthusiasm and devotion to Her Majesty and the Union Jack, but you are in the United States, by gingo, and it would greatly please us to witness a manifestation of your regard for the land of the free and the home of the brave. You will kindly take off your cap to this portrait and this flag.'

Poor Miss Charlton! It was no use to call 'Canada to the rescue.' Reinforcements were impossible, as they were otherwise engaged. She was trapped. But even an ambushade is not certain surrender and Charlton never flinched. Yield to compulsion? Never! Up went her head to its proudest exaltation and the song of the day, 'God Save the Queen,' shrilled and thrilled along the corridor. 'Off with the cap,' was the American demand. 'God Save the Queen,' was the response. Then the war began.

Miss Charlton was a valiant defender of her pretty gauze crown, the sign and glory of the Nurse, and her courage and skill in resisting attacks upon it finally won. There was not much of it left except the nineteen-inch band, but this, and fluttering fragments like the defiant scalp lock in the original American, attested her valor and went with her, still high on her head, when the conflict ceased. A new cap from Her Majesty would be a suitable recognition of this loyal subject's victory. Miss Wallis, in telling me the story, concluded: 'When we went to our rooms that night we found posted on the door of Miss Charlton's cell a bold placard reading: FOR PERSUASION, AN OPEN HEART. FOR COERCION, A CLENCHED FIST. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.'

PEDIGREE OF THE LUMBERMAN.

According to a valued correspondent of the 'Journal,' our word 'lumberman' has a curious history. Lombard street, in London, England, marks the site of the colony of Lombards, who at an early period competed with the Jews as capitalists and pawnbrokers. There is an old French word 'lombard,' meaning usurious, and the French word lombard means a pawnshop. The English lumber room is really the lombard room, where the Lombard pawnbrokers stored their unredeemed pledges. Hence after a time furniture stored away in an otherwise unused room came to be called lumber, and since such furniture is often heavy and clumsy, we call a clumsy man a lumbering fellow. The early settlers of Canada found the



THE LAST SHIP TO PASS THE SEA-SERPENT.

—Navy and Army Illustrated.

The ship here illustrated is the last whose crew have seen the sea-serpent, being the 'Narcissus,' just returned to England from the China station. She has not brought it home and is not flying it from the mast-head, what is seen in the picture being merely the 'paying-off' pennant. It was seen by H.M.S. 'Daedalus,' as far back as 1845; and now more than fifty years after the sea-serpent is reported as having been seen for a second time by one of Her Majesty's men-of-war. The incident is thus recorded in the ship's log: 'Observed sea monster on port bow, certainly over 130 feet in length, apparently propelled by large fins, and lying very low in the water.' Both the officer of the deck and the signalmen are firmly convinced that it was a bona fide sea monster of a serpent type. One officer describes it as being about 130 feet in length, and

moving with a slightly undulating motion, and no part of the body was more than three feet or four feet out of the water. The water was disturbed by what seemed to be the motion of large fins on either side of the body, and by means of which the huge bulk was propelled. As they were about a mile distant, it was not possible to make out the brute very clearly, and its head could not be distinguished; but as far as could be seen it appeared to be on a level with the water. The matter was, of course, reported to the commander, but that officer was dubious in the matter of serpents, and had not even the curiosity to go on deck to look at it. In fact, very few were on deck at the time, as the incident occurred at five a.m. on a Sunday morning, when the 'Narcissus' was steaming at about 12 knots, passing close to Cape Falcon, on the African shore of the Mediterranean.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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earth encumbered with forest trees that were so much heavy, useless material to them, and they said to one another as they looked at the tangled mass of superabundant trees blown or chopped down: "Neighbor, you have a powerful lot of lumber on your clearing." In time the word came to be applied to all timber, and the man who went to the woods to get out logs became a lumber man, and the yard in which was stored the sawed logs became a lumber yard, though now the sawed product of the cut log is no longer deemed to be lumber in the sense of being an encumbrance. In our households we refer to the lumber room as the storing place of useless material, in our business the lumber yard is the storing place of every valuable asset. But though the meanings have become thus diverged, the derivation of the words is the same.—Ottawa 'Journal.'

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## ALL ABOUT LUNCH ROOMS.

### An Interesting Convention—The Minister of Narrow Gulch—Recipes.

[For the 'Witness.'  
THE MINISTER OF NARROW  
GULCH.

(By Graham Pitblado.)

(Continued from Last Week.)

#### CHAPTER VI.

After Andrew was gone, Scottie sat down to write a letter. It was a task that he was not used to, and this one particularly he did not relish. "Better has her prepared a bit afore I write the bauld truth," he muttered, so with many sighs and groans he wrote the following letter:

Dear Aunt Janet:  
It will be with a certain feeling of surprise that you read this letter from me. No doubt you thought your brother William's son James, like most of the Dods family, was dead. But I am happy to inform you that I am in the land of the living at the present moment (hoo lang it may last I dinna ken), and in Narrow Gulch, where your grandson, Andrew Dods, is preaching the gospel. He lives with me, but does not know that I am any relation. I thought it well to keep an eye over him, as a stranger, and not with the authority a relative would have. Your grandson is well in health and spirits, and at the time I am writing, I can see him striding over the ridge like a young Hercules going to battle (which is of altogether an unlikely thing), but we must not be too sanguine. Death strikes like a wild beast everywhere, ready to spring on us and even the strongest are sometimes cut down.

I would be glad to hear from you at any time. In the meantime, I remain, your affectionate nephew,

JAMES DODS.

"There is nae use gain' into details," he said, as he read over the letter. "She's nae sense if she canna smell a rat in that."

Away in an eastern town Janet Dods smiled as she put the letter on the mantel. "The Lord's hand is wi' him," she said. Andrew nursed Big Joe through a very severe and loathsome illness. He issued a bulletin daily, telling the progress his patient was making, and daily, he was kept supplied with the best the place could give. Joe was too ill at first to notice or care who his nurse was, but as he gradually got better he watched the young man silently, and became as obedient as a little child. At last the day came when the hut was burned down, and the two men walked into the village.

"I think ye ought tae gang out a' for the taps o' the mountains an' air yirsels aff for three weeks," said Scottie.

"The doctor's all right," said Joe, "I'll go away for a while."

"How did the men like the books?" asked Andrew, when they were seated at dinner in Scottie's house.

"The books!" exclaimed the old man, "Nae'er a yin of them did they see. I keep it them tae masell. Fegs! I wassa gonn' tae give away the only comfort I had."

"On, well, they will have something to read in the long winter evenings. I must go home in about a week now. How quickly the summer has gone, and I fear little has been accomplished."

"Ye ken naethin' about it," said Scottie. "Will ye hae prayer-meetin' the night?"

"Yes, I hope the men will come."

"Nae fears o' that. They'll come tae see hoo ye stood the siege, if naethin' else."

It was as Scottie had predicted. The prayer-meeting was well attended, and a larger crowd assembled the next Sunday, than Andrew had yet spoken to. He announced that on the following Wednesday evening he would hold his last meeting, among them, and invited them all out. Big Joe was not at these meetings. He had disappeared from the town, no one knew where.

On Wednesday evening it was found that Andrew's room was too small to hold the crowd, so the meeting was held in the open air. It was an impressive scene. The lofty mountains enclosed them on all sides like giant sentinels, while the setting sun, tinged their towering heights with gold. They sang Scottie's psalm.

"I to the hills will lift mine eyes,  
From whence doth come mine aid."

While they were singing Big Joe came over the ridge, and sat among the worshippers. Every head was bared as the young man read the hundred and third psalm, and more than one sigh was heard as he prayed for the safety of the men he was about to leave, asking that God would indeed be their friend and father. After the meeting was over, the 'Professor' stepped forward to where the young preacher was standing.

"Gentleman," he said, "I have a very pleasant duty to perform to-night. It was thought that we could not let our young friend here leave us without some tangible expression of our regard. We have watched him closely, and I can say that I voice the sentiments of every one present, when I say, 'he is genuine.'"

"Yes, yes, he's all right," came from the crowd.

"I suppose the doctor has no idea that he has opened up for us one of the richest gold mines in the place; I refer to Birch Canyon. I saw when I was down there that the place was rich in gold, and now I have the pleasure in presenting our young friend with the first gold taken from the doctor's claim," and the 'Professor,' giving a more profound salute than usual, presented Andrew with a large piece of gold.

"The doctor has opened up for us a far richer mine than Birch Canyon," said Big Joe, stepping forward. "I'm no hand at speechifyin', like the Professor, but, boys, I want to tell you that I've got something more precious than gold."

A silence that could be felt, followed Big Joe's words.

"Sing 'Just as I am,'" whispered the Professor to Andrew.

The End.

#### UNDER THE CAP OF THE COOK.

"O, I just love to cook," exclaimed a girl of my acquaintance. "Nothing delights me like making up receipts out of my head, and concocting things from other people's receipts; I always have such good luck with everything. But all this is of no use to me. I can't earn money by cooking unless I go into somebody's kitchen, and that I never would do."

There are troops of girls like this one, and many of them are crowding into city shops, or struggling to learn something for which they have no taste or aptitude, never stopping to reason about the situation, or to find out whether the work they love to do, and have the skill to do well, could be made of 'any use' to them in a bread-winning way.

The real truth is, the girl who can cook wholesomely and daintily, who is able to give food a 'relish,' is provided with a far better means for making a satisfactory livelihood, even though she does not 'go into anybody's kitchen,' than she would be by knowing how to perform clerical work which her instincts and inclinations repudiate as not being really hers.

One day recently I wanted a quick luncheon, something which could be had and disposed of without ceremony or much loss of time. 'Go to M.'s' advised a friend. "It's only three minutes' walk away." I went to M.'s, but my expectations of a quickly secured luncheon vanished. On revolving stools before a counter were seated ninety-seven women. Behind each woman were three or four other women, waiting for seats at the counter. As fast as one arose another took her place. This process, I was informed by the cashier, of whom I asked information, is repeated every day. Speaking within bounds, it may be said, that from seven hundred to a thousand women take their luncheon at this counter every day between twelve and two o'clock, while all day long customers in less numbers are coming in. The amounts paid for luncheon range from five to fifty cents.

All over the city are found these luncheon-rooms, sometimes more and sometimes less capacious than the one I have mentioned, and it is very seldom that one is seen which does not appear to be doing a thriving business. Nevertheless, experience and observation of patrons, who are the best judges, both teach that for the most part the ideal lunch-rooms, ideal from both a financial and artistic point of view, are yet to be established.

'Women's Lunch Counter,' are the words printed on the window of the place where I took my supposed-to-be quick luncheon. Now, such a sign both attracts and repels. Many women feel a repugnance at sitting at a lunch-counter with men occupying a good number of stools. There is a sort of Bohemianism about it from which, wisely or unwisely, they shrink. Thus a counter at which only their own sex is served will attract this class of customers. On the other hand, a good many women refuse to patronize a refreshment room, where only women are catered for, declaring, and often with strict truth, that at such places the food is scantier and not so well prepared.

"That is the best lunch-room in Boston," declared a young lady to me this very day, as we passed a certain place. "My father goes there. Their blueberry cake is a great specialty. It is splendid. Father has brought it home. They cater only to men."

Now here are several suggestions for my cooking maiden. If she has not executive ability and managing skill, why not form a partnership with some one who has, one who can ably arrange about rents, buy property and profitably, in short, attend to all business matters of the firm, and start a lunch room? In this way two girls would become agreeably employed, and probably independent.

A second suggestion is that the lunches should be in quantity and quality equal to any which are served in such places to men. This would soon give a lunch room a drawing reputation.

Third, every lunch room should have a specialty, or specialties. Variety should be secured by changing other dishes on the

card, but one should be able to count upon the specialties every day in the year. A certain restaurant in this city makes a specialty of coffee jelly, which is shaped by pretty moulds, and piled high with whipped cream. On an average six hundred moulds of this jelly are served daily. Another place, dingy but clean, has become famous for its excellent squash and custard pies.

Two well-known writers tell of two different kinds of lunch-rooms. As these narratives are likely to prove of much worth to those who wish all possible information on our subject, I insert them here:

Mrs. Sallie Jay White says: "There are plenty of restaurants, such as there are in every place, but a daintily appointed room in the quieter part of the town—and yet not so far from the shopping portion as to be inaccessible—where women might drop in and find a dainty lunch served in a quiet apartment which had the atmosphere of home, is too infrequent."

"There are one or two in New York, and one has recently been opened up in Boston, which was a success from its very beginning. The young woman who undertook it was educated and refined, and knew by experience just what the better class of women wanted and needed to refresh themselves in the hours after shopping or on returning from the matinee. So she took parlors on one of the best streets just on the edge of the shopping district, fitted them up prettily and artistically, and opened them as afternoon tea rooms. At first she only served afternoon tea from 4 until 6 o'clock. But she has since undertaken to give French breakfasts from 8 until 10, and delicate luncheons from 12 until 3. In connection with her tea room she opened what she quaintly calls "a giftshop," and this name defines itself. She keeps on sale all sorts of dainty, pretty novelties, suitable for birthday, wedding and holiday presents, many of them things that one cannot buy at regular shops. These she sells at fair prices and adds largely to the revenue of her rooms."

"It is quite the thing for Boston women of society to drop in at Miss Stearns's for luncheon or tea, and they rarely leave without purchasing some exquisite bit which they see temptingly displayed, or marking it for future purchase. Everything is served in the most exquisite fashion on the daintiest of dishes and with all the accessories of the most finished home table. Her tea is delicately brewed, her chocolate and coffee are perfection. Everything she serves is of the very best and is made as attractive as possible."

"This woman knows her public and ministers to it exactly. Any other clever woman with a talent for managing could do just the same way in any city of size. Indeed, the afternoon tea-room could be made the popular rendezvous for the society women, where they could meet friends by appointment, and have even a quieter hour than they would be able to command in their own homes, where they are so constantly liable to interruptions of all kinds. It should be a lady's resort exclusively, no men being permitted to share its hospitality."

"It requires both shrewd business management to start such an undertaking, and the most exquisite tact to carry it on successfully. But it nearly always happens that your successful business woman is a tactful woman as well. It is necessarily so, since tact is one of the first requirements for success in any line where one is brought into contact with either men or women."

"The mistress of the lunch-room," continues Mrs. White, "may add to her revenue by taking orders for tea, chocolate, cocoa and coffee, which she serves, and supplying them to her customers. She may also take orders for bon-bons, for confections, and for several kinds of biscuit or fancy cakes to be served at madame's five o'clock tea at home. She may also arrange with the large importing houses to sell special novelties on commission, and also to take orders for embroideries and art work. There is also no end to the limit of possibilities which occur naturally to one engaged in this enterprise."

There is a prosperous restaurant in New York which may be called the grand evolution of a cup of tea. Miss Avery told recently in a most delightful way, the story of how this royal serving place came to be.

"On the top floor of one of New York's downtown buildings," she says, "lived a janitor and his family. His wife, we will call her Mother Smith, as she came to be called by a very large family living all over Manhattan Island, Long Island, Staten Island, and Jersey, was just a wholesome, simple body, with a generous heart and a thrifty hand. It may be observed by the way, that the generous heart and thrifty hand work to much better profit when they work together than when either works alone."

"Mary was a telegraph operator in another great downtown building. One day Mary brought a sick companion to her mother. Mother Smith did not fret and pay. Look at all this extra trouble on my hands. It is none of my affair. What have I to do with it? Not even saying it in her heart, her look did not show it to the sick girl, whom we will call Laura. She simply mothered Laura; made her lie down on the sofa, wrapped her up, cuddled her, and brought her a cup of delicious tea."

"Several days later Laura's mother, who lived in Jersey, called on Mother Smith. She said Laura was delicate. Would Mother Smith take her under her wing and give her a lunch on business principles? Because of that good masonry which exists between mothers, Mother Smith consented. And that was the beginning of Mother Smith's restaurant, one of the most prosperous to-day in New York city."

"Mary and Laura would bring a friend to lunch now and then. The friend invariably asked to be admitted to the charmed lunch circle on business principles. And the restaurant grew—grew until Mother Smith's room could not contain it, and until the elevator man complained that Mother Smith's girls crowded regular occupants of the building out of the elevator during mid-day hours. Mother Smith's girls declared that they could not give Mother Smith up; she that she could not give them up; neither were she nor they willing to inconvenience the business men who were tenants of the building. Accordingly, Mother Smith looked about her and did a great deal of planning and thinking, the result of which was that her full-fledged restaurant was quickly established in a home of its own. This home was chosen on the second floor of a decent but very plain house—down-town of course, not too far from Broadway, and yet not near enough to involve high rent. It was also close enough to Fulton Market, for that to be a great advantage to one who meant to keep her prices down by paying low rent and being a close shopper."

"At her room in the house where her husband was janitor, she had managed to do all the work herself. Her girls coming at different hours made this possible; but with her increased space and custom, Mother Smith began to employ outside help; thus her enterprise took on another form of usefulness."

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"Last year 150 girls sat down to her lunch tables six days in every week; sometimes there might be a few more, sometimes a few less but this was the average. One dollar for six meals was the price charged; and the luncheons are substantial—a soup, a meat, a vegetable, tea, coffee or milk, all the bread and butter you want, and a dessert. Mother Smith has made money at it. Within the past few months she installed one of her trained assistants as manager at this place and went herself to establish a branch institution for the benefit of gentlemen, this in response to demand for it. The restaurant whose history we have given is west of Broadway; it has been suggested to Mrs. Smith that she start a similar one east and further down town."

"During this period of increasing success in business, Mother Smith has not left off her habit of mothering sick girls. The little so'a' the cup of tea, the timely medicine, are all within their reach. And if for any girlish pleasure an out-of-town boarder wishes to stay in town over night, Mother Smith has ever been ready with any accommodation which it was in her power to render. It is not easy to estimate the good she has done to her charges apart from the very valuable one of feeding their bodies well for what they could afford to pay."

"Surely my cooking maidens can think the rest of this matter out for themselves, and it seems to me, that if they are wise many of them will think to good advantage. In closing, I will say that I often wonder why it does not occur to girls with the home-making instincts and faculties, and good heads for management to get to the city and open 'truly' homes, 'homes with a little h.' as the hero of 'Timothy's Trust' called them, for the other girls who are starving for them. Here, my maidens, is something more for which to put on your thinking cap.—Lida A. Churchill in N. Y. 'Observer.'"

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR MACHINE SEWERS.

When there is a very large amount of fine stitching to be done on the machine, when a goodly pile of sheets, table linen, white frocks, tucking and ruffling has accumulated, then let the house sewer select a day of damp, moist atmosphere, or even one of rain, for her task, secure that she will be able to run off one long seam after another, without any of that snapping of the thread, at the same time so trying to the patience and so injurious to the appearance of the work.

For, as with the lace-makers, who are obliged to work in damp rooms lest the delicate threads they weave may break and spoil the precious web, the moist air of the rainy day renders the thread of the machine supple and elastic, and better able to bear any tension without breaking.

It would really be a saving of time and temper if the house sewer would lay aside such work for suitable weather—a day in summer when the warm air is saturated with moisture, or one in winter when fog and thaw render exercise out of doors unpleasant, for in the thread of the sewing machine is its best behavior.

A current of air, or the breeze from an open window will cause the thread to break even though the barometer is below 'change,' and the little color barometer has gone from blue to violet; neither should the machine stand near the fire or the radiator.

A correct eye is everything in doing machine work well. But there are a few common sense points that may be told without waiting to learn by experience. For instance, you can stitch more evenly on the right of the presser foot, with the bulk of material lying to the left than the other way. The tendency of the feed, or teeth, is to throw the work somewhat off, as well as on, and the stitching is better guided on this side.

When you are stitching a seam, with one piece bias—and one straight, let the bias side come next the feed—that is, be on the under side. This is especially important in thin materials. Naturally the feed takes up the side to it a little faster. When the bias, or crossway, side is to it, the machine feeds all right. But if the straight edge is toward it there will be a puckering.

We use so many machines now in our daily life, that we may make one word of caution as to sewers, as well as for the faithful sewing machine: Keep it well oiled and ready, and use it evenly and kindly.—Harper's Bazar.



In summer many women are free from the business or home cares that occupy them the rest of the year. School-teachers are at liberty to enjoy themselves, and mothers who take their children to the country can find more quiet on the farm than in the city. For those who like to spend their leisure days in literary occupation, a pleasant change from more active pursuits, we wish to propose a new competition. We want some stories, suitable for the Home Department, to use as short serials. That is, the length must be between four thousand and ten thousand words, and the subject such as to interest intelligent women, although the stories need not be altogether about women's affairs. The stories must of course be original, and it will be a pleasure to see if some new writers are brought out by this competition. The writer of each story found suitable for the Home Department will receive a book, and the prize for the best will be a copy of the 'Student's Standard Dictionary' a useful volume of nine hundred pages.

The stories must be sent in by Sept. 1. Use good paper and write in ink on one side only. To estimate the length of your story, count the words on one page and multiply by the number of pages. If you're writing is about the same on each page, the result will be sufficiently correct for practical purposes. You can easily see that if you write about a hundred words on a page and have fifty pages, your story will not be less than the required four thousand words. Number your pages, fasten them together; write your full name and address on the back of the manuscript, and so make things a little easier for

#### THE CRITIC.

#### BABY.

Oh fie, little baby, to cry!  
Just shut up your eyes and by-by.  
Oh, no, little baby,  
Not so, little baby!  
Why should the pet scold us then, why?  
Oh, no, little baby, not so!  
To sleep you must very soon go!  
And why, little baby,  
You cry, little baby,  
Your auntie would just like to know!

A. R.

#### SHEFFORD COUNTY W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

This convention was held at Waterloo on June 15 and 16. The dazzling rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of the White Ribboners, and the sessions were on the whole, well attended. Mrs. Mabon, County President, presided, with her customary prompt utility. There were about thirty officers and delegates present from the three unions (Granby W., Waterloo W., and Y.) numbering about one hundred and forty members. The church was tastefully decorated by the members of the Y., who also formed the choir, acted as ushers, and served upon the refreshment committee. The report showed a satisfactory amount of work done in nearly all of the twenty departments.

It is only possible to briefly glance at the work done during the year.

The members cannot reproach themselves with inactivity during the plebiscite campaign. The disappointing result of the plebiscite is the alleged cause of the extinction of one union, a result which, as was emphasized by our provincial president, should but spur us on to renewed educational effort. About five thousand leaflets were distributed in Granby by members of the union there. Twenty-six members from the 'W.' and 'Y.' in Waterloo, circulated literature in the town and immediate country. The Shefford Mountain and Savage's Mills Union, was also very active in the campaign. The Evangelistic Superintendent reported the holding of mothers' meetings, special prayer meetings, visiting the sick, and the use in one union of the 'Monthly Leaflet' prepared by the World's Evangelistic Department.

A number of comfort bags have been sent to the Sailors' Institute in Montreal. Flowers, with text cards, have been sent to the Montreal Hospitals, and the poor at Point St. Charles.

Prizes have been given in the Waterloo schools for physiology and hygiene. Three Bands of Hope and a sewing class are conducted by the unions of Granby and Waterloo. Mrs. Sanderson, whom we are pleased to have with us, explained the object of the new Home Department, to be the promotion of family worship, as well as the impressing upon mothers the importance of giving the children bible instruction at home. Thursday evening the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Gardner Stevens, and the reply by Miss Tomkins, of Granby. The meeting was also addressed by the resident clergymen. The chief speaker was Mr. Heeney, class orator of McGill University. Mr. Heeney spoke with great earnestness and enthusiasm; he does not think that in view of the result of the plebiscite and the adverse vote in Quebec, the people should denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party for not granting Dominion prohibition.

On Friday evening Mrs. Sanderson spoke with her accustomed practical clearness on the present aspect of the prohibition question. The audience was pleased to hear for the first time, but we trust not for the last, Mrs. Watson, late of Hamilton, Ont., who in an easy conversational way, spoke upon the temperance work in the Sunday-schools, as well as the need of mothering boys and girls during that most independent period of the early teens. She noted with regret that the International Sunday-School Congress had withheld the Quarterly Temperance Lessons from the series this year. Miss E. Jaques, Provincial Superintendent of Systematic Giving, read a carefully prepared paper on the work of her department, which has received gratifying recognition from the county and local unions this year.

The following members were elected to form the sub-executive for the ensuing year: Mrs. Miner, County President; Mrs. Mabon, vice-president at large; Mrs. E. Bradford, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Whitcomb, recording secretary.

L. M. NUTTING.



To many people the name salad only means lettuce or tomatoes cut up and served with vinegar and oil, or possibly a boiled dressing; while to others it means an elaborate dish which takes much time to prepare, and, when made, is frequently unsatisfactory and indigestible. In reality, the careful and practical housewife it is a way out of many a difficulty, a means of utilizing various unattractive-looking fragments. Nothing on the table can be arranged with greater ease and less expense than the salad course, while of material from which to prepare it there is, especially during the summer months, such an abundant supply that the question resolves itself merely into one of choice.

**Cheese Salad.**—One head lettuce, one quarter of a pound of grated cheese, mayonnaise to make smooth and creamy. Arrange the inside light green lettuce leaves on a small platter, then put the prepared cheese through a sieve, dress with mayonnaise and garnish with capers. Serve with bread and butter sandwiches.

**Egg Salad.**—Separate the yolks from the whites of four hard-boiled eggs. Chop the whites finely and pass the yolks through a potato ricer. Marinate the whites with French dressing and arrange on lettuce leaves. Pile the yolks on top, and serve with French dressing.

**Lettuce and Onions.**—Just when you are growing tired of lettuce, there will be ready for use from the garden some young green onions. Cut these into quarter-inch slices; shred your lettuce, that is, hold together a number of stalks, and cut them through at quarter-inch intervals, and put alternate layers of onions and lettuce in your salad-bowl. Dress as preferred; you can't spoil the combination for a most reliable salad.

**French Mustard Dressing.**—Beat two eggs, add one cup sweet cream, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, one of salt and one-half cup dry mustard. Mix these ingredients and cook in vessel of boiling water, stirring constantly till it thickens like mustard. Take from stove, and add one cup cider vinegar. It is well to add the salt while cooling, as sometimes it may cause it to curdle. This is good for lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, or salad of any kind, especially nice for peanut sandwiches, which are made by grinding the peanuts and mixing with this dressing; place between bread cut very thin.



NO. 29.

This is one of the most widely known and liked of childhood's hymns, and deservedly so. What a work the person does who writes a worthy hymn and so helps to form the religious mind in thousands and thousands of young people! And what a work she does also who sings and teaches the sweet words of Jesus' love, to her own little nursery audience!

Jesus loves me, this I know  
For the Bible tells me so,  
Little ones to Him belong,  
They are weak but he is strong.

Jesus loves me, He who died  
Heaven's gates to open wide,  
He will wash away my sin,  
Let His little child come in.

Jesus loves me, He will stay  
Close beside me all the way,  
If I love Him, when I die  
He will take me home on high.

Would you make your hope of immortality so strong that it shall pledge its own fruition, make sure that you actually have such a hope, and that it is as real to you as anything can be? Think deep and far; love greatly, infinitely; strive mightily for moral ends—and then see with rejoicing heart how fearlessly your hope of life triumphant over death, will lift its song to heaven.—John White Chadwick.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

July 30, 1899.

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS.— Daniel vi., 10-23.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—The Lord is thy keeper.—Psa. cxxi., 5.

When Daniel and his companions entered Babylon as boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, they made a covenant with each other that they would not defile themselves with anything connected with idolatry in the land of their captivity. In other words, they resolved together that they would be true to Jehovah, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They thus strengthened each other. But after a while—as we have already seen—Daniel's companions were tested without any reference to his presence or fellowship. They must stand alone as individuals. Now we see him tested without any reference to their presence or fellowship. He must stand alone. So it is always with all of God's children. As a company of believers, and as individuals, they must be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. (Eph. vi., 10.)

In the case of Daniel, the test we are now to consider came upon him when he was an old man, more than eighty years of age. It was in the reign of 'Darius, the Median,' (v. 31.) He is elsewhere described as 'Darius, the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes.' (ix., 1.) But this is about all we know of him with any certainty, as scholars have not been able to positively identify him with any of the kings of secular history. From all accounts, however, he seems to have had a very close relationship to Cyrus—Josephus says that he was 'his kinsman'—and when Babylon fell, as we saw last week, Cyrus placed him upon the throne. His first work, apparently, was to organize the kingdom into provinces, over which he placed 'an hundred and twenty princes, and over these three presidents, of whom Daniel was first.' (v. v. 1-2.)

It was a wise arrangement. The princes probably rendered their accounts to the presidents, and Daniel supervised them all. There is nothing, however, to show that Darius knew anything about Daniel before he captured the city, but evidently he learned enough of his character from the conquered people of Babylon themselves to believe that if he was not only 'one of the presidents, as the Revised Version states it, but that if he was the 'first,'—then 'the king would have no damage.' (Verse 2.) So 'this Daniel' was not only 'distinguished above the presidents' (R.V.), but he was 'preferred above' them, 'and the king thought to set him over the whole realm.' (Verse 3.) The sequel shows that the choice was well made. The position of Daniel, however, was not only one of great honor and responsibility, but also of great danger, for political 'spoilsmen' were just as numerous, and as active, then, as they had always been, and probably always will be until 'the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.' (Rev. xi., 15.)

As a very natural result of this preference, the envy and hatred of all beneath Daniel soon began to manifest themselves. The Jewish tradition preserved in the Apocrypha under the title of 'Bel and the Dragon,' says that this 'indignation,' as it terms it, arose from the priests because he had exposed their trickery and deceit. At first the conspirators, whoever they were, 'sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom' (verse 4). But all of their efforts in this direction were in vain. His accounts were all correct, and his character above reproach. Nothing remained, therefore, for them but to concoct some plan by which his very uprightness should become a fault. This they saw plainly. So they said frankly, 'We shall not find any occasion against Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God' (verse 5). It was a very high compliment. So they devised a scheme by which it should become a crime for him to pray. To do this a law must be enacted.

Their plan was submitted to the king with such plausible arguments and subtle flatteries that he was thrown entirely off his guard. It appeared very reasonable and equitable. It made no distinction between his subjects, but was as binding upon the highest as upon the lowest; upon those who proposed it as upon those who knew nothing about it. Besides, it demanded and inculcated supreme reverence for himself as king over all.

A slight examination of their request, however, would have shown him that although it professed to come from 'all the presidents,' yet Daniel was not connected with its presentation. And a moment's reflection would have revealed its folly, for it forbade even their own idolatrous worship, and for thirty days made it a crime for even a child to ask food of its parents, or a friend to ask a favor of a friend. None of these considerations, however, troubled the consciences of the conspirators, and their flattery drove from the king—as it generally does from every one—all semblance of sound judgment. So he signed the decree. Then it could not be 'changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not' (verse 8). For the Oriental idea of a king was derived from the natural idea of God, whose laws are irresistible and unchangeable.

Although the decree, as they framed it, said, 'Whoever shall ask a petition of any god or man for thirty days, save of thee, O king, he shall be cast into the den of lions' (verse 7), yet the eyes of those who were watching for its infraction were fixed only upon Daniel. They

cared nothing as to who else broke the law, but for him it was now a high crime to kneel before his God as he did aforetime.' Many a one in our day, under such circumstances, would have contented himself with silently lifting up his heart to God in thanksgiving and prayer, or have waited until darkness should hide him and his doings from the eyes of men, or at least have closed the window of his chamber and prayed to his Father 'in secret.' Such expedients, however, have never proved satisfactory to the conscience of any earnest and true child of God.

A chaplain in the army says that one night a young soldier came to him with this subject of Christian duty weighing heavily upon his mind. 'Last night,' said the young man, 'in my barrack, before going into bed, I knelt down and prayed in a low voice; but suddenly my comrades began to throw their boots at me and raised a great laugh.'

'Well,' replied the chaplain, 'but suppose you defer your prayer till you get into bed and then silently lift up your heart to God?'

A week or two afterwards the young soldier called again. 'Well,' said the chaplain, 'you took my advice, I suppose? How has it answered?'

'Sir,' he said 'I did take your advice for one or two nights; but I began to think it looked rather like denying my Saviour; and I once more knelt at my bedside and prayed in a low whisper as before.'

'And what followed?'

'Not one of them laughs now, sir; the whole fifteen kneel and pray, too.'

'I felt ashamed,' says the chaplain, 'of the advice I had given him. That young man was both wiser and bolder than myself.'

So Daniel judged and acted. Even when he 'knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he knelt upon his knees three times a day and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime.' (v. 10.) It was not a matter of pride or of foolish bravado but a matter of habit and duty. To have done otherwise would have been a matter of fear and not of faith. He recognized that he represented all of God's people in that land and it was not a question in his mind whether or not he should perish but whether God should be glorified. Nevertheless, before the law of the land he was guilty.

His enemies were quick to detect this, and they promptly brought him to the bar of justice. Then the king saw his error, but it was too late. He was 'sore displeased with himself and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him.' (v. 14.) Probably he demanded the clearest proof of his guilt, or, he may have sought for precedents by which the penalty could be set aside. But the guilt was beyond question, and no precedent could be found. He might perhaps have made another law, not revoking the former, but, as Ahasuerus did in the case of Mordecai and the Jews (Ester viii., 18), authorizing resistance to its execution. The conspirators, however, by their clamor drove all such expedients from him. The law, they claimed, must be executed. The very stability of the government depended upon it.

So—in the case of Pilate with Jesus—the king yielded, 'and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions. And a stone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet and with the signet of his lords.' (v. 16-17.) But it was a sad night for the king. He 'went to his palace and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him.' (v. 18.) Very early in the morning, however, he repaired to the den, and to his great joy Daniel was found to be unhurt. The law had been enforced, and yet he whom it condemned had been delivered.

'Now when his enemies saw that Daniel had suffered nothing which was terrible, they would not own that he was preserved by God and his providence; but they said that the lions had been filled full with food, and on that account it was, as they supposed, that the lions would not touch Daniel, nor come to him; and this they alleged to the king. But the king, out of abhorrence of their wickedness, gave orders that they should throw in a great deal of flesh to the lions; and when they had filled themselves, he gave further orders that Daniel's enemies should be cast into the den, that he might learn whether the lions, now that they were full, would touch them or not. And it appeared plain to Darius, after the princes had been cast to the wild beasts, that it was God who preserved Daniel, for the lions had spared none of them, but tore them all to pieces, as if they had been very hungry and wanted food.'

Thus Daniel was delivered. 'No manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God.' (V. 23.) 'Through faith,' he 'stopped the mouths of lions.' (Heb. xi., 13.) Then the king issued a proclamation to his people of all nations and languages—'Peace be multiplied unto you; I make a decree that, in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel.' (V. 25-26.)

HOME READINGS.

M. Daniel vi., 1-9.—Conspiracy against Daniel.

T. Daniel vi., 10-17.—Daniel in the den of lions.

W. Daniel vi., 18-28.—Daniel in the den of lions.

T. Psalm lvi.—Trust in the Lord.

F. Acts v., 25-32.—God rather than man.

S. II. Tim iv., 1-3, 16, 18.—Delivered.

S. Rev. ii., 1-10.—Be faithful!

DEPARTMENT.

Topic—July 30, 1899

THAT GOOD PART.

Luke x., 38-42.

Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people.

'Wherefore, come ye out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.' (II. Cor. vi., 16-18.)

Daniel chose the better part when he refused the idolatrous king's meat and wine and asked for plain, wholesome food instead. Again he chose the better part when he refused to worship the king and prayed openly to the Lord God three times a day as was his custom. The first choice brought him health and prosperity, the last brought him face to face with hungry lions in their den. But the triumphant delivery from the awful danger was far more precious than the freedom from trial could possibly be.

God chooses those who choose him. Daniel was the hero that he was because he was a man of prayer. He never could have had that marvellous deliverance from the den of lions if it had not been his invariable custom to kneel in communion and intercession with God every day.

Our God wants Daniels in these days, men of prayer and fearless loyalty, faithful men whom he can trust in difficult places to show forth his glory and power. God is looking for men whom he can trust, men who are so faithful in the little things of life that they will not fail in the great things. After all, it is impossible for us to judge what are the great things of this life. That which we would think the greatest, might turn out to be of very little account in the sight of heaven. But that which we carelessly passed over as small and unworthy may have been fraught with the greatest import. Could we but view our lives in the light of heaven with the values and measures of eternity, our ideas would be very much changed indeed.

Attention to details is of the utmost importance in the building up of a Christian character. He that is faithful in the daily routine builds up a character of faithfulness not easily pulled down in the time of trial. It has been said that there are no little things in the Christian life, every thing is great and glorious because it is done by a child of God. Not that everything a Christian does is necessarily right, for the best people may make mistakes and commit sins of ignorance, and they who have been cleansed from sin by the precious blood of Jesus at their regeneration must still be washed daily from the defilements of the world which would cling and spot the soul. But the daily walk of God's children should be a sermon to those around. If it is one's duty to sweep or cook or run errands or write, that should be done as graciously and as much to the glory of God as preaching a sermon or writing hymns. It is often more to the glory of God that his children should stay quietly at home and rest and commune with him, than that they should hasten to every meeting possible. It is often a better service to God to sit still and quietly pray for those in whom we are interested rather than to run after them, trying to do them good in some way by our own efforts.

The 'better part' is knowing God's will for us, and doing it. If it is his will for us to speak to a certain soul about the loving Lord Jesus, it is no use for us to try to do something else just as useful. If it is his will for us to help at home in the evening, it will not bring us a blessing to go to meeting. If God gives you a message for others the only way to be blessed is to deliver it. Wherever God wants his children, in that place and in no other, is his greatest blessing for them. We must know our Father's voice that we may obey him. (John x., 14, 27-30.)

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Professor Hart has intimated that one of the Galician students is doing good and hopeful work among his countrymen in the far West.

At least thirteen languages are spoken by our people (or peoples) west of Lake Superior. Dr. Robertson said seventeen, and no better authority can be quoted.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, more than fifty percent of the British people could not write their names, while now only seven percent are in that lamentable condition of illiteracy.

A number of Chinamen in New York, who were baptized by the late Dr. John Hall, are making an effort to found a scholarship bearing Dr. Hall's name, for the benefit of Christian students in the Presbyterian College in Canton.

Lord Kitchener, interviewed on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, said he intended in a very short time to remove all restrictions on the entrance of Europeans to Khartoum, and missionaries would then be able to work there without let or hindrance.

Reading 'In His Steps' has resulted in the formation of the Sheldon Brotherhood at King's Cross. One of their duties is to acquaint themselves with every aspect of the drink question and

to oppose the traffic in every possible way.

The late Lord Herschell was the only Lord Chancellor who ever acted as a Sunday-school teacher. Lord Herschell taught in the Sunday-school connected with the church of which his father was minister, not far from the Edgeware road, and assisted in this work long after he began his career at the bar.

At one of the hill stations in China the missionaries have a Sojourners' Christian Temperance Society, which is formed when the missionaries go to the hills and broken up when they return to work. It is found useful as an object-lesson of the devotional side of Christian Endeavor work.

Canon Wilberforce, before delivering his sermon in St. John's Church, Westminster, on a recent Sunday morning, said that lately the Church had been flooded with Roman Catholic proselytizing tracts. Should any be found hidden away in the members' books he hoped such would be handed to the sexton.

The first woman's convention ever held in Bermuda was that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Hamilton. Delegates and visitors were present from six unions, all of which have been organized during the last six months. Mrs. Addie Northam Field has held 154 meetings during her stay there and will leave them well prepared to carry on aggressive work.

Chinese conservatism is breaking up. People have been slow to believe it possible, but it is so. Ethnographically, China is not a modern nation, but she is about to become one. Her place has been among the mastodons of the dead past. It is as if an ichthyosaurus or a mastodon had suddenly been raised up and had taken its place in the procession of living fauna.—Rev. William Ashmore.

It may not be generally known that there are more than two thousand Italians living in the city of Toronto for whom no spiritual provision whatever is made. Nominally Romanists, the majority of them never enter a Roman church. Why should not the Church of England look after this work thus lying at our doors, and do in Toronto what Count Campello is nobly trying to do in Italy?—'Evangelical Churchman.'

A St. Louis brewer covers his horses with blankets costing \$1,000 apiece. Many of his customers sleep on sawdust beds at a cost of a nickel, begged from passing citizens. Many of his patrons are in jail, their efforts to keep up the revenue of the country and buy \$1,000 horse blankets for them having been too much for them, and they were obliged to steal, or forge, or committed violence whilst drunk.—Omaha 'Christian Advocate.'

In the pretty village of Kelvedon, in Essex, stands the cottage where Charles Haddon Spurgeon first saw the light—such a spot should have been saved from the fate that has come upon it. It has been converted into a public-house, and has for its landlord one who bears the significant name of William Wagers. Mr. Spurgeon himself was proud of this humble cottage, and preaced one of the first volumes of his sermons with a colored picture of the place, but there was not then any sign showing that the tenant was 'licensed to sell beer' by retail to be drunk on the premises.

After fifty-one years of mission work among the Jews, the Rev. A. Ben-Oliel feels his need of rest from active service, and has, therefore, given up his mission in Jerusalem. As some members of his family are already in Canada, and a number of younger members need better opportunities for education, he purposes spending his declining years in this country. He hopes to be able to continue writing his 'Letters to the Jews,' and to preach to them in the large cities of the United States and Canada as the Lord may give him strength and opportunity.

The Rev. T. S. Wynkoop related the following at the annual May meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In one of the provinces of India where no missionary had ever been permitted to enter, a student discovered in the library of the heathen mosque a copy of the Gospel of St. John. He read it, and meditated upon its teaching until the theology burned within his heart, and finally he left his native place and countrymen to seek for Christian baptism, and is now preparing for ordination to the work of the Christian ministry. The Gospel, without any other teaching, has brought men to the feet of Christ.

The proclamation of perfect religious liberty in Madagascar is another severe blow to the cause of Jesuitism in France, as it is a great step in the progress of Christianity in the island. The bitter persecution of Protestants, which was initiated at the time of the French conquest, and the shameful confiscation of the London Missionary Society's schools and property, form one of the darkest blot in the history of modern Roman Catholicism, and that this policy has failed is one of the signs that the era of Catholic oppression is doomed all over the world. The Christians of Madagascar have passed through another fiery trial, and on the whole they have borne it nobly, and have come out of it purified.

Arrangements are being made to organize special evangelistic services in Paris during the Exhibition of 1900. The proposal originated with the Mission Populaire. It has also the full adhesion of M. Appis, the new president of the Evangelical Alliance, and the Société Centrale is expected to join in the effort. At the opening of the exhibition it is proposed to hold a great thanksgiving meeting to bless God for all his gifts to men. A general conference of pastors is

to be convened to arrange details. At the present crisis of morals and religion in France, the exhibition will present a unique opportunity to press home the great truths of the Gospel upon the multitudes who will throng the city.—'London Christian.'

At a recent Y. M. C. A. Missionary Parliament in Manchester Mr. L. Zechhausen said that 'the prevailing impression that Jewish conversions were very rare was due to the fact that converted Jews formed no separate community, as did converts from heathenism, but were absorbed by Gentile congregations. It had been calculated that in five European countries 100,000 Jews had been baptized into the Church of Christ during the last seventy years, and there were at the present time 200 ministers in England and English colonies who were converts from Judaism. As at the time of Christ the people had lost faith in their religion and philosophy, and had hearts and minds ready for the gospel, so it was with the Jews to-day.'

Dr. Levi B. Salmons, in Guanajuato, Mexico, relates how, even now, cases of persecution for conscience sake are practiced by the Roman Catholic Church and its members. One convert, Pedro Gonzalez, after settling in a new home, handed some tracts to his neighbors and friends, and one of these fell into the hands of the head priest of the city. The outcome was that a mob, instigated by two circulars of the priest, stoned the house of Pedro's mother, doing great damage, and returned the next morning, broke into the house, took out all the clothing and furniture and made a bonfire; then, finding the mother and sister, dragged them to the fire, threatening to burn them alive. The two women prayed to the Lord for deliverance, which he sent in the person of a policeman, who set them free. This is the first use of fire by persecutors in these later years. President Diaz is taking active measures to punish the assailants of the women. The government has already sent them \$100 toward their losses, and promises full indemnity. Two priests and a great many others are in jail while the trial proceeds. Surely this denotes progress in the matter of toleration of Protestants.—'S. A. Messenger.'

THE TEA SALOON MOVEMENT STARTED.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Army has started in to counteract the 'saloon' in New York by opening at 76 Allen street, a 'tea saloon.' The neighborhood of Allen street is infested with low-class saloons, and the aim is in this new movement to get beer-drinkers and drinkers of all sorts of intoxicants to substitute tea for beer and strong drinks which lead to so much mischief. Col. Hadley, in his address at the opening of the tea-saloon, announced the following benevolent intention of the promoters of the tea-saloon:

Not one in a thousand working men or women who send three times a day for a pint of beer ever had ten dollars accumulated at once, yet they send cash for beer at eight cents a pint, and get no ice; twenty-four cents per day, \$7.20 per month, making \$87.60 a year. Now, for every laboring man or washerwoman in the vicinity who will stop drinking beer, ale, wine, whiskey, gin or any other strong drink and send to this saloon for tea instead, we will send it to them as an experiment, hot or cold, as they desire, and they may pay us the eight cents a pint for tea, which they have been paying for beer, twenty-four cents a day. We will take their first twenty-four cents and add a dollar to it, and open a special account for them in their name with the savings bank of their choice, so that no one but they or their heirs can draw the money, and they cannot draw it until the end of the year. During the year the twenty-four cents a day which they formerly paid for beer, shall be faithfully deposited for them in said bank by our tea missionaries, who attend to their orders, and the book will be shown to them daily. At the end of the year, with the dollar we first advanced to start the account, they will have to their credit \$88.60 and interest. The Church Army will add to this deposit \$11.40 and hand the customer his bank book with a credit of \$100 for him to draw at his pleasure and use as he pleases. Besides this, for the first hundred who wish thus to pledge themselves, there will be no charge made for the tea, which will be cheerfully donated as an encouragement for temperance and the perfecting of the experiment.—N. Y. 'Ob server.'

CONVERTS PERSECUTED.

A book by Dr. Balfour on Colonial Presbyterianism throws light on the persecuting tendencies of the Church of Rome, even in this enlightened century. About fifty years ago, in the Island of Madeira, Protestantism made rapid strides through the labors of a Christian physician, Dr. Kalley. As soon as the Romanists became alarmed, they set to crush the movement by force. The evening adult schools, started by this good man, were forcibly closed. The Portuguese who had received Communion in the Presbyterian Church were excommunicated, and people were forbidden to give them fire, water, bread, or other necessities, or to pay them their debts. A Protestant woman was put to death for refusing to worship the consecrated wafer, and Dr. Kalley, after six months' imprisonment, was ultimately forced to flee from the island in disguise to save his life. Romanism, wherever it is strong enough to assert itself with impunity, means persecution.

The same tendency on the part of the Roman Church is visible just now in

view of the great accession of Roman Catholics to Protestantism in Austria. An organized social persecution is being carried on, and though the engines of the Inquisition have long been silenced in European countries, its spirit is being perpetuated in other ways. The social boycott is being called into requisition, all government officials who show sympathy with the new movement are marked men, and parents are reminded that up to fourteen years of age their children must be educated in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, and in cases where they act on conviction and train them in their new faith, they are publicly prosecuted. Liberty and Romanism have always been antagonistic terms, and are likely to remain so. Sacerdotalism cannot survive except under shelter of a secular law.—'The Christian.'

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AT CANTERBURY.

The Kent Martyrs' Memorial—of which we give an illustration—was unveiled at Canterbury by Lord George Hamilton, on Saturday, June 10. It consists of a fine obelisk and massive base, raised upon a mound of rock-work, and surmounted by a cross, the form of which



NEW MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AT CANTERBURY.

was taken from an ancient example, in gold, found at Canterbury thirty or forty years ago. The monument is thirty-six feet in total height, and has been executed in Cornish granite by Messrs. John Whitehead and Sons, Limited, of Westminster, and Aberdeen. The following inscription has been placed upon the base: 'In memory of forty-one Kentish martyrs who were burnt at the stake on this spot in the reign of Queen Mary, A.D., 1555-1558. For themselves they earned the martyr's crown. By their heroic fidelity they helped to secure for succeeding generations the priceless blessing of religious freedom.'

On the right side is the following list of names: John Bland (Vicar of Adisham); John Frankesh, (Vicar of Rolvenden); and nineteen laymen and two women. On the left side are the names of the rest of the martyrs—viz., fourteen men and four women; and on the back of the base is the following inscription: 'This site was given, the surrounding land was purchased, and this monument was erected by public subscription, A.D. 1899. "Lest we forget."—'Christian Herald.'

FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA.

The suffering caused by the famine in East Africa is very great. The authorities of the universities mission are making most strenuous efforts to cope with the distress, and they are the only English who are on the spot and can deal personally with the matter. The following anecdote is the best commentary that can be offered upon the situation; it is related by one of the teachers at Kilimarie, the school for younger boys in the Island of Zanzibar: 'The older boys had gone to church and I was in charge of the little ones. I was writing down the orders for the next day, when at the door two little eager faces appeared. "Bibi, we want to make an offering on Sunday" (for it had been decided to devote the next Sunday's offerings to the starving people) "and we haven't one piece; what are we to do?" Poor little chaps, they were only six and seven years old, and I knew they were not likely to have anything given to them, so I said, "Is there nothing you could sell?" for the practice of "swooping" obtains largely in Africa, and a colored handkerchief or tin trumpet can generally command a few pence. But no, they said, "we haven't a thing," and then came up coaxingly and took my hands. "Bibi, don't buy us any fishes or meat for two days, and give us the piece." I honestly confess I did not like to consent; I cannot bear them to go without their food, and dry rice is very dry; but who would dare to hold these little ones back from giving to their Lord God? "I was hungry and ye gave Me meat." So I said, "Yes." "Thank you, Bibi," they cried, and shot off downstairs, and in ten minutes I was besieged by all the little ones eagerly making the same request, and when the big ones came home they were not going to be outdone, and the consequence was that very few fishes and no meat appeared at Kilimarie the next two days, but on Sunday the offertory bag was so full and bulged out that it required two hands to carry it safely.—'Christian Churchman.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Daily Witness . . . . . \$3.00
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Northern Messenger (single copy) . . . . . 30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 25c per copy.

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States. For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 50c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.60.

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 25c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 10 words per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order. DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS ON LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis. Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, square measure. Money to accompany notices. Contracts payable quarterly in advance. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

It is gratifying to learn that the wheat crop in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is now in grand condition, and that with normal summer and harvest weather the yield promises to be a bountiful one. The weather from about the end of May has been all that could be desired for the crops in general; there has been plenty of moisture, with heat and sunshine, varied with days that have been cool and breezy, and many of the earlier fields of wheat are now headed out, and the heads are long and healthy-looking. There are, of course, some late and badly farmed fields where the showing is not so good and which are liable to catch the frosts and rains at the end of the season, but the general average is high, and, given favorable weather through the late summer and fall, those on the spot predict a crop of wheat that for quantity and quality will give the greatest satisfaction.

Of the German people who have made their homes in Canada and the United States it may be truthfully said that they are among the most loyal and law-abiding of citizens. They may, as some observers have averred, be little attracted to the pioneer's conflict with savage nature, but they drop easily into new world ways and are among the most readily assimilated of all the foreign nationalities that have sought our shores. It is, therefore, easy to understand their attitude, as defined by the Rev. Mr. Riedel, concerning alliances with foreign nations. Germans are, as a race, eminently practical and endowed with a large amount of common sense. They also possess the admirable quality of contentment in working their way through life. In this country and in the United States the second generation of Germans is as thoroughly Canadian and American as we are ourselves, more so, perhaps, than the English, Irish or Scotch, inasmuch as the bond between them and the fatherland is completely severed, and this land is to them home in the fullest meaning of the word.

There is something inconsequential about the Postmaster-General's reasons as given in parliament for postponing the appointment of a postmaster for Montreal, namely, that the post-office here is being conducted in an antiquated manner, and needs to be reformed by department experts before the man who is to manage it can even be selected. One would think that the right way to deal with a decadent or out of date institution would be to find a modern and capable expert to manage it. If the interference of superior officers was found temporarily necessary, surely the best service such could render would be in initiating the new man in his duties and confirming him in his authority. The Kingston penitentiary, which seems to have needed overhauling more than the Montreal post-office does, is being put on its new footing ostensibly, and we presume really, by its new superintendent. The difficulty would seem to be that the government has no thought of appointing a post-office expert to the vacant position, but some politician who till to-day knows nothing about the inside of a post-office, and the best that can be hoped for from such a one is that he will not do any harm. To this end everything must be made as right as possible before he takes possession of his office.

Constant failure of the persistent efforts to obtain the release of Mrs. Maybrick from the prison in England, where she is serving a sentence for the killing of her husband, has produced in the press of the United States a comparison between the administration of justice in that country and in Great Britain. Instances are given of notorious criminals who have escaped justice through their having 'a strong political pull,' and it is pointed out that it is entirely too easy in the United States to secure the release of persons convicted of crime, while it is exceedingly hard to convict men and women undoubtedly guilty of law-breaking. Such being the case, it too often happens that people who have grievances take the law into their own hands, and the certainty of private vengeance takes the place of the uncertainty of legal procedure. It is unnecessary to comment on the deplorable consequences brought about by this laxity in the administration of justice. They are evident in lynchings, vendettas, murders and outrages constantly reported in the newspapers. While it is of the utmost importance that every safeguard should be provided for those accused of crime, there should be no doubt of the certainty of punishment in case of conviction. We know in Canada how the failure of justice in one notorious case of murder was followed by many murders, and a grave doubt was raised in the popular mind concerning the administration of justice.

There was great wisdom in the course of the managers of the Christian Endeavor convention which has just been held at Detroit in making peace, arbitration and Anglo-Saxon unity a leading feature of the programme. The warm patriotism of the Christian youth of the United States which gave such a good account of itself during the Spanish-American war is just now hesitating to choose between the expansionism which is luring their nation on to beneficent conquest and the denunciations of wars of conquest as subversive of all the nation's most cherished and most distinctive principles and traditions. This ardor was by this means turned into a nobler and wider channel, in which it could gush without misgiving. The gathering was not an anti-war convention. That would, at the moment, have been partisan and probably against the party preferences of the majority. But it was a peace and arbitration convention, and sent a very strong appeal to the President and administration to push the nation's arbitration principles to the largest result obtainable at the Peace Conference and to stand by them loyally in application—which latter is not unnecessary advice at the moment. Not only, indeed, was a representation made to Washington, but a thousand preachers in the prime of their vigor were sent forth to all parts of the country more or less warmed with the aspiration that their country should lead the world in this form of generosity and justice, and in particular that Americans should march forever side by side with the English in efforts for the well-being of the nations.

Cardinal Vaughan's speech at the fourth of July banquet in London, briefly epitomized in the despatches of that date, and emphasized in those of Tuesday, was a revised edition of the sentiments he had expressed in his formal New Year's pastoral published last January.

His words, referred to in the 'Witness' at the time, were: 'Shall the spirit of despotism and slavery take the lead, or shall popular government and liberty? For whose can use these aright will prevail, and where the British and American influence prevails we may hope for 'law and order.' The Cardinal was at that time comparing Anglo-Saxon freedom with Latin intolerance. This later utterance mentions Russia as the despotism which should not prevail. This turn given to his words may, as the correspondent suggests, indicate the views of the Vatican, which could hardly have been much in sympathy with the Cardinal in his former expression of preference. The Roman Church has everywhere, and always, reserved its best powers of antipathy for the Greek Church, and it may be willing even to court the alliance of Protestantism against it. Still, though it is out of tune with its whole genius and all its modern history, the Roman Church has certainly good reason to prefer the ascendancy of Protestant powers to that either of Greek or Latin ones, as there is no Catholic country, whether following the eastern or the western rite, in which the Roman Church is to-day so free and untrammelled and protected as it is in Protestant lands. Its reasoning upon these facts must be beset with distressing contradictions.

One difficulty of admitting controversial correspondence to a newspaper is its tendency to wander into devious and netted paths of discussion as to details of expression, thus ceasing to be of interest to any but the possible few who have studied the debate from the beginning with enough earnestness to remember with precision what has been said. The natural course of such a discussion is to spread and ramify and to come to no end. The criterion by which newspaper matter stands or falls is the interest of the public in it—not the little public of the writer, but the great public which takes up its newspaper after tea and yawns when it sees anything long or shop-worn, and, possibly, when the matter is important and the reader is conscientious, intends to read it some other time. When the writers, instead of discussing a subject, come to the point of chiefly discussing each other's words, or what they themselves may have said before, the curtain is likely to descend upon the warfare, even though an increasing flow of heavy manuscripts be in the background. Like many of the processes of nature, this one seems cruel. When flowers get past the blossom and run to seed they are but following the law of their being, yet they are liable to find themselves in the dust. So it is with newspaper debates when their efflorescence is over. We say this by way of apology to many whose letters fail to appear. It is better that they should not appear than that they should appear and not be read.

'A Workingman,' responding in this paper to some strictures by another correspondent, describes himself as a representative of thousands of others who were once in the Christian Church, and are now outside of it, but who believe as firmly as ever in the Christianity which was preached by Jesus. There seems to us to be some inconsistency about the position here described; that is, if it be admitted that it belonged to the mission of Jesus to found a Church. If the Church that is is not the Church of Christ it is surely the duty of any one who has discovered this to find out where the Church of Christ is. If he cannot find it duly represented by any body of persons on earth, it is clearly his duty to unite with others of like mind in a society of believers who shall witness for the truth as it is in Jesus himself. Even if there were no other but himself within call who thought as he did, he would not be absolved from this duty until he had used every effort to bring companions to his way of thinking. Whatever is to any one's mind the gospel it is his duty to preach and promulgate till the whole world believes with him. There is, however, no such gigantic task before 'A Workingman.' There are, he says, thousands of like mind. This we interpret to mean, thousands who belong spiritually to the true Christian Church. It is plainly the duty of these to unite for the redemption of mankind. We say this because it is very easy to sit outside and find fault with the badness and errors of those who are trying to do something. When 'A Workingman' has got his Church together and is doing his very utmost for the uplifting of mankind he will still find that there are people outside of it who think themselves superior in belief to all the churches and too wise to belong to any of them.

COMBINATION.

The tendency of the present day is towards turning every operation of human society into a machine in which men and women are parts, with no independent existence, but moving just as the machine moves. Similarly, all the lesser machines seem destined to become part of some greater machine, and finally, if finally it be, of the governments of the country. We daily hear of businesses devouring each other, or at least attempting the feat of Aaron's rod, which swallowed up all the other rods. A month ago it was some capitalists who proposed to buy up the Montreal milk rounds, a scheme which does not seem to have succeeded. This week the story is of some British capitalists who have an emissary in Canada, to buy up all the wholesale grocery businesses, a story which may or may not have substantial facts behind it, for commercial diplomatists do not always expose their hand and the inside of their sleeve. Whatever may be the seriousness of individual stories, there can be no doubt that the progress of the movement which these stories represent is serious and irresistible. The forces that are at work seem stronger than any barriers that man can raise against them. We do not believe, for instance, that any legislation can prevent, or even seriously check, the growth of the department store; yet we cannot look upon that development without misgiving. This apprehension is not because the department store, when it has obtained its full size, will have wiped out a hundred shops. It can only do this by serving the public better than the hundred. Still less is it that long reaches of street shall be left desolate, through lack of tenants for shops, with a resultant collapse in land values. It is to the public advantage that land should be cheap and that rents should be low. Why should we have so little space in our cities for trees and flowers? Why should we have no free playgrounds, which are among the greatest preventives of vice and crime? Let us use a fair proportion of the disused space for gardens and playgrounds, and let the people return from overcrowded suburbs, which, owing to the absurdly high price of land, are being built up about Montreal more solidly and with less air space than even Montreal was.

The effect of the centralizing process which we are least prepared to welcome is likewise illustrated by the department store movement. The store that wipes out a hundred shops must also wipe out a hundred independent, free-acting, master citizens and substitute a hundred employees. The central question of the whole problem that we are discussing is now far this is an evil, or whether it is an evil or not. The struggle for existence is the condition which has given our race its best development, whether we mean by that the Anglo-Saxon race or the human race. This condition must be seriously modified by the change in question. Instead of being in competition with other shopkeepers, each striving to undersell the other in the price of goods, the salesman becomes an employee competing for position with other employees. Strange to say, when he was a shopkeeper competition between him and other shopkeepers was thought perfectly normal, and every process of doing away with it commonly accounted an infringement on the rights of the community. Competition and underselling between employees, on the other hand, is looked upon as in itself a wrong, and the man who engages in it is looked upon as a 'scab,' to be shunned as an enemy by his fellow men. Yet competition is a hundredfold more destructive to the shopkeeper than to the employee. We are told that ninety-five out of a hundred businesses come to ruin. The shopkeeper has a primary interest in the service he is rendering his fellow men. The employee has only a secondary interest in what he is doing in the service of mankind. In those walks of industry in which multitudes are employed, he often subordinates his allegiance to that service to the interests of a combination of other employees in like circumstances with himself, which at times clash with the interests of the organization, enterprise or machine of which they are, in their service of society, a part. For this clashing the management of the machine is often chiefly to blame. It is this result of the tendency of our day to organization which is to be deplored. Many look upon it as necessary, but no one can think it really a good thing that the workers, instead of pulling together with the service in which they are serving God and man, should be pulling against it.

This deplorable circumstance is not ignored by those who are parties to it.

They would not have it so always, but they see escape from it only in some social revolution which flits before them in the clouds, and of which they refuse to look upon any but the bright side. In their Utopia the good things of the world are to be brought easily within the reach of all by equal division. Until that state of things is brought about they have a difference with the existing order of things. If they are in any measure practical war with it, is the fault of the existing order; perhaps their struggles may regenerate it the sooner. They do not face the difficulties of the case, which are many. Removing the present incentive to work, what would make people do it? As it is, work done for the public is almost always badly done. Would it better matters that all work should be done for the public? Supposing, however, all men and all things worked as they should as far as the economy of society was concerned, there would still be a question as to whether things were bettered. It is the struggle of life that makes men. Communities relieved of care have usually sunk into effeminacy and vice. We see great forces going on around us. The wisest cannot see to what they are leading. We have to live in the present, and in the present order of things, and not in a vague and uncertain future, and it is our part, while we live, to do the most we can, not for ourselves, but for our fellow men, in the service assigned to each.

THE MORAL OF IT.

We sincerely hope that parliamentary rufianism has reached its culmination in the reckless attack upon the Premier by the Conservative whip. After having accused the first minister in his absence of having secured unrighteous contracts to an Ottawa firm in return for a house which the firm in question had given him, and after parliament had been told by the Premier that he had himself bought the house he lives in for his wife with borrowed money, and was gradually paying for it out of his earnings, and that it contained no gifts, unless presents to Lady Laurier from her personal friends, Mr. Taylor, instead of fleeing in shame for having, under shelter of his parliamentary prerogative, proclaimed to the country such a slander without a shadow of evidence or ground, went on with unprecedented effrontery to make new statements about rumors and reports to the effect that the house was to be presented by friends in Montreal, Lord Strathcona's name being imported into the question. For this there was indeed the foundation that a movement was started in Montreal to raise a substantial testimonial to the Premier, which had somewhat embarrassed him. But Sir Wilfrid again blotted out his slanderer by simply saying that such an offer had been made to him, but that he had declined it. A proposal to make a presentation to a premier is always embarrassing, even though it take the purely honorary shape of a golden wreath of laurels such as Lord Beaconsfield refused. The recent testimonial movement must have proved especially annoying in view of the way in which it was first sprung upon the public, with perhaps the most active leader of the liquor interest, which was at the moment pluming itself as having scored a triumph at the hands of the government, as its ostensible promoter. It has become known since that Mr. Lawrence Wilson was not the original promoter of the scheme, which had in a quiet way made some progress before that active gentleman had heard of it, and that his co-operation was not even asked. It came before the public, however, in connection with his name, only to be peremptorily forbidden as soon as the proposed recipient heard of it.

The coarse-grained taunts whose only basis was this episode have, we are delighted to note, awakened no echo, but rebuke, from the responsible Conservative press. The article which we quote from the Ottawa 'Journal,' an independent Conservative paper, is as healthy a specimen of newspaper invective as one could ask for. The incident has also called forth from the Montreal 'Gazette' some courteous and timely remarks as to the propriety, or rather perhaps the necessity, of increasing the salaries of ministers of the crown, or at least that of the prime minister. It is honorable to the people of Canada and a proof of the right democratic spirit which prevails among them that the premiers of the Dominion have, with possibly one exception, been poor men. Chosen, or rather perhaps in the case of most of them, gradually crowded to the front by their fellow citizens' recognition of their tried ability as leaders and their capacity for public affairs, they have been compelled to put aside their own business or profession and

sacrifice not only their own material prospects, but, what was more considered perhaps, the prospects of their families, in order to serve their country. The very able men who have succeeded one another in the premiership of the Dominion would all have probably served their own and their families' material interests better in their own professions. More than one or two of them, indeed, shortened their lives by their devotion to the public interests. The actual work which such a premier as Mackenzie, Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier does, quite apart from the anxieties of the position, is intellectually herculean, and such as is not bought in commerce and industry except for vastly higher salaries than we pay to our first ministers.

It is too much, as the 'Gazette' points out, to ask that in addition to the burden of care and responsibility for great public affairs, a premier should have to struggle, perhaps vainly, with insufficient means to bear the extra private burdens entailed by his public position. His remuneration by the state should be sufficient not only to raise him above anxiety about his private affairs either while in office or later, but also above being subjected to the temptation to turn his position to his own advantage in view of a perhaps unprovided for future. It is too bad that the position of a premier of Canada should be such that, although he be a man of high and nice honor, generous and courteous, he is yet subject to base and mean suspicions. As the 'Gazette' says, Canada is now prosperous, and is rapidly developing, her finances are in a splendid position, and there is no reason why, upon consideration, the compensation of her rulers should not be made adequate.

NEGLECTED SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Two men have been arrested in Nova Scotia on a charge of burning down a school house. There is evidence at least that they threatened to do so because they were to be taxed for the maintenance of the school. They had never had a school, and did not want one now. The history of that school was told in the 'Witness' in a letter from one who busied himself to get it started and who wishes to see it going again, and asks the patriotic aid to that end. The story he gave of this out of the way piece of the world was calculated to awake sympathy in all who care for the well-being of Canada. It comes in with interest in connection with a demand which is coming from the less forward parts of our own province for a more centralized school system. The present system of local control seems to be found wanting where the people are, as in the case of the fishermen of Mushaboom, too poor to support a school, or, what is worse, too ignorant to want one. We much prefer the local system in theory. A centralized school system has in it the essence of some of the evils of a state religion. It was long ago realized that the state could not safely be charged with the forming of a man's soul or controlling his belief, and it will some day be felt that it cannot be safely charged with the forming of his mind or the control of his intellectual provision. It is, however, only by gradual stages that man reaches liberty, and it would seem as though there were conditions of society in which it is not safe to trust the matter of education to the voluntary action of the community.

This is a delicate matter to discuss in connection with individual cases. Our correspondents instinctively avoid telling where the incidents occur which they offer as illustrations of the failure of our system of school management by school commissioners and local taxation. Mushaboom offers itself as a timely and woeful example, the crime which seems to have been then committed rendering its case a public one. It is hard to conceive of any place in the civilized world being more out of it than some of the unfrequented sinuosities of the Nova Scotia coast, and, strange to say, there is probably no part of that coast more out of the world than the bays and promontories of the eastern part of Halifax county. The fisherman has his wits sharpened by other means than reading. He is from home during long periods, and his children are early trained in the struggle of life to manage for themselves. This in some respects a better education than any school can give. But in many cases it has rendered the school itself almost impossible, and men who have grown up without education, who have never realized the need of it, and who are very poor, as fishermen, owing to the uncertainties of their calling, usually are, naturally hate the very idea of being taxed for the education of their

children, who would not be at school half the time, even if there was a school.

Here, then, is a case where there would seem to be positive need of the government making direct provision for education, as well as affording supervision over it. The real duty of government with regard to education, no doubt, is to require it, and not to give it. The local system of taxation would seem to be more in accord with this principle than the provision of funds from a central source, and people value a boon more highly that they pay for direct. The existence in every province of such places as Mushaboom, however, makes it impossible to exact the education for which local taxation is the only provision. There is practically in Canada no attempt at enforcing education. To enable government to exact universal education it must in such cases supplement the funds, and as a result take the reins of control more largely into its own hands. Certainly, the education of every member of the community should in some way be insisted on. The principle of centralization which runs through everything in these days seems to be asserting itself with regard to our educational interests. We can only say, the less of it the better. The more people are treated like men, and the less like children who have to be supported and looked after, the better for them. Whatever is done should be done in a shape not to repress local interest or to put a premium upon the lack of it, but to evoke and encourage that interest to the utmost.

TROUBLE AT THE CAPE.

The situation in South Africa seems to be getting worse instead of better. Mr. Chamberlain recently declared that it was not a mere question of Uitlanders' grievances in the Transvaal which was now up for settlement, but a question whether peace was to prevail throughout South Africa—in Cape Colony, in Natal, and in the Orange Free State—between Dutch and English-speaking people and under what conditions. The race feeling has broken out into actual conflict in Cape Colony. At the town of Worcester, not above seventy-five miles as the crow flies from Capetown, though perhaps twice that distance by railway, the Dutch, who are British citizens, are charged with breaking up an English-speaking meeting, just as the Dutch burghers of Johannesburg broke up a meeting of British subjects at that place by resort to brute force. It must be remembered that in Cape Colony the Dutch are in a decided majority, and that as they are for the most part the farmers of the colony, they are in a very great majority in the rural districts, especially those back from the coast. Worcester is behind the first range of mountains lying back of the coast, in the valley of the Beede river, and there the English-speaking people are probably a small minority. In all the larger towns of the coast the English are in a majority, and the trade and commerce of the country, as well as the railways, are for the most part under their direct management. Although the Afrikaner, or Dutch, party now in power has been for years accused of disloyalty, principally because of its sympathy with the Dutch of the Transvaal, it has always declared its loyalty, and under the guidance of the present Afrikaner government the Cape Parliament made a contribution to the Imperial navy. We are loath to believe, therefore, that the government has given Sir Alfred Milner any reason for dismissing it from office or that such a course is contemplated. It is likely enough that partisan politicians and newspapers have urged such action upon the high commissioner, just as our own political parties and newspapers urge our governors at times to dismiss governments of the day, even when supported by parliament, but no one takes such silly partisanship seriously or attaches any importance to it. The proceedings of the Cape Parliament, which meets to-day, will, however, be watched with interest.

MUCH CRY FOR LITTLE WOOL.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell did not, after all, move his proposed amendment requiring the traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial to be an altogether one-sided one by which the Grand Trunk should be bound to give its traffic to the Intercolonial, while the Intercolonial was to be free to give its traffic to the Grand Trunk's rivals. This was obviously an altogether unreasonable proposition, and found no support outside of the Canadian Pacific lobby. It is only just to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, however, to state that from the first he has declared that personally he would not insist upon amendments which would bring about the rejection of the exten-

sion of the Intercolonial to Montreal or cast a vote which would have the effect of killing that project. He thus declared his independence of the small clique of fourteen or fifteen senators who were in favor of rejecting both Intercolonial bills, apparently with the mere object of serving the Canadian Pacific and embarrassing the government for the supposed benefit of their party. Still, Sir Mackenzie was not prepared, after all the objections raised by the Senate to the Grand Trunk contract and traffic agreement, to allow it to go through without some alteration which could be pointed to as an improvement secured by the upper chamber. He proposed an amendment which he pressed when he found the government and the Grand Trunk would both accept it. The effect of the amendment will probably be nil, though it has the appearance of some importance. The fortieth clause of the main contract, which made it run for ninety-nine years, is abolished. But as the purchase of the Drummond County Railway makes the Intercolonial dependent upon the Grand Trunk for its railway extension from an unimportant little country village in the Eastern Townships to Montreal, it is not likely that the Dominion Government, having completed the purchase, will be inclined to end the agreement. And if the terms by which that extension is secured are so favorable as the Conservatives claim to the Grand Trunk, that company is not likely to terminate the contract. The abolition of the clause makes the contract terminable only by mutual consent; it is plain that it could have been terminated, clause or no clause, by mutual consent. Sir Mackenzie's amendment affects the traffic agreement only in reducing the period of notice the government has to give before terminating the traffic agreement by six months; that is, it substitutes six months' notice for twelve months' notice. The Senate, therefore, has the satisfaction of amending the contract and agreement, and the government and the Grand Trunk have the satisfaction of knowing that that satisfaction has been afforded without injury, or even disturbance, to their arrangement.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A very influential deputation from northern and western Ontario waited upon the Dominion Government last week on behalf of the Algoma Central Railway Company. The company asks for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile for the province and \$3,200 per mile from the Dominion. If these subsidies are granted, work will be commenced at once on the railway, and those who advocate subsidies believe that this will only be the beginning of probably the most extensive development of our natural resources which has taken place in Canada for a very long while. The railway is projected to be constructed from Sault Ste. Marie north to Missinabie, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of 160 miles, and a branch line is to be built to Michipicoten harbor. The branch line is intended to develop a most important mining district, the ores of which are of a very low grade, and many of which could not be worked at a profit unless they could be taken out at Michipicoten harbor, on Lake Superior. The main line of the railway will run through a hitherto inaccessible wilderness, which, topographically speaking, consists of rough formation, making the road more expensive to build, but, nevertheless, much of the soil is said to be most excellent for the cultivation of grain and root crops. There is a vast area of timber lands, suitable for the manufacture of pulp and other purposes, and the region abounds in mineral wealth, especially in sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron and sulphate of nickel. Mr. F. H. Clergue, the president of the company, who is also president of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Mills, proposes to erect reduction works for refining copper and other ores, and for the production of nickel steel, and thus Canadian labor will be employed for these purposes, instead of the ores being sent to the United States to be treated, as at present. The deputation urged that the proposed nickel steel works and reduction works will be of great moment to the Dominion. During the past nine years the Sudbury nickel mines have shipped nickel matte to the United States to the value of more than \$10,000,000 when refined, and about two-thirds of the benefit arising from the nickel industry has gone to the United States nickel refineries. Such a state of things is not pleasing to contemplate, and the establishing of nickel steel works at Sault Ste. Marie would secure this trade to our own country.

The company which Mr. Clergue represents is a very strong one, with almost

unlimited capital; it has already established the largest pulp mills in the world on Canadian territory, and the immense sums of money already invested in other directions proves that the company has legitimate intentions, which it is well able to carry out to a successful conclusion. In the opinion of Mr. George E. Drummond, managing director and treasurer of the Canadian Iron Furnace Company, Limited, of Montreal, the projectors already own iron mines along the line of route equivalent to any on the United States side, and his company alone will almost immediately require 50,000 tons of ore each year. This industry, he says, is only in its initial stage, as with the future demand it will be sure to grow and increase. If this artery were built, it would act as a feeder to the St. Lawrence route, and for this reason Montreal is nearly as much interested in having the road built as is Ontario. At present that part of Algoma which will be traversed by this railway is without people, mines or industries, while on the other side of Lake Superior, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, with almost identical climatic, agricultural and mineral conditions, there are five millions of people, of whom nearly half a million are of Canadian or British birth. The principal reason for this startling contrast is that the mineral and other resources of the United States territory have been brought within economical distances, by means of railway transit, of the lake and the great markets of the world, whereas Algoma has received no such aids to development. For the same reason, at least in part, Canadian freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canals has remained nearly stationary, while that of the United States has increased to an extent that causes wonder to all who have studied the figures. In 1898 over eleven million tons of iron ore passed through the United States canal, or nearly one-third of the entire railway freight of Canada.

If the information to hand may be depended upon, and there is no reason to doubt it, the building of this railway will have important results for the province and for the Dominion. The subsidy asked from the province amounts to one million acres, and that from the Dominion to \$512,000. For these grants it is proposed to spend \$3,000,000 in railway construction, and about \$6,000,000 in mineral development, nickel steel plant, reduction works, electro chemical works and other industrial enterprises, which will require considerable water power, people and machinery. The line of railway would make the 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the province accessible, and the industrial enterprises to be established would render them valuable. During the years 1894 and 1895 only 842 acres of mining lands were sold or leased in the judicial district of Algoma, and only 1,349½ acres in 1897. It may be confidently anticipated that the railway will much increase the traffic in these lands, and besides, the province would receive a considerable tax from it for provincial purposes. The railway has the support of all the boards of trade and the press of western Ontario, and all the known facts are in its favor.

THE CABLE TRIUMPH.

If the colonies at the antipodes take the lead in the working out of internal experiments of government, Canada seems to be determined to lead in the imperial affairs, in which all the British nations are concerned. The Imperial Government has always held that the initiative in projects for binding the empire by combined action should come from the colonies, as, if the initiative were assumed by Great Britain, it might be regarded with jealousy by the colonies as the beginning of a policy of directing and controlling them. This is a wise course on the part of the mother country, but it need not be carried so far as to obstruct imperial projects proposed by the colonies, as she did, for instance, in the case of the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties and the institution of an imperial preferential tariff by Canada. Happily, all objections and obstacles were finally overcome on the insistence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And the same insistence has been followed by the same victory in regard to the Pacific cable. Just enough of resistance was offered by the Imperial Government to make the triumph of the Canadian Government in the end conspicuous. The Pacific cable is now to be laid by Great Britain, Australia and Canada in full partnership.

The Imperial Government is fully to share the cost and responsibility, but just what her share is as agreed upon finally seems to have been differently understood

by each of the Ottawa correspondents. The original proposal, as we understood it, was that Australia was to contribute four-ninths of the cost, and the remaining five-ninths was to be equally divided between Great Britain and Canada. The Toronto 'Globe' announces now that Mr. Mulock's proposition was that Canada and Australia should each guarantee five-eighths of the cost of construction and Great Britain should undertake the remainder, namely, eight-eighths, and that this distribution has been accepted by the Imperial Government. Other correspondents report that the Imperial Government has undertaken five-eighths of the cost, as understood until the first arrangement noted. However this may turn out, it is a matter of detail and of little account. The important thing is that the cable is to be immediately laid, and as an imperial project in every respect. British Columbia's very plucky offer to contribute a considerable share of the cost demonstrated the disinterested concern of Canadians in the project, which is calculated to benefit both Great Britain and Australia more than Canada, and probably impressed public opinion in England, thus strengthening those counsels in the Imperial Government which were favorable to Great Britain's entering the partnership in spite of the opposition of the cable monopolists.

This result is, on the whole, a triumph of the sentiment of imperialism over those practical business considerations which are apt to rule the Englishman, as there is no evidence that business enough will pass over the cable to make any sort of return for the money invested. Indeed, the whole negotiation has assumed that, whether through the lack of business or through the insecurity of the Pacific bottom, the home of earthquakes, the projectors had to reckon on loss rather than profit. If, however, imperialist sentiment must be lavish, it is well that it should be so as little as possible in meeting the cost of conflict and destruction, and as much as possible in promoting what makes for the world's progress. This consummation will be peculiarly a triumph for Sir Sanford Fleming, though it will be by no means the greatest boon that persistent enthusiasm has rendered humanity. The adoption of standard time over the whole of this continent, in place of the local times, which varied with the longitude of every village and set every locality at issue with its railway time tables, has been an enormous and unmixed blessing, which was much too long in receiving royal recognition. To make up for that delay new honor may perhaps flow the faster now.

CONSCRIPTION IN BRITAIN.

Conscription has always been regarded with intense dislike in Great Britain, where voluntary enlistment has so far kept up the strength of the army. In recent years, however, owing to the improved conditions of life and the opportunities afforded for emigration, the number of enlistments has been gradually falling off, till the question of how to fill the ranks has become of serious import. Yet it may be said that for the ordinary intelligent young man thrown upon the world without a special trade or calling, the army now offers fair chances for an honorable career. In fact, there is no walk in life where smartness, upright conduct, sobriety and attention to duty meet with quicker and surer recognition than in the ranks of the British army. It is still too hard to bridge the gap between the non-commissioned and the commissioned officer, and the result is that the soldier, unless he was born a gentleman, or, what some aver amounts to the same thing, is a pure Celt, is liable to be so uncomfortable after he achieves this distinction that it offers but little attraction to the ordinary recruit or aspiring private. The way to mend this matter would seem to be to increase the number of commissions granted to men who have risen from the ranks. With a sufficient sprinkling of men of their own order at the mess, it would become the ambition of every soldier to get there, and the attraction of such a hope added to the adventurous instinct which runs in the blood of our race would probably make recruiting far easier than it is, and the material of the army would be distinctly improved.

Even now, however, though every man cannot expect so brilliant and fortunate a career as Hector Macdonald, all who enter the service with determination to do their best, adopting it as their life work, may count with certainty on rising to a good position and on having a comfortable pension when they retire. In the army, as everywhere else, good men

are always in demand. The regimental territorial system and the linking of militia corps with regular regiments was designed to make the militia a feeder to the regular army, and to some extent it has succeeded, to the depletion, however, of the militia corps just at moments when they are most likely to be wanted. The bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, mentioned in the despatches as the 'thin edge of conscription,' is a measure to ensure at short notice the enforcement of conscription by ballot, which is already provided for by a law which is, however, suspended annually by special act of parliament. The effect of the new law will be to render a resort to conscription a matter of a few hours' notice sent out by government to the responsible authorities. The bill will certainly be unpopular, but it seems to the government that, in view of the military position and the serious questions in China, in Persia, in Egypt and in South Africa, the army should be rendered capable of being immediately and effectively strengthened at short notice. The idea that every man owes personal military service to the nation has not for centuries been realized by the British people as it has been by the peoples of continental Europe. But Lord Wolseley and other military authorities have warned the nation that under circumstances by no means unlikely to arise temporary conscription at least would become a necessity.

The rule forbidding substitutes increases the terrors of conscription, and will create a very powerful sentiment against war in quarters more able to influence affairs than would result if all who had any position were able to buy themselves off. A system that may at any time remove the responsible manager of a business or arrest the career of a rising lawyer or engineer to fill a vacancy in a barrack room, will raise a great many vigorous and effective enemies to militarism. The regulation is, however, absolutely necessary. 'Skin for skin, all that a man hath will be give for his life.' In like manner many a conscript who cannot get a substitute cheaply will pay almost any amount. The immediate effect of allowing substitutes for conscripts would be to make conscription the only means of getting soldiers at all, for who would be likely to take the Queen's shilling when by holding off he might get twenty or fifty pounds for the same service, or at a time of national peril, by holding off a little longer, might get even ten times those amounts?

WILL THE RITUALISTS SUBMIT?

The great majority of the members in the Anglican Church in the United Kingdom, as well as those in other countries, will receive with feelings of relief and satisfaction the decision of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who act, it appears, in perfect agreement in regard to the matter that the ceremonial use of incense and candles is an illegal practice in the Established Church of England. The inquest held before the archbishops has been of the widest, deepest and most searching character, the use of incense and fire and lights being traced from their earliest origin in the Christian Church, in the survival of the old Greek and Roman religious practices, which were an inheritance, with much else, from the Roman empire. The archbishops had the assistance of counsel learned in the law, who ably stated and argued each side of the case. The symbolical and ceremonial use of incense arose out of the original sanitary use of it where the sacrifice of animal life made some sort of a deodorant imperative. Even in the Christian Church of England, down through the time of the middle ages, the use of incense as a deodorant in the churches was plainly set forth in the account books recording its purchase. But it is the ceremonial and symbolical use of it which the ritualists demand and defend on the ground that such use, though it may have come into disfavor at one time with the people and dropped out of use, was not forbidden. It is certain that the regular use of incense survived Reformation times in many Established churches, and was continued down to very recent times in at least one cathedral church. The decision of the archbishops is, however, that it was forbidden, and remains forbidden. There can be no doubt that the great majority of the members of the Church, lay and clerical, will loyally accept and obey the decision of the archbishops, especially in view of the agreement of opinion of the Archbishop of York with the Archbishop of Canterbury. But it remains to be seen what course the Union and its leaders, Lord Halifax and the rest, will pur-

sue. It will be remembered that, though the members of the Union in their manifesto declared their obedience to the archbishops so far as to submit their case to them, yet they denied that the archbishops were the sole or final authority, and declared their right of appeal to the synods. It seems to us not improbable that the clergy of some of the parishes will at least attempt to carry their case past the archbishops to the synods. We fear, therefore, that we have not heard the last even in regard to the question of the use of incense and candles.

A VALEDICTION.

Mr. Henry Norman, who succeeded the late Harold Frederic as weekly cable correspondent of the New York 'Times,' has, for some reason unstated, sent his valedictory cable letter. A continent will wait with interest to learn who his successor will be. It would be hard for two writers to be more in contrast to each other than these two, the one so easy and unconscious, yet so terse and epigrammatic in style, the other self-centred and sententious, always talking about his own work, boasting of his special means of knowledge, and calling attention to how well he was doing. Each of them in turn, however, has, as we have implied, held the ear of a whole continent, and from the high vantage ground which the one made and the other held, did enormous good in the way of making two peoples mutually acquainted and bringing them into sympathy, for in neither writer has there been an atom of international bitterness. The American readers of either could not fail to see things from an English standpoint, and their antipathies would need to be strong if they did not come to find themselves beginning to share the Englishman's wishes and desires. Who can tell how far such seed-sowing may have led to the recent startling turning of the heart of the American nation toward its kindred?

Mr. Norman has brought his correspondence and mission to a close with some earnest and valuable parting advice to the nation he has been addressing. First, with regard to a matter at the moment before the two peoples, namely, the persistent effort being made by some ill-prompted Washington correspondent to mar the efforts two nations are putting forth to come to an agreement about a boundary line, he has this wise thing to say, that secrecy in diplomacy affords the condition which renders these evils and their resultant dangers possible. The peoples, he says, have no wish to quarrel, and, if they saw plainly all that was going on, there would be no chance for malice to play upon their suspicions. He protests vigorously against the effort that seems to underlie these ceaseless misrepresentations to set Canadian interests against British, and, by so doing, to arouse jealousy in Great Britain against Canada as a troublesome nuisance, standing between her and a satisfactory agreement. He assures the Americans that any one will make a fatal mistake who shall imagine British and Canadian interests to be other than one. It is pleasing to gather from so competent an observer that these machinations have had the very reverse effect in England from what they were plainly designed to have. Britain only appropriates the cause of Canada all the more warmly. Mr. Norman's last word is that 'every other matter is as a chip on the surf or a mote on the sunbeam compared with the infinite value to mankind of the certainty that the one language shall stand forever for the one law, one liberty and one peace.'

AMERICANS IN MADRID.

FEELING TOWARD THEM BECOMING BITTER.

London, July 15.—A private letter from Madrid says the feeling there against Americans is growing very bitter on account of the Philippine prisoners and the position of Americans at Madrid is very unpleasant. When Mrs. Bell Amy Storer, wife of the United States Minister, recently saw the Queen Regent the latter, with tears in her eyes said: 'What is past is past and we can bear that but the Americans ought to help us liberate our people who are held prisoners. The uncertainty as to their fate and sufferings is torturing their relatives and my whole unhappy country.' All classes are now taking the matter up. Some letters from the prisoners have reached Madrid saying they number seven thousand, and are in the most miserable condition, without sufficient clothing or food. National subscriptions are being organized to help them. The Spaniards say the Americans would not allow them to remain in the islands and rescue the prisoners, and that the Americans do not or cannot liberate them.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP AND 'TRUE CHRISTIANITY.'

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Mr. Troop says that 'to deny or lose sight of our guilt before God' is to 'paralyze our every effort' in man's behalf. If these words refer to effort made to fit man for a future life, he is right, but if they refer to effort made to have God's will done amongst men in this world, there are some who must hesitate in accepting his statement. Many think, on the contrary, that the spell of mysticism and the influence of Calvinism—both of which are prominent in Mr. Troop's letter—must necessarily paralyze every effort which otherwise would be made for the betterment of the conditions of life of the masses of the people in this world. Indeed, many of us have seen instances of such paralysis. Those who were interested in the plebeian campaign can remember instances of good and honest men who—believing that the only way to save men's bodies from the curse of drink was first to save their souls from sin—not only made no effort for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, but used their influence against prohibitionists. Mr. Troop says that the true Christian is the foe of anarchy. It is somewhat difficult to conceive of a more grievous form of anarchism than that which leads men to lose confidence in the preventive, the corrective and the educative power of legislation. Indeed such a lack of confidence in legislation is the fundamental principle of anarchists. In the same paragraph Mr. Troop both commends and condemns anarchism.

If, as Mr. Troop says, 'the present condition of Christianity' is foretold in the New Testament, it follows that such a condition is in harmony with God's eternal purposes. Being so, it is not only vain but sacrilegious to make any effort to thwart those purposes by any endeavor to improve present conditions. We reach this 'reductio ad absurdum' simply because we started on Mr. Troop's premises which are wrong. The prophecies referred to by Mr. Troop foretell not the present condition of things in the Church and in the world, but they foretell what would be the condition of Judaism before the fall of Jerusalem and the end of the Judaic dispensation.

Mr. Troop says that only at the second coming of Christ will the earth be filled with the knowledge of his glory. Isaiah and Habakkuk did not agree with Mr. Troop in this opinion. They taught that such a condition was the result of his first coming, and they probably knew. Mr. Troop says that a 'righteous remnant' to be 'ready' for his returning glory. Granting the correctness of Mr. Troop's opinion concerning the second coming—which leading theologians do not grant—the fact remains that Christ has nowhere taught that after all these centuries of Christian teaching there would be only a 'remnant' in his Kingdom. Mystical Calvinists and Calvinistic mystics believe in such a doctrine, but it is a pessimistic

doctrine, for whose truth there is no proof other than that of mere individual opinions, which are formed from mystical interpretations. Mr. Troop disclaims pessimism. The true optimist is he who seeing the present deplorable condition of the world, sees in the principles of Christianity the remedy—and sees also that the Church and the world are as they are just because these principles have not been applied—while the true pessimist is he who, having no fixed opinions concerning social reform except mystical opinions concerning the eternal decrees and Calvinistic opinions concerning the total depravity of the human heart, neglects his high duty to help to right social wrong, and, in his mysticism, throws the responsibility of those wrongs upon the decrees of Providence, which he only partially comprehends.

There can be no greater pessimist than he who believes that according to eternal decrees there is in every generation preceding the second coming of Christ, 'only a righteous remnant' who are in his Kingdom, while the rest of mankind—the innumerable masses—are consigned by those decrees to sin and suffering here, and suffering hereafter. Such a belief is illogical. It is mystical and Calvinistic. It is almost blasphemous.

Mr. Troop says that it is 'unjust to judge of Christ by 'nominal Christianity.' In the letters to which Mr. Troop refers no such judgment was made. On the contrary 'nominal Christianity' was judged by the standards of Christ. He says that in the 'true Christian' the masses still 'retain confidence.' According to Mr. Troop's own estimate, that 'confidence' must be somewhat limited owing to the paucity of 'true Christians' in the world. That the masses still have confidence in the principles of true Christianity is quite true, but, judging from statistics, they have not much confidence in the creeds.

How could it be otherwise? Nineteen centuries ago the herald angels foretold peace on earth and good will to men. Since that time, as before that time, whatever man could do man has done to blot with blood and tears, the earth which Christ came to redeem. Banners which bore his cross have mocked his cross—drenching his world with blood—in rage and hate, Christian host has clashed with Christian host, leaving scattered on many a field the mangled bodies of the slain. Even at the end of the nineteenth centuries, for a professed love of him—and at his very shrine—creed so wrangles with creed that the barbarous Islamite's duty is to guard Christians' throats from being gashed by their fellow-Christians. And even in Christendom, the state of things is little better. In Europe—the masses of the people groan under grievous burdens of taxation—one-third of which revenue is expended in maintaining the pomp and circumstance of war.

And in the social world of Christendom there exists a condition of things somewhat similar. In our commercial world there is being waged a continuous warfare between man and his neighbor. Man has not yet been taught that it is his duty to love his neighbor. He has been taught that it is his duty to love God. In taking it for granted that the love of neighbor will follow the love of God as a natural sequence, Mr. Troop is quite in line with the usage of the Church during the centuries. Judging by results, the Church has not been justified in making such an assumption. Christ made no such assumption. He distinctly taught the love of neighbor as a duty just as binding upon man as the duty to love God, and the results of his teaching of that duty were manifested in the brotherly love of the primitive church, while the results of the lack of such teaching by the modern church may be seen in the pathetic sufferings of city slums, in the heartless economic systems of an unsympathetic world, and just as clearly in the refrigerated pews and refrigerated formalities of the Church herself.

Said Christ our Lord 'I will go and see how men, my brethren, believe in me.' Great organs pealed through arches dim their jubilant floods in praise of Him. In church and palace and judgment hall He saw His image high over the wall. In church and palace and judgment hall He marked great fissures that rent the wall, which opened wider and yet more wide, As the living foundations heaved and sighed.

Then Christ sought out an artisan—A low-browed, stunted, haggard man, And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin Pushed from her faintly want and sin. These set He in the midst of them, And as they drew back their garment hem For fear of defilement, 'Lo here,' said He, 'The images ye have made of me.'

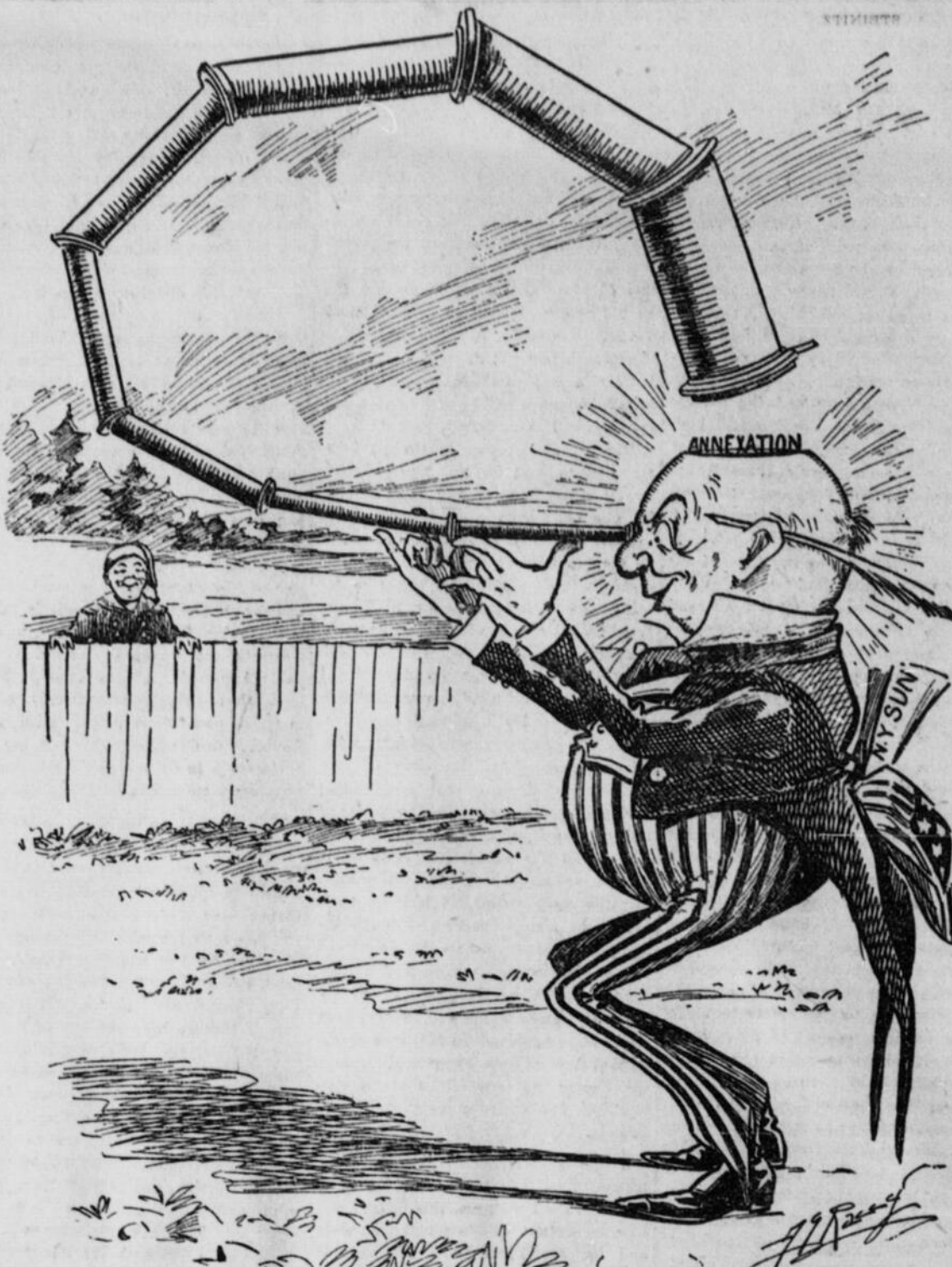
HUMANITAS.

'HUMANITAS' AND WORKINGMEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I do not write this answer to 'H. N. C.' because of any personal pique, but in defence of workingmen in general. He has a very low opinion of workingmen. When 'Humanitas' tells us that 97 percent of the workingmen of the United Kingdom are outside of the Church, that an equal percent of German workingmen are against the Church, and that American and Canadian workingmen are becoming estranged from the Church, 'H. N. C.' explains all that by his words of wisdom. He says all that is not because of any defect in the seed or in the sower; but that the defect is in the soil. And, in line with the reasoning of all his letter, he makes that sweeping statement and gives no proof whatever for its truth.

Now, some of us would like to hear 'H. N. C.' reconcile that statement with the facts—that thousands of these very workingmen were, like myself—once in the Church, and that now, although out-



THE NEW YORK 'SUN'S' RANGE OF VISION.

'Recent events have brought the annexation of Canada to the United States well within range of vision.'—New York 'Sun.'

side the Church, they yet as firmly believe in the principles of the Christianity which was preached by Jesus. And will he explain, too, granting that his statement is true, concerning the defect in the soil, how it is that the common people happen to be so very different now from what they were in the days of Christ (they were then good soil) and how it is that a so much larger percentage of the rich are now loyal to the Church than then. In Christ's day, the rich in his kingdom were in the minority, the poor, the majority. If he can at the same time explain the presence of almost all the prosperous churches in the wealthier parts of our cities, with only unhealthy mission stations in the slums, he will explain something which some of us can explain only in one way.

'H. N. C.' offers a still more ignoble insult, which many workingmen resent. He insinuates that those workingmen who applaud 'Humanitas' think that they have a right to a share of the property of the wealthy. No grosser caricature of Christian Socialism could be made. Workingmen are, as a rule, too honorable to believe in such a pauperizing system as that would be, they are too honorable to make such a base insinuation about any other class of men, and they are too intelligent to make such an insinuation without reasonable cause.

If 'H. N. C.' will make the necessary mental effort to read between the lines of the letters of 'Humanitas,' he may be able to get a glimmering of the remedy 'Humanitas' would suggest. If he cannot read thus between the lines it means that he is not yet a profound student of sociology and is thereby at fault in posing now as a teacher without first having been a student.

In the remedy suggested by 'H. N. C.,' a hundred workingmen whom I have heard talking of it can see nothing but a mass display of the gross ignorance of a would-be sociologist. In the late strike on the G. T. R., was it because the men had not made themselves 'proficient' in their work that they were paid only 97 cents a day? In any case of disaffection amongst workingmen due to too low wages, has the low wages ever been due to inefficient labor? Will 'H. N. C.' prove his absurd position by stating facts rather than opinions?

He asks what 'Humanitas' has done for the cause of labor. He admits that for the poor against the rich 'Humanitas' has made out a strong case, and yet in another part of his letter he says that 'Humanitas' 'raves.'

If 'H. N. C.' could only realize the fervor with which Christian socialists workingmen believe in the principles of the sermon on the mount, as the only cure for all our social wrongs, if he could only feel the deep regret felt by these workingmen at the unfaithfulness of the

Church in not emphasizing these principles, and if he could only know the pleasure felt by such workingmen when they read in such a journal as the 'Witness' such letters as those written by 'Humanitas,' he would not need to ask, 'What service has 'Humanitas' rendered to workingmen?'

I am afraid that 'H. N. C.' has no teaching which workingmen care to hear, much less to learn. Some of us have read somewhere of an Arab saying something like the following: 'Him that knows not and knows not that he knows not choose not as thy teacher.'

WORKINGMAN.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter which appeared under the above heading in your issue of June 30, will doubtless meet with the approval of all who are interested in educational matters in this province. The management of that part of our educational system which falls under the administration of local authorities such as trustees, commissioners, etc., reveals a condition of affairs which menaces not only the advancement, but even the existence of many of our academies and high schools.

The efficacy of the work accomplished in our institutions of learning depends upon two things: first, the intellectual attainments and teaching qualifications of instructors; and secondly, the qualifications of the school boards to which they, the teachers, are subjected. That in the former of these requisites this province compares favorably with any other country, must be acknowledged. But it is a fact that unfitness for office, or neglect of duty on the part of the average commissioner, in many cases renders impossible the highest ultimate success of the schools.

The commissioners of a certain academy in the Eastern Townships recently engaged a primary teacher at the magnificent salary of \$12 per month. Board in that village cost at least \$8.

Imagine a teacher taking charge of the intellectual and moral interests of twenty-five or thirty young people, and receiving in return a net income of \$4 per month. School boards and municipal councils have sometimes been stigmatized as 'bodies without souls.' To what extent they merit the charge can be judged by the above incident. Scores of parallel cases might be cited.

Permanency of engagement is another question which demands serious attention. Frequent, in some cases, yearly, changes of principals and assistants, are baneful alike to schools and teachers. Under the existing regulations requall-

fications of teachers only those who intend to follow the profession of teaching will qualify. To fit himself for the principalship of an academy, a young man must spend at least three or four years in an academy, or a high school, complete a full arts course in one of our universities, attend the normal school during one term; and then he may get an appointment at \$450 or \$500 per annum. Is it reasonable to expect one of such qualifications to enter into a permanent engagement for such a mean remuneration? Yet, should he demand an increase he will in all probability be told that his services are no longer required by the board; that a 'cheaper man,' and hence, in the opinion of many commissioners, a better man, can be secured.

These, Sir, are problems of vital interest, problems that must be solved if we, the English-speaking minority of this province, desire to maintain or advance our social or educational status. Upon the training which our boys and girls receive in our public and high schools hang the destinies of the nation. Surely, such is too momentous a matter to be placed in the hands of the incompetent or indifferent. The only practical solution is the state control of our schools. X. July 5, 1890.

DRINK IN MONTANA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read your paper for nearly seventeen years, and have often made the remark that I shall continue to read it while I live, so long as it is on the side of God and honesty. I love the 'Witness' because it tells the plain truth, and because its advertisement columns are clean, and the editorials abreast of the time. I am in sympathy with the hard and well-fought temperance battle which your paper is so manfully waging. At home, Thornbury, Ont., I thought that I knew about all of the fruits of the liquor traffic, but Canada is a happy country, and knows but little of the damning effect of the liquor traffic as compared with Montana, U.S.A. I wish your people could see some of the sad, and pictures which I have seen in my one short year in Montana. While you did well in the plebiscite, I am sure that you would then have done better. I thought I could tell some of the drink victims here of a better way than gambling and drinking, but there seems to be no use unless a man has his resolution formed never to touch the stuff, for it is not whiskey one gets here. Montana is the very best place I know of for a young man to keep away from. A young man was in my camp this spring who told of a lovely home and as kind parents as ever lived. He was a Canadian, and when the mail

came in on Monday nights he said to me, as I was looking through my home letters: 'I know there are no letters for me, for I don't want any one to know where I am.' I thought about the dear old folks at his home, and how their hearts must ache for tidings of their boy. He is off 'on the tramp' again, and no amount of persuasion could stop him in the ruinous course he was pursuing. We had another man who worked for this company three years. When he received his cheque of \$530 he started east. He had only got ten miles when he stopped to get a drink, and he spent all his money in a few days. Then the hotel-keeper hitched up his fine team and drove him round to find another job. It is a common thing here to see a nice team and buggy with a well-dressed man driving through the country with a poor sheep herder in rags, with eyes red, wearing a sad look, and trembling from the effects of the poison he has taken. When he gets a position he works a couple of months, receives his cheque, and goes to town in order to purchase some decent clothing. I have had them tell me that the hotel man meets them in the store or on the street, and they are helpless, as he soon has them crazed with drink. He then introduces a little game of 'poker,' and there soon is an end of what money the poor fellows have left. He will tell them that he might as well have their money as any one else. They will only spend it anyway. May our Dominion be saved from the liquor traffic in the incessant prayer of J. W. BLYTH, Montana, U.S.A., 1890.

A SCHOOL NEEDED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A section of this province, known as Mushaboon, has been much neglected in regard to schools. Quite a number of its inhabitants can neither read nor write. A few of its inhabitants, having a little learning, and desiring that their children should have some, began an agitation to get a school-house built. Finally, the school commissioners for Halifax East, fixed upon a spot for a school-house to be erected, and defined their section for them. This was about 1891. Six men, and poor fishermen at that, erected a neat little building at their own expense, and boarded their teacher themselves during the first year of school, 1896-97. The same teacher was continued until May, 1899, when he was attacked by illness. The people were making arrangements to open school after the summer vacation, when, on the night of June 29, their building was reduced to ashes, the fire being doubtless the work of an incendiary. Now, all the help these six people have had outside of the usual amount paid the section and teacher by the government, has been forty dollars.

If they could get a little assistance they might get a school opened in the autumn again. Any one feeling disposed to help them a little, financially, would confer a favor by forwarding their offerings to Wm. M. Geddes, Dean P.O., Halifax Co., N.S. The following are references:—Jas. Conrad, Spry Bay; G. O. Fulton, Truro; the Revs. W. W. McNairn, F. W. Thomson, D. S. Fraser, of Sheet Harbor; Upper Musquodabot, and Eastville, Stewiacke, respectively. Wm. M. GEDDES, Teacher. Spry Bay, N.S., July 1, 1890.

OSCAR J. LARSON.

A figure which has been brought conspicuously before the American public of late through the leadership he has taken



OSCAR J. LARSON, The Champion of the Finns.

in the efforts of the Finns of America to aid their fellow countrymen in Russia in the attempts to prevent the abrogation of their political, civil and moral rights by the Czar of Russia, is that of Oscar J. Larson, a young attorney of Calumet, Michigan. When news first came of the issuance of the Czar's ukase, Attorney Larson, with others, called a mass meeting, and steps were immediately taken to incite public interest in the cause of Finland in this country. Calumet has the largest Finnish colony in America, and relief plans were at once set on foot. Attorney Larson and Dr. C. J. Sorren succeeded in getting the assistance of Senator McMillan, and the matter was brought before President McKinley, with the result that a memorial was presented to the American peace conference now in session at The Hague, calling the Czar's attention to the matter, and it is not unlikely that the President will address a mild rebuke to that dignity for his abuse of Finland and the Finns. Attorney Larson is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is a conspicuous figure in Michigan politics, being the leader of the big Finnish vote in that section. He is prosecuting attorney of the county, and is but twenty-eight years old.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

CHESS

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

Tuesday, July 18, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 18. By M. H. Pech. Black—7 pieces.



White—10 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 18, by A. F. Mackenzie, in three moves, is solved by 1, R-Kt 6 (to protect P at Q B 6). Variations:

- List of chess solutions for Black and White, including moves like P-Kt 5, K x Q, Kt x Kt, etc.

SOLUTION TOURNAMENTS.

Table listing chess tournament results for various players like J.W.H. Portsmouth, J.P. Buchan, etc., with columns for No. 15, Quart, and Con.

Note: We cheerfully acknowledge the correct answer as soon as possible, but solvers must not expect us to do so before their solutions are received.

F. Warren, Wales, Ont.—We recommend the 'British Chess Magazine,' two dollars per annum.

The international tournament concluded on July 10. Score and prizes:

Table showing chess tournament scores and prizes for players like Lasker, Janowski, Pillsbury, etc.

In an after-dinner speech, made when the first half of the London tournament had run about half its course, Bird, the brilliant Bird, the veteran of half a century, in jovial vein said that some of the old 'uns' would make the boys sit up before the tournament ended.



MR. H. E. BIRD.

three. Bird's promise that the old ones would make the boys sit up by himself redeemed the very next day, when he won in good style from Janowski.



TINSLEY V. PILLSBURY. IN INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS OF 1899.

An interesting illustration of the International Chess Congress of 1899 is here reproduced from 'Black and White,' the representative of which throws in the following about the players: 'Pillsbury is not doing quite as well as was expected; but he might get on a good deal better if

he would only allow his feet a little rest. Sitting behind Pillsbury you can tell to a nicety how his game is going by the way his feet are placed. If they are "toes down—heels up" below his chair, you may safely say his game is prospering, and that he is meditating a brilliant coup. If they are curling round the legs of his chair, searching vainly for some-

thing vague and elusive, you learn that he is in a tight corner, and that he is hunting for a good reply. Lasker, on the contrary, is very quiet, only when he is somewhat disturbed, he swings his legs over one arm of his chair and snuggles his chin down into his fist. Of all the players Janowski has the most impressive face. Whatever the state of his

game, he never moves a muscle. Mason, American born, but an English citizen now, looks as if he were recovering from a long illness. He has curious tricks of pulling his lower lip with finger and thumb. But then there is not a player among them who has not some distinguishing mannerism, sometimes more humorous than graceful.'

AN ARDUOUS JOURNEY

Over the Edmonton Route to the Yukon.

EXPERIENCE OF INSPECTOR MOODIE AND PARTY.

NEED OF A RAILWAY TO THE PEACE RIVER.

In the early part of 1897 thousands of adventurers left friends and home to endure hardships on the way to the fabulously rich golden valleys of the distant Klondike. Most of the gold-seekers went by way of the Lynn canal and over the difficult mountain passes to the head waters of the Yukon, where rude boats were constructed to transport themselves and their outfits to their ultimate destination.

THE PARTY STARTS.

Inspector Moodie's account of his journeying north-westward, and which took him over a year, contains a great deal of very interesting information about that lone land and about the hardships endured by the way. He left Edmonton on Sept. 4, 1897, having with him four constables and several halfbreeds, with twenty-four pack horses and six saddle horses, to carry the travellers, with the necessary amount of provisions and luggage. The party reached the old Hudson's Bay Company's ranch, fifteen miles south of Dunigan, on the Peace river, on Oct. 6, where they were informed that it would be impossible to take horses across the Rocky Mountains in winter, and as no dogs could be procured in that locality, one of the constables was sent back to Lesser Slave Lake to secure some for the winter journey over the mountains. The rest of the party proceeded westward toward Fort St. John, near the boundary of British Columbia.

was reached on Nov. 1, and a delay of a month was necessary, while the party made ten flat-bottomed sleighs, a kind of toboggan, and also had a supply of mitts, moccasins and snowshoes made by the Indians. The weather had become very cold, with more or less ice on the river and streams, so that they could not be crossed until the ice became solidified. An Indian guide and an Indian hunter were here added to the party, and shafts having been made for the ten sleighs, thirteen of the best horses were selected to draw the loaded sleighs as far as the depth of the snow would permit.

St. John was left on Dec. 2, and on Christmas day the cavalcade got to within a few miles of the Laurier Pass, over the range of mountains. This pass is about 6,000 feet above the sea level, but the ascent is so gradual that a railway could be constructed over without great cost or steep grades.

AN ADVANCE GUARD.

The snow had become too deep for the horses to go fast. Three of the Indians and halfbreeds were sent forward with a dog-team and provisions enough to last until Fort Graham was reached, to break the trail, so that it would be in a better condition for the heavier loads which were to follow. Seven of the horses were then killed and their flesh dried at the fires for dog meat. Then another start was made toward Fort Graham, with five sleighs drawn by twenty dogs, but the loads were too heavy to be all taken at once, so that several return trips had to be made for the balance.

On Jan. 5 the advance party of road-

breakers were overtaken, as the Indian hunter having shot two doe moose, the Indians camped there to enjoy the spoils. This caused the whole party both delay and disappointment. Nearly a ton of the provisions and outfit were cooked there, and Inspector Moodie, with three of his helpers and two of the sleighs started forward, intending to keep one day's journey ahead of the main party, thus breaking a pathway over the snow, which was then some four feet deep and very soft. This work of breaking the trail was very fatiguing as the men had to go over the trail on snowshoes and then return and help the dogs to go on with their loads.

Fort Graham was reached on Jan. 18, the total distance travelled from Fort St. John being 406 miles, but this was nearly a hundred miles longer than it should have been had their Indian guides kept on the right trail, after crossing the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Their provisions had run out before Fort Graham was reached, and as no supplies could be obtained there, and the dogs were too much run down to make the return journey to the cache, which had been made on the mountains on Jan. 3, the party had to resort to fishing and hunting in order to replenish their larder until the dogs were recruited sufficiently to go back for the provisions left in the mountain cache.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The weather at Fort Graham during the month of February was very changeable, but on the whole very mild for a

pour M. Desmet, my private Cent advertisements pour la route faite chez M. Jary... 9th. a. - 300t quitance, fait à Montréal, le 3 juillet 1777

AN AUTOGRAPH OF MESPLET.

Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Toronto, writes to the 'Witness' enclosing a careful tracing from a receipt (now in Mr. Sandham's collection of autographs) given by Fleury Mesplet in 1777, a copy of which is herewith reproduced. Fleury Mesplet was a Frenchman by nationality and a printer by trade. Soon after the breaking out of the American War of Independence, General Montgomery, in the autumn of 1775, advanced on Montreal and captured the city, which happened to be denuded of troops at the time. Seeing that the American forces held possession of Montreal, Congress determined early in 1776 to send commissioners to Canada to endeavor to persuade the Canadians to take part with the revolted colonists. The commissioners selected were Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. There being neither a printing-press nor a printer in Montreal, it was decided to send a man with the necessary equipment along with the commissioners, and Fleury Mesplet, who had been in

work at Philadelphia, probably with Benjamin Franklin, was chosen for the purpose. The commissioners and their party left Philadelphia on March 20, 1776, but it was not until April 29 that Montreal was reached, the journey from New York having lasted a month. Of the first manifesto issued by the commissioners after their arrival in this city it is not known for a fact whether it was printed or not. It was an invitation to the Canadians to join with the thirteen revolted colonies against the British, but it fell flat, and no results followed. The second document issued was printed by Mesplet, and consisted of what virtually amounted to a French translation of the American declaration of independence, but again the Canadians, not viewing it in the same light as did the Americans, did not take action as the latter desired. Afterwards by pressure of events, the commissioners having left the city, it was evacuated by Montgomery, but Mesplet remained in the city, as is known, and printed the 'Gazette.'

northern mountainous country. The following extracts from Mr. Moodie's diary are rather surprising: 'Sunday, Feb. 27.—Very mild, thawing nearly all day, but colder at night, fourteen above zero last night, a hundred above to-day. Monday, Feb. 28.—Cloudy, sixteen below zero last night, forty-six above to-day.' On March 7 three dog teams were sent to bring down the provisions cached in the mountains and in two weeks' time these were forwarded to the Opica River, where part of it was cached for future use in the journey northward to Pelly River.

As a proper outfit for a northern journey could not be secured at Fort Graham, and provisions being very scarce, many of the Indians were in a starving condition. The Moodie party left Fort Graham on April 1 to go some two hundred and fifty miles southward to Stuart Lake, which they reached on April 19. During the journey Inspector Moodie was greatly troubled with snow blindness. As all the things necessary for the northern journey could not be obtained at Stuart Lake, Mr. Moodie had to make a canoe journey to Quesnelle, on the Fraser river. Having procured the necessary supplies, the party left Stuart Lake for their northern journey and reached Col. Wright's claim on Manson Creek on June 8, distance a hundred and fifty miles, over a very bad trail.

There was a good deal of gold mining being done on Manson Creek, and also on the Omicra River. More pack horses were bought there and a fresh start was made, but much delay was caused, as the trail had to be cut through forests, the greater part of the way. Fort Graham was reached again on July 7. Several men with pack horses were sent to bring on the cache of provisions left at Opica River in March and six days afterwards they returned with less than half of what had been left, the balance having been stolen by starving Indians.

THE PARTY GOES NORTH.

On July 14 a start was made northwards, up the valley of the Finley River, crossing over the divide between the valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers. The party reached Fort Sylvester, on the Dease River, on Aug. 19. They were delayed a good deal on this part of their journey by again having to cut out the trail most of the way. No provisions could be procured at the Hudson's Bay Company's store here, but a quantity was bought from outsiders. A boat was also bought there and all the provisions, excepting one week's supply, was put on board and sent down the river in charge of three men to Fort Liard, while the rest of the party and the horses made the journey by land. The Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Liard was reached on Aug. 29, which they again left on Aug. 31, going up the valley of the Francis River to Francis Lake, which was reached on Sept. 21, then north until noon of Sept. 23, when the head of the lake was reached, and a party of men was sent out to cut the trail across a mountain to the Finleyson River.

After leaving the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Liard, three or four men were kept constantly at work cutting out the trail. The feed for the horses was often scarce, and since it had been frozen, its feeding qualities were considerably reduced. The horses often wandered at night in search of better feed, and considerable delays were caused by having to search for them in the morning.

At the head of Francis Lake a portable canvas canoe, twenty by four feet, with steel ribs was bought from an American prospector for a hundred and seventy-five dollars. This canoe was intended to convey the party and their stuff down the Pelly River, which was reached on Oct. 1. Two men were sent back with the horses to Fort Liard, where they were to be wintered, but some of the poor brutes were so badly used up from carrying their packs over so much deep moss and muskeg, while on scanty, poor feed, that Mr. Moodie had serious doubts about their ability to make the return journey.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

Considerable ice was running on the Pelly River when the party reached there, so no time was lost in fitting up their canvas canoe, but the ice and shallow water made navigation very difficult, and frequent stops had to be made to repair rents in the hull of the craft, also to portage the stuff over rapids and shallow places. Several attempts were made to float part of the stuff on rafts, but this could not be done, so after a week of very difficult navigation and making slow progress they came to where a party of prospectors were wintering, and from one of these a Peterborough canoe was bought for four hundred and fifty dollars. After this much better progress was made, although delays were frequent where the canoes had to be portaged over ice jams or rapids. On Oct. 22 the party was within thirty miles of Fort Selkirk, when they encountered an ice jam eight miles long, and as it was impossible for them to portage their canoes and their loads over this obstruction to navigation, they 'cached' the whole affair, excepting some clothing and four days' provisions, which they packed on their shoulders while making their way, as best they could, through the bush to Fort Selkirk, on the banks of the Yukon, which was reached on Oct. 24.

THE PARTY IN GOOD HEALTH.

All were in good health and spirits, although they had enjoyed the luxury (?) of wet socks and moccasins for nearly a month past. It is not at all likely that many gold hunters will follow on their way to the Klondike when upon Inspector Moodie's trail, which he was at so much pains to cut out and describe. Were a railway opened from Edmonton to the Peace River, and a small steamer placed on that river, which is navigable for nearly two hundred miles, a tramway thirteen miles long would connect with navigable water from whence a steamer could sail up to a point on the Finley River, thirty miles above Fort Graham. From a point some eighty or ninety miles west from Fort St. John, very little agricultural land is to be found, but immense quantities of building timber and also of pulpwood would become available by the opening of such a railway to the Peace River.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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The Earl of Minto,

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

OUR HIGHWAY TO THE OCEAN.

One of the Greatest Dredging Works in the World.

SKETCH OF THE SHIP CHANNEL FROM ITS INCEPTION TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The ship channel between Montreal and Quebec is the great waterway of the country, the highway to the ocean of the Dominion, and the natural route to Europe for the larger part of the continent of North America.

ject could be attained sooner, more effectually, and at a less cost, by deepening the natural channel. This opposition to the straight channel increased during the progress of the work, and caused its temporary suspension in the summer of 1846, and its final suspension in the fall of 1847.

Montreal to the foot of Lake St. Peter, drawing four feet more than the original depth of water, or fourteen feet six inches. In 1835, sixteen and a half feet depth at low water was attained, and eighteen feet depth was accomplished in 1857.

The Harbor Commissioners at this stage represented to the government the national character of the work, and urged that the benefits derived from the improvements in the channel are not confined to Montreal, but extend to the whole of the country lying to the westward, and prayed that the revenue of the harbor of Montreal might be relieved of the burden unjustly laid upon it.

John Page, C.E., then chief engineer of Public Works, in his report on the ship channel, dated Jan. 25, 1860, referring to this matter said: 'These views having been brought repeatedly before the government, after a full discussion of the question, it was decided in 1860 that the river improvements should henceforth be considered as public works.' It is thus very clear that in 1860 the deepening of the ship channel

Table with 2 columns: Location, Miles. Rows include Batiscan, Cap la Reche to Cap Charles, Grandines, Lotbiniere, Cap Sante, Ste. Croix Bar, St. Augustin Shoal, Total length dredged, No dredging required, Total distance Montreal to Quebec.

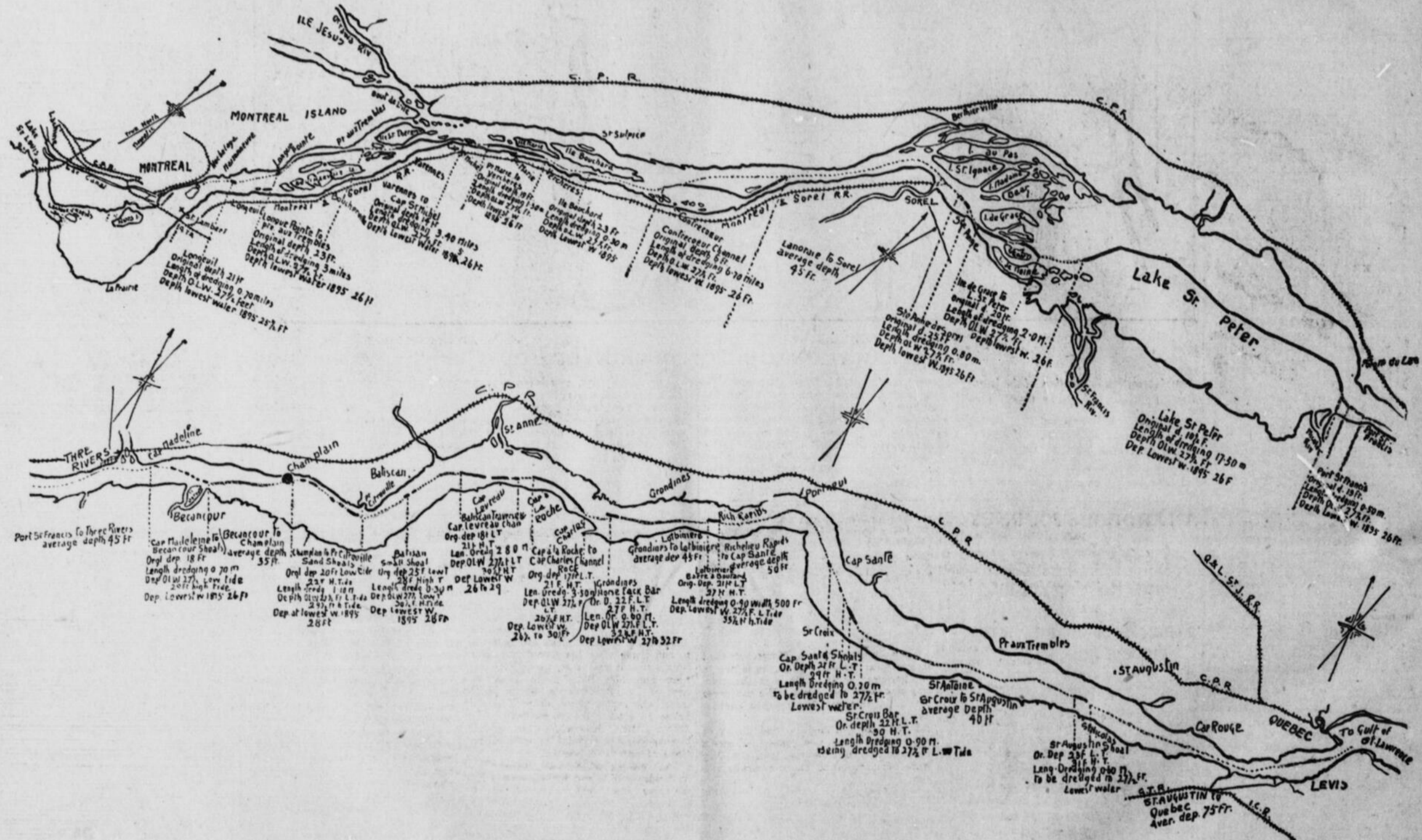
THE SOBAT SOUDAN.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY, THICKLY POPULATED.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Major Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, lately in charge of the Sobat district, and commanding the 13th Soudanese. He and Major Capper are the only British officers who have explored the Sobat.

are identified in their minds with Bashi-Bazouk slave traders, as described by Sir Samuel Baker. Men, women, and children, all live together inside a rough circular hut of well-built mud walls with a strongly-thatched conical roof. They have no furniture, but all lie buried on the floor in some two or three feet of fine wood ashes.

could only represent one of the many moods of that ever-changing and most expressive countenance. Few men have had so many faces, and the wonderful play of his features contributed very largely to the effectiveness of his speaking. It was a countenance eminently fitted to express enthusiasm, pathos, profound melancholy, commanding power, and lofty disdain.



MAP OF SHIP CHANNEL, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, SHOWING PLACES AT WHICH DREDGING HAS BEEN DONE OR IS REQUIRED

and many of the greatest names of the past in the Dominion are connected with its inception and its progress.

The St. Lawrence ship channel, though not the birthplace of dredges, takes a first place among the works where great improvements were applied to dredges and methods of dredging, which have resulted in their present efficiency and development.

The national character of the St. Lawrence ship channel has been recognized from the first attempts to improve it in 1825. In the year 1826, the improvement of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec was taken up as a matter of public importance by the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, but it was not until May 5, 1838, that an ordinance was passed granting five hundred pounds for the purpose of making a survey of Lake St. Peter.

Works. They proposed, 'That the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal should be authorized to undertake the work, and to borrow money, the interest of which should not exceed eight percent, and this interest, as well as a sinking fund of two percent, was to be provided for by a tonnage duty, not exceeding one shilling per ton register, on all vessels drawing ten feet and upwards, for each time they passed through the lake, and should the revenue so collected prove insufficient to pay the interest on moneys borrowed, the surplus revenues of the harbor of Montreal were to be applied to make up any deficiency. The plan thus outlined was adopted by government, and an act of parliament was passed in accordance with it, known as 'Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 97, August, 1850.'

The dredging plant belonging to the government, and under its direct supervision, was then turned over to the Harbor Commissioners, and they immediately appointed a board of engineers to enquire into and report on the best means of obtaining a channel of sixteen feet depth through Lake St. Peter. The Harbor Commissioners adopted the recommendation of these engineers, in favor of abandoning the straight channel and of applying the work of improvement to the old or natural channel, and began operations. In November, 1851, the operations in the old channel in June, 1851. Their efforts met with early and continued success, and a rapid increase of shipping attended the available immaterial channel in the lake, of about ten feet six inches at low water, had been deepened two feet to twelve feet six inches. In August, 1853, a vessel passed through the dredged channel from

between Montreal and Quebec was recognized and acknowledged to be a public work, and so continued to be considered, as almost the entire debt of the twenty-foot channel was assumed and paid by the government in 1836. The further deepening has been carried on by the Harbor Commissioners, under the authority of the Dominion Government, with funds provided by the sale of government debentures, the interest on which is paid out of the harbor dues. The gratifying success attending the earlier operations of the Harbor Commissioners was surpassed by their later achievements. Through Mr. Kennedy's improvements to the dredges, their efficiency was greatly increased, both in expediting the work and lessening the cost. In 1878, a depth of twenty-two feet in the channel was obtained. The cost of dredging in Lake St. Peter was reduced, in 1881, to three and eight-tenths cents per cubic yard. The work of obtaining a channel of twenty-five feet depth was accomplished in 1882, and the further deepening to twenty-seven and a half feet was effected in 1887-88. This depth, however, is obtained in several places only with the assistance of the tide, and dredging is now being carried on in these places, so that before long a uniform depth of 27 feet 6 inches at low water will obtain throughout the channel.

Table listing dredging locations and distances in miles. Locations include Longueuil, Pointe aux Trembles, Verannes to Cap St. Michel, Pointe Marie to Vercheres, Ile Bouchard, Contrecoeur Channel, Ste. Anne de Sorel, Ile de Brace to Lake St. Peter, Lake St. Peter, Port St. Francis, Cape Madeline to Beauport, Champlain to Pointe Citrouille.

Major Maxse recently went up that river for 280 miles from its junction with the White Nile. The highest point ever before explored by white men was Nasser, but Major Maxse went 100 miles beyond this point. Thirty-two miles beyond Nasser, where a strong fort was established, Major Maxse discovered a navigable river flowing from the south. He and Major Capper explored this stream for 108 miles when the river disappeared in a small shallow lake.

'Thirty miles beyond Nasser,' Major Maxse said, 'we came across a fine large tributary flowing from the south. We ascended the tributary for 108 miles, and traced the river to a shallow, unnavigable lake.' This river, known locally as the Pibor, is presumably the stream which is called Juba in old maps. 'After exploring this river,' Major Maxse went on, 'we returned to the Sobat, up which we steamed for 282 miles, but even there we could not see the Abyssinian hills on the horizon, though it is evident that the river flows from them. This river will, I believe, be found navigable for 400 miles from the White Nile, and that during eight months of the year. But as the river was beginning to fall we had to return. . . There is only one tribe on the upper Sobat and Pibor, — people called Nuers. They have as yet no wish to trade, and are very much afraid of being slave-raided by new-comers. Nevertheless, they constantly raid and enslave one another. They are stark naked, both men and women. The latter, however, wear a string round the waist with a microscopic piece of goat-skin attached. They are a fine race physically, though disease is by no means unknown. In the neighborhood of Nasser there are probably 20,000 of these naked blacks. They are a particularly shy race, and have a traditional dread of white and yellow men, all of whom

Egyptian Government, are very different from the pashas who formerly ruled them. But of one thing we may be certain, namely, of a magnificent waterway from the Upper Sobat and Pibor to Khartoum railway station, a distance of 800 miles, without any obstacle to navigation. In fact, we have taken over a country of great future possibilities, and must now patiently await its development. The Sobat river flows across a vast alluvial plain, stretching from the White Nile to the Abyssinian and Galla hills. Not a hillock is visible anywhere and there is not a rock in the river bed. The climate is pleasant from November to April, with cold nights and cool days, and mosquitoes are then almost inactive. . . Game abounds on shore, and the river is full of fish, crocodiles, and hippopotami. I saw several large herds of elephant and giraffe from the steamer. There are large herds of cows and goats of superior breed and in the best possible condition. These the natives regard as a sort of investment. They never sell them, but a man's social and a woman's matrimonial value is calculated in cows and goats. They have no money and no system of barter.'

GLADSTONE'S COUNTENANCE.

It is a striking picture which Mr. Lecky draws of Mr. Gladstone's countenance and overawing glance: Pitt, Fox, and Burke were painted by the best portrait painters that England has produced, but I much question whether a stranger who saw their portraits with no knowledge of the men they represented, would recognize in any one of them a man of pre-eminent power. No one could stand before a good portrait of Gladstone without feeling that he was in the presence of an extraordinary man. Yet the greatest painter thing, indeed, in his eye in which more

than one experienced judge saw dangerous symptoms of possible insanity. Its piercing glance added greatly to his eloquence, and was, no doubt, one of the chief elements of that strong personal magnetism which he undoubtedly possessed. Its power was, I believe, partly due to a rare physical peculiarity. Boehm, the sculptor, who was one of the best observers of the human face I have ever known, who saw much of Gladstone, and carefully studied him for a bust, was convinced of this. He told me that he was once present when an altercation between him and a Scotch professor took place, and that the latter started up from the table to make an angry reply, when he suddenly stopped as if paralyzed or fascinated by the glance of Gladstone; and Boehm noticed that the pupil of Gladstone's eye was visibly dilating, and the eyelid round the whole circle of the eye drawn back, as may be seen in a bird of prey.

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A MINER'S PERIL.

He Was Entombed For Seventy-Six Hours.

A BATTLE WITH HUNGER, THIRST AND AGAINST HOPE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 2.—Imprisoned in a manway in a coal mine 350 feet under ground without food or drink for seventy-six hours, and then to be rescued, restored to home and friends and to regain full health and strength, is an experience very few men have had.

awfully bad. But after a while this passed away and I was all right again. At first, though, I was afraid the boys would think I was dead and would give up the work and I shouted and hammered the rock with my pick.

That first eight hours was a pretty long time, but when I heard the new shift get to work I was encouraged, and felt that they would not give up trying to get me until they knew I was dead or they got me out; but I felt that the chances were against me.

DIDN'T CARE TO SLEEP. 'Did I sleep? Not a bit at first. I did not want to sleep. I spent all my time listening to the men working.'

'At last I was sure they would never reach me in time, and I tried to dig my way out to the gangway, thinking I might find a way to crawl over the coal and get close to them, but I couldn't get out. The coal was packed in too tight for my pick to make an impression on it.'

'I had been keeping count of the shifts.

I feared the men might signal me while I was asleep and I might not hear them, and, more than anything else, I was afraid they would give up the work.'

'Then by my count it came to be Wednesday, and I had been shut in over two days. Every once in a while all this time I had rapped on the rock with my pick, and on Wednesday afternoon I thought I heard an answer to my raps, I was not sure, but I kept on rapping as hard as I could.'

'After a while the answers stopped, and when I listened for the sound of the men at work again there was nothing. I waited and waited, but all was silent. I even got the idea that my mind was not right, and I was thinking each second was several minutes long, so I counted one, two, three and so on, till I knew my head was clear, and so, after a long time listening, without hearing anything, I was sure they had given up and would not try again to reach me.'

PRAYED FOR LIFE. 'Then I just knelt down and prayed as hard as I could. If I hadn't done so, I guess I should have lost all my strength and hope and died right there.' Meanwhile, up on the surface prayers were also being said, and down in the mine strong men were working every minute in their endeavor to rescue their comrade if he was alive, or to recover his body and end the suspense.

Kosmela's two brothers, in the mine at the time of the accident, joined the rescuing party, but his poor old mother hurried to the shaft and waited there for the first news from below. She had a sublime faith that her boy would be rescued. When sympathizing neighbors went to console her she smiled at them, and said, 'I have prayed to God to save him, and he will.'

During the next three days, her sons tell me, she spent most of the time in prayer and then went about her household duties as if nothing had happened. She constantly kept some milk hot on the stove. 'Ignatz will want it,' she said.

The rescuing parties, laboring as men can labor when a life is at stake, made slow progress despite their best efforts, for the coal was very loose and was constantly falling about them, so that they had to shovel and cut it away with great care. Superintendent Morris never left the mine from the time the accident occurred until Kosmela was rescued. His meals were sent down to him, and he snatched a few hours' sleep at irregular intervals.

HEARD BY THE RESCUERS. From time to time the men hammered on the walls and suspended work to listen for a reply, but they waited in vain for one that was clear and distinct until Wednesday afternoon. One of the men suddenly threw down his pick. 'Listen!' he cried. There was instant silence, and every one heard, faint, but distinct, a regular tapping. Then it was for the first time, they knew Kosmela was alive.

Then Superintendent Morris shouted in great excitement, 'Boys, he is not in the gangway at all. He is in the manway alongside the breast. We can never reach him this way, but there is another chance.'

Briefly he outlined it, and the men went to work in a new place. Kosmela thought they had deserted him but they were hurrying on to his now certain rescue.

When he no longer heard the sound of the men working, Kosmela prayed. After his prayer, he told me, he sat still in dumb despair, without a hope, without a thought. 'How long I sat there,' he said, 'I do not know, but suddenly all my senses came back to me, for I heard a new sound. It was the clean hard blows of the bar on the pillar. At first I could not make out what it meant, but as I listened it gradually dawned upon me. I knew they were driving a passageway to me from the next breast, through the pillar, and that they would go far enough up to drive a hole down through the roof of the manway.'

As soon as this work was fairly started I knew that if I could remain alive I would be saved. For the first time since I was shut in I had a certain hope. I no longer felt restless, and I determined to get some sleep. I tore two planks off a brattice along the manway and arranged them so I could lie at full length. I slept.

THEN HUNGER CAME. 'It was then, when certain of escape, that I first felt hungry. It was not a pain, but just a weakness and feeling of "goneness" across the stomach. The only relief was to hold my hands over my stomach; that eased it a little.'

'It was only on Thursday morning when something great happened. Something fell from the roof, and I knew the hole was through. I shouted as loud as I could. I was so excited that I kept walking up and down, and I kept thanking God for saving me.'

The men worked on enlarging the hole so they could pull me up. When at last it was large enough, and I could see their lights above, Patrick Kelly shouted down, 'Look out, Ignatz, I'm coming.' They let him down on a rope, and when he got to the bottom I was waiting for him, and we shook hands.

'Can you hang on to this rope?' he said. 'You just bet I can,' I said, and I stuck my leg in the loop and hung on with both hands.

'Let her go,' I shouted, and they pulled me up. There wasn't much room in that hole for me to squeeze through, but they pulled me up to the top.

The men all crowded around me when they got me in the gangway, and one of them gave me a drink of cherry they had



WITCH DOCTORS WHO MURDERED A EUROPEAN.



KOSMELE'S LIVING TOMB.

Kosmela is a naturalized citizen. He came to this country from Poland fourteen years ago, when he was twelve years old. He is president of the Polish Young Men's Alliance, and is a recognized factor in the politics of Plymouth, where he lives.

When he told me about his dreadful experience he was in bed, feeling quite well and strong, but kept there on a limited diet by the doctor's orders, for no man can fast so long a time with death staring him in the face and then run half a mile without fear of a relapse, and Ignatz Kosmela, though he is more than six feet tall and carries a hundred and ninety pounds of bone and muscle, had a relapse.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. 'It was on Monday, June 19, that I was shut in,' said Kosmela. 'I was working in a vein about three hundred and fifty feet below the surface, and the breast was filled with loose coal. I wanted to load it, but it was blocked. I knocked out a piece and all of it started with a rush. It never came so fast before. It just ran down.'

'I jumped on a big piece of coal, and slid along; then on another and another, because it was going slower at the sides of the breast, but I said: "It is all done with me. I will be killed." I tried all I could to escape, and just as I was jumping from piece to piece I slid past the opening to the manway.'

'Then like a flash it struck me that here was my only chance. If I could get in there I'd be safe for a while, and I'd rather be another than ground to pieces. I jumped as fast as I could, and I just reached the manway in time to squeeze in before the big mass slid down and closed it up.'

'Then I felt all right, and as I heard the coal rushing past with an awful roar I thought, "You will not catch me as you caught my father."

'I knew there was only one way out of the manway—the way I came in—and that was blocked by the coal. Still, I was not a bit afraid. Death was so close a minute before that now I was safe I never thought of it.'

'Oh,' I said to myself, 'the boys will come in a couple of hours and get me out.' So I just sat down on my pick handle and made myself comfortable.

'It was not so very long before I heard the boys working. As I listened I was struck by the distance of the sound. It was a long time before I made up my mind that the boys were as far away as the noises seemed, but at last, when I was sure, I knew that nearly all the coal in the breast had fallen down and filled up the gangway. That set me to thinking, and I pretty soon made up my mind that they were not going to reach me very soon, because to get at me they would have to take out about five hundred big cars of coal. I calculated it would take them two weeks to do that.'

'Just as soon as I remembered I had nothing to eat or to drink I got hungry, although I guess it was not ten o'clock in the morning. Then I wanted a drink



HOISTING KOSMELE OUT.

sible, because I knew then that it might be many long days before rescuers reached me, and I was not going to die if I could help it. 'I tried to get some sleep, but I could not. I was partly afraid of missing a shift and losing track of the time, and

ready. It was good. Then they shook hands with me all around.

THANKS FROM THE HEART. 'I felt I ought to say something, but all I could say was:—"Much obliged, boys." "That's all right," they said. "Then I was taken up to the surface."

Although Kosmela was strong enough to run home after his seventy-six hours' imprisonment and fast, he might have been dead now but for the thoughtfulness of Daniel Edwards, owner of the mine, who sent a physician to Kosmela's house to attend the young man. The doctor ordered Kosmela to bed, and for twenty-four hours fed him on small portions of milk and brandy.

The relapse which was feared came on Friday night, and for some time Kosmela was too weak to move his legs. Gradually his strength came back, however, and he will go back to work in a week or two.

HUMAN FLESH FOR LOVE PHILTRES.

Last week, in the presence of some eighty chiefs and headmen, at Harding, (writes a Natal correspondent), were hung two natives, Umtanti and Sibalweni, for a murder which sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. Umtanti, and his pupil Sibalweni, followed the repulsive calling of witch doctors, and a few months ago murdered a European farmer, Kay, for the purpose of obtaining certain parts of his body for the manufacture of love charms. The unfortunate man was dragged from his bed by Umtanti and Sibalweni, assisted by their two comrades Gomfi and Umbonwa, and after being stabbed several times with an assegai his throat was cut from ear to ear, and the body left on the veldt. Part of the dead man's neck was cut away and subsequently found in the witch doctor's bag with other medicines. The flesh of a European is considered by natives a charm powerful enough to compel the love of an unwilling maiden.

Murders of this description, though by no means common, occur from time to time, and, at a recent date a little child, who mysteriously disappeared from its parents in the Barberton district, was supposed to have been stolen away by natives for the same purpose. Umtanti, the doctor, who was something of a South African Charles Peace, confessed to other murders which had not been brought to light, including the chief Umshweshwe's sister. His face is in keeping with his character—crafty and cruel to a degree. His pupil, Sibalweni, also has a repulsive face, while the other two men, Gomfi and Umbonwa, who received life sentences, have a pleasant appearance.

What will be the future of a race so imbued with heathenish superstition, and who are living side by side with Europeans and civilization, is a problem

which requires the earnest attention of every thinking colonist. South Africa has a teeming native population, and the question of race promises to become as difficult as it is in the United States at the present time.

A police trooper, who discovered Kay's body lying in the moonlight, was so unnerved by the ghastly sight it presented, with gaping wounds and clad only in a shirt, that he was unable to sleep or eat for some time after, and at nights awakened his comrades with screams. The execution created a profound impression on the assembled chiefs and headmen, who were summoned purposely by the government. Natives do not believe their companions are hanged for misdeeds of this sort, but merely exiled to some remote spot, where they eventually die.—London 'Graphic.'

THE ROMANCE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

It was on one of the panes of glass in a window of an old-time inn in Fetter Lane, that some wag had scratched with a diamond the following sentiment:—

Should you ever chance to see, A man's name writ on glass, Be sure he owns a diamond— And his parents own an ass.

Whether or not the wag intended this sweeping generalization to include his own parents, it is true that many of the names immortalized on glass are not those of asses; for on the very same pane Charles Dickens had traced his own name.

Indeed, in one part of the country or another, may be found the names of many of our great ones, 'written with pleasure though in pane,' as Tom Hood put it. This form of immortality was quite a weakness with Dickens and his circle of friends; Maclise, the painter; Wilkie Collins, Warren, the amiably uncelebrated author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and many others. The signatures of these men were all traced on one of the windows of an old coaching-inn in Yorkshire, together with those of Brunel, David Roberts, and other famous men of fifty years ago.

Not many years ago a pane of glass bearing Tom Moore's signature was sold at the rate of more than £5 a letter, the most valuable bit of writing the 'pocket poet' ever penned.

A window autograph of 'Robbie Burns' fetched seventy guineas in a London auction room.

The most valuable collection of glass autographs, however, is to be seen in Denmark, on the windows of a royal saloon-carriage. This is the carriage which yearly carries the members of the Danish Royal Family and their crowd of royal guests and relatives to the summer resort where they spend together a delightful and unconventional holiday. On these windows names are scratched in every variety of calligraphy, from the neat autographs of the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Dowager-Emress of

Russia, to the scrawling, ill-formed letters of the present Czar.

The charming feature of this collection of autographs is that all the signatories sign the pet names by which they are known in the intimacy of family life.

Thus the late Russian Emperor appears as 'Sachem,' 'Uncle Sachem' being the name by which he loved to be called. His son, the present Czar, is 'Nicky,' written in large straggling letters. The ill-fated Prince Albert Victor signed 'Eddie,' in a neat, if somewhat feminine, hand; and the Duke of York is represented by a bold, boyish 'George,' typical of the simple, frank sailor-boy he then was.—'Tit-Bits.'

A ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

Mr. Lucy, in the May 'Strand,' says that when the late Lord Barrington was made peer of the United Kingdom, people asked why. Members of the House of Commons, ransacking their memories for suggestion of reason, recalled how one night, while Dizzy was still with us in the Commons, he, awakening from profound reverie, could not find his eye-glass. He wanted to stick it in his right eye and take his accustomed survey of the House. With a haste and perturbation foreign to his impassive manner, he rooted about the recesses of his waistcoat, tugged at his shirt-collar, peered on the ground at his feet, had given it up for a bad job, when Lord Barrington, who was sitting near him, quietly put his hand between the premier's shoulders and brought round the errant glass. Dizzy, though not demonstrative, adds Mr. Lucy, never forgot a friend or a favor. So it came about five years later, when the reins of power were slipping out of his fingers, he held them for a moment longer to give Lord Barrington a seat in the House of Lords and a place on the roll of the English peerage. At least, that was what was said at the time in the private conversations of Lord Barrington's friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

As Soup's, Soup, So is Soap, Soap.

You must classify soup, soap, or anything. There are many kinds, grades, qualities. In soap, that word Surprise stamped on every cake guarantees finest quality. A pure hard soap. When you buy Surprise you have the best.

8 CENTS A CAKE.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Dickens, a Watford farmer, the other night strayed on the London and North Western branch line from Rickmansworth to Watford, and eleven of them were cut to pieces by the last train from Rickmansworth.

A trout two feet long, and weighing five pounds ten ounces, has been caught in one of the Plantation Mill lodges at Accrington. All the anglers in the district have been after this particular fish for years. The discovery of five hooks in the trout's body proves that he has had many a tussle with the fishermen.

John Wilson recently picked up an old shell on the sands of Morecambe Bay, which is a favorite camping place for artillerists. He was tapping the rusty screw with a hammer when the shell exploded. Wilson was shockingly injured, one eye being blown out. Pieces of the shell were found a quarter of a mile away.

At Wolverhampton the other day a horse bolted and ran into a crowd of children going home from school. The driver was pitched head foremost through a tradesman's window, and two little girls named Jones and Cresswell were run over. The girl Jones was badly injured, and died an hour afterwards.

A little boy, aged six, fell out of a train between Llandudno and Talycain. The train was backed along the line nearly a mile in search of what most of the passengers expected would prove to be a dead body. To everybody's surprise, the little fellow was found on his feet, with nothing worse the matter than a slight cut on his head.

Mr. George H. Smith, of Cardiff, has laid before the Postmaster-General a proposal to connect up the Channel Isles telegraphically and telephonically, on the wireless principle, with the south coast of England. Mr. Smith says he is confident that with his apparatus he can telegraph up to a hundred and fifty miles on the wireless plan.

After a strike which has lasted for nearly two years, work was resumed on June 30 at Messrs. Pope and Person's, Haigh Moor Collieries, Altofts, West Yorkshire, and the pits will be once more in full working order. The dispute originated exactly ninety-two weeks ago, owing to the introduction into the pits of coal-cutting machinery. The men have agreed to resume work at day wages.

A curious match has come off at Wighton, in Cumberland, between ten live bees and a homer pigeon. The bees were floured to distinguish them, and were liberated at a place about a mile away from the hive. The pigeon arrived first, namely, in five minutes thirty seconds. The bees, however, followed quickly, the first being only thirty seconds behind the bird.

The first despatch of emigrants on a large scale to Queensland took place from the London docks the other week. The steamship 'Duke of Portland' embarked close on four hundred adults for the different ports of that colony, where there is considerable demand for settlers and agricultural laborers, as well as for domestic servants. The emigrants came from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The infant daughter of James Kent, cab proprietor, at Yarmouth, was accidentally strangled in a strange manner. She was placed, fully dressed, in a bed by her mother, who tied a scarf through the sleeve of the child's pinafore, affixing the other end to the bedstead, so as to prevent the baby from falling out. Half an hour later the mother was horrified to find that the child had slipped off the bed, and in falling had drawn the tape in the pinafore tightly round her neck, so strangling herself to death.

The governor of Wandsworth prison, where about 14,000 prisoners are received every year, states in regard to these that 'while it is the exception for any one of them to tell us he has never been to Sunday-school, it is nearly always the case that we find he has never, since leaving Sunday-school, attended any place of worship and never said a prayer.' These figures seem to show that the missing link, so far at least as concerns vast numbers of scholars, has not been found between the school and the church.

Some of the savages at the Earl's Court Exhibition have fallen out. They have received injuries incapacitating them from taking any part in the performance, and one became so violent that he had to be shut up in an empty animals' den. The managers of Savage South Africa find another difficulty in drunkenness; the Cape boys and Hottentots have come into contact with white men, and it has been found impossible to keep them sober. Consequently, the managers have resolved to send them all back to Africa.

A curious natural phenomenon was witnessed at Dulwich the other evening. There was an unusually brilliant sunset, the sky in the west was a blaze of crimson, gold, and purple, and from the very centre there shot up a long straight beam of light. Near the base a thin fleecy cloud crossed it transversely, of the same brilliant golden hue as the

upright beam. The effect was of a flaming sword, or inverted cross, in the midst of the sunset, and the phenomenon, which was the subject of much comment, lasted forty minutes before it faded away.

A number of steeplejacks had a tragic experience the other day at Bridge Mills, Tintwistle, near Manchester. The main building of the mill was recently destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to £50,000. While the men were engaged on the fifth story demolishing the old walls several tons of stonework fell in, crashing through what remained of the wooden floors. Three steeplejacks were carried down with the falling debris. One, named Eli Jones, of Rochdale, was killed instantly, while two others, James Denton and Richard Holt, received shocking injuries. Three workmen narrowly escaped being crushed.

A serious accident occurred recently at the athletic sports in connection with the naval training-ship 'Impregnable,' at Devonport. A large number of boys entered for the obstacle race, and while a crowd of them were endeavoring to get over a high obstacle the structure gave way, and half a dozen of the boys were injured. Four of them were removed to the naval hospital on ambulances. Alfred Martin and Fred Yeo, each sustained a broken leg, and another lad, named George Shephard, had both his legs broken. A boy named Phillips is suffering from contusions, and two others are being treated for lesser injuries.

Lord Wolsley presided on June 24 last at the distribution of prizes to the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The commander-in-chief, after expressing gratification at all he had heard and seen, referred to the recent division of the Royal Artillery into two branches—mounted and garrison—and said most of the young officers would be sent to the Garrison Artillery. He spoke in encouraging terms of the work done in the Sudan and other campaigns by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, all of whose officers had passed through that academy. Officers, concluded His Lordship, who kept up to their work, were certain of success.

A donkey, by taking the law into its own hands, or rather into its own hoofs, put a speedy end the other day to a prosecution at Chelmsford. The defendant, James Cordall, a knacker, of Great Waltham, was accused of illtreating the ass, but he was unable to appear because, on the same day, the animal had paid him with interest in his own coin, giving him such a kick that he had been laid up for three weeks. The animal having thus avenged itself, the inspector representing the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, asked permission to withdraw the summons, and the Bench, apparently considering that it was six of the knacker and half-a-dozen of the ass, granted the application.

A report by Miss Collet on the money wages of indoor domestic servants is issued by the Board of Trade Labor Department. The number of women and girls so employed was stated in the 1891 census to be 1,748,954, so that domestic service is not only the largest women's industry but the largest single industry for either men or women. The average money wages of domestic servants is £17 16s in London, £15 10s in the rest of England and Wales, and £17 6s in the three principal Scottish towns. The above figures merely represent money wages exclusive of allowances, which it has been found impossible to classify or reduce to money equivalent, as in the case of tips, Christmas boxes, and perquisites generally.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Limited, Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness, have purchased the Atlantic liner 'Alaska,' built by John Elder & Co., for the Guion Line, and in her day the greyhound of the Atlantic, with a view of utilizing her, moored in the docks at Barrow, as a floating home for about four hundred of their workmen. There is a great scarcity of house accommodation at Barrow, and although private builders are busy in putting up new property, Messrs. Vickers are about to create a new colony on Walney Island within easy reach of their works, and build a thousand houses there forthwith. The need of temporary accommodation is very great in the meantime, and hence the necessity of acquiring the 'Alaska.' The idea is very popular amongst the men.

A correspondent of a Manchester paper describes an extraordinary scene recently witnessed in Peel Lane, a long and little-used thoroughfare, connecting Little Hulston with Tyldesley, in which the principal participants were a young lady cyclist and a youth of nineteen or twenty. The lady was proceeding at a good pace, when, in a quiet part of the road, a youth, who had evidently been drinking, stepped into the roadway, and addressing some insulting remarks to the cyclist, made as if he intended pulling her off the machine. She immediately alighted, caught hold of the astonished youth, and gave him a sound thrashing, using her fists in scientific fashion, to the delight of several colliers who were close by. The young man slunk off, and the cyclist, who is believed to be a Bolton lady, noted for her athletic powers, rode off towards Tyldesley.

At Lancaster Quarter Sessions C. Gordon Cumming, 40, of Devonshire, pleaded guilty to stealing two macintoshes at Ulverston. It was alleged that the accused, who had taken his degree at

Trinity College, Cambridge, travelled with a distinguished explorer in Africa for ten years, and afterwards held a commission in the Royal Irish Constabulary, resigning the latter because he got into the hands of money lenders, who made him pay four hundred percent. He returned to Africa as journalist, but did not succeed, and came back to England, where he had further troubles, two paper mills which his family were interested in being destroyed by fire. His wife's health broke down, and she left him after a quarrel. The accused took to drink, and committed the thefts while suffering from its effects. The bench gave the accused the benefit of the First Offenders' act, and discharged him.

Sixteen young school girls at Lee, whence they had gone from Mfracombe for a picnic, had a narrow escape from drowning on June 26. The party had been bathing and was cut off by the tide. One of the girls, Miss Alice Maud Crown, aged 16, seeing the danger in which her companions and herself were placed, climbed a steep rock, and three others followed her, the waves forcing the others back. Miss Crown then happened to see a red garment lying on the beach, and went down for it. Ascending again after much difficulty, she held on to a rock and waved the garment, in order, if possible, to attract attention. One of her companions fainted, and had not Miss Crown caught her by the waistband, she would have fallen into the sea. In the meantime the twelve girls on the beach, who were in great danger, knelt down and prayed, and those on the rocks followed their example. Just at this time, Martin A. Hooper, a lad of fourteen, who was half a mile away, chanced to see Miss Crown's signals of distress and ran to the spot. Seeing the danger in which the girls were placed, he rushed back to Lee, and some boatmen, after the greatest difficulty, succeeded in rescuing all the girls, most of whom were by this time waist-deep in the water. Had not help come, many of the girls would have been swept out to sea in another ten minutes.

SCOTCH.

The very extensive farm of Maryfield, which includes the greater part of the Island of Bressay, and has been held for the past twenty-five years by the Marquis of Londonderry as a Shetland pony breeding farm, has just been let to Mr. Anderson Manson, who is also an extensive and highly successful breeder of Shetland ponies. The breeding of these hardy and useful little horses is an important industry in the Shetland Islands, and the great improvement that has been effected on the breed within the last quarter of a century has been in large measure due to the careful and skilful system of selection followed by Lord Londonderry at Maryfield, most of the principal prize-winners at the National and other agricultural shows having been bred by his Lordship during his long tenancy of Maryfield.

Mr. William Gillespie, who for over fifty years was an official of the Caledonian Railway, and who retired within the past two months from the position of district superintendent at Perth, has received the following letter from Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Her Majesty's private secretary:—'Balmoral Castle, June 17, 1899.—Dear Sir,—The Queen has heard that you have recently retired from the responsible position that you have for a long time occupied in the Caledonian Railway Company. Her Majesty also understands that your duties involved your personal attendance for many years in connection with the Royal train. The Queen desires me to forward for your acceptance a framed portrait of herself as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of your services, and the share you have taken in arranging for her comfort and safety. Believe me, your very truly, Fleetwood Edwards.'

The investigations by private lair-keepers with regard to interference with their graves in the Aberdeen Cemetery, are now approaching an end. On June 24 a number of graves were opened. In several cases it was found that what had been sold as 'clean' lairs had other interments made in them. Up till the end of the week 235 graves had been examined, and of this number, 172 were reported right, and 63 not satisfactory. The date of the trial of Coultis, the ex-superintendent of the cemetery, has not yet been fixed. A peculiar incident occurred at a picnic in Aberdeen the other day, which shows the feeling that exists in regard to the Neilfield scandal. Shortly after the children had reached the field in which the games were to be held, a van belonging to a prominent member of the Baker Incorporation, drove up with the bread that was to be supplied to the picnickers. The children raised the cry of 'Neilfield bread,' 'Away with it,' when they saw the name on the van, and the driver had no other recourse than to get out of the ground as quickly as he could, without leaving a single biscuit.

There was recently sold at Christie & Manson's, London, a valuable and interesting Edinburgh relic of last century which has now come into the possession of Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson. It is none other than the 'gold box' and honorary burgess ticket presented by the Edinburgh Town Council to Rear-Admiral Rodney, in 1780. The box, which was evidently meant to be a snuff-box to the gallant Admiral, is of 22 carat gold, and the lid of it is beautifully engraved. On the left is a view of the Castle, with the half-moon battery; on the right the ridge of the Old Town, with St. Giles' rising over it; and in the centre a medallion portrait, in relief, of Admiral Rod-

ney, with an allegorical figure crowning his head with a wreath of laurel. The fact of the Town Council having unanimously voted the freedom to Admiral Rodney, 'to be presented in an elegant box,' is duly recorded in the 'Scots Magazine' of the day. The great naval battle which was here commemorated, was fought off Cape St. Vincent, on Jan. 16, 1780, and was so successful that seven out of eleven Spanish ships engaged were taken or destroyed. Its immediate effect was the relief of Gibraltar, then besieged by the Spaniards. Rodney, who was the second son of Henry Rodney, a cadet of an ancient Somerset family, had for godfathers King George I. and the Duke of Chandos.

IRISH.

Mr. J. R. Wigham, M.R.I.A., has recently exhibited in Dublin a light which can be affixed to lighthouse or buoy, the most powerful yet shown, which will burn for a month unattended, and occult regularly as arranged.

The Royal Hibernian Academy has become the possessor of the cross and bell recently found by a man named Flanagan at Oldbridge, Drogheda, while excavating in a quarry. The man received a cheque for £25.

Joe Mullett, one of the Irish 'Invincibles,' has been released after sixteen years' imprisonment. He told an interviewer that what impressed him most on coming out of prison was the appearance of the electric trams and lady cyclists.

While a laborer was making some excavations in a garden in Thurles, he discovered a number of ancient coins about six feet from the surface. The coins are in a good state of preservation. Some of them bear date 1791. Some months ago the same man discovered a few pieces of coin some yards from where he made the present find, and equally deeply embedded.

The negotiations of the tenantry for the purchase of their holdings on the Fossberry estate at Riddlestown, Limerick, have been, it is stated, finally arranged. The property comprises some eight hundred and fifty acres, and the tenants number forty, including five court tenants. The latter, it is announced, have agreed to buy at seventeen years, and the others at sixteen years' purchase.

Mr. James Weir, who died in Dublin last October, bequeathed £100,800 of his property, which amounted to upwards of £200,000, to the Dublin hospitals, in such shares and proportions as his executors might determine. The executors have apportioned this large sum among no fewer than thirty-six hospitals. Mr. Weir went to Dublin from Scotland in 1833, and began life as a junior clerk in a distillery at a salary of £30 a year.

On June 29 last a man named Neale, a small farmer, living near Dunlavin, was attacked by a bull belonging to a farmer named Deering. The bull was grazing on a field through which there was a right of way, and when Neale was passing through the field with a fork in his hand the bull rushed upon him, and broke the fork with which the man was defending himself, and then gored the man so terribly that he broke in his chest and ribs. Neale lived for two days, having suffered terrible agonies.

Tenders are now being sought to further restore the ancient Killaloe Cathedral by raising the tower to its original

height, according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Fuller. This restoration is necessary to erect the peal of bells subscribed for as a memorial to the late Bishop Chester, through whose exertions the old cathedral was so much restored a few years ago. Also it is intended to place in this new portion of the tower a handsome clock, a memorial to the late Bishop Wynne.

At a meeting of the Parnell Anniversary Committee the following resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. John Redmond, M.P.: 'That in our opinion the time has come when a monument commemorative of his great public service should be erected in Dublin to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and that the foundation stone should be laid on the anniversary of his death, next October; that steps be at once taken to obtain signatures to a requisition to the Lord Mayor asking him to summon a meeting of citizens to consider the suggestion.'

Mrs. Scarr, Parkgate street, wife of Mr. F. C. Scarr, secretary and manager of the Lucan Steam Tramway Company, recently met with a rather serious accident while cycling at Howth. It appeared that Mrs. Scarr and a lady and gentleman friend were going down a short incline, when Mrs. Scarr's foot slipped from the pedal, and she was thrown off the machine and badly injured. She was brought on a car to the station, and conveyed by train to Dr. Byrne's, Westland row, who ordered her removal to Steevens's Hospital, where it was found that Mrs. Scarr had sustained a fracture of the arm and shock, involving her detention in the hospital.

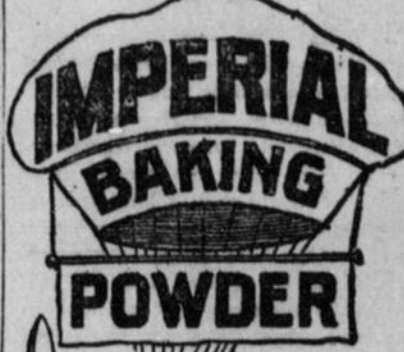
In the Nisi Prius Court, Dublin, during the hearing of a case in which the corporation was defendant, the Lord Chief Justice observed that one of the Queen's Counsel in the case appeared in court wearing a white waistcoat, which was unprofessional, whereupon The Macdermott, Q.C., the leading counsel for the corporation, stood up and endeavored to close the front of his silk gown, underneath which could be seen an immaculate white waistcoat. 'Last week in England,' Mr. Rowan, Q.C., observed, 'a judge stated that he would not hear any counsel who did not appear in bar costume.' The Lord Chief Justice—'And I will not hear any barrister who comes into court wearing anything that is unprofessional. The Macdermott said he had not intended to do anything that was unprofessional. He had been in the library, and had hurried down, not having had time to change his costume. Counsel was then handed a pin by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and amidst considerable laughter the offending garment was effectually hidden from view for the remainder of the hearing, and after luncheon The Macdermott appeared in correct Q. C.'s costume.'

TO BE HAPPY, WEALTHY AND WISE.

Mr. George W. Childs, the wealthy and successful editor of the Philadelphia 'Ledger,' was once asked what he considered the secret of success. He replied in three words: 'Industry, temperance, frugality.' It is interesting to know some of the mottoes which proved helpful to Mr. Childs during his brilliant career. He had a great affection for such maxims as 'Do the best and leave the rest,' and 'The ideal man is one who has a clear commission, an honest purpose, a bright mind, and a healthy body.' He was very decided on the question of temperance. He declared that there was no safety in moderate

drinking—the man who touches alcoholic liquors at all is in danger. Summing up his advice to young people, Mr. Childs once remarked: 'The greatest pleasure in life comes from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life is not worth living.'

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Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

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Table with columns: No. Pulleys, Diam., Face, Bore. Lists various pulley specifications.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1 24 in. 4 1/2 in. 3 1/2 in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1 4-speed 14 in. to 6 1/2 in. 3 in. face 3/4 in. bore

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Diameter. Face. 1 12 in. 4 1/2 in. face.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 23 in. One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 23 in. One Forsyth Folding Machine. One Chambers Folding Machine. One Stoneham Folding Machine. These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for \$100 each. One Stereo Casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 3 1/2 in. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE, CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts: Near and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 224 pages, 3 diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the



proper remedies. The different remedies employed, in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals. No farmer or breeder, should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale postpaid at 75 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY CORRECT ANSWER



We ask not one cent of your money. In the accompanying illustration is represented in outline the picture of Napoleon. Find the picture, mark it, and return to us, and to each of our patrons who interpret this puzzle correctly, we will give a beautiful Heavily Plated Heart Bangle NETHERSOLE BRACELET, as illustrated. In making this marvelous offer we have no desire to pose as public benefactors. It is purely a business transaction in order to put sample packages of Phosphated Lime Fruit Powder into the hands of the public. This powder is put up in 10 cent packages, with sufficient in each to make ten glasses of Home Fruit cordial—a most delicious, refreshing and delightfully pleasant drink, and all who are awarded one of our Bracelets we require to distribute for us, among friends, 25 sample packages. Regarding our responsibility, we refer you to any mercantile agency. It is simply ask you to interpret our Picture Puzzle and send us your address. We will award you the Bracelet and send you, postage paid, the 25 sample packages of Lime Fruit Powder. Distribute them according to instructions and we will give you also the Solid Gold Shell Ring and Pin. Could any proposition be more fair? Avail yourself of this great offer while you have the opportunity, or someone else will cut out the Picture Puzzle, and it will not likely appear again. Mention this paper.

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FAILURES UNUSUALLY SMALL

Both in Number and Amount of Liabilities.

CANADIAN FAILURES - SECOND QUARTER, 1899.

Table with columns: Provinces, Total Commercial, Manufacturing, Trading, Other, Banking. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, etc.

CANADIAN FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.—SECOND QUARTER.

Table with columns: 1899, 1898, 1897. Rows include Iron, Tools, Wool, Cotton, Wood, etc.

and those orchardists who have experimented, always assert that the orousolent sufficient to make it possible for the damage to be lessened. And yet it does not seem as if the work is very thorough, for so much of the fruit bears the mark of this insidious foe, and misshapen apples are the result.

'Gardener' asks if we continue to sow lettuce in July, and what varieties? Ans.—It can be cultivated successfully in a garden with a northern exposure and partially shaded, if a liberal supply of water can be given.

'Nellie'—The cocoons sent are the tent caterpillar and must be destroyed. It is a good thing to examine all places where they are likely to be, for the eaves of the house, and barn, the clapboards and window frames are favorite places where they spin the cocoon, and die within it.

'Goderich' wishes for best fertilizer for sweet peas and enquires about nitrates. Ans.—Peas, in order to thrive, must have three elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

sandy and peaty soils. The sulphate is recommended as most effective. But as nitrogen, in the form of nitrate of soda, leaches rapidly, it is best applied in spring to bring about the most desirable results.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE BAROMETER. One day, some years ago, Li Hung Chang was making a journey from Tien-Tsin to Shanghai, on a steamer of the Chinese Mutual Company, of which he is the principal owner.

Several months after, when Captain Baker arrived at Tien-Tsin at the end of a voyage, he was informed at the steamship office that Earl Li wanted to see him at the Viceroy's yamen. The captain, judging from the experience of other men, expected to receive a reward for faithful service, and, dressing himself with care, took a rickshaw for the residence of the greatest man in China.

'You cannot foretell events with a barometer,' said Captain Baker in surprise. 'You told me you could,' retorted Earl Li. 'I never did anything of the kind!' exclaimed the astonished seaman.

OUR LAND—THE OPHIR OF GOLD.

A SONG FOR DOMINION DAY

(By A. McKillop.) (Air,—'Grandfather's Clock,' arranged without chorus.) We will sing with delight of this beautiful land. 'Tis the country we claim as our own; Of its mountains and lakes, and the plains that expand Far away into regions unknown.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all answers should be sent.

I had a strange dream. It was that this old homestead had passed into other hands, and I saw the spoliation of its treasures. The shade trees, the pride of the former owner, planted by his own hands, were ruthlessly cut down for firewood, and the ground cleared of what became stumps and branches.

Adam and Eve felt as bad as I did in my dream when they turned from the gates of Eden? So bloom, fair flowers, and teach us in an unwritten language to treasure our blessings of the present, and enjoy the beauties of nature, as leading up to nature's God.

CITY AND SUBURBAN GARDENS. The Horticultural Society has decided to offer four trophies for competition for this interesting trial of skill, and as entries close on July 25, it is likely that a number of our city and suburban gardeners are busy making their grounds attractive.

THE FLORAL CLUB. What do you think of the idea that caterpillars will fall from the trees if a horn is blown near them? asked Miss Goodlove the other day. I had not read the newspaper reports of this story, so I listened to her description and then said, 'It would be as much trouble after they fell to capture them, I should think.'

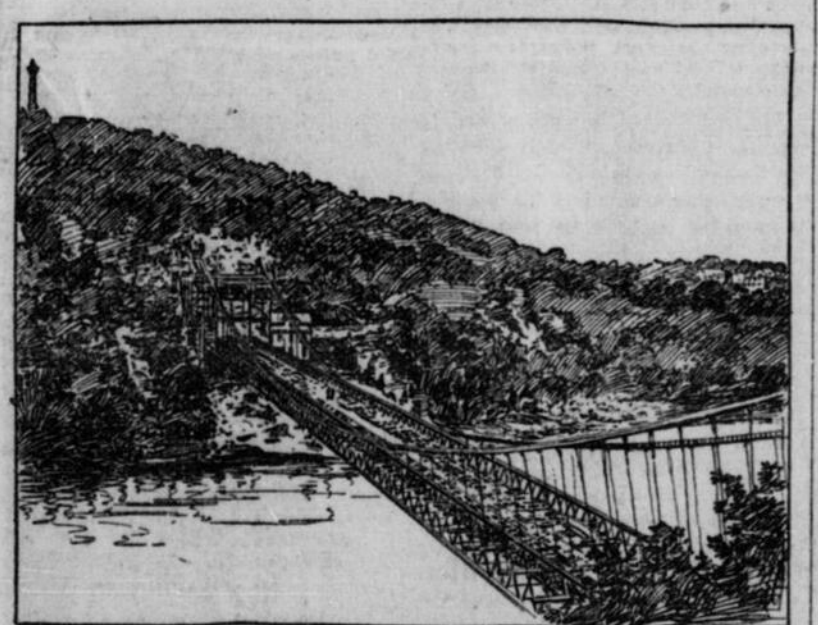
Jane Rochester asks.—Will any sort of dianthus, pinks or carnations, survive our winters, and tells of the severity to all perennials of last winter's frost. Ans.—There are so many dianthus that it is a comfort to know that some of them survive ordinary winters. I do not know why this flower should be chosen for such a name—dios meaning divine, and anthos, a flower, in reference to the fragrance and beauty of the blossoms.

biennial of great beauty, but without fragrance. It flowers from seed the first year, but it is too late to sow now, though plants set out after rain might bloom before fall.

The so-called hardy or border carnations are very fascinating as a flower, for there are carnation societies, and there is now and then a craze over a new variety. The roots require enrichment, and if experimenting by leaving them out all winter they must have a covering of light manure.

One of Your Readers' is troubled with earth-worms in a shaded garden. They tunnel through the soil and pull down the annuals, besides being loathsome to look at.

A box of plums each bearing the crescent mark came with the question, 'What is it?' The answer is at the top of this item. It is the worst enemy that attacks our fruit; not only plums, but cherries and apples suffer from this destructive pest, and the remedy is difficult.



A NEW TIE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE NOW BUILDING FROM LEWISTON TO QUEENSTON.

The only suspension bridge now spanning the Niagara. In the upper left-hand corner of the picture can be seen the monument to Gen. Brock on Queenston Heights.—Buffalo 'Express.'

The Buffalo 'Express,' in referring to the latest suspension bridge over the Niagara, has the following:—'People have become so used to speaking of the "suspension bridges of the Niagara" that many persons suppose that there is naught but these airy, swinging, cable-hung structures spanning the Niagara gorge.

'This new bridge if not completed yet, but it is almost ready for use. It took about four months actual working time to build it. Some obstacles delayed Mr. Buck, the engineer in charge, in the early days of the work. He had to cut away large sections of the bank on both sides of the river before he found a secure foundation for the towers.

THE YANKEE GOT HIS BAIT.

The Gloucester schooner 'Pythian,' at Gloucester, reports that at Port Saunders, west coast of Newfoundland, she was prevented buying bait by a French warship, and ordered away. The captain of the schooner went to Bonne Bay, and there also was a French fleet of fishing schooners, and two French warships.

DOUBLE BARBON FISH HOOK

ANGLERS WILL NO LONGER TELL ABOUT BIG ONES THAT ESCAPED.

The story of the fish that got away is a familiar one to everyone who has a few amateur Isaac Waltons among his acquaintances. It is always a very large fish and a particularly gamey one.



SURE SHOT FISH HOOK.

sibility in this matter by inventing one having a double barb as well as a double curve, which makes it impossible for the most agile or cunning fish to release itself.

CARLYLE'S JAWS.

It is frequently mentioned in connection with Mr. Gladstone that he was painfully matter-of-fact. Read in this light, the following must be ascribed to unconscious humor: One day at dinner a gentleman—moved, it may be, by the sight of Mr. Gladstone's conscientious mastication of his food, for the great statesman was not one to eat in haste and repent at leisure—remarked what a victim to dyspepsia Carlyle had been.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISABILITY ALLOWED

The Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas, Ont., Paid Robert Bond's Claim.

Mt. Brydges Man in the Last Stages of Bright's Disease—Paid \$600 Total Disability—Subsequently Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MT. BRYDGES.

'I have delayed publishing the particulars of my complete recovery from Bright's Disease that I might first consult my doctor to be quite sure independent of my own opinion, as to my perfect cure. Now that I am pronounced quite well, or nearly restored to perfect condition, requiring only time, I hesitate no longer and say "Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life." I cannot say too much to show my gratitude for this wonderful remedy. My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and that there was no hope for me. I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills in July and used in all about twenty boxes. I have used no other remedy or medicine of any kind since, and I feel well, sleep well, and I have a good appetite.

These are the facts. I have been paid total disability money by the insurance company but that was before I had used Dodd's Kidney Pills or hoped for recovery by any means. If you think the publication of this letter will be of any advantage to the public, publish it by all means.

Very gratefully yours,

ROBERT BOND.

In the statement of the Death and Disability claims paid by the Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas, Ont., published in the 'Ensign,' of September, 1895, is the following item:

'Bond, Rob't (disab'ty) Mt. Brydges, certificate No. 2917; am't \$600; Date of Payment Mar. 21, 1895.'

A short while ago, Mr. Bond received a letter from someone in Toronto, asking if his cure had been satisfactory. Here is his reply:

Mt. Brydges, June 12, 1899.

Dear Sir,—In answer to yours of the 22nd ult., I would say my cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills was entirely satisfactory, and I recommend them most heartily.

Yours truly,

ROBT. BOND.

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.]

DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES.

Three methods are before me in exchange papers. The first is spudding them when the plants are in the bud. The stalk is then hollow, and will fill up with rain and the stalk will rot.

The second plan is brought out somewhat dubiously by 'Farming' as follows:—

'WILL RAPE KILL THISTLES?'

This question has suggested itself to us by reading the following item, which appeared in one of our exchanges recently: 'Fancy two plants being so unfriendly, that the mere neighborhood of one is death to the other. Yet this is the case with two well known British plants. These are the thistle and the rape. If a field is infested with thistles which come up year after year, and ruin the crop, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistle will be absolutely annihilated. If this is true it is another strong reason for sowing rape.'

If this contention is anyway near correct, rape is a plant that a great many of our farmers should grow, and that in large quantities. But there are doubts as to whether this question can be answered in the affirmative or not. We would be glad to hear from any of our readers who have grown rape as to whether it will annihilate Canada thistles.

The third is given by a Michigan farmer as follows:—

About this time of the year, or a little later, when the thistle is in bud, and before it is out of blossom, thoroughly apply strong brine to the plants. Make a brine of salt and water as strong as can be made and in order to be sure add more salt than can be dissolved in the water. I then choose a clear, dry day with bright sunshine, such as would be a good day, and after the dew is off the thistles, take a pail of this strong brine with a handful or two of salt added, keeping the brine constantly agitated, and with my hand sprinkle the thistles until they are quite wet; looking as though there had been quite a shower upon them. If there should be particles of salt adhering to the plants, so much the better. The drier the day, the better, as a rainy day would reduce the strength of the brine, and perhaps result in failure. Should there appear a new growth of thistles do not say the treatment is a failure, for the root has eyes from which new thistles grow, and when they come again give a second treatment, and continue as long as new plants make their appearance.'

The first method is too slow and tedious. It is absurd to think of destroying thistles by a single attack. That may do when they appear in a 7 x 9 garden, but quicker methods are needed on a farm. The second method is absurd on the face of it. Fancy two plants being so unfriendly to each other that their proximity is killing! There are good reasons for growing rape as a forage plant, but this is not one of them. You will have to do something more effectual than sow rape in order to kill thistles. The third plan is no better than the other two. Keep your salt for pickling pork. This way of farming is too slow and fussy. Seeding down to clover is the best plan ever yet resorted to for thistle-killing. Keep the land in clover two years. Mow when the thistles are in bud. Let the aftermath smother out the thistles, which it will do effectually the second year. By this mode no time is lost. The land is growing a crop of clover while it is killing a pesky weed.

TOMATO ROT.

A Wisconsin gardener has the following to say in regard to tomato and potato rot:—

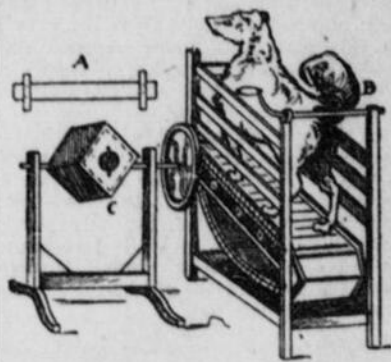
The rot in the tomato has been extremely bad for the last three years, in this section of the country, fully two-thirds of the crop having been destroyed. In the course of my experiments to counteract the fungus growth in the tomato, I found last season, that setting out late, about the last of June, by which time my plants had attained a large growth, and mulching heavily with straw, setting the rows nearly five feet apart by three in the row, and keeping them pruned to from two to three stalks in each hill, proved to be a very much improved condition, not only much less rotted, but also a much better tomato than the other way, and not more than a week later than those that were set out the first day of June and planted in rows three feet ten inches apart, and two and one-half foot in the row, supported on trellises, two and one-fourth feet high with moderate pruning. This season I have set out a row, a stake for each hill three feet apart, and rows five feet apart pruned down to two stalks in the hill, pruning off the tops to hasten ripening. I find a further improved condition, scarcely any rotting and ripening earlier, whilst those planted in the usual way are rotting worse than other years, for the season is worse, being very hot and dry for the last month. The potato crop will prove nearly a failure from a similar cause which rots the tomato. As soon as the soil was too dry I put on a light mulching between my tomato rows, and when it needed further cultivation I raked the mulching up around the hills.

and cultivated between rows, keeping the soil loose and as fine as I could make it, although it was apparently completely dried out.

UTILIZING DOG POWER.

A correspondent of the 'American Agriculturist' describes a dog power as follows:—

The power consists essentially of two iron rods with a pulley at each end, and rubber belts running on the pulleys. Rivet slats are attached (called lags) to these belts, for the dog to walk on. There must be but one rivet at each end of the lag, and this in the middle. At each end of



DOG POWER IN OPERATION.

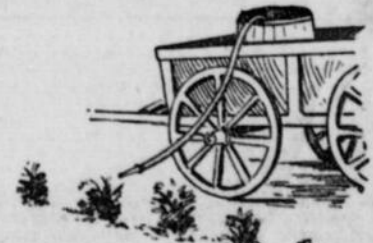
a. Detached lag; b. the power; c. the churn.

the lag a small piece, say, an inch or less square, and six inches long, must be fastened to the lags as a bridge to keep them from sagging under the weight of the dog. Two rivets or clinch nails, are needed to hold these bridges firm. Each alternate lag must have three strips set in an inch so they will lap past each other and rest on a lag on each side. Three or four small rollers, or wheels, are needed under each end of the lags where the dog treads, as seen in the illustration.

The connect, with churn, separator, or other machine, can be made by 'tumbling rod' connection, as illustrated, or by a belt on the hand wheel. The lags may be a half inch thick, and four or five inches wide. As the plow may need adjusting to furnish the power needed for different kinds of work, it is well to hang the rear end by straps so the elevation can be changed at will.

WATERING PLANTS.

The 'New England Homestead' says:— Where it is necessary to water large numbers of plants, or put liquid manure upon them, the contrivance shown in the cut can well be used. A barrel of water, or liquid, is placed in a cart, and driven alongside the rows. A man walks alongside and directs the stream from the rubber



tube upon each plant in succession. The liquid flows of itself from the barrel, because the tube acts as a siphon, the nozzle of the tube being kept below the level of the water in the barrel.

CARBOLIC SOAP FOR GREEN FLY. The ordinary rose aphid and other species can be destroyed by the application of a solution made as follows: Dissolve one pound of carbolic acid in two gallons of boiling water; add one pint of this mixture to four pints of soft water, and apply both morning and evening to the infested plants.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

Farmers might often help one another by going shares on costly implements like clover-hullers, also by jointly owning expensive male animals. 'Farming' gives an example of the latter as follows:—

The farmers of the fourth conception of the Township of Blenheim have adopted a plan for the improvement of their stock that might be copied by farmers in other localities to advantage. They have formed a syndicate consisting of eleven farmers, and have purchased a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, which is to be kept exclusively for their own use for three years. One member of the syndicate is to keep the bull during the time, and at its expiration is to be sole owner for so doing. The bull cost \$125, or a little over \$11 each for the three years' use. The bull was selected with an eye to the feeding and milking qualities of its predecessors.

TRICKSTERS AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' has the following to say on the above subject:—

Wherever large numbers of people gather, a class of persons is usually found, who make a living by deceiving the public. They have schemes and tricks innumerable that appear to be simple and easy; but in reality they are quite difficult, and in some cases impossible successfully to perform; they have wheels and machines that are doctored to turn as the proprietor may wish to make them. They have cocoanut-headed negro dodgers to arouse the brutality in men and boys. They have tented shows which are disgusting in coarseness and vulgarity.

Among the throngs at agricultural fairs these leeches are out of place. They contribute nothing helpful or good. They do not add to the attraction of the fair. They do not bring desirable patrons. They do not swell the gate receipts. They are not patronized by intelligent

patrons of the fair. They are not wanted by honest farmers. They are shunned with fear by thoughtful parents. Because of their presence, even the fair is not patronized by many of our best citizens' families.

The harm accomplished by these fakirs would doubtless surprise us, were it possible to gather all traces back to their door all the results of their work. They distract the thought, they divert the attention, they destroy the interest in the real work of the fair. The competitive exhibitors, the meritorious displays, the awarding of prizes, are all robbed of the undivided interest that belongs to them, and which the managers have labored day and night to develop.

The morals of the country suffer seriously, I believe, from actions and words that, without warning, are sprung upon inquisitive audience in the tent shows.

THE MARSHALL STRAWBERRY.

This is one of the best recently introduced strawberries. But it does not do well on light soils. Mr. L. B. Pierce, the noted Ohio strawberry grower, speaks of it as the highest type of all the strawberries, barring this exception. Like the Wilson, it requires no fertilizing mate, which is a very strong recommendation. In quality of fruit, as well as size, it is unsurpassed. Mr. Pierce says: 'When one has grown to perfection the mammoth Marshall, with its dark purple flesh and delightful quality, all other successes are forgotten.' This is very strong eulogy from a man who knows what he is talking about.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Untidy fence-rows and roadsides are a great disfigurement to a farm and should not be allowed.

Make clean, thorough work of the harvesting. After a crop is grown it is poor economy to waste or damage by carelessness in harvesting or storing away.

Whether grain is cut with the binder or reaper it is an item to shock well as fast as possible after the binding is done. It is too risky to allow grain to remain on the ground.

There were 554 cocoons of the forest caterpillar taken from under the cornice of two small buildings, and if everybody would collect and burn all that can be found on their buildings the pest would be less next year.

Farmer Meadows, who has tried every reasonable offer, has about concluded that the only way to keep one of the boys on the farm is to hang the hammock in a cool place, let the whole family devote themselves to his amusement, and have the hired men do all the work.

Clover should be cut when in blossom and when not more than one-third of the heads are beginning to turn brown. If there is a large area to go over, better start when only a few of the blossoms are beginning to fade, for before it can all be housed the latter part of the crop will have become hard and woody. When crimson clover is to be cured for hay it should be cut just before the blossoms begin to open. It is then in its best condition and the most palatable to stock. If left longer the hairs and prickles on the flower envelopes become hard and irritate the mouths of stock. Horses especially may be seriously injured by the overripe hay.

If in clover hay-making it should rain and catch a lot of the clover down it may be saved when partly dry by layering it in the mow with wheat straw, load about. Clean, nice straw put away with clover in this way will be eaten very rapidly by all kinds of stock in winter and give a variety to the regular ration.

The season of 1898-99 is now closed, and according to compilations made by Mr. Mahlon Terhune, freight broker, of New York city, a grand total of 1,221,000 barrels of apples have cleared from Atlantic ports. These exports included 157,000 barrels from New York, 232,000 from Boston, 277,000 from Portland, Maine, 406,000 from Montreal and 149,000 from Halifax and St. John.

If clover ripens during a continued wet spell of weather, it is cheaper to let the crop rot on the ground than in the mow. But usually we can get in our work between spells by having everything ready to begin work the moment the clover is ready and the ground sufficiently dry. The ground must be dried out so there will be very little evaporation, as clover will not cure while the ground is throwing off much moisture.

Fruit circles in London are regarding as a sensation the arrival for the first time on record of new apples from the English colonies in South Africa. The fruit is said to be very fine and sure to meet an immediate demand. It is even intimated that the development of this trade may mean a revolution in the export movement, Cape apples taking the place of shipments from the Middle and New England States, Canada and California.

The orchardist, as a rule, labors for a money profit, and this cannot be obtained by neglect in anything which would benefit the trees. It is an old axiom that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and it can nowhere be applied with greater force or stronger emphasis than in this case. It is an erroneous idea that an orchard will grow without any care, yet there are, it seems, some people who believe this to be the case. People with such ideas had better invest their money and time in some other line of business.

Now that the lowly but nutritious peanut has passed into the hands of a trust with a capital of \$5,000,000, it is worth

while to consider that each year more than 530,000 acres of land in the United States are planted in peanuts and that the retail value of the crop, at five cents a pint, is upwards of \$12,000,000. Virginia, the mother of presidents, is also the home of the peanut, for that state raises nearly one-third of all the peanuts grown.

The condition of winter wheat is reported at 70 at time of harvest; a figure nearly two points lower than was reported last month, and nearly twenty points lower than at this date last year. With the single exception of 1895, it is the lowest July condition ever reported. There was nothing in the past month that was unfavorable to the development of the crop, and the continued shrinkage of the prospect is entirely the result of the poor condition in which the crop was left after the severe winter.—'American Agriculturist'

Within the last few years the farmers over the major part of Ontario have had an opportunity, through the excursions arranged by the Farmers' Institutes, of visiting the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, Ont. During the month of June, 1898, some 30,000 excursionists visited that institution, and within the last few weeks the place has been thronged with visitors, which is doing a very great deal to popularize the institution and break down groundless prejudices that many persons have held concerning it.

The way to set up a shock that will stand is to set the bundles down firmly and with considerable force so that they will lock in the stubble and rest on the ground and the bundles should come square against each other. The best shock is made by two men who take each two bundles and set them down at the same instant, leaning them a little together, then set one at each end and two at each side and you are ready for the cap sheaf. For many years I have used but one cap sheaf and I think it much better than two as a single cap can be put on so as to be in little danger of blowing off, while a second one is likely to blow off and will often carry the other with it.

We strongly advocate crimson clover throughout the north as a 'cover crop.' Throughout the northern region it may be sown on any vacant land after June 15, and will make a rank growth before freezing weather. This growth will add largely to the soil's stock of nitrogen if ploughed under either in the fall or early spring, and this, even though it may entirely winterkill. George T. Powell, of Columbia county, N.Y., and other equally good farmers, follow this practice so thoroughly that they do not buy any nitrogenous fertilizer. Crimson clover provides costly nitrogen for nothing, and they buy only potash and phosphoric acid. These men are justly enthusiastic over crimson clover.

A correspondent of the 'Kansas Farmer' states that there is nothing better for keeping the wagon or dray tires tight during the long dry spell in summer than to run the fellos in hot oil, and for this purpose there are iron and zinc troughs made. He gives two don'ts, and they are: Don't boil the wood over half a minute, and don't attempt to do the job in the hay barn. Take a good, pleasant, dry day, and do the job well, and the oil will only cost you twenty cents for the first half gallon used. The rim of the wheels will absorb so much oil that a real hot day will expand it so as to have it start out some. To make a perfect job paint the wheels well after boiling them. However, without painting the job will last a year, and if repeated yearly the tires will never become loose, and hence need never be re-set by shrinking.

The cutting apparatus of grain and grass cutting implements should be kept sharp and keen-edged if you desire to perform good work with ease to the team. The portable sickle grinders are good things and a small flat file is also valuable. All that is necessary to do is to throw the machine out of gear and push the file gently over the ground beveled edge. It does not make a smooth surface but rather a rough one which grasps and cuts off the stalk by pressing against the edge of guard, while when dull and smooth it often pushes the stalk ahead failing to cut it off until a joint is caught or near the top of the stalk is reached; this, of course, leaves a very uneven and jagged stubble. However, do not depend wholly upon the file but grind the sections at the end of each half-day's use. The grindstone gives a keen cutting edge not obtainable in any other manner.

Early in August, 1895, we noticed the under and older leaves on our potatoes showing brown patches; these patches were then spreading rapidly. Although too late to get the best results, we undertook in the middle and at the end of August to spray with Bordeaux mixture, with only crude implements at our disposal. The result was an increased yield of 36 bushels to the acre from the sprayed over the unsprayed parts of the field. The year 1896 found us prepared to do first-class spraying at short notice, and again the blight commenced during the last days of July. We made three sprayings with Bordeaux, the first, middle and end of August. At the time of the last spraying we found the unsprayed rows completely dead with blight, while the sprayed rows were quite green and remained so up to the time of frost late in September, and yielded 87½ bushels to the acre more than the unsprayed rows. The same variety (Empire State) was used for the test, all planted the same day, under the same conditions, and each received, as far as possible, the same care, with the exception of spraying.

One of the first methods for securing improved varieties of potatoes I ever

put into practice was suggested by nature's effort to assist in this work. Some plants are favored in growth by conditions we may not be able to analyze or determine, but we may note the striking individuality of some particular plants, vigor of stalk and perfection of foliage, as compared with the other specimens of the field. Do not fail to stake such plants, as they often possess more energy and power of transmitting desirable characteristics to future crops than may be developed by several years of careful manipulation. By this method some of the most striking specimens in the plant world have been secured. At the time of greatest plant vigor go through your fields having a number of small stakes with you and mark these conspicuous hills. With five minutes' work then you can go in the field when the crop is mature and easily secure the cream of the season's growth.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

When a sheep is biting itself examine it all over. If the skin is red give four ounces of Epsom salts, and no grain for a few days. If ticks are found free the sheep from them instantly.

Good stock always pays. Buy nothing but first-class males. Don't try improved scrubs, though they may have a pedigree, that some second-hand breeders offer at scrub prices. Buy the best or none. The best only pays, and if you have been in the habit of breeding scrub or common stock you will be surprised at the improvement in your flocks and herds. Improved stock means improved feeding, improved owner, and a general improvement all round—in fact, an improved neighborhood.

Shorthorns as a breed are not divided into two classes, dairy and beef, but both qualifications are found in the same animal. This year the champion Shorthorn cow in the Royal English show at Birmingham, 'Jewel 2nd,' was a winner last spring in a dairy show. The special purpose cow has her place, which is important and must be filled. But the general farmer of Ohio has his particular needs, which can be met by no other breed as by the Shorthorns.

Don't over-feed. Calves are very greedy at feeding-time and there is often a great temptation to give more milk than the calf can properly handle, thus causing them to scour. Over-feeding is undoubtedly the reason why so many farmers are unable to raise good, thrifty calves on skim-milk. At the college we find that calves from three to four months old will not stand more than 13 to 20 pounds daily per head, from seven to eight weeks old, 14 to 16 pounds, and three to five weeks, 10 to 12 pounds.

We shall produce plenty of scallawag horses until the part-bred stallion is driven out of business, and that will be done only by a system of inspection. It costs as much to raise a poor horse as it does a good one. The deficient hock or line is not a thing that takes less feed. It is no element of cheapness until it comes before the old horseman in the great markets, and the general horse-raiser must be insured against his own foolishness in this matter by a thorough system of inspection. Until that time comes the great breeders and improvers of horses will be subject to a ruinous competition from part-bred stallions.

I will point out a few of the mistakes which are being made on a great majority of the farms to-day: First is the practice of saving sires from one's own herd year after year until the whole herd becomes akin and the result is a lot of mongrels not worth the feed they consume. Then, again, I know many farmers who buy the cheapest sire they can find, paying no attention to the shape and quality of the animal. Mating an animal of this kind with daughters of the same quality is sure to transmit all these bad qualities to the offspring. There are farmers who buy a graded bull of a beef strain one year and one of a milk strain the next, thinking they can combine the two qualities, but they will neither get good beef cattle nor high-grade milkers.

Calves that receive sterilized milk are less liable to scours and recover more readily when attacked. The heating of the milk seems to produce chemical changes that help to prevent scours, and at the same time enables the feeder to keep the milk in good sweet condition. Milk delivered at the creamery contains large numbers of lactic acid germs. Unless these are destroyed by sterilizing, the skim-milk will sour in a few hours. When sterilized and cooled to the temperature of well water, skim-milk may be kept sweet from 36 to 38 hours. Feeding sweet milk at one meal and sour at another, is very apt to cause scours and stunt the growth of the calf.

It may not be amiss on this point to call the attention of our readers to the method adopted by the Hollanders, who are dairy farmers by instinct, and whose ancestors have followed the business for hundreds of years. In order to keep their dairy cattle up to the standard, they, in the first place, select the bulls invariably from the calves of their choicest milkers. In like manner they sell all their heifer calves for real or as yearlings except about twenty percent, and these are selected from their choice milkers and raised on skim milk and other feeds adapted for growth instead of for beef production. In addition to this, they apply the greatest of all tests, performance at the pail. These heifer calves are brought in at about two years old, are thoroughly tested as to milk production, and if they do not prove satisfactory are sold for beef after their first season.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

L.D., Springfield.—What is the value of the following coins? (1) A ship's colonies and commerce; (2) a Nova Scotian halfpenny, 1840; (3) a Quebec Bank halfpenny, 1852. Ans.—These are all very common coins, and worth more than face value.

A.C., Washington, Ont.—What is the value of the following stamps: (1) Canada three-cent with '3' in each corner; (2) five-cent with a house; (3) two-cent with '2' in each corner; (4) one-cent with '1' in lower corner; and one above in middle; (5) bill stamps, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c; (6) law stamps, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 1.00, United States; (7) law stamps with locomotive; (8) five-cent, brown, with the bust of Washington; (9) ten-cent, Washington with xx in upper corners and thirteen stars. Ans.—The value of stamps depends very much on their condition. It is perfect and with slight obliteration marks they should be worth the following prices: (1) Two cents; (2) ten cents; (3) fifty cents; (4) ten cents; (5, 6, 7) there are very few collections of bill and law stamps, consequently even the coin ones only sell for a few cents each; (8) one cent; (9) Washington's bust does not occur on the five-cent stamp, but Franklin's and Jefferson's do. If Franklin's, about 25 cents; if Jefferson's, one dollar. (10) Twenty cents.

G.G.—Can you give a short account, with the value, of a Spanish dollar with a hole about the size of a five-cent piece punched from the centre? It circulated in Prince Edward Island some years ago. The obverse has the head of the king with the inscription: 'Carolus III. Dei Gratia, 1786,' and the reverse the arms of Spain, inscription 'Hispania Ind. Rex. M. S. R. F. M.' Ans.—This coin, known as the 'Holy Dollar' (should be 'holier') was issued in the island about seventy years ago. Merchants found Spanish dollars, which formed the main coinage in the island, were the main coinage in America, to be the most convenient form of remittance to Boston where most of their purchases were made. This so depreciated the province of currency, that it was difficult to trade. To prevent this, by authority of an order-in-council, one sixth of its weight was punched from the centre of the dollar which had passed current for six shillings. The punched coin became current at five shillings and the piece so cut out for one shilling. It is almost impossible to place any numismatic value on the coin for any one Spanish dollar so that no one could detect the fraud. The purchaser would have to depend on the word of the seller, not on his own numismatic knowledge or on that of a learned confere as to the genuineness of his purchase. Spanish dollars were similarly punched in New South Wales and some of the West India Islands.

MRS. JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT.—W. E. McNair, Elmwood, P.E.I.—Give a sketch of the life of Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, together with a list of her works. Ans.—Miss Julia McNair, daughter of John McNair, was born in Oswego, N.Y., in 1840. In 1859 she married William James Wright, one of the earliest and best poets of the Province of P.E.I., published at Philadelphia, 1858. In 1860 were published 'George Miller and Mary Reed.' In 1862, 'Blind Annie Lorimer.' In 1863, 'Life and Light.' 'The Mill Girls.' Subsequently appeared 'The Cabin in the Bush,' 'The Shoe Binders of New York,' 'Almond Nut,' 'The Golden Work,' 'Jug-of-Not.' In 1888 appeared 'A.M.C. for Emancipation Nurses,' 'Nature Readers,' and 'Seaside and Wayside,' published in Boston.

BUYING THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY DEGREES.

H. N. Mc., Newdale, Man.—Is it true that in some institutions in the United States Theological and Literary degrees may be purchased? Ans.—Degrees are conferred by the conferring of degrees in every university or college. Even when the college council or corporation has balloted for any accepted candidate it is understood that a fee is payable for the conferring of the degree. Degrees, whether of arts, medicine, law, theology, philosophy, or in other kinds, are conferred in course when the degree is given as a certificate of merit for sessions of lectures attended, and examinations passed during a complete course of study; such are the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), as given by Edinburgh and Trinity College, Toronto, also Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery (M.D., C.M.), as given by most medical colleges; Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Bachelor of Music (Mus. Bach.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Bachelor of Law (B.C.L. or LL.B.). The above are given immediately upon the completion of the first course of study, and following are given in course, or given as a reward for a second course of study, or upon the lapse of a period of time, namely, Master of Arts (M.A.), Doctor of Medicine (in colleges where an M.B. is previously conferred) M.D., Doctor of Divinity (D.D.), also given honorary; Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), LL.D., Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.), Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.), generally given honorary, however. Besides which degrees are given in science, in literature, dentistry, veterinary science, and in many other departments, too numerous to mention here. (2) Degrees Honoris Causa, though they are given, or rather are supposed to be given to individuals who have distinguished themselves in the department to which the degree appertains. This is the class of degrees in which abuses are liable to occur, for as a matter of fact, a college corporation may invite anybody to accept the degree, and the candidate being that the candidate will pay the fee for such degree, which may be anywhere from ten dollars to one hundred dollars. Everything depends upon the standing of the university or college. No institution of repute will offer its honorary degrees to unworthy candidates. In the same manner, the degree given by the practice of offering degrees ex-officio to any clergyman who has attained to the rank of bishop, dean or archdeacon, the degree given being that of D.D. The degree of M.A. has sometimes been conferred honoris causa, but this is rarely done. It was also formerly the practice (previous to 1840) to grant degrees in Divinity by examination, even to those who had not previously taken an Arts course. This practice has now been abolished. Owing to the fact that only Doctors and Masters degrees are conferred 'honoris causa' in the different departments of Arts, Divinity, Law, and some professions, the abuses have never availed themselves of their right to take the higher degrees, in course, but have remained Bachelors of Arts, of Law, or of Divinity, because the Bachelors' degree in any department denotes that its possessor has pursued a college course; whereas the doctors' degrees are necessarily a certificate of proficiency from reasons given above. Honors of different colors and materials are given to the holders of degrees. There is no prescribed color for any particular degree, every college chooses its own colors. (3) Ad eundem degrees are such as are given by one university to the holders of the same degree in another university on payment of the prescribed fee, and subscription to the rules, and test oaths, if any. For instance, a graduate in Arts of McGill or Trinity College, Toronto, is eligible for the same degree in King's College, Windsor, N.S., or in Bishop's College, Montreal, and in any other university. We believe that the University of Toronto will not give 'ad eundem' degrees to graduates of other Canadian universities, but only to holders of British University degrees.

TO WASH SILK, SATIN, PRINTS AND MUSLIN.

D. Maloune.—Give a recipe for washing and doing up (1) satins, silks, (2) prints and (3) muslins. Ans.—1. To cleanse and renew silks or satins (1) slice and grate into small pieces two or three potatoes and steep in a pint of water; (2) strain thoroughly through a sieve; (3) rub the mixture upon the silk by means of a sponge, till the dirt or stains are separated from the fabric. The rubbing should be done upon an ironing board, or other flat surface; (4) dip each separate piece of silk in a pail of cool, clear water; (5) the discoloration having now run off, hang the silk up to dry without wringing it; (6) iron on the wrong side while damp. If the silk is of different colors, operate only a small portion of it at once, lest the colors run. The above is for colored silks or satins. For black silks or satins (1) spread the fabric upon a deal table, having upon it a haze or woollen cloth; lay the silk right side downwards; (2) spread a layer of brown paper on top, and run a hot iron over the paper, the iron being hot enough to scorch the paper; rub the iron over the surface for from five to eight seconds only; (3) rub the iron over the surface, and repeat the process; (4) repeat the process three times, using a piece of cap paper. 2. To cleanse and make up prints with fast colors: (1) Wash in warm water, pouring boiling water over the fabric to scald it, if the ground of it is white; but do not scald if the ground color be black or dark; (2) rinse thoroughly, and add a little starch to the last water to stiffen it; (3) press the prints; (4) repeat the process; (5) iron as soon as possible after starching, as prints soon sour. To wash prints of doubtful colors: (1) Prepare two tubs of soda, made from hard soap, throwing in each a handful of salt; strain the soda so that bits of soap will not come in contact with, and press with an iron over the wrong side. Moulding prints should be washed in very weak soda, prepared in the same way as for the above, omitting, however, the vitriol in the rinsing waters, which should otherwise be used in the same way. Ox gall is useful in setting the color of black prints, but it is not to be used on prints of other colors. To wash muslins of fast colors (printed India muslin) (1) make a solution of good, hard soap, squeezing muslin through it, carefully, without rubbing. Repeat this process three times, each suds being no warmer than blood heat. If the ground color is white, put the fabric in cold water, 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.]

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

RIGHTS OF WIFE.

Enquirer.—A couple having lived nearly always in the Province of Quebec were married ten months ago in the State of New York, but have been living ever since in the Province of Quebec. For some years they have both had delicate health, but his actions towards her are in the eye of the law, although he has never struck her. He seldom speaks in a civil manner but roars at her, saying 'to go where she came from and stay there.' He wishes she were dead, etc. Sometimes he awakes and screams so that she trembles with nervousness, and it is some time before recovery. 1. Under what laws would she be? 2. Has he the right to turn her out? 3. If she leaves, can she by law claim anything, as the property belonged to him before marrying. 4. Please let me know what it would be best to do. Ans.—1. Under the laws of Quebec. 2. No; he is obliged to receive her and furnish her with the necessities of life according to the station of the parties. 3. If she obtains a legal separation she could claim one-half of the movable property. 4. Obtain a separation from bed and board on the ground of ill-usage.

LEGAL SERVITUDE—DIVISION WALL.

W.—Could you advise me whether there is any record cases being decided in your courts similar to the following?—The owner of my house is seven or eight feet from my property line, and on this property line my neighbor has built his house with mitoyen wall, which has shut out considerable light from one or two windows I have on that side of my house. I would like to white-wash or whiten my neighbor's wall, but I would prefer not to approach him, as from all I know of him I feel he would either refuse or expect me to pay the full half of cost of mitoyen wall. He has taken the usual risk of inches of my ground, and it seems to me only equity and justice that I should have the privilege of coloring or whitening this wall without paying anything for it, as long, of course, as I do not injure the wall. Ans.—The right to take nine inches from your ground for the division wall is a legal servitude and its exercise gives you no right in the wall without acquiring the mitoyennete. Your neighbor could, on the other hand, force you to contribute to the building of the wall to the height of ten feet. Under these circumstances we would advise you to endeavor to arrange the matter amicably.

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T.I.—I am young man, 26 about twenty-six. My health has been good, but in the warm weather I can hardly quench my thirst. I can drink as much as a pint of water, and in about five minutes am just as thirsty as before. Ans.—Thirst may be due to fever of some sort, or to a trouble called diabetes insipidus, which is not dangerous, or to diabetes mellitus, which is so, or to acid accumulating in the system, or to chronic inactivity of the bowels. It is a natural cause of thirst, and a hot weather, because of the loss of water in perspiration, and it is a healthy practice to drink cool, boiled or pure water freely, if care is taken not to chill the body, when perspiring, by drinking much very cold water. Dilute acids relieve thirst. A little lime juice, lemonade, grape juice, or a little juicy fruit, with dinner, relieves thirst. Persons having indigestion may not be able to take acid, but may need to correct acidity by a salt like lithia citrate, six to ten grains a day in water. Be careful to drink pure water. Salt food increases thirst, so do cakes and preserves, and fruit baked soft. It made too sweet with sugar. Rhubarb contains water, and is liable to create oxalic acid in the body. Green vegetables, mildly acid, juicy fruits, eaten at meal time, and demulcent food, such as gums, starches and gelatin, or slippery elm, or flax seed, are relieving to thirst.

A DAILY READER.

I am a boy of sixteen years of age, and have for the last year been troubled with a form of dyspepsia, with the following symptoms:—I have an excessive thirst during the day; I drink a large quantity of water, which gives me a very uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, as though it were full of water; it goes away when I eat for a while. I have other ailments, but which I think come from the above. What is this? 2. Is it dangerous? 3. Is there any exercise by which it might be cured? Ans.—1. The urine should be examined. 2. Probably not. 3. No. Read what is said to 'T.J.'

A BLOOD PRODUCER.

Earnest Inquirer.—Could I use Griffith's Blood Producer without any ill-effects? I am forty-eight; much troubled with indigestion, and very nervous; have a fairly good appetite, but my trouble is thinness of blood (change of life). Would there be any danger in using Griffith's Blood Producer to 'Constant Reader' in No. 2 answer of Monday, June 19. I would like to try it. Would you let me know, and can it be bought from any of our druggists? Ans.—Griffith's Mixture is not suited to persons with chronic indigestion; it suits persons with paler complexion, or normal condition of the bowels. Chalybeate salts are much better suited to your case, so far as it can be understood by your letter. Such cases must be content to go on gently. Griffith's Mixture is not called a blood producer; it is called a compound mixture of iron.

M.S.—MARRIED WOMAN.

Married woman, thirty years of age; when quite young, I had the typhoid fever; since then have had much trouble with looseness of the bowels, followed by hemorrhoids, which are very bad at times; quite often, just before an attack I will have a faint spell; I have a bilious attack nearly every spring; I am quite active, and work for my living; I am quite active before giving up my work; do a good deal of sewing. Have a great deal of trouble with aching pains between my shoulders. Then, too, I have a roaring in one ear, and although I have catarrh, I have associated that roaring with my other trouble. I feel great weakness when standing. Ans.—You are the sort of person who would steadily go on in spite of warnings, until all your strength is used up. You need careful building up at once. The roaring is partly caused by thin blood, which is, of course, depreciated in quality, by losing your nourishment, when your bowels are relaxed. Do not be deceived by anything rough or tough. Keep your bread crisp and chew it well. Have rice boiled in water, with meat and gravy for dinner. If not soon better, do not go on until you cannot get better; but get a course of treatment to follow from some good doctor. You are too relaxed, too weak, too energetic, and determined to walk on, anything but a steady, and a willow made to exactly suit you, so your head and shoulders feel comfortable. After supper lie down quietly on a lounge. Do not allow yourself to become constipated by the diet just mentioned, but eat of other things such as cauliflower, melon, tomato and potato, and use an enema of a weak solution of Epsom salt. You may require a tonic, only to give up working far beyond what so delicate a person should until better of this weakness, and to leave strong tea or coffee alone.

SWEENEY—SWOLLEN KNEE.

A Subscriber.—I have a horse eleven years old, very gentle, who has been laid up for six weeks with a disease in the shoulder called sweeny, and the knee of the right fore leg on the same side is swollen terribly. I have had three horse doctors who doctored the horse for the knee alone, not saying anything about being swolled. The knee is so swollen that I cannot get it to go, and it was through a friend I found out what was the matter with the horse. This friend opened the skin on the shoulder and filled it with air with a bicycle pump, then told me to apply hot vinegar and soft soap five or six times a day, which I am doing and see very little improvement as yet. The swelling at the knee goes down very little. I describe the nature of the disease, sweeny, 2. Can it be cured? 3. Has the swollen knee anything to do with it, or does it come from a sprain? 4. What is your advice as to treatment, and if he can be cured, about how long will it take to cure him? Will he be able to work or to be used for a buggy and walk him? Ans.—Sweeney is the name given to a wasting of the muscles of the shoulder and is generally curable; is generally due to some injury of the shoulder muscles which is followed by wasting or atrophy. I am inclined to think that the horse has been laid up with sweeny, and the knee at the same time. Injury to the knee is often slow to cure. I would advise keeping the horse quiet, that is in

she by law claim anything, as the property belonged to him before marrying. 4. Please let me know what it would be best to do. Ans.—1. Under the laws of Quebec. 2. No; he is obliged to receive her and furnish her with the necessities of life according to the station of the parties. 3. If she obtains a legal separation she could claim one-half of the movable property. 4. Obtain a separation from bed and board on the ground of ill-usage.

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due to fever of some sort, or to a trouble called diabetes insipidus, which is not dangerous, or to diabetes mellitus, which is so, or to acid accumulating in the system, or to chronic inactivity of the bowels. It is a natural cause of thirst, and a hot weather, because of the loss of water in perspiration, and it is a healthy practice to drink cool, boiled or pure water freely, if care is taken not to chill the body, when perspiring, by drinking much very cold water. Dilute acids relieve thirst. A little lime juice, lemonade, grape juice, or a little juicy fruit, with dinner, relieves thirst. Persons having indigestion may not be able to take acid, but may need to correct acidity by a salt like lithia citrate, six to ten grains a day in water. Be careful to drink pure water. Salt food increases thirst, so do cakes and preserves, and fruit baked soft. It made too sweet with sugar. Rhubarb contains water, and is liable to create oxalic acid in the body. Green vegetables, mildly acid, juicy fruits, eaten at meal time, and demulcent food, such as gums, starches and gelatin, or slippery elm, or flax seed, are relieving to thirst.

LEGAL SERVITUDE—DIVISION WALL.

W.—Could you advise me whether there is any record cases being decided in your courts similar to the following?—The owner of my house is seven or eight feet from my property line, and on this property line my neighbor has built his house with mitoyen wall, which has shut out considerable light from one or two windows I have on that side of my house. I would like to white-wash or whiten my neighbor's wall, but I would prefer not to approach him, as from all I know of him I feel he would either refuse or expect me to pay the full half of cost of mitoyen wall. He has taken the usual risk of inches of my ground, and it seems to me only equity and justice that I should have the privilege of coloring or whitening this wall without paying anything for it, as long, of course, as I do not injure the wall. Ans.—The right to take nine inches from your ground for the division wall is a legal servitude and its exercise gives you no right in the wall without acquiring the mitoyennete. Your neighbor could, on the other hand, force you to contribute to the building of the wall to the height of ten feet. Under these circumstances we would advise you to endeavor to arrange the matter amicably.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

An Old Subscriber.—A lost three cats, value about \$25. A found three witnesses who asserted that B told them that he was the owner of the cats, but that he would not tell, not even if they were banished for it. When B was brought before the judge he said he did not know anything about them, and when confronted by the three witnesses he said he did not remember saying so (all under oath), a clear case of perjury. Now, I want to know what the Judge's duty is in such a case. What proceedings should be taken? Ans.—It is possible that B was lying when he made the first statements, therefore, unless it can be shown that he did know where the cats were he cannot be charged with perjury for the statement made under oath before the judge.

TITLE TO LAND—DOWER.

Farmer, Ont.—1. A. living in Canada, owns land in England. How can he give his wife a good title, the title deeds being lost? 2. This land was bequeathed by will to four brothers in joint tenancy. Three of the brothers are dead. Would the wife of A, the survivor, be entitled to dower out of this land? Ans.—1. Probably twelve years ago, if the land was in the hands of a sheriff's officer, and the wife was not in the right to take it, as it might be in several ways—by estoppel, or by a will, or by a deed. 2. No. A. is entitled to the land, and the wife of A, the survivor, is entitled to dower out of this land.

COPY OF WILL REQUIRED.

Subscriber, Wilton Grove, Ont.—To whom would I write concerning a will supposed to be made and written in the parish of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and what would be the cost of a written statement of the same. Ans.—1. You might write to George Hutson, writer to the Signet, of Edinburgh, Scotland. 2. We are not in a position to estimate the cost.

AN ILL-FOUNDED CLAIM TO LAND.

N.S.—A. bought a piece of land from B, but gave the deed to C, who was to give A a life lease of the place. After a time C sold the place to D. All this time A was living on the place. D mortgaged the land to E. After some years, E foreclosed, and bought the land himself at a sheriff's sale. F bought the land from E, and got a quit claim deed. Now A is dead, and his only daughter claims to hold the place on the plea of her father occupying it for twenty-five years, or through all these changes of ownership, and has sold it to another party, who says he is going to cut the hay on it. Has A's daughter any claim on the place? 2. If not, how can I prevent a worthless fellow who says he bought it from the daughter, from cutting the hay on it? Ans.—1. No. 2. There are appropriate legal steps which may be taken, and a solicitor should be instructed for same.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to "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 queries.]

PILES.

Piles are quite easily removed. When making much trouble it is the easiest and least painful treatment. You may have some relief from applying iodine ointment to the piles mixed with enough vaseline to prevent any pain from the iodine. This will not be a cure but has relieved piles so that they become far less troublesome. A daily evacuation of the rectum is necessary for relief. Never apply ointment of galls in any form, as it is a powerful astringent, and until the rectum is emptied and has contracted upon itself. Sulphur and magnesia, a teaspoonful in milk, are used in cases of piles when diet and injections fail to really secure proper movements. Tincture of nux vomica in drop doses is useful while taking the sulphur or in nearly all cases of piles; have a glass dropper and put one drop of the tincture into half a glass of water, drinking this before meals. You may find it sufficient in itself after a week or more to keep the canal in action. If it does not produce any result after a few days try two drops three times a day, but do not increase the dose as that should be sufficient. Tincture of nux vomica, dilute hydrochloric acid of each half a drachm. Dose, two drops in plenty of water, after meals. The acid is the same as that in the human stomach and is an aid to digestion. If the druggist is afraid to give you this ask him to dilute it in two ounces of water. Dose, half a teaspoonful in water. This is a remedy to tone up the digestion and quicken the muscular action of the intestines. It acts mildly but steadily in this direction. Take the hydrochloric acid after meals, not before eating. Tincture of nux vomica promotes appetite when taken before meals. This may be a misfortune as many persons eat more than they can digest. When delicate people take too much tincture of nux vomica, the temper suffers and the muscles of the face twitch.

THRUST.

T.I.—I am young man, 26 about twenty-six. My health has been good, but in the warm weather I can hardly quench my thirst. I can drink as much as a pint of water, and in about five minutes am just as thirsty as before. Ans.—Thirst may be due to fever of some sort, or to a trouble called diabetes insipidus, which is not dangerous, or to diabetes mellitus, which is so, or to acid accumulating in the system, or to chronic inactivity of the bowels. It is a natural cause of thirst, and a hot weather, because of the loss of water in perspiration, and it is a healthy practice to drink cool, boiled or pure water freely, if care is taken not to chill the body, when perspiring, by drinking much very cold water. Dilute acids relieve thirst. A little lime juice, lemonade, grape juice, or a little juicy fruit, with dinner, relieves thirst. Persons having indigestion may not be able to take acid, but may need to correct acidity by a salt like lithia citrate, six to ten grains a day in water. Be careful to drink pure water. Salt food increases thirst, so do cakes and preserves, and fruit baked soft. It made too sweet with sugar. Rhubarb contains water, and is liable to create oxalic acid in the body. Green vegetables, mildly acid, juicy fruits, eaten at meal time, and demulcent food, such as gums, starches and gelatin, or slippery elm, or flax seed, are relieving to thirst.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

THE CONVENTION AT DETROIT—  
CONTINUATION OF LAST  
WEEK'S REPORT OF  
PROCEEDINGS.

Detroit, Mich., July 10.—A decidedly Anglo-Saxon aspect was imparted to the speeches at the Christian Endeavor 'peace jubilee' held on Belle Isle, on Saturday afternoon. All the speakers were representatives of English-speaking countries, American and British, and all sentiments favoring greater friendship and closer relations between the United States and British subjects were heartily cheered. The raw weather throughout the day caused curtailment of the attendance at the four o'clock meeting, but after the sun had at last shone forth several thousand Endeavorers grouped themselves about the speakers' stand erected in one of the pretty groves of Detroit's island park. After singing patriotic American songs, and 'God save the Queen,' a memorial was read with an announcement that its sentiments had already been endorsed by the Hon. Andrew D. White, president of the United States commissioners to the Peace Conference. The memorial, which is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, expressed abhorrence of war, and prayed for the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration, urging that the country act promptly upon the proposals of the conference at The Hague.

The speech-making was done by the Rev. Dr. James L. Hill, of Salem, Mass., for the United States; the Rev. James Mursell, of London, for Great Britain; the Rev. Joseph Walker, of Queensland, for Australia; and the Rev. Dr. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, Ontario, for Canada.

At the close three cheers were given for President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Admiral Dewey, the Society of Christian Endeavor, and Mayor Maybury, of Detroit. The evening was devoted to receptions at all the State headquarters.

**SUNDAY SERVICES.**  
On July 9 the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of 'In His Steps,' walked more than three miles to preach from the text, 'One is our Master; all we are brethren,' to a congregation which entirely exceeded the capacity of Bethany Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sheldon spoke optimistically of the signs of the times, especially the awakening of the social conscience, better relationship between employers and employed, federation of the churches, movement toward civic righteousness, and an awakening to the stewardship feature of the Christian's life, as to his money, time and talents.

The features of the afternoon were crowded meetings for men and for women exclusively, and a Sabbath observance rally. Thirty-five hundred men filled the floor and galleries of Light Guard Armory at the men's meeting. The men sang with fine enthusiasm, and a very large proportion of them publicly pledged that the occasion would be with them a landmark from which would date a better life.

Mr. Baer directed the meeting, and the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York, preached.

Mrs. F. E. Clark, wife of President Clark, presided over the women's meeting, which filled the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. Joseph Walker, of Queensland, Australia, led the devotions. The programme of addresses was as follows:—

'The women of Mexico,' Mrs. C. Scott Williams, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.  
'The women of China,' Miss Caroline F. Chittenden, of Foo Chow, China.  
'The women of Asia,' Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago.

'Woman's work for her country,' Mrs. Howard M. Ingham, of Jefferson, Ohio.

**SABBATH OBSERVANCE.**  
Westminster Presbyterian Church could not contain the audience which attended the Sabbath observance gathering. An address upon 'Sabbath in the home' was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David McAllister, of Allegheny, Pa. He held the religious development of the family to be of the utmost importance, the family being the foundation of the civil structure and the corner stone of the temple of the workshop. Said he: 'We cannot carry on our civilization, nor keep our young people to the front unless they are trained in Sabbath-keeping homes.'

The Rev. C. N. Hoard, of Rochester, N.Y., related at length some alleged futile attempts made in that city toward closing the 'side door' on Sunday. He argued insistently that prohibition is the only true solution of the saloon question.

The closing speech was made by Mr. John Charlton, M.P., of London, Ont., on 'What the Sabbath may do for us.' The speaker's idea was that Sabbath observance had a far more potent influence in character-building and world development than had commonly been conceded in later years.

**CONSECRATION.**  
On Sunday evening an additional touch of solemnity was imparted to the meetings. The generalities of religion were in some measure neglected and the evening worship in thirty-one Protestant churches of Detroit and Windsor took the form of 'consecration services.' The capacity of the churches was taxed, and the rapt attention of the crowds to the one subject of consecration was impressive in the greatest degree.

The president, the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, conducted the consecration service in the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church. Among the clergymen who directed the services or made consecration addresses in the other churches were the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York; the Rev. William Patterson, of

Toronto; the Rev. James L. Hill, of Salem, Mass.; the Rev. James Mursell, of London, England; the Rev. Robert F. Sprer, of New York; Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, Ohio; the Rev. John Pollock, of Glasgow, Scotland; the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Oberlin, Ohio; the Rev. John F. Pounds, of Indianapolis; Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Floy W. Tomkins, of Philadelphia.

**THE CLOSING DAY.**  
The closing day of the International Christian Endeavor Convention, Monday, July 10, was the busiest day of a busy week.

The last 'quiet hour' early morning service was largely attended.

**AMERICA'S GREATEST PERIL.**  
One of the principal addresses in Tent Williston was by the Rev. C. N. Hoard, of Rochester, N.Y., entitled 'Our country's greatest peril.' He said, 'The American people are face to face with a mighty problem. It is not, 'What shall be done with Cuba or the Philippines?' but 'How shall we restore to the people the right of self-government in the United States.' It would seem that democracy has given place to rascality. The American people have abdicated the throne of government to the saloon. Red-handed Anarchy spits upon our laws, insults our flag, robs our houses, curses our motherhood and damns our children, while we are pouring out the nation's treasure, and offering our sons to the god of war to shoot the declaration of independence into the hearts of the insurgents at Manila.

'The immoral condition of our great cities is a blot upon our civilization. The saloon runs the caucus, names the candidate, robs the public, and spits on the law.'

'The saloon is the nation's greatest foe, because it murders its citizens in cold blood. Because it destroys the character of its citizens, the units upon which the national structure rests. Because it fosters ignorance, immorality and crime, which sap the vitals of the nation and means death to democracy founded upon the virtue and intelligence of its subjects. Because it defiles the ballot, entrenches the boss, defies the law, and impoverishes the people. It is a crime against the state, a crime against humanity, a crime against God. It has opened dens of anarchy; schooled our young manhood to a life of sensual indulgence, personal impurity and profligacy; sickened the public conscience with its daily horrible tales of debauchery, devilry and crime; blocked the wheels of every righteous reform; paralyzed industry; crucified labor, defeated the Church; outraged the heathen and blasphemed the Almighty.'

'There are, no doubt, more than a thousand preachers at this convention. No other profession can gather together into one convention a body of men that will equal the brains, culture, personal integrity, and moral power of a thousand American preachers, who are ministers of the gospel of the Son of God; and if they only knew their power and used it without fear or favor, to glorify God in the service of the people; they could build a railway to hell and send the rum power home on the first train. Daniel Webster said:—'There is not a monarch on earth whose throne cannot be shaken,' and a hundred thousand preachers, backed up, as they would be, by two million men from the pews, could whip up into life a public opinion that would demolish the throne of the rum power inside of ten years. God wake them up to their divine opportunity and their awful responsibility.'

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—The eighteenth international convention of Christian Endeavor closed last night amid scenes of impressive solemnity attending the utterance of the 'last words' by the president and secretary in each of the great tents respectively, following responses from each state and country represented and last exhortations from M. E. Bishop Vincent, of Kansas, and the Rev. Wilbur Chapman, of New York. The following messages were read in both tents, the reading of the cablegram from the Hon. Andrew D. White, president of the American Peace Commissioners at The Hague, bringing out storms of applause:—

To the American Peace Commission:  
The Hague.  
Twenty-eight thousand American and Canadian Christian Endeavorers, now assembled in international convention, Detroit, represent two and a half million enthusiasts for peace and arbitration. Great peace meeting held. All wish you God-speed.

(Signed),  
FRANCIS E. CLARK, President,  
JOHN WILLIS BAER, Secretary,  
To President William McKinley, Washington, D.C.:

Twenty-eight thousand American and Canadian Christian Endeavorers, assembled in international convention, received with hearty enthusiasm your kind message, and pray for God's richest blessing upon you, your administration, and the great Republic of which you are the chief magistrates.

To His Excellency Lord Minto, Ottawa, Canada:

The Christian Endeavorers of Canada and America, in international convention assembled, representing two and a half millions of young people, are drawing closer the bonds of international fellowship, and pray for God's best blessing upon yourself and your great Dominion.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Windsor, England:

Tens of thousands of Canadian and American Christian Endeavorers, in international convention assembled, in Detroit, rejoice in your long and glorious reign, and pray God's constant blessing upon you. Thousands of Endeavorers next July will cross the ocean to convention in London, with love and reverence in their hearts for you.

The following statements as to attendance, etc., were given out by the secretary, Mr. John Willis Baer:—

'Without doubt the attendance at this

convention has very much exceeded that of any other Christian Endeavor convention ever held in the matter of those present at the various meetings. That is to say, that out of the twenty-eight thousand Endeavorers registered, which is the estimate of the reception committee, and includes members, there have been more that attended meetings than at any previous time. The attendance at meetings gave a total of 298,500. There were 28,000 Endeavorers in attendance, including Detroit delegates.'

Mr. W. H. Strong, chairman of the local committee, responded to the compliments tendered before the two mighty audiences and attributed the success of the convention chiefly to individual faithfulness.

Great Britain's leading representatives, Messrs. Tressidder and Mursell, of London, and Pollock, of Glasgow, stood together and sang 'Britain for Christ.' Then all sang stanzas of 'God Save the Queen' and 'America.' Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman preached the concluding sermon in Tent Endeavor from the text Luke vi., 6-10: The story of the healing of the man with a withered hand. The closing address in Tent Williston was made by Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**PRESENTATION OF MISSIONARIES.**  
The introduction yesterday of missionaries by Dr. Clark was one of the features of the convention. Thirty of the workers in heathen fields spoke a sentence or two in the languages spoken at the scene of their labors, and retired. The hand-clapping greeting their appearance and retirement was almost constant. Mr. D. B. Eddy, of Leavenworth, Kas., member of the Yale band, spoke of 'The great resources of missions.'

The closing feature in Tent Endeavor was an address by Dr. Robert E. Spear, of New York, on 'The Great Blessing of Missions.'

The sentiment of the home missionaries in Tent Williston, as proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hill, of Massachusetts, was the Greek proverb, 'They bearing torches passed them on from hand to hand.' Many home missionaries from the western states and territories were presented.

**The Rev. Dr. Cuyler Discusses  
the Great Movement.**

'In regard to practical politics, I agree with the remark made by Dr. Hodge during the war, "You must draw the line somewhere; you can't sing 'Hail Columbia' at the communion table."

The venerable Dr. Cuyler, who made the work of the Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, so memorable, and who was in Montreal last week, accompanied by Mrs. Cuyler, for the purpose of a brief holiday, made this remark to a 'Witness' reporter, in connection with some talk upon the aims and work of the great Christian Endeavor movement.

The eminent divine was asked whether in his opinion, Christian Endeavor stood for a permanent religious force, or a temporary enthusiasm.

'I believe it makes for permanency, because of its fundamental character. Its founder (who is my friend), and I have discussed this very point, the permanency of Christian Endeavor. We have talked it over at my house; we discussed it at Montreal when the Christian Endeavor convention met here. The movement is, first of all, an association of young people, which is highly desirable, because it represents the young life and vigor of the Church; secondly, it is a pledged body, each member having pledged himself to thoroughly recognize the Church in all its work, and to participate in all her meetings and movements. My friend, Francis Clark, is the founder of the movement, but the central idea, I think I may say, was that of a young people's association which was formed in connection with Lafayette Church thirty-six years ago. Mr. Clark, seeing the success of that work—you may know that the association bought and maintained the Cuyler Chapel as an illustration of its permanency and power—expressed to me his desire that he should have something of a similar sort in his own church in Portland. There had been something done in this line, but the enthusiasm died out, and it was a comparative failure. Dr. Clark adopted our idea and expanded it, and gave, some sixteen years ago, Christian Endeavor to the world. Now, our association has lived for thirty-six years; it has done good work; it has built the Cuyler Chapel; why should not the great body of Christian Endeavor similarly last and flourish? Our association, by the way, did not adopt the name Christian Endeavor, although we were in hearty sympathy with the movement. But it was said that as we had worked so successfully and so long under another name it would look as if we had made a mistake if we adopted a new one. Christian Endeavor may be said to have reached its limit as to membership as far as this country is concerned. It has spread itself out in all directions. The Methodists have their own; the Baptists have their own; the Anglicans never recognized it. Outside of these organizations the movement has attracted to itself the younger element of the churches, so that, numerically, a great expansion cannot be looked for. Now, our association was not pledged; but Christian Endeavor is. I have been speaking to delegates just returned from Detroit and the word is that the convention was a great success. I have no fear for the movement—that is, if it does not undertake too much. I would not greatly trouble about side issues. There is the furtherance of the legitimate work of the Church, the participa-

tion in its onward movements, which will give employment to youthful energy.'

'What about the attitude of Christian Endeavor to politics? Do you think the body should work as a unit for the purification of municipal and national politics?'

'I think the society should inculcate the duty of Christian citizenship as a principle; but I do not think, for instance, that Christian Endeavor should have gone into New York politics at the time of the reform fight for Mr. Lowe. I stood on the platform with Mr. Lowe and took off my coat in his favor; but if I had said that it was the duty of Christian Endeavor as a body to go into the fight for a political party, there would have been instantly the most serious objection raised, just as there would have been objection raised if I had asked my congregation to vote in a particular direction. The association can do much by raising the general tone in regard to public life; it can discuss, academically, the responsibility of the voters; it can urge purity, just as the ministers have done; but the line must be drawn somewhere, as Dr. Hodge said during the war, "You can't sing 'Hail Columbia' at the communion table."

'Don't you see that if you entered what is called practical politics, you would be forgetting the object for which the movement was founded. It would be said this is a political organization, and the whole underlying idea would be discredited. No; I could not approve of the association going into practical politics, but as an adjunct and ally to the Church it can go forward, and do its work, just as the young people's association in connection with my old church is doing its work, just as your Young Men's Christian Association across the street there is doing its work. In the first place, you could not organize the solid vote of the movement; in the second, Christian Endeavor must keep clear of party; in the third, the prime thing is the evolution of the civic and national conscience, through discussion, and the setting up before the mind of a higher standard of thought and conduct.'

Dr. Cuyler has been visiting some old friends in Montreal and looking once more upon scenes which were familiar to him many years ago.

'Last night our good friend Lyman—Colonel Lyman, you know—spent the evening with Mrs. Cuyler and myself. We talked of days past and gone; of the late John Douglall, of Dr. Wilkes, of many others recalled by tender and loving memories.'

At parting the venerable man said 'Need I say that I wish the 'Witness' the utmost success?'

**MR. TAYLOR'S SLANDER.**

(Ottawa 'Journal'.)

The charge affecting Sir Wilfrid Laurier which Mr. Taylor, M.P., the Conservative whip, made in the House of Commons yesterday, was one of the type which is unpleasantly frequent in the House of Commons—the utterance of slander founded upon rumor, with the idea that if plenty of mud is thrown blind people can be told that it sticks.

Mr. Taylor asserted that Messrs. Bate & Sons, of Ottawa, were given at grossly unfair prices, large government contracts, because the firm had presented a house to the Premier.

Asked for his authority as to the gift of the house to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Taylor, said it was hearsay. Mr. Taylor had no proof. He had nothing which any honest man could consider an excuse for believing there was proof. Mr. Taylor took a street rumor, carried it into the House of Commons, where a member can say what he pleases without being liable at law, and he asserted the rumor there as fact, and as the explanation of dishonorable practices by the government. This implied that the Premier, bought by a \$10,000 residence, exerted pressure upon other departments of the government to repay the Bate firm by dishonorable use of public money.

The Premier was not in the House at the time, a fact which, from the rest of the circumstances, one is justified in believing Mr. Taylor took into full account when he launched the slander. No one being there to expose it authoritatively on the spot, the slander would get a considerable start in the press, and what would Mr. Taylor care that the slander smirched the whole Dominion through its chief representative man if at the same time it smirched, or seemed to smirch, the party to which Mr. Taylor is opposed?

At the following session of the House of Commons, the Premier with dignity and simplicity contradicted the falsehood, stating that he through Lady Laurier had bought and paid for the house.

Mr. H. A. Bate had already characterized Mr. Taylor's statement as a lie, and had also given facts to prove that a number of Mr. Taylor's other assertions were falsehoods regarding the contracts of the Bate firm with the government. Mr. Taylor seems to stand convicted of being both a coward and slanderer, the cowardly part of the business consisting in his making the statements in a place the privilege of which prevented him being responsible at law, and making them in the absence of the man whom they affected, and who alone could authoritatively answer. Such slandering is aggravated lying. Lying is no more respectable in parliament than anywhere else, nor is a member of parliament more justified than anybody else in uttering lying slanders upon hearsay in the hope of deriving either personal or partisan advantage through some slander hitting near the truth. Emmanuel Kent once

descended sufficiently from the heights of abstract philosophy to say something which every self-respecting man will be proud to hang upon his inner wall: 'I will not lie. I will not in my own person degrade the dignity of the human race.' A slander may not be a lie, though untrue; a statement may be slanderous, yet if honestly made, if made upon what the utterer is able to advance as a reasonable excuse for belief, it is not a lie, a lie being not merely falsehood but malice; a lie is a slander made without proof or excuse for proof, maliciously made to gain a dirty advantage. Of that character was Mr. Taylor's allegation regarding the Premier.

Can the Conservative party hope to gain anything from such rotten tactics on the part of men who—as unfortunately in the Taylor case—are in some measure representative? Can mean or dirty tactics ever really help a party in a white man's country? A mass of partisans there are, both Tory and Grit, who will never be offended by what their own men do, no, not though their own men herded them with skunks. A mass of partisans there are, Conservative and Liberal both, who will never see good in the other party, not though the opponents were angels. These partisan masses do not affect elections. They can't even be bought. They do not change. The fortunes of politics depend upon the moderate men and the new, the young men, men who can be changed or who are in the stage of formation of political opinion. Be sure that these are not gained by dirty political tactics in parliament or out of it.

**DREYFUS****HIS CHANCES FOR LIBERTY—HIS  
FRIENDS AND THEIR EFFORTS FOR HIM.**

Rennes, July 12.—In his intense desire to understand his case Dreyfus is sitting up nearly all night reading the numerous documents furnished by his lawyers.

'Why fatigue yourself?' pleaded Mme. Dreyfus.

'I am anxious to read my own romance,' replied Dreyfus grimly, showing he has not entirely lost his sense of humor.

He is passionately interested in the intricacies of the affair, all of which Mme. Dreyfus wants forgotten once the process is ended. Some of her friends tell her to seek vengeance for her wrongs, but neither she nor her husband wish for revenge. Dreyfus's lawyers had prepared a paper to ask the state for damages for illegal imprisonment. Dreyfus refused to be a party, but for form's sake he told the lawyers he was willing to ask for one franc damages, the lowest the law of France allows. The lawyers hope to persuade Dreyfus to change his mind.

**WHAT ZOLA SAYS.**

Paris, July 12.—Emile Zola is still in Paris, closely watching the Dreyfus affair. He is not in the best of health, having had a touch of some heart trouble which his doctors are unable to relieve. During the closing stages of the trial he purposes writing two or three powerful newspaper articles in his most vigorous style.

'It is a significant fact,' the novelist said to-day, 'that nobody any longer is trying to find proofs of Captain Dreyfus's innocence. They seek only proofs of his guilt.'

M. Zola intends much later on to write a book giving his impressions of England. Although he is in much need of money he now refuses to accept any of the brilliant offers he has received, especially from America, basing his refusal on the feeling that he must keep quiet, and that he particularly must not write for the foreign public until Captain Dreyfus shall have been acquitted. He will do nothing to hurt that cause. He feels that he must still hold himself in reserve in case his help is needed.

**MANITOBA REDISTRIBUTION BILL.**

Winnipeg, July 15.—The provincial redistribution bill has been prepared, and will be introduced in the legislature next week. Only six ridings are affected, and the changes in them are for the purpose of equalization. A new constituency, to be known as Gimli, and lying between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, has been created. This does not, however, increase the number of ridings, St. Andrew's and Kildonan being included in the new district.

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS**

Writing from Bristol under date of July 4, to a friend in this city, the Hon. J. I. Tarte is pleased to be able to report that up to that time his health had considerably improved by the voyage, and he had no doubt that when he returned to Canada he would be very greatly benefited by the rest he had taken from his active public duties. This will be good news to his friends throughout the Dominion.

**SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.**

All general students and teachers will be interested in the meeting of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic provinces which meets at Campbellton on the Restigouche, from July 25 to Aug. 8. There will be courses in science, literature and music, with excursions on the Baie des Chaleurs, Restigouche and Metapedia rivers, and a course of evening lectures at which specialists in science and literature will give addresses. For further particulars write for calendars to G. U. Hay, president, St. John, N.B., or to J. D. Seaman, secretary, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**NEW CHURCH FOR LACHUTE**

Lachute, July 11.—This was quite a gala day in the busy town. Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, was paying a visit to this part of his diocese, while several of the Presbyterian Bishops were assembled here, too, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new church now being built by the united congregations. When the union of the two congregations was consummated last January, it was stipulated that a new church be built as soon as possible.

At two o'clock to-day a large gathering assembled at the site of the church. The members of the Montreal Presbytery present were the Rev. N. Waddell, ex-moderator of Presbytery; and the pastor of the congregation; the Revs. Dr. Ross, Dr. Paterson, Jas. H. Beatt, and Dr. Christie. Other clergymen present were the Revs. John McCarter, Montreal; Mr. Radley, Methodist Church; Lachute; Mr. Silcox, and Mr. Cresswell, of the Baptist Church. There were also on the platform the Hon. Mr. Fraser, Nova Scotia; and Mr. George Hay, Ottawa.

After the singing of the Hundredth Psalm, the Rev. Jas. H. Beatt, of Rockburn, read the scripture lesson from I. Chron. xxiv., 10-19, and afterwards engaged in prayer.

The choir led in singing Psalm cxlii., after which the Rev. Mr. Radley led in prayer. Mr. Waddell asked Dr. Christie, in the name of the church, to lay the stone. A casket was placed in the hollow reserved for it, the contents being as follows:—A copy of each of the local newspapers, and of the city papers, the coins of the realm, and an interesting history of the settlements, as found in the foundation stone of Henry Church, which is being taken down, as the brick is to be used in the new church.

The document details incidents connected with the first settlement, and subsequent progress of Lachute, from 1796 until Aug. 13, 1851. Mr. Hezekiah Clark, of Jericho, Vt., appears to have been the first settler. The first day school was begun in 1800, and in the same year a Sabbath-school was formed. The first store was established in 1813 and the first Church was built in 1831. In 1833 the settlement obtained a post-office. In 1843 the name of the place was changed from Lachute to St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil.

Dr. Christie, after declaring the stone 'well and truly laid,' referred to the union of the two churches. The Presbytery had seen at once that a new church was necessary before a union would be satisfactory. When the people were appealed to, they gave freely and willingly. Then they found there was some prospect of building, and opening the church free of debt, and this was the beginning of the end.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, said that he was glad to be present. A new home was always a cause for rejoicing. A church always raised the value of property around. Other things often lessened the value of property, and sometimes proprietors would give a site free for a church, as they knew they would increase the value of the surrounding lots. 'Our Church,' he said, 'rejoices always in planting churches. Our policy is to go after the miners and settlers in the far west to prevent our people forgetting to worship God. In the Klondike our Church was one of the first buildings in that land, and is a power there for righteousness. The Church is always a power for righteousness.'

The Hon. Mr. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, then addressed the assembly. He said that he was glad to be present in response to the invitation of his friend, Dr. Christie. He intended to preach there a sermon from the pews. The people must be in the church regularly, as they have to be diligent in their business. They must be generous in their contributions. The best investments ever made, Christians find, are those given to God. They must be peaceful in their church work. If the people were peaceful, generous and constant in their church attendance, then they would be successful. Difficulties would have to be met, but without these there would be stagnation, not success.

The collection taken up amounted to \$268.48.

Mr. George Hay, of Ottawa, explained why they sought to build a Presbyterian Church. It was because their forefathers died as martyrs to maintain liberty to worship God according to their own consciences, a plain and simple worship of God. It was this creed that is to be preached in this church now in course of construction. People must make some sacrifice for the religion God had done so much to give them.

The Rev. James H. Beatt spoke of the old associations that circled around new buildings giving place to the old ones.

The Rev. Mr. Radley and the Rev. Mr. Silcox wished all success to the congregation in their new and arduous undertaking.

Dr. Paterson, of St. Andrew's, congratulated the congregation on the auspicious event, and hoped it was but an earnest of good things to come.

At the close the Rev. Dr. Ross pronounced the benediction.

A unique event of the day was in the presence on the platform of four members of the churches who were members in 1851, when the last foundation stone was laid of Henry Church. They were Dr. Christie, Mr. David Raitt and Mr. George L. Meikle, who were present on the former occasion as well as on this, and Mr. James Henderson, who was only absent then on account of being in California, although he was then a member of the church.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

During this vacation time in the city the members of the committee are scattered far and wide. Some are at the seaside, some in the mountains, some visiting distant friends, but very few left in the city.

The work at the Bible House for the month of June has been about as usual, but Mr. Stacey, whose health has suffered somewhat of late from overwork and close confinement, has gone for a few weeks' rest. The business is left to the care of Henry Schaufenburg, a long-tried faithful and responsible assistant, who will attend to the few customers who may drop in, and also look after the needs of the deportees.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, district secretary, has continued his faithful labors during June. The first part of the month he was in the County of Argenteuil and the latter part in the County of Bedford. Mr. Bennett says in his report: 'I have visited during the month twenty-seven branches, and my collections have been, for the sale of bibles, \$61.14, and free contributions, \$413.64, a total of \$474.78, which is \$106.70 in advance of the previous year, \$81.91 of which has been in free contributions. This makes a total advance for the first half of 1899 of \$727.53. He concludes his report as follows: 'May I ask the committee to unite in thanksgiving to God for putting it into the hearts of the people to give more liberally to the glorious work, and invoke the continuance and increase of this grace until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.'

We have had at work four colporteurs during the month of June. Mr. Ouellette and Mr. Lavoie, in the County of Hochelaga; Mr. Daigneau, in the County of St. Johns, and Mr. Leclerc, in the County of Bagot. Mr. J. L. McCullough, the fifth colporteur, was not able to visit his field, being detained at home by family sickness. It will be seen that their fields of labor are all French, and consequently the sale of scriptures is limited. They have, however, unitedly sold and loaned 77 copies of the French scriptures, and 24 copies of the English. So much good seed has been sown. What will the harvest be? It may be life eternal to some poor souls, for we have the promise that His word shall not return void, but accomplish the purpose where to be sent it.

BIBLICAL TRANSLATIONS. Curiosity is often manifested as to the four hundred different languages in which the bible is printed and some time ago I promised to gratify this by giving some account of a few of the more modern translations. Last month I gave a few, and now I will give another instalment. I confine myself to such languages as have been first published since 1890.

Chaynan (Moochi), language of the people of East Africa. St. Mark's gospel first published in 1892.

Dobu, language of British New Guinea. St. Mark's Gospel, first published in 1895.

Dominica, spoken in Dominica, West Indies, St. Lucia, New Granada, and Trinidad. First published in 1892. The first edition of 500 copies was printed in 1894.

Fang, the language of the tribes of western equatorial Africa, and who are reported to be cannibals, polygamous and thievish. Their principal 'fetich' is what is called 'viati,' the skull of a deceased father in a basket of bark. May we not hope, and should not all Christians pray that the bible may do its civilizing and Christianizing work among them?

Florida, language of the Solomon Islands. A version of part of the Book of Exodus is just about ready for printing.

Galia—The whole bible first appeared in 1898.

Giriama, language spoken in East Africa. St. Luke's gospel first appeared in 1891, followed in 1894 by St. Matthew's and soon after by St. Mark's Gospel and the Psalms.

Hydah—Language of the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island. Five hundred copies of St. Matthew's Gospel was first published in 1891, followed in 1897 by the Acts of the Apostles, St. John's Gospel, parts of Genesis, I. Corinthians and the Psalms.

Ibibio—Language of Old Calabar. One of the gospels first published in 1893.

Ibo—Language of the Upper Niger. St. Mark's and St. John's gospels first published in 1896, followed since by the Acts, Pauline Epistles and the Psalms.

Idzo—Language of parts of West Africa. The gospels first published in 1898.

Igbira—Spoken in parts of lower Benares. St. Matthew's Gospel in 1895.

Omkish—Dialect spoken in Turkestan and north Tibet. The sermon on the Mount, followed by St. Matthew's Gospel in 1894, St. Luke's in 1896, after which St. John's followed, and in 1898 the remainder of the New Testament.

Kiapara—For New Guinea. St. Mark's Gospel first appeared in 1892. In 1898 the other gospels. Six different dialects prevail in this region of country, and it is hoped that it will prevail.

Khirdi—Language of a race or tribe in the tributary state of Orissa, where they have been since the time of Pliny. They are said to be a strong race and formerly addicted to human sacrifice. The Gospel by Mark first appeared in 1893, and a book of the Old Testament in 1897.

Kien-Ning—Language of Puh Kien, China. New Testament first published in 1896. The funds for printing this were raised in Dublin by friends of the Rev. B. M. Stewart and his fellow martyr, Hwa-Sang.

These are a few of the translations

made during the past decade, and if I find them acceptable to the friends of the bible cause I will in future, by permission of the editor of the 'Witness,' continue the list. Let it be borne in mind that the Bible Society began its work with the bible in about thirty different languages. Most of these, which were not reckoned among the dead languages, were those of Europeans. The work of translation has gone steadily forward, and the number of new ones added during the present decade brings the total to over 400 in whole or in part. The work when once started does not stop until the whole is done, or at least the entire New Testament. Above all, let Christian people remember that this is preliminary work to carrying out our Saviour's last command to preach the gospel in all the world to all people.

We bespeak the earnest prayers for this work of all God's people and their constant remembrance of it at the throne of grace. That all petitioners may have a more intelligent appreciation of what they pray for we will mention just one branch of the work. There are 13 bible women in Syria, three in Palestine, 18 in Egypt, 304 in India, besides six set apart for special tribes; 88 in Ceylon, 12 in China, and five in the Straits Settlements. There are about 1,000 more in the British empire and about 4,000 bible depositaries. Truly, the Lord gave the Word and great is the company of them that publish it. His blessing and the Holy Spirit will make it fruitful. Pray for the blessing.

NEEDS OF THE YEAR.

THE AID NEEDED FOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SCHEMES.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, has issued a circular dealing with the needs of the year in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

The following is a statement of the amounts required for the current year on behalf of the schemes of the Church: Western Section.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Home missions (\$87,000), Augmentation of stipends (\$28,000), Foreign missions (\$75,730), Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (\$56,972), etc.

The congregations in both Eastern and Western sections of the Church contribute for French Evangelization, Manitoba College, and the Assembly fund; the amounts named for the other schemes are for the Western section alone.

Where missionary associations do not exist, the Assembly has appointed collections to be taken up during the current year as follows: French Evangelizations, fourth Sunday in July; Home Missions, fourth Sunday in August; Colleges, fourth Sunday in September; Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' fund, third Sunday in October; Assembly fund, third Sunday in November; Manitoba College, third Sunday in December; Augmentation fund, third Sunday in January, 1900; Aged and Infirm Ministers' fund, third Sunday in February, 1900; and Foreign Missions, second Sunday in March, 1900.

LIQUOR AT THE CAMPS.

(London 'News,' July 6.) Some time ago the Ottawa Government passed the following resolution concerning military camps:—

48. Nothing in the Queen's regulations, and orders for the army, so far as they relate to the establishment of canteens, is to be understood as permitting the sale within the limits of camp grounds during the annual training of the militia of Canada, of spirituous (to include wine), or malt liquors of any kind; their sale within such limits being strictly prohibited.

49. Officers commanding camps of instruction will be held responsible that the above is carried out, and they, together with officers commanding units of active militia, will, in those districts where the law so directs, be liable to prosecution, in respect of any liquor sold in tents or other premises subject to their control, in addition to such penalty as may be inflicted for a breach of military discipline.

These regulations were good and it is to be regretted that they are not carried out. Liquor was freely and openly sold in the canteens at the London camp and such drunkenness resulted. In fact to such an extent has the evil grown that thousands of young men—the flower of Canada physically—will not join the Canadian militia. 'The camp is nothing but a long drunk,' said one young man in the hearing of the 'News.'

It is not to be inferred that all, or even the majority of the men, indulge, but enough of the drinking element is found in the ranks to make camping intensely uncomfortable for the others.

Besides this many callow youths with more or less unformed habits and convictions are in this way made tipplers, if not drunkards.

The law is good and should be carried out. For at least twelve days a year the citizen soldiers should be freed from all temptations of the sort. They will thus be turned out better citizens and infinitely superior soldiers as a result.

FRENCH SHORE TROUBLE.

St. John's, Nfld., July 14.—The French warships continue to persecute the settlers along the treaty coast. Four colonial vessels have been driven out of Port-au-Port harbor by them this week. The colonial government will urge Rear-Admiral Bedford on his arrival here on Sunday with the British fleet to take steps to prevent the repetition of these outrages.

THE CARRANZA LETTER.

A MAN CONFESSES TO THE THEFT.

There has been considerable talk during the past week on the subject of an alleged confession which appeared in a contemporary some ten days since, purporting to give a true version of how the celebrated Carranza letter was stolen from the house, No. 42 Tupper street, on May 28, 1898. The confession was made by one George P. Bell, who claimed that he handed over the letter to Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service, in whose hands it was translated and altered to suit the purposes of the United States Government, with the result that Lieutenant Carranza and Senator Bosc were requested by the Dominion Government to leave Canada. Detective Kellert, of the Metropolitan Detective Bureau, of this city, who was arrested on a charge of having stolen the letter, but who was discharged by Police Magistrate Lafontaine on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, stigmatized the whole story as a lie. The letter, he says, was stolen by one Ralph Redfern, now chief of the secret service at Boston, who was accompanied by a man and a woman from Bob Fitzsimmons' theatrical company, which was in the city at the time. Consul-General Bittinger also states that Bell's story is untrue and Chief Wilkie, of the United States secret service at Washington, has added a complete denial of the truth of Bell's confession. The chief says that the letter was obtained from a man who was and still is in the United States Government service and that it was transmitted by the letter to Washington, and adds that the letter was not altered in any way.

A warrant has since been sworn out by Mr. E. W. Summerskill, of the 'Sunday Sun,' for the arrest of Bell who, hearing that such had been issued, gave himself up yesterday to the police. When brought before Judge Choquette, Bell did not plead but simply said he had nothing to say to the charge. Had he pleaded guilty he could have been sentenced to penitentiary, and had he pleaded not guilty, he would have been held for perjury.

It now remains for the complainant to prove that the accused did steal the letter in question. The trial was fixed for next Monday, July 24, and the prisoner was admitted to bail of \$400 personal security and \$200 each offered by Messrs. W. E. Cooper and John S. Robertson.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The 'Gallia,' which lay so long with her nose almost high and dry in a mud bank near Sorel in the spring, has been now declared perfectly seaworthy.

James Maloney, a steward on the Dominion Line steamer 'Cambroman,' died suddenly, on Tuesday evening last, while taking a drink of water on board the steamer.

Mr. Joseph Bernier, of St. Hubert, street, run over by a C. P. R. train at Mile End on Wednesday night, died at the General Hospital, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday.

A portion of the exhibition grounds owned by the Quebec Government was sold out in lots last week. The prices ranged from twenty-five cents to sixty cents per foot.

The time for receiving tenders for the popular loan of \$220,000 has been extended by the Montreal City Council until September, and the rate has been fixed at par. The interest is three and a half percent, and the time forty years.

Walter Poulter, ten years old, of 70 Mitcheson street, was run over by a slowly moving electric car on St. Lawrence street, near Rachel street, on Wednesday. He had to have his left leg taken off above the knee, and was treated at the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

The hope entertained by the friends of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion that rest at his country residence would ultimately restore his failing health has now almost completely disappeared, and a sudden change in his condition is causing the greatest alarm to his family and physicians.

Mr. Thomas W. Boyd, the well known gunsmith and merchant, died at Lavigne on Saturday morning. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1845. He was at one time an officer in the Montreal Field Battery, and was one of its earliest members.

It is reported that John Dunster, of 109 Murray street, has been missing since June 6. He was a sailor, and accustomed to be away from home a good deal, but not for so long a time without making his whereabouts known to his friends. A wife and two children are anxious to hear from or of him.

Excusable homicide was the verdict given by a coroner's jury in the case of a tramp on Tuesday last. He had been killed on the preceding Saturday night on the wharf, and his name was M. Leon Dubé, of St. Jean Baptiste Ward. A similar verdict was given in the case of little Walter Jacobs, killed by a Park & Island trolley car.

At about four o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. James Todd, a passenger on the Allan steamer 'Sarnatian,' died of heart disease. The steamer reached port about six o'clock, and arrangements were made to send the body back to Scotland. The deceased gentleman had been a teacher in Stirling, and was on a holiday visit to Canada, and thought to be in excellent health. He was very high-

ly spoken of as an accomplished gentleman.

A horse and carriage containing five passengers made a trial trip across the new Victoria Jubilee bridge on Monday from the Montreal side, and returned soon after. The occupants of the carriage were Mr. G. B. Reeve, general traffic manager; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, general superintendent; Mr. J. M. Herbert, superintendent of the eastern division; Mr. R. P. Dalton, superintendent of Montreal terminal, and Master F. H. McGuigan, son of the general superintendent. Although trains passed both ways during the trip, the horse did not appear to be much disturbed by them.

While engaged in backing his train about 11.30 yesterday, in the yards of the Grand Trunk Railway, Point St. Charles, Mr. Michael O'Gara, of 60 Centre street, a well-known conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway system, fell before a car, with the dreadful result that the train passed over his two legs above the knee, so that both had to be amputated at the General Hospital, where he went in the ambulance. Mr. O'Gara is about fifty years of age, and had been running on the Grand Trunk for fifteen or twenty years. His recovery from the shock to his system is doubtful.

It was officially stated yesterday that noticeable changes will be made in the color of postage stamps, taking effect next Thursday. The color of the domestic rate postage stamp, as prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, is red, and it is intended to discontinue the issue of the ordinary two-cent purple colored stamps as soon as the present supply is exhausted. This will be about the day mentioned. Thereafter the department will re-issue first, however, surcharging down to two cents, the unused remnant of three-cent stamps in red, now in the possession of the department. As soon as the supply of such surcharged threes is exhausted the issue of new two-cent stamps in red will begin.

Mr. James Feeney, twenty-five years of age, who had been four years in the Grand Trunk Railway Company's service, was killed near Dorval on Sunday morning while endeavoring to get to Cornwall on a box car. Just how the young man was killed no one can make out. The jury's verdict was accidental death.

The death occurred on Friday of Mr. James Johnston, dry goods importer, of St. Helen street, who was well and favorably known in Montreal. Mr. Johnston was born in Hamilton, Scotland, in 1849, and came early to Canada. He married the second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Robertson, chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, who, with four sons and three daughters, survives him.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The statement is made by the Victoria, B.C., 'Globe' that the government and the Opposition have decided upon coalition that will shut out the Hon. Mr. Martin.

John Roach, arrested in Boston some time since for alleged complicity in the Napanee bank robbery, was before the police magistrate on Tuesday afternoon last, and pleaded 'not guilty.' He was remanded for trial.

Bishop Sweetman goes to England on a brief visit, and expects to return to Toronto about the end of September.

A sensational despatch published in New York, from Washington, last Tuesday, stated that Canadian mounted police were to be sent to Alaskan territory to maintain order in the Porcupine region. There is no truth in the story.

The Richelieu & Ontario Company's steamer 'Spartan,' on Wednesday night ran upon a shoal just below Cornwall, and sustained some injury, having mistaken a fisherman's light for the light-house.

A Parisian despatch of Friday says that the Czar purposes a visit to Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

Jamaican delegates to Washington are greatly pleased with the reciprocity treaty arranged between them and the United States. It is believed their coffee has got a preference over Brazilian coffee.

A fight between a bull and a lion in Roubaix, France, on Friday, in which the lion was worsted, was followed by a riot among the spectators because the lion would not fight.

General Otis has telegraphed for 2,500 horses for the Philippines, as he finds the animals of that part of the world are not available for cavalry.

At New Boston, Bowie county, Texas, on Friday, there was a desperate street battle, Ira Smith and W. D. Hays having quarrelled about the dividing line of a fence on their property. The affair culminated in a saloon, and after the firing W. D. Hays was found to be mortally wounded. S. J. Hays had his skull crushed in, Hai Hays was shot in the arm, J. B. Manning and two other bystanders were also shot.

The State Department at Washington is watching Guatemalan incidents closely, and owing to disturbed political elements there, there is a proposition to send a war steamer to support the gunboat 'Vixen' on the coast.

Herr Rose, the German ex-consul-general to Samoa, was in Washington on Friday, on his way home, and in his interviews with the President and others, stated that the troubles in Samoa had entirely disappeared.

Striking glassblowers in Bridgetown, N.J., on Thursday stoned a crowd of non-union men who had been hired to go to work, and after there had been a lively row, induced the non-union men to go to their headquarters, and then tried to talk them into leaving town.

The Yukon river steamers 'Nahleen' and 'Louise' were burned on Wednesday

near Victoria, B.C., entailing a loss to the Klondike Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company of \$100,000.

It is stated in Ottawa that the St. Lawrence canal enlargement will be completed to fourteen feet in September, early in the month.

The presentation of the British case before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission was completed on Thursday by Sir Richard Webster.

The Khedive's yacht 'Mahroussa' was quarantined at Alexandria with His Highness on board on Friday. The Khedive is going to Trieste after the quarantine is over.

A Breslau newspaper states that the death of the Czarowitch Grand Duke George, was due to a fall from his bicycle in the hilly country of the Caucasus.

Mr. John D. Davis and his wife, steamed out of New York City on an auto-mobile carriage from the New York 'Herald' building on Thursday, bound for San Francisco. He received much applause on leaving, and expects to reach San Francisco without great difficulty.

Harry F. St. Clair, under arrest for bigamy in Rochester, N.Y., was discovered on Wednesday to have married a sixth woman in Rochester some six weeks ago. The man's correct name is stated by the Rochester police to be Frank O'Brien, and his home Hamilton, Ont.

Tuscarora Indians at the Wild West Show, at Rochester, N.Y., on Wednesday night, got some ball mixed with the blank cartridges used in the log cabin defence scene. J. E. Marcell, a boy Raymond Brotsch, and Miss Williamson all received painful, but not serious wounds.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION ISSUED DECLARING THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL HEIR TO THE THRONE.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The 'Official Messenger' to-day publishes an Imperial manifesto worded as follows:—'Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas Tuman, on June 28. The ill-

ness which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to the treatment initiated and the influence of the southern climate. But God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to this decree of providence, we call all our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow with us, and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother.

Henceforth, and so long as it may please God not to bless us with a son, the right of succession to the throne devolves, according to the precise definition of the law of succession, upon our beloved brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.' London, July 12.—The late Czarowitch according to the Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News,' was privately married with his mother's consent. He left no children.

DAWSON GOLD OUTPUT.

UP TO JULY THE TOTAL AMOUNT SHIPPED WAS SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

(Toronto 'Globe' Letter.) Dawson City, June 24, via Vancouver, B. C., July 11.—A large output of gold has been shipped during the past week. The steamers 'Kerr,' 'J. J. Healey' and 'Pilgrim,' left Dawson on June 21 and 22, on their way down the river, carrying half a million each from the Bank of Commerce. The Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation Company shipped from a quarter to half a million in the same steamer, besides private gold in the store-rooms. These companies will ship out about a million each during the season. The steamer 'Hannah' leaves to-day with another Bank of Commerce half million, followed to-morrow by two other steamers each with the same amount. The Bank of Commerce ships three and a half millions altogether. Each consignment goes under special guard. At St. Michael's these river steamers will transfer their consignment to two ocean vessels, the 'Roanoke' and the 'Garonne,' for Seattle. Each will carry a million and a half of the gold of the Bank of Commerce and also about half a million from the aforesaid companies, also large private consignments of dust and nuggets. The Bank of Commerce gold will be transhipped direct from



GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

Seattle to New York under guard. The private companies' gold will be minted at San Francisco.

The 'Roanoke' and 'Garonne' will leave St. Michael's about July 1, carrying between two and three millions each.

The Bank of British North America will forward a million early in July. It is waiting for a reduction of freight rates. The present rates for shipping gold are 1-1/4 percent.

The total amount shipped to July 1 will amount to about six millions. The freight arrangements of the steamship companies have been completed. They will ship freight through in bond for the Sound cities. The rate from British Columbia ports to Dawson will be nine cents per pound.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Pretoria, July 15.—The Volksraad, yesterday, adopted the first two sections of the Franchise bill. During the course of the debate it was declared that Great Britain had caused the present trouble, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being the prime mover. It was added that the new law was lenient, and could not be altered.

Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, recently asked for a copy of the new Boer franchise bill, and an explanation of certain of the clauses. He also suggested that the debate on the measure in the Volksraad be postponed until he had studied the bill. President Kruger has cabled to him that the debate is already proceeding and could not be stopped, but friendly suggestions would be received. This is regarded as disproving Mr. Chamberlain's alleged bellicose attitude, but it is impossible for him to make suggestions pending the receipt of a mailed copy of the bill, as he has admitted in the House of Commons that he did not comprehend its provisions.

Capetown, July 15.—By the invitation of Sir Alfred Milner, Rear-Admiral Howison, and the officers of the United States cruiser 'Chicago,' occupied seats on the floor of the throne room at the opening of Parliament. This is an unprecedented distinction for foreigners. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

A RESULT OF DRINK.

Toronto, July 13.—James Hutton, the old man who killed his son with a pair of shears in a tailor shop on the corner of Victoria and Richmond streets a little less than two years ago, has been given his liberty. The old man is seventy years of age, and during the period of his confinement had a good record. The crime took place on Saturday, Oct. 30, 1897. The father and son were tailors, and frequently got into altercations. On this occasion the father claimed that his son, John, was in a drunken frenzy, and rushed at him, when the old man struck in self defence with a big pair of shears, and inflicted the fatal injuries.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Redistribution Bill Sent to the Senate for Final Consideration.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S HOUSE DISCUSSED.

The Premier's Dignified Explanation of a Mischievous and Untruthful Story.

The Redistribution bill received its third reading in the House of Commons on Monday, July 10. It was then sent to the Senate.

The Prime Minister, replying to Col. Prior's question, as to breaking off the Alaskan boundary negotiations, said he did not think that there was any more truth in this statement than in others of the same nature which had preceded it.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE. Sir Charles Tupper devoted some attention to the Royal Military College, which he recognized as a proud monument to a great Canadian premier, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

The Minister of Militia returned that the information which he had obtained from the commandant of the Royal Military College was to the effect that the three years' course had proved successful. The minister added that of the 261 graduates who have passed the Royal Military College up to June 30, 1898, 88 hold commissions in the imperial service, 21 are in the Canadian permanent force, 20 are in the civil service, 55 are railway and civil engineers, four are civil engineers in other British possessions and 12 in the United States, 35 are in commercial life, and seven are dead.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL. The Minister of Finance made what looks like a very sensible proposition, which should tend toward encouraging the Royal Military College. There were so many positions in the civil service calling for scientific training that he thought some means might be devised from year to year of securing their transfer from the college to the civil service.

The committee finally agreed to the vote for \$2,082,181 for the militia force. This was not done without a long, tedious and apparently unnecessary debate, in the absence of the leader of the Opposition, Sir Charles Tupper.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION. When the House resumed business on Tuesday, the Prime Minister made a brief personal explanation with regard to a charge made by the chief Conservative whip, Mr. George Taylor, in Monday night's debate, to the effect that the Messrs. Bate had bought and furnished a house in Ottawa for him, containing a reflection upon the honor of Sir Wilfrid as forming a reason for the award to the Messrs. Bate of a contract for Yukon supplies.

A PERSONAL MATTER. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I may say at once that I do not feel called upon to contradict anything that has been said by the honorable gentleman, but, in order to show to what levity the gentlemen on the other side of the House may descend and how they can utter absolutely foundationless accusations I will ask the pardon of the House if I ask it to follow me into my private affairs.

A QUESTIONABLE OUTLAY. Upon an item of \$845,000 for the prosecution of construction work on the Trent canal, Mr. Pettet (Patron, Prince Edward, who gives the government an independent support, admitted that the vote would be of advantage to himself and to people of his county, but did not think one of his constituents would approve of such an expenditure. He asked Mr. Blair whether he really expected the work would prove of any use to the country.

MILITIA LIQUOR CANTEENS. In the House on Thursday on motion to go into supply, Dr. Borden brought up a matter referred to in a newspaper report of the meeting of the Ontario Alliance in Toronto. The report said that at the evening session resolutions were adopted against military canteens. It occurred, and accepted fully the statement of the Prime Minister.

A WARNING VOICE. Mr. John Ross Robertson assured the government that it had acted wisely in sending the militia force to Yukon. Its presence there had been of great value.

The Premier made an explanation as to the topography of the country. It seems there is a Porcupine River and a Porcupine creek, the latter a tributary of the Lehigh river, which discharges into the Chiloat about fifteen miles above Pyramid Harbor. There has been a Mounted Police force of ten men on the Lehigh for a couple of years.

SALE OF BINDER TWINE. Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, when the House met on Wednesday, moved the adjournment of the House to explain that his statements in connection with the sale of binder twine to Messrs. Bate & Son, of Ottawa, had been misrepresented in the public press, and attacked the policy of the government in connection with the manufacture and sale of the twine.

The Prime Minister promised to give all information upon the question when it came up again. Mr. McMullen held that the rise in price had been due to the advance in the prices paid for the raw material, owing to the output of the Philippine Islands being cut off through the war.

After the London camp he had received a letter from Mrs. Thornley, of the W.C.T.U. of London, quite a long letter, alleging that drunkenness had existed in the camp to a greater extent than ever before in any camp in Ontario. The writer carefully refrained from giving the name of any person as authority for this statement, simply putting it down as current rumor.

On receipt of this letter Dr. Borden explained that he had forwarded a copy to Mrs. Thornley, requesting that she either withdraw the charges or name the witnesses who could give evidence. No answer had as yet been received to this letter.

Mr. Sifton, in explanation of the vote which he is taking for the visit of a commission to the Indians of the Athabasca district, stated that he was moved to this step through the hostility they have been showing towards the ingress of gold seekers in the Peace River and other parts of the same district on the road to Yukon.

There was a long discussion on the question of Indian industrial schools. The government is not increasing the number of these institutions, believing that they have not produced results commensurate with the expense.



The Policeman—"See here, Semlin, don't let me catch you throwing another stone at that fellow; he's your Grandfather Bull's best friend in the East."

the discussion Major Campbell, of Orillia, was reported as having taken the Minister of Militia severely to task.

This statement, Dr. Borden said, made it necessary that in justice to himself and the officers of the department, he should put forward the facts briefly. When he assumed office he found a regulation in existence, passed in 1893, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in military camps of instruction.

The major-general in reply observed that the order would be strictly enforced.

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On receipt of this letter Dr. Borden explained that he had forwarded a copy to Mrs. Thornley, requesting that she either withdraw the charges or name the witnesses who could give evidence. No answer had as yet been received to this letter.

A canteen was a shop where everything that a soldier might require was sold. As to Major Campbell's charge in the Dominion Alliance Dr. Borden thought that if he was correctly reported it would be impossible for any man to condense into so short a space a greater number of inaccuracies and a more unjust attack upon himself or upon the gentlemen in charge of the administration of the Militia Department.

private or an officer intoxicated till the city battalions arrived on the scene. SENATE REFORM.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether the Premier had abandoned his intention of introducing resolutions this session with regard to his plan of Senate reform. He had hardly thought that the government would have left till the hundred and twentieth day of this summer session the bringing in of such important matter and hoped that the Premier would be able to announce that the question would be allowed to stand over till next session.

The Premier was sorry he could not gratify this wish. The tenor of the resolutions was perfectly well known and no good purpose would have been served by bringing in the resolutions earlier when the time had been fully occupied to this moment.

IN AID OF THE EMPIRE. Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes thought that Canada would do well to follow the example of Queensland in tendering the offer of a regiment for service in the Transvaal in defence of Great Britain's suzerain interests in the Transvaal in case of trouble with the Boers.

The Prime Minister hoped there would be no necessity for Queensland or any other part of the Empire to send troops for active service in South Africa. His hope was that the difficulty would be adjusted without the sword being unsheathed. He did not think it was too much to expect that the Boers would come to a recognition of the desirability of equal justice being meted out to all and if this were done there would be no occasion for sending troops into the field.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that it was quite apparent that British public opinion backed the stand which the government had assumed. The knowledge that the various units of the Empire would share the burden with the Home Government would contribute to a settlement of the difficulty.

Ottawa, July 14.—The House of Commons at yesterday's sitting made phenomenal progress upon the voting of supply for the services of the current fiscal year. The votes for the departments of railways and canals, finance, interior, and Indian affairs, were all disposed of before the House rose at midnight.

INDIAN SCRIP. Mr. Sifton, in explanation of the vote which he is taking for the visit of a commission to the Indians of the Athabasca district, stated that he was moved to this step through the hostility they have been showing towards the ingress of gold seekers in the Peace River and other parts of the same district on the road to Yukon.

There was a long discussion on the question of Indian industrial schools. The government is not increasing the number of these institutions, believing that they have not produced results commensurate with the expense.

THE USURY BILL.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Senator Allen presented the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee on the bill respecting the Banque du Peuple.

Senator Dandurand moved the adoption of the amendments to his bill respecting usury made by the committee to whom the bill was referred. Senator Lougheed asked that the bill be not proceeded with until the bill with the amendments was reprinted.

Senator Lougheed asked if a mortgage was made for eight percent and foreclosed after suit being brought, whether, on judgment, the rate of interest would be reduced to six percent.

Senator Forget said it was only in cases where the interest charged was twenty percent that this reduction applied.

Senator Ogilvie said that unless the clause was amended the Senators would have to vote against the bill.

Senator Dandurand moved the House into committee on the bill as amended. A long discussion ensued on the rate of interest to be fixed after maturity.

The Senate on Wednesday dealt with Senator Dandurand's Usury bill, which gave rise to a protracted discussion, and was finally reported from committee, with a number of amendments.

The House then went into committee on the Usury bill, taking up an amendment to the first clause proposed by Senator Dandurand, and which provided that no person shall stipulate for, allow or exact on any negotiable document, contract, or agreement, the principal of which is under \$1,000, a rate of interest or discount greater than twenty percent per annum, and the said rate of interest shall be reduced to the rate of ten percent per annum from the date of the issue of process in any suit, action or other proceeding for the recovery of the amounts due.

Speaking in support of his amendment Senator Dandurand said the British House of Lords in its bill allowed fifteen percent on sums over fifty pounds.

this suggestion as the sums mostly borrowed by young men were what he wanted to protect, and they ranged from \$100 to \$150.

Senator Wood pressed that the bill be allowed to stand over for another year in order to allow the House time to fully consider the whole question.

Senator McMillan thought that money should be left to find its own value. If this bill passed, twenty percent would be charged on many loans now secured for a lesser rate.

Senator Dandurand disagreed with this statement. Loans of from \$500 to \$20,000 could be had to-day in Montreal at five percent on mortgage.

Senator Ogilvie advised delay, and Senator O'Donohue sympathized with the principle of the bill; but did not think it was likely to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish. He would vote against the bill though his sympathies went out for the prey of the usurers.

Senator DeBoucherville said that there was great rejoicing in Montreal among the usurers, when it was reported that the bill had been killed.

Senator Dandurand said that unless the bill became a government measure it might as well be disposed of now. The vote was taken on the motion that the committee rise, and was lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 24 nays.

Senator McMillan then moved an amendment that six percent remain the rate after maturity and that the rate of interest should apply only to loans made within thirty days. The amendment was declared lost.

A long discussion followed on the different clauses, and after some amendments had been made, the committee of the whole rose and reported progress.

THE HON. W. B. IVES

Passed Away at Noon on Saturday.

Ottawa, July 17.—The Hon. W. B. Ives breathed his last on Saturday about noon, in St. Luke's Hospital, where he had lain unconscious since taken there last Wednesday, after having been struck by paralysis of the brain on a C.P.R. train at North Bay that morning.

His remains were taken to Sherbrooke, Que., July 17.—The remains of the late Hon. W. B. Ives reached here on Saturday night at 12.15. Flags were flying at half-mast on all the principal places in the city yesterday.

The funeral took place this afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence to St. Peter's Church, and thence to Elmwood Cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dumbell, rector.



THE LATE HON. W. B. IVES.

assisted by Canon Foster, of Coaticook, and Mr. F. G. Vial, curate. The following were the chief mourners: Messrs. R. H. Pope, M.P., T. O. Ives, A. Scott Ives, W. C. Ives, Dr. Stening, Master Ives, Master Henry Pope, and Mr. C. A. French. The funeral was under the direction of Mr. J. R. Woodward and Mr. James A. Flagg, undertakers.

The Hon. William Bullock Ives was born in the Township of Compton, Que., Nov. 17, 1841. His father was Mr. Eli Ives, of English extraction, whose ancestors came from Connecticut to settle at Lake Memphremagog.

Deceased married in 1869 the only daughter of the late Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Temperance Men Met in Convention in Toronto in Hundreds Last Week.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION DECLARED FOR.

Reports Laid Before the Ontario Prohibitionists at Their Annual Gathering.

Toronto, July 11.—The prohibitionists of Ontario, as represented by hundreds of delegates, assembled in provincial convention here to-day in the Horticultural Pavilion. Dr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., president, was in the chair. The convention as usual, is in session in the Horticultural Pavilion.

EXECUTIVE STATEMENT. After reviewing the plebiscite campaign in general the executive committee states "That it has special pleasure in again calling attention to the splendid victory that was won in this province. Out of a total of 269,782 ballots cast and accepted in the plebiscite, 154,408 were marked in favor of prohibition, giving us a net majority in favor of prohibition of 39,214. In Ontario we have for the Dominion Parliament 89 constituencies, returning 92 members. We carried 71 of the 89 constituencies by majorities aggregating 65,081, so that out of Ontario's 92 members of the House of Commons, 71 represent constituencies that voted in favor of prohibition by majorities averaging 776 each."

The executive of the Dominion Council of the Alliance has prepared a special report to the council which was also placed before the convention this morning, and which deals from a national standpoint with the prohibition movement. It showed that the amount received for the plebiscite literature fund was \$5,687.31.

After quoting from the plebiscite blue book the detailed figures of the plebiscite the committee says:

"The actually recorded majority, 13,687, is decisive and substantial. An important feature of the victory is that a great majority of the constituencies have voted for prohibition. There are 213 members of Parliament, representing 266 separate constituencies, and if we classify these members according to the votes of their constituencies, we find that 129 of them represent constituencies favorable to prohibition, and that 84 represent constituencies opposed to prohibition. There is thus a clear majority of 45 parliamentary seats favorable to prohibition."

It will be seen that the majority secured by the prohibitionists is equal to the majority that would support a government that had a majority of 45 in the House of Commons after an election in which the average majority secured at the polls by the elected members was 304. It is equal to an average majority of 66 for every constituency in the Dominion.

The vote that went against prohibition was mainly a French-Canadian vote. All the Quebec constituencies that voted against prohibition have a very large French-speaking population. Even outside of Quebec a majority of the few constituencies that voted against prohibition have large French or German elements. Outside the few English-speaking counties, the Quebec vote is practically all against prohibition. This fact must be considered along with the other fact so forcibly presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a large part of the province of Quebec is practically under prohibition. Out of 933 rural municipalities there were licenses issued last year in only 330. It is manifest that the French electorate was actuated by some other motive than favor for the liquor traffic."

The energetic efforts by deputation and pamphlet to induce the government to take action in conformity with the mandate of the electorate is given by the executive, including a reproduction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter declining to introduce 'a prohibitory measure.' Dealing with the present motion, the executive says:—

"The members of parliament who formed the special committee to bring the question of prohibitory legislation before the House of Commons, after considering the matter, concluded that the right method of procedure was by a resolution declaring in favor of the plan proposed by the legislation committee. Such a resolution, if adopted, would be practically an instruction to the government to introduce into Parliament a bill embodying the legislation proposed. Accordingly, Mr. Flint placed upon the order paper, notice of a series of resolutions declaring the desirability of the enactment of the proposed legislation and embodying suggestions regarding details of such legislation. Mr. Flint, finding that his notice of motion was not early enough in the session to make it likely that a full discussion of the question could be secured in the ordinary course of procedure, asked the Premier to give special recognition. In reply the Premier promised that he would set a day for its consideration after the disposal of the redistribution bill, which is occupying the attention of the House at the time of the writing of this report."

Your executive committee desires to repeat the statement that it must maintain its stand upon the position that total national prohibition is the only legislation that can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question. The Alliance has always urged prohibitionists to make all possible use of any legislation of a restrictive or prohibitive character. Such legislation, however, can only be

considered as progress in the onward march, which must be continued till we have reached the goal of total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages throughout the Dominion of Canada.

ACTION DEMANDED. The report concludes with this demand for Dominion legislation:—

"For many years thousands of the best men and women in Canada have been striving earnestly and unselfishly to stem the terrible torrent of misery and sin that flows from the traffic in strong drink. They believe that in a Christian, civilized community, law should be on their side in the struggle. For thirty years they have been appealing to parliament and government to deal seriously with this important question. They accepted the challenge of parliament to show that a majority of the voting electorate favored the proposed reform. Notwithstanding all that the wealthy and influential liquor traffic could do, in spite of misrepresentation and fraud, in the face of strong opposition from those whose aid they had a right to expect, they have demonstrated that of the voting electorate—those whose voice alone has a right to determine legislation—they have a large majority. In all the Dominion except one province, they have polled a remarkably large vote and secured an unparalleled majority in favor of prohibitory legislation. This vote demands some action. To do absolutely nothing, under the circumstances, would be a breach of faith which is confidently expected parliament will be too honorable and too wise to commit."

The convention devoted most of the afternoon to consideration of the recommendations of the Alliance executive. The Rev. Mr. Huxtable, of Montreal, aroused great enthusiasm after describing the discreditable tactics of the liquor politicians in that city by his declaration of hostility to any party which trifled with the great prohibition issue. The Rev. Dr. Carmen, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, spoke strongly from the point of view that the national majority standpoint and not that of mere provincial majorities is the 'stronghold and fortress' of the prohibition electors in calling upon the Dominion Parliament for national legislation.

Mr. F. S. Spence made a notable address, characterized by the independence of its utterances, in which he showed how if the Liberal Government failed to obey the national mandate it would be in the interests of the prohibition cause for 'prohibitionists to give the Liberals a beating.' Unless it were done by the running, under favorable circumstances, of independent candidates, however, it would be of no value to the cause as he said the Conservatives and Liberals would unite in attributing the result to the tariff issue.

Mr. George Wrigley considered that while the recommendations were good so far as they went the cause of prohibition and all moral reform legislation could be best secured and possibly only so secured by the adoption of the initiative and mandatory referendum, which he thought should be sought for as the logical sequel to the non-mandatory plebiscite, which the Provincial and the Dominion Government have refused to be governed by.

Mrs. Thornley, president of the Ontario W. C. T. U., was hopeful that by the activity of local workers in connection with the Alliance central executive, the politicians would be compelled to obey the people's will. Resolutions in accordance with the recommendations were unanimously adopted.

The convention enthusiastically decided to instruct the executive to memorialize the Ontario Legislature in favor of the extension of the full franchise to women on the same basis as to men. Mr. James Thomson declared that such legislation would in his opinion greatly hasten the ultimate triumph of the prohibition cause.

DR. MACLAREN RESIGNS. The convention was concluded last evening. Dr. MacLaren resigned the presidency and the Rev. Dr. McKay, Woodstock, was elected his successor. Resolutions were passed urging the Minister of Militia to take steps to enforce the regulations forbidding the sale of liquor in the militia camps; asking the government to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes, and congratulating the people of Manitoba on the announcement of the leader of the government that he would give that province all the prohibition that the constitution would allow.

THE DOMINION COUNCIL. Toronto, July 13.—The Dominion Council of the Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic met yesterday morning in the Methodist Board Room. The following letter from Senator Vidal was read:—

I regret exceedingly that my duties in the Senate prevent my attendance at the convention of temperance and prohibition friends and fellow-workers, to be held in Toronto to-morrow, and at the meeting of the council of the Dominion Alliance on

the following day; so I write to ask you to explain my absence to our assembled friends, and to assure them of my undiminished interest in our great work, and my confidence that notwithstanding the disappointment and discouragement we are experiencing at present, from the official reporting of the majority, obtained at the plebiscite vote last September, our cause is steadily advancing, and ultimate success certain at no distant day.

I sincerely hope that you will have a large and influential gathering on both occasions, and that they will result in uniting more closely our supporters of prohibition in both political parties in an earnest, persevering and successful effort to secure a large majority in the House of Commons, that will compel the government to introduce a bill such as we desire. Please convey to the council my respectful salutations, my sincere thanks for the high honor so long conferred upon me, and my request that on account of my advanced age, eighty years in August, a younger and more active member may be chosen for its president.

The letter was referred to the committee on nominations, great regret being expressed that Senator Vidal could not, for the reasons given, continue in the active presidency.

DOMINION PROHIBITION. The various council committees reported resolutions based on a Dominion plan similar to those adopted by the provincial convention on Tuesday. Amongst the most important were:—

"That this Council reaffirms that nothing short of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question."

"That such prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until obtained."

"That, in view of the large vote and the great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in the six provinces and the North-West Territories, the least measure of immediate legislation that could be looked upon as reasonable for the government to offer would be such as shall secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in those provinces and territories, notwithstanding any temporary delay in the application of such a law to the province of Quebec on account of the adverse vote in that province."

"That in view of the long and efficient services of Mr. F. S. Spence in behalf of the temperance reform in this Dominion and his keeping in touch with every phase of the question, which requires great watchfulness and care, and to which he has devoted his great talents, we would assure him of our high appreciation of his valuable services, and suggest that those services ought to receive tangible recognition, and recommend that this matter be referred to the executive committee with full powers to act in that direction."

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE. The Rev. H. S. Mathews moved a resolution showing that the Liberal Convention of 1893 pledged the party to enact prohibition if so ordered by the electorate, with no understanding of a fifty percent vote of the electorate on the list.

The motion gave rise to lively debate, and was eventually withdrawn. ELECTORAL ACTION. That in view of the importance of having elected to the next Dominion Parliament candidates pledged to vote for and support Dominion prohibitory legislation and whereas it is of great importance to organize the constituencies for this purpose at a date preceding the nomination of candidates by the existing political parties, we recommend that the executive of each province take steps towards selecting candidates, securing a candidate or candidates pledged to represent the views of the temperance people on the question of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

NEW OFFICERS. The following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Senator Vidal; president, Mr. J. R. Dougall; vice-president-at-large, J. J. MacLaren, Q.C.; vice-presidents, Ontario, Messrs. J. W. Flavell and R. J. Fleming; Quebec, Major E. L. Bond and the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher; Nova Scotia, Mr. T. B. Flint, M.P.; the Hon. A. R. Dickey; New Brunswick, the Rev. Dr. McLeod and Mr. J. R. Woodburn; Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. K. Ross and Mr. A. Howe; Manitoba, Mr. W. R. Mulock and the Rev. Leo Gsetz, D.D.; North-West Territories, Mr. F. Oliver, M.P., and Mr. W. J. Broker; British Columbia, the Rev. J. C. Speer and Mr. J. B. Kennedy; corresponding secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence; recording secretary, Mr. J. H. Caron; treasurer, Mr. W. H. Orr.

THE EXECUTIVE. An executive committee was appointed including the officers and the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., the Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., Mr. J. M. Walton, the Rev. W. Kettlewell, Mrs. Thornley, the Rev. L. Wagner, Mr. G. H. Lees, the Rev. A. C. Courtice, D.D., Mrs. Rutherford, Messrs. J. A. Paterson, D. J. O'Donoghue, L. C. Peake, the Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., A. M. Featherston, Mr. Auger, the Hon. S. C. Briggs, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, S. J. Carter, S. P. Leet, A. Hubley, the Rev. J. D. P. Knox, J. C. Curt, Mrs. Gordon, the Rev. James Crisp, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher.

Committee on legislation:—The officers of the Alliance and Messrs. S. P. Leet, G. H. Lee, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. John Wood, A. W. Fraser, with all members of the Senate and House of Commons who express their agreement with the programme of legislative action adopted by the Dominion Alliance Council. QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION. Referring to the matter of organization, introduced by Mr. J. R. Dougall, the business committee stated that it is desirable that the Alliance should have a general Dominion organizer and parliamentary agent, and that it be an instruction to the executive to enquire

into the possibility of employing such an agent, and, if possible, make arrangements to that end.

The new president in accepting office did so with reluctance, as he felt that it should have been accepted by Major Bond or Dr. MacLaren. It was one of the most important honors in the gift of the people of Canada.

A meeting of the new executive was held at the close of the council meeting, when it was decided to correspond with the workers and the various provinces, respecting the appointment of the proposed Dominion organizer.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The accidental poisoning of a young girl, Annie Pollard, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, has resulted in a suit for damages by her father against Doctors Sweetnam and Stenhouse. He charges that without his consent they performed an operation on the girl, which was unnecessary; therefore had it not been performed medicine would have been unnecessary and the young woman could not have been the victim of the accidental poisoning.

The lawsuit of Alexander Fraser vs. the Hull Lumber Company, and the latter against Fraser, involving some \$86,000, has been settled out of court at Ottawa by the company paying the costs since the institution of the action, and Mr. Fraser retaining the property given him by a former judgment. The law costs were heavy.

Seven years and one month in the penitentiary was what they awarded a sheep stealer named Legace, in Three Rivers last Tuesday, and in Montreal not long since a man who robbed Protestant cemetery graves of their iron railings got off with a fine of ten dollars.

A Lewis boy, Fleeteau by name, saw that a huge pile of rocks had fallen upon the Intercolonial railway track nearly opposite the Bellevue Hotel, on June 10, and recollecting that a train was soon due, ran a quick race to the Lewis station, caught the operator in time, and thus very probably averted accident, as it was at night.

The just claims of Kootenay for representation in parliament must be adjourned until after the next census. This was, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained to the Rossland Board of Trade, in reply to the protest telegraphed to him that the region was being neglected. Sir Wilfrid stated that the present redistribution act is simply to replace the counties as they were before the acts of 1882 and 1892 altered them.

The London, Ont., street car strike, which culminated in a riot on July 8, has been of so serious a nature as to compel the City Council to call out the military, and portions of several militia regiments were in London barracks early last week in readiness to meet any further demonstration by the strikers, whom they had to put off the streets with fixed bayonets on the night of the riot. The City Council on the Monday morning following the riot, took the matter up earnestly and fixed Wednesday as the day upon which the strikers should submit their grievances. Meantime they ordered the cars to run, and ordered the military to protect the police in carrying out law and order. The 1st Hussars, 21st, 22nd, 29th and 30th battalions, each furnished detachments.

A Swede who called himself Andrew McKnight last Tuesday, while full of liquor, attacked the household of Thomas McGregor, near Lacute, Que. Fortunately Mr. McGregor was near by at work, and when alarmed by one of his children reached the scene in time to check the man's villainous behavior. He speedily took all the fight out of him, and tied him hand and foot. Then he gave him into the hands of the Lacute authorities. He was locked up in St. Scholastique jail.

An American priest from Dedham, Mass., Fleming by name, was fishing at Lake Kinogama, near Chicoutimi, on July 8, when he and Father Parent were thrown out of their boat, which had turned over. Father Parent held by the boat, and was afterwards rescued, and Father Fleming swam ashore, which he reached only with great difficulty.

The Tuscarora Indians, who form part of the 37th Battalion of Canadian militia, are said to have been much dissatisfied with their treatment at Niagara camp. They threaten to seek power to form an Indian regiment comprising only Tuscaroras.

Railway companies have decreed that Chicago shippers must, on and after Aug. 1, pay from three to five cents per hundred pounds increase on their grain shipped to Eastern markets. There will be an increase also of five cents on provisions, both for domestic use and foreign shipment.

Ex-Ald. William Allan, merchant, well known in the Ottawa valley for over thirty years, died suddenly on July 8 of apoplexy.

A married woman, Nintean by name, was found quite dead on Wednesday morning on the Lake St. John Railway, she having fallen by a paralytic stroke while milking a cow, on a distant part of the farm. All night in the cold and rain finished the work of the paralysis.

The Hon. W. B. Ives, who has been in British Columbia, was attacked with paralysis while on his way home, at North Bay, on Wednesday, and was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, unconscious. His condition is regarded as critical.

The Rev. W. H. Prince was elected chief of the St. Peter's reserve Indians, near Selkirk, Man., by sixteen majority, last week. He is a son of the late chief of the Indians, and is a Baptist.

Mr. James Cowie, of Onondaga township, near Brantford, Ont., was struck by the end of the whiffletree of the team he was driving on July 8, and he died on the Sunday morning following. He was seventy years old. The accident was caused by the breaking of the iron clip of the whiffletree, and the whiffletree flew back with fatal force.

A Toronto man, Mr. John Thornton, of 47 Delaney Crescent, who visited Youngstown, N.Y., recently, was found to have smallpox, and last Tuesday he was removed to the Isolation Hospital, and a quarantine placed upon his house by the order of Dr. Sheard, health officer.

Mrs. Hugh Begg, while using coal oil to light her kitchen stove on Wednesday morning, at Cardinal, Ont., in some way caught fire, and was burned to death. The practice of using oil thus is terribly dangerous. It has caused thousands of deaths.

A new steamer, the 'Majestic,' to ply between Montreal and Lake Champlain, was launched from the Polson shipyards in Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon.

The twenty-eighth convention of the Knights of Pythias was held in London, Ont., on Tuesday last, and reports of the Grand Templar and Recorder of Seals, Mr. W. H. Murch, of St. Thomas, showed the year to have been very successful. Messrs. Fitzgerald, London; McConnell, St. Thomas; McWhinney, London, and George A. Mitchell, Toronto, are representatives to the Supreme Council, to meet in Detroit.

Chatham township, to the north, had a severe hail storm last Tuesday, which did immense damage between the fourth and sixth concessions. Some farmers were all but ruined by the severity of the visitation.

Mr. James Dobbin, senior member of the firm of Messrs. J. Dobbin & Sons, grocers, London, Ont., was knocked from his wagon load of fruit by a street car last Tuesday morning, and very seriously hurt.

The Renfrew, Ont., Presbyterian Church, at the request of the General Assembly, through the Rev. Dr. Grant, has released Dr. Campbell as pastor in order to allow him to take the duty of general agent of the century fund of \$1,000,000. The reverend gentleman had been pastor for twenty-seven years.

A St. John, N.B., despatch of Wednesday states that the Rev. J. A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, was elected to the rectorship of Trinity Church, to succeed the late Archdeacon Brigetock. It is regarded as a decided victory for the extreme Low Church party, the despatch says.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., to Halifax on Wednesday stated that British seamen of H. M. navy had refused to intermingle or race with the crews of the French warships at that port. The men-of-war-men's race, therefore, had to be done without.

Though the Newfoundland colonial budget shows a deficit of \$33,000 for the year, it is so full of well-grounded promise for the coming year that it is regarded as very encouraging.

Reforms are to be instituted by Warden Platt in Kingston penitentiary, and officials will wear uniforms, as in the army.

Mr. Pemberton Chambers, 19 years old, was drowned while bathing at Mr. Pierce's millpond near Aylmer, on July 10.

Emily H. Clark, alias Blake, who confessed to the murder of her employer, Mrs. Lane, at Brandon, Man., after she had blamed a tramp for the deed, admitted that she deserves the greatest punishment for her crime, and expressed great contrition for her awful deed. She will be tried on Nov. 14.

St. Regis Indians are seeking for the appointment of an Indian as agent for their reserve instead of Mr. Long, who has been among them as agent very successfully for many years.

Mr. William Henry Moore, 24 years old, while at Stony Lake, near Peterboro', was drowned while canoeing on July 6, though news of the accident did not reach his friends until Tuesday last. He had been camping at Egglemont, and his canoe and his body were found at the south side of the lake on Sunday, July 9.

St. John's, Nfld., is preparing an elaborate reception for the British squadron of nine vessels under Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, which will visit that port some time this week. The people appear to feel that at last there is a chance for justice for them in the French shore matter.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch of Thursday says that the new Nova Scotia three percent loan of \$800,000 was successfully floated in London. The average price of tenders received was 95% percent, and nearly twice as much money was offered as was required.

In a motor car collision in Winnipeg on Wednesday evening Mr. Bramcombe, mortician, was hurt in the face, Miss M. Gilmore had her collar bone fractured, and Miss Jessie Robinson was hurt by severe bruises on the body.

Colonel Hughes's charges against Mr. McLaughlin's conduct as to the claims arising from the roadway on the Trent canal were investigated by the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa on Thursday. It was done at Mr. McLaughlin's request. Colonel Hughes took advantage of his place and privilege in parliament to make the charge that Mr. McLaughlin had extracted from the farmers twenty percent of their claims. Mr. McLaughlin proved that he had not been influenced by political considerations, and Mr. Pope, who acted as government valuator, swore that he had not been influenced in any way by Mr. McLaughlin in his valuation. Mr. McLaughlin was opposed by Colonel Hughes at the latter's election.

It transpired last Tuesday that there was one man lost on the steamer 'Portia,' on her way from New York to Halifax, when she struck and sank during

the fog, off Sambro, at Flynn's Island, on July 19. It was a Syrian, who was friendless, and thus was forgotten when the ship's company left her.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

There were 18 warships and 25,000 men in the commencement of the naval manoeuvres at Portsmouth, last Tuesday. It was announced, too, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that the Delagoa Bay award will be made in October.

There was a story in Berlin last week that Prince Herbert Bismarck would likely return to public official life. It was stated that he might even succeed to the chancellorship so marked by his father's career.

The British Government, replying to the offer of the Queensland government to send 250 men and a machine gun to the Cape, if Transvaal troubles threatened the Empire, states that it will accept the offer should occasion arise, but hopes that it will not.

General Jamont, commander-in-chief and vice-president of the Supreme Council of War, will be replaced by General Berge, who was appointed Governor of Paris, in succession to General Zurlinden, removed, probably because of his position in the Dreyfus troubles.

The House of Lords on Tuesday last, by a vote of 73 to 28, passed the bill that requires shop-keepers to provide seats for their assistants. The Marquis of Salisbury opposed the bill.

Father Flamadien, of the school of Christian Brothers at Lille, says a Paris despatch of Wednesday, was acquitted of the charge of murdering a boy in the institution. Serious rioting followed the announcement of his acquittal. Thousands of persons paraded the streets, and smashed windows with shouts of 'Down with the Jesuits!'

A copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was sold at auction in London last Tuesday for £1,700. The highest price for such a copy previously given was £715.

It was denied in London, England, on Wednesday that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, had narrowly escaped assassination in Stockholm. The despatch stated that the General had had a grand reception in Stockholm.

A London, England, despatch of last Tuesday, states that the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the highest prelates in the Anglican Church, have reported declaring the use of incense and candles in church ceremonies illegal, and forbidding their use in all established churches.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. William J. Bryan, who spoke in Colorado Springs on July 10, to an immense meeting, declared that the Democratic platform of 1900 will be opposed to imperialism and expansion, and on the silver question similar to that of 1896. He declared that the United States must be in harmony with the declaration of independence and the ideas of a free people.

Clarence Shattuck, one of the proprietors of a billiard room in Four-Mile-Creek, Pa., was shot twice and killed on June 10, and his body was placed on the tracks of the Erie Motor line, to be run over. Two bicyclists heard shots and cries of murder and saw a woman run away from the scene. Ella Shattuck, the wife of the murdered man, was arrested, charged with the murder.

A meteor crashed into the ground about eight o'clock on the morning of July 10, at Alleghany, Mich., near where Mr. Clarke Collins and a gang of workmen were mending the highway. The meteor weighed about fifty pounds, and when reached was quite hot. It caused much surprise among the residents.

John T. Carlisle, who had been chief janitor of the High School in Dallas, Texas, but had not been reappointed by the board, attributed his loss of the situation to the influence against him of Prof. William Lipscombe. On Sunday, June 10, Carlisle arose from his place in the First Christian Church of Dallas, walked over to where Prof. Lipscombe sat, and without a word shot him dead in his pew. The murderer was at once locked up.

William Ahern, block operator for the Delaware Railway at Winn's Crossing, below Middletown, Del., was probably killed by two negroes while at his post, on July 10. He was found to have set the signals in both directions to stop incoming trains, and when the train hands whom he had saved from collision found him, he was unconscious and bleeding from his wounds.

Captain Watkins, whose long and honorable career was closed by the wreck of the 'Paris,' for which his certificate was suspended by the New York authorities for two years, was about to give up the sea and retire when the season so fatal to his desires had closed. His acknowledgment was that he had made an error in calculating his course, but there had been no lack of anxiety as to his desire to do his duty.

Santiago de Cuba has been placed in quarantine by General Wood, in order to stamp out the fever, if heroic measures can do it. Serum injected into the brain of Mr. Justice J. A. Grotzky, of Passaic, N.J., failed to save him from tetanus or lockjaw, which succeeded his accidental wound from shooting in the head on July 4. He died on July 10.

About one hundred wholesale confectionery firms were represented at a convention held in Frontenac, N.Y., of the Canadian and United States trade in sweets, on Wednesday. The convention endorsed efforts to have pure candy laws enforced.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION—GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The Hague, July 17.—The sub-committee of the arbitration section of the peace conference at Saturday's meeting adopted a resolution that the permanent court of arbitration should consist of the Ministers accredited to Holland instead of the Ministers resident at The Hague.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Berlin, July 17.—Now that a plan for arbitration has been adopted at The Hague and the articles regulating warfare on land have been published, the press is devoting much attention to the work of the Peace Conference.

The 'Cologne Gazette' says: 'Although the conference does not offer a guarantee against wars, it has erected a barrier which in many cases may prove effective.'

In treating the question some of the papers point out that the United States and Great Britain have not shown in practice as much zeal for arbitration as they have displayed at The Hague.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

IT WAS GENERALLY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Cornwall, Ont., July 12.—The Orange demonstration here to-day is the greatest celebration of the kind ever seen in the old historic town of Cornwall.

It is exactly twenty-seven years since there was an Orange walk in Cornwall, and the citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, turned out en masse, to witness the spectacle.

Kingston, Ont., July 12.—The Orangemen to the number of 350 left at nine o'clock for Picton to join in the demonstration to be held there.

Toronto, July 12.—The 20th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated to-day in a manner never excelled in this city.

Hamilton, Ont., July 12.—The local members of the Orange order with their friends, numbering about four hundred,



THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GERMANY—Gentlemen, I tink der vos no more gold here.

went to Toronto by steamer 'Macassa' this morning, marching to the wharf accompanied by the Victoria Fife and Drum band.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Owing to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition being in progress, there was no general celebration of the 12th of July, at or near this city, to-day.

St. John, N.B., July 12.—The demonstration here to-day by the local Orangemen, in celebration of the Battle of the Boyne, was one of the largest and most representative witnessed in this city for many years.

Halifax, N.S., July 12.—The Orange celebration in Nova Scotia consists principally of a picnic and sports held in New Glasgow.

Owen Sound, Ont., July 13.—Fully ten thousand people came from all sections of this portion of the province yesterday, to witness the Orange demonstration here.

New Westminster, B.C., July 13.—New Westminster yesterday presented a wonderful sight, with its monster celebration of the Battle of the Boyne.

New York, July 11.—A special to the 'World' from Washington says: 'An unofficial intimation has reached the State Department that the Canadian Government intends to send to the Porcupine region in Alaska a body of Mounted Police to maintain order.'

advancement and to-day its lodges were spread over the wide Dominion. Its motto was 'Equal rights to all.'

London, Ont., July 13.—The glorious twelfth was joyfully celebrated in London by local Orange societies and visiting brethren, from many parts of the West.

The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Grand Master of British America, was the speaker of the day. He dwelt with characteristic eloquence on the history and progress of the order, and among other things said: 'What is the position of matters to-day?'

Great sorrow was manifested in the Senate at the news. Both Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. David Mills spoke in warm terms of Senator Sanford's good work.

FROZEN TREES.

Kingsville, July 13.—The close of the Kingsville meeting marks the conclusion of the work of the San Jose scale commission in southern Essex.

SENATOR SANFORD'S DEATH—SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Hamilton, Ont., July 13.—The funeral of the late Hon. W. E. Sanford took place this afternoon at 2.30 from his late residence.

From what can be learned at Windermere, Ont., it appears that Senator Sanford, with a friend, Miss Dowry, was fishing near his own place.



THE LATE SENATOR SANFORD.

Miss Dowry being thrown into the water. Though much excited, Miss Dowry caught the life-line, and tried to keep the senator up, but lost her hold and he sank.

Miss Knight, an employee of the senator, on hearing the calls for help, went to the place and succeeded in getting Miss Dowry into the boat, but she could not see the senator.

Great sorrow was manifested in the Senate at the news. Both Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. David Mills spoke in warm terms of Senator Sanford's good work.

A WASHINGTON UNTRUTH.

New York, July 11.—A special to the 'World' from Washington says: 'An unofficial intimation has reached the State Department that the Canadian Government intends to send to the Porcupine region in Alaska a body of Mounted Police to maintain order.'

which had been hopelessly frozen during the exceedingly long spell of cold weather last winter. Many hundred acres have been cleared of the dead trees and sown with late crops, but there are hundreds of acres of brown, leafless trees still standing.

Far as the eye can reach in places stretched field after field of saddening brown, and the spectacle was intensified by the contrast with the verdure of the surrounding woods and fields.

All this, of course, is aside from the purpose of the commission; but the question is one which is bound to come up before long.

FOX BAY SETTLERS.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith returned to Quebec city from Anticosti, and has since had an interview with the Premier, the Hon. F. G. Marchand.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT SUEZ.

Suez, July 12.—The cruiser 'Olympia,' with Admiral Dewey on board, from Colombo, Ceylon, June 28, has arrived.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE.

Volksraad Decides to Waste no Time in Adopting the New Law.

London, July 13.—The Capetown correspondent of the 'Daily News' says: The Transvaal field-cornets—or township magistrates—are refusing to register American citizens unless they take oath to bear arms for the republic in the event of war.

Pretoria, July 14.—The Volksraad yesterday adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares that the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months previous publication required by the constitution.

London, July 14.—The 'Digger News,' the Boer organ in London, has received the following despatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14: A cable despatch from the British Government has been received by the Transvaal Government conveying a cordial message of warm approval of the Volksraad franchise proposals.

The message also suggests minor alterations and tenders friendly advice. The Transvaal, in replying, gratefully accepts the suggestion, and consideration of the Reform bill now before the Raad has been deferred in accordance with the British Cabinet's advice.

As a result of this development the peace party has come out triumphant and Lord Salisbury is acclaimed as the vindicator of the moderates.

Capetown, July 14.—An attempt to hold a loyalist meeting at Worcester yesterday afternoon was frustrated by the Afrikaners, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragged the loyalist speakers from the platform and expelled them from the hall amid jeers and insults.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements. The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules and wagons, and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

London, July 14.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, when questioned regarding the Johannesburg despatch to the 'Digger's News' to-day, said to a representative of the Associated Press that there was not a word of truth in it from beginning to end.

Capetown, July 14.—The parliament of Cape Colony was opened to-day. A large crowd of people assembled outside the Parliament Buildings and hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, with deafening cheers, after which 'God Save the Queen' was twice sung by the people.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S FIRM STEP TOWARDS BETTER RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A Berlin press despatch of last week states that the Emperor William's visit to the French training ship 'Iphigénie,' at Bergen, on Thursday, and his cordial exchange of telegrams with President Loubet, were not only received with great satisfaction here but throughout Europe.

The attitude of the French press has caused much satisfaction. St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Russian newspapers, generally, devote much attention to the telegrams exchanged between Emperor William, of Germany, and President Loubet.

The 'Herald' says the matter is the subject of sincere congratulation. Berlin, July 14.—The Emperor William's despatch on the unveiling at Biel-field yesterday, of the tablet commemorating his speech in 1897, promising protection to national labor, has created great excitement in political circles.

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

ROYAL ELECTRIC BANK OF MONTREAL REACHES 2504.

Despite the fact that the New York market was notably weak to-day, local stocks rallied considerably, 825 shares of Royal Electric sold at 153, and 184, which is a gain of one and two points over the last bid; 1,000 shares of War Eagle sold also at a gain of one point. Twin City has declared a dividend of 1 1/4 payable on Aug. 15, but the price did not go up, 25 shares being sold at 67.

MORNING SALES.

Canadian Pacific—5 at 97 1/2, 10 at 97 1/2, 25 at 97 1/2. Royal City—25 at 67. Twin City—25 at 67. War Eagle—1,000 at 365. Richelleu and Ontario—25 at 109. Dom. Cotton—25 at 109. Mont. Tel.—7 at 172. Merchants Bank—10 at 170. Bank of Montreal—2 at 256 1/2. Molsons Bank—22 at 200.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marier, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St. Buyers. Sellers. Counter. New York Funds—5 1/2 dis. pr. 1/4 to 1/2 prem Sterling, 60 days—15-18 8 to 9 1/2 Sterling, demand—9-14 5/8 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 Sterling Cable—9-15 9 1/2 Paris Cheques—11 1/2

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: Stocks, Asked, Bid. Includes entries for Canadian Pacific, L. G. Bonds, Dupont, Do. Preferred, Commercial Cable Co., etc.

MINING EXCHANGE

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building. MORNING SALES. Slecan Sovereign—200 at 25, 200 at 22. California—1,000 at 12, 1,000 at 12. Novelty—1,000 at 13. Big Three—375 at 15. Golden Star—1,000 at 41, 500 at 41, 500 at 41.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, July 17.—Mining exchange sales: Superior—500 at 22. Waterloo—2,000 at 24. Smuggler—500 at 24. Athabasca—1,000 at 23. Rambler Cariboo—500 at 22. Van Anda—500 at 24. Iron Horse—1,000 at 24. Monte Cristo—1,000 at 6, 3,000 at 5 1/2. Vict. Triumph—1,000 at 6 1/2. Golden Star—1,000 at 41 1/2. Fairview—2,500 at 1/2. Deer Trail—1,000 at 25. Van Anda—500 at 24. Golden Star—500 at 40 1/2, 500 at 41 1/2, 500 at 42, 500 at 42.

ROSSLAND MINING NEWS.

Roseland, B.C., July 16.—The Le Roy compressor broke down on Wednesday and repairs will not be completed until Tuesday, meanwhile the mine has been practically closed down. S. H. C. Miner and J. P. Graves, before leaving for the boundary country yesterday, arranged all the details of the resumption of the work on the California. The property is on Red Mountain and adjoins the Josie. It has been idle for the past three years. A ten drill compressor has been arranged for and work will be commenced this week. The ore shipments appended is a detailed statement of the ore shipments approximately for the week ending July 15 and year to date: Mines—Week tons. Year tons. War Eagle... 450 22,152. Le Roy... 1,000 43,938. Iron Hawk... 60 1,325. Evening Star... 60 153.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, July 17, p.m.—Closing—Consols, for money, 106 1/2; do., for the account, 106 1/2; City, 106 1/2; Erie, 12 1/2; Erie, 1st pref., 27 1/2; Ill. Central, 115; N.P. pref., 79; St. Paul, Common, 134 1/2; N.Y.C. 14 1/2; Penn., 69 1/2; Reading, 104 1/2; U.P. pref., 75 1/2; Atchafalpa, 25 1/2; Louisville, 77 1/2; Silver, 27 1/2; money, 3 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 3 1/2 percent. Grand Trunk, 1 1/2; Anacondas, 1 1/2-1 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 17.—The market opened low in sympathy with the break in local transit stocks on the Brooklyn Transit strike. Brooklyn Transit itself opened down 1 1/2 but quickly rallied with powerful supporting orders. Metropolitan was off 3/4 and Manhattan 1 1/4, the latter recovering a point almost immediately. Losses elsewhere did not exceed a half but were general throughout the list.

GRAIN.

The wheat market is easier this morning with a slight falling off in prices, attributed to the favorable weather reports. Liverpool cables weather brilliant for grain shipping, and telegrams from the west report good growing weather. Oats are selling at 24c to 24 1/2c, and peas are in demand at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c. This morning's quotations from Liverpool were: Spring wheat at 6s; No. 1 Cal. at 6s 1/4; No. 2 at 6s 1/2; corn, wet, at 3s 5/4; peas at 4s 10 1/2. Wheat quiet, corn steady.

The receipts to-day were: Wheat... 62,647. By rail. By canal. Total. Wheat... 62,647. By rail. By canal. Total. Oats... 402,538. Flour... 7,477. Rye... 2,591. Buckwheat... 5,254. Flour, bris... 21,186. Meal, bris... 360.

FLOUR.

There is a good business doing, both locally and for export. Strong bakers is now quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.55. As high as \$3.00 is said to have been obtained, but there is not much business to be had at that figure. Manitoba patents are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50. Winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.35 to \$1.40 in bags. The receipts to-day were 5,560 barrels by rails.

HONEY.

There is but little comb honey left. Dark extracted is worth 4 1/2c to 5c, and white clover, 6c to 6 1/2c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

The demand is very slack during the hot weather. There is little syrup left, and sugar is worth 5 1/2c per pound.

BRAN.

Manitoba bran is selling at 13c per ton in bags in first class condition. Ontario white wheat bran is also worth 13c.

PROVISIONS.

There is a good local trade doing in provisions. We quote to-day, lard pure to 12c; bacon, boneless breakfast, 11 1/2c to 12c; hams, 11c to 12c; pork, Canadian short cut in bris, 14 1/2c; live hogs, off cars, 6c to 4 1/2c. The receipts to-day were 112 packages of meats, and 57 packages of hams. To-day's quotations from Liverpool are: Prime western mow pork at 50s; lard at 27s 6d to 28s 6d; tallow, American, good to fine, 23s; bacon, heavy long cut, 21s 6d; light, do., at 21s. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 17.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 48,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 51,839; shipments, 4,464; left over, 1,210; estimated receipts to-morrow, 28,000; market opened steady; lower; now strong to 6c higher; light mixed at \$4.20 to \$4.35; mixed packing at \$4.15 to \$4.35; heavy clipping at \$4.15 to \$4.40; rough grades at \$4.15 to \$4.20. The receipts of cattle were 18,000; market steady.

EGGS.

There is no change in prices to-day, but receipts are somewhat slack. Selected stock is worth 14c; ordinary, 12c, and seconds are slow at 9c to 10c.

ASHES.

Ashes—First sorts of pot ash are lower again at \$3.70 to \$3.80, and seconds are nominal at \$2.60. First sort pearl ash is steadier and \$5.50 asked.

BUTTER.

The butter market is firmer and business more profitable than in cheese. Some butter was sold off the Quebec boats this morning at 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c. A small lot of good export stock for local use brought 18c. Good exporting stock from well known factories is quoted as high as 18c. Canadian butter in England is expected to improve, but the market is not bright to improve as the supply is greater than last year. English advices say that the make of butter in Australia this year will be enormous and that it will begin to arrive much earlier than usual, so that Canadians must keep their eyes on the market do not wish to be crowded out of the market.

CHEESE.

This morning the river boats brought in about 8,000 boxes of cheese, which was sold on a basis of 5 1/2c for fine stock. The demand is good, and keen competition among the buyers is forcing the price of cheese higher than the English market warrants. As high as 9c has been secured by factories in Ontario, but such a price is considered extreme, and is not expected to continue, although the Liverpool market is 6d higher, at 42 1/2d for both kinds this morning.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 13.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves, 400 sheep and lambs and 50 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and a good business was done in the better classes of the cattle, which brought slightly higher prices than on Monday, as the supply of this kind was considerably less than on that day, but the thin scullaway animals, being rather plentiful, brought lower prices. A pair of prime steers were sold at 5 1/2c per lb., less one dollar were apparently well satisfied with the business done; an unprecedented demand is reported for white pigues and linen crabs, stocks of which are said to be quite exhausted. A strong advance is reported in red domestic flannels, and Swiss embroideries and insertions have also been put up.

THE WOOL SALES.

GOOD ATTENDANCE OF BUYERS, AND DEMAND FAIR.

London, July 15.—At the wool auction sales to-day there was a good attendance of buyers. The number of bales offered was 10,281. The list was of a miscellaneous character, and included a few good New Zealand, Melbourne and Tasmania merinos. Cross breeds were strongly competed for by buyers of all countries. A small surplus of bales of mixed sorts was sold at the highest rates of the series. Lower medium cross-breeds were in steady demand, America securing greasies. A fair selection of Puna Arena wool was taken freely, and finer grades were slightly dearer. The next series of sales is scheduled to begin on Sept. 13, and will conclude on Nov. 25. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 200 bales; secured, 15 to 16; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11 1/2d. Queensland, 300 bales; secured, 15 to 16; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11 1/2d. Victoria, 400 bales; secured, 15 to 16; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11 1/2d. South Australia, 200 bales; secured 15 to 16; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11 1/2d. Tasmania, 1,000 bales; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11 1/2d. New Zealand, 5,000 bales; secured, 7 1/2d to 13d; greasy, 4d to 11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; greasy, 7 1/2d to 9d. Puna Arena, 2,000 bales; secured, 5 1/2d to 11d; greasy, 5 1/2d to 11d.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—July 14.

If large numbers of the city folk have left the city for their summer holidays and a large number of the farmers are busy at haying, it seemed to have no effect on the attendance at the city markets to-day and the prices of sellers and buyers were fully up to the mark of the recent largest markets. While all kinds of farm and garden truck were unusually plentiful, the offerings of new potatoes exceeded anything of the kind ever seen here so early in the season, and the prices are too low for much profit to the seller. Oats brought 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c per bag; buckwheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; potatoes,

60c to 70c do.; turnips, beets and green onions, 8c to 15c per large bunch; cabbage, 20c to 25c per dozen; cauliflower, 20c to 25c do.; celery, 10c to 25c do.; carrots, 10c to 20c per dozen bunches; vegetable marrow, \$1.00 per dozen; cucumbers, 20c to 30c do.; dressed hogs, 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.; turkey, 10c to 14c do.; chickens, 12c to 14c do.; fowls, 6c to 9c per pair; spring chickens, 25c to 35c do.; tub butter, 15c to 17c per lb.; print butter, 15c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs, in baskets, 20c to 25c per dozen; eggs of uncertain age, 15c to 18c do.; strawberries, 4c to 6c per small box; raspberries, 10c to 15c do.; red currants, 35c to 45c per peck; blackberries, 50c to 60c do.; gooseberries, 40c to 50c do.; blueberries, 50c per box of two gallons; oranges, \$3.50 to \$5 per box; lemons, \$1 to \$3 do.; bananas, \$1 to \$2 per bunch; tomatoes, 90c per crate of about 20 lbs. Hay, \$5 to \$8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 bundles of 13 lbs.

STOCKS IN STORE IN MONTREAL.

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Rye, Buckwheat, Flour, bris, Meal, bris. Includes values for July 15, 16, 17, 1899.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Table with columns: At New York, At Toledo, At St. Louis, At Duluth, At Detroit, At Minneapolis, At Milwaukee. Includes values for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Rye, Buckwheat, Flour, bris, Meal, bris.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs. Includes values for July 15, 16, 17, 1899.

MONTREAL TRADE.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Dun's bulletin of Saturday, July 15, will say of Montreal trade: Since last writing the Montreal district has been visited by some copious showers, which will be of material benefit to root and grain crops; the hay crop is two to three weeks later than usual, and from general accounts will be below an average. Pasturage has been reported as affected in some sections by the long dry spell, but the general make of butter and cheese is large, and exports in both lines show increase on last year at date. Remittances are called good for the season, and failures in the district for the week are three of no special note. The state of the money market is unaltered in any particular, the call rate being firm at 5 percent. Further advances are noted in different lines of merchandise, notably in tin plates, \$2.90 now being asked for one that was a jobbing year; tinne plates are also quoted up to 7 1/2, with \$6.50 declined for a 1,000 box lot, it is said. Domestic pig iron is held firm at \$23 and hard to get. Lead is a little easier, and the discount from list on lead pipe has been a little increased. The quarterly meeting of the lead grinders association was held last week and while no change was made in the price of white lead, the general run of mixed paints were advanced 10 cents a gallon, or half a cent a pound, this being considered absolutely necessary owing to the very high prices of tin and oil and turpentine. The latter article has recovered the recent little drop, and stands at a higher figure than ever known in July before. Groceries show there is good fair demand, steady prices; teas somewhat dull; light wholesale quotations of molasses would indicate an enhanced cost at the island. In leather there has been a dull July, so far as regards local demand, but values are firm, and the English enquiry for sole is excellent; one cable order for 10,000 sides was reported a few days ago. Dry goods men are apparently well satisfied with the business done; an unprecedented demand is reported for white pigues and linen crabs, stocks of which are said to be quite exhausted. A strong advance is reported in red domestic flannels, and Swiss embroideries and insertions have also been put up.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Exports of cheese and butter from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending May 15, 1899:

Table with columns: Cheese, Local, Thro. Total. Includes entries for To Liverpool, Numidian, Cambroman, etc.

Corresponding week.

Table with columns: Last year, Total shipments since May 1, 1899, Corresponding period, 1898.

Butter.

Table with columns: To Liverpool, Numidian, To Manchester, Manchester Port, To Glasgow, To Aberdeen, Escalona, To Newcastle, Escalona, To Bristol, Montreal, To Belfast, Bengore Head. Includes values for Local, Thro. Total.

Corresponding week.

Table with columns: Last year, Total shipments since May 1, 1899, Corresponding period, 1898.

MINING NOTES.

WATER POWER AT STURGEON FALLS.

THE MAN WHO PUT THE FIRST SHOT IN THE WAR EAGLE.

Toronto, July 14.—Mr. L. B. Cleave, of Mine Centre, arrived in town last evening, and is stopping at the Italy House. Mr. Cleave left for the East this morning on the train for the Selkirk River district for the past five years. Mr. Cleave stated that an English syndicate has now under contemplation the building of a water power at Sturgeon Falls. The preliminary surveys were being made when Mr. Cleave left for the East. This company proposes to supply light and power to all the mines in the district. The scheme, Mr. Cleave stated, was originally promulgated by the late Mr. J. L. Grant, of Liverpool. Since his death, Toronto capitalists have become interested in the project, and it is expected that work will be commenced about the first of next month. There is sufficient power at Sturgeon Falls, Mr. Cleave stated, to operate the mines in the district. The completion of this water power, which is now an assured fact, will mean much to the working mines of that district, as it will obviate the necessity of using steam. The proposed water power is situated six miles from the Golden Star, and about 14 miles from the Alice A. Mr. J. N. Connors, a well known miner and prospector from Grand Forks, B.C., was in town yesterday. Mr. Connors located the Humming Bird mine. He is enthusiastic over the water power project, and took pride in showing pieces of ore, which were pronounced excellent gold by men who know. He explained repeatedly: 'I know mines out there where there are four feet seams of similar ore.' Mr. Connors was an Ontario boy, and has achieved the same success in the Grand Forks, and took pride in showing pieces of ore, which were pronounced excellent gold by men who know. He explained repeatedly: 'I know mines out there where there are four feet seams of similar ore.' Mr. Connors was an Ontario boy, and has achieved the same success in the Grand Forks, and took pride in showing pieces of ore, which were pronounced excellent gold by men who know. He explained repeatedly: 'I know mines out there where there are four feet seams of similar ore.'

COTTON MARKETS.

S. Munn & Son, wire J. E. Fairchild, No. 11 St. Sacramento street; Cotton opened at New York one to two points down on featureless cables; futures, half point lower; spot sales, 5,000 bales at unchanged prices; futures within 10 points and closed steady and unchanged from previous. The weekly chronicle was as favorable as the bears would like. The extent of the damage in Texas still unknown. August seems to be fairly well liquidated. The absence of rain in the Atlantic States for the next two weeks is apt to give the market an upward twist, but the bears' prices are low enough to warrant conservative buying on a decline.

New York, July 15.—Cotton, spot closed quiet; middling uplands at 5 1/2-15c; middling gulf at 5 1/2-15c. Sales, 527 bales.

New York, July 15.—Futures closed steady; July at 5 1/2c; August at 5 1/2c; Sept. at 5 1/2c; October at 5 1/2c; November at 5 1/2c; December at 5 1/2c; January at 5 1/2c; February at 5 1/2c; March at 5 1/2c; April at 5 1/2c; May at 5 1/2c.

Liverpool, July 15.—Cotton, spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling at 5 1/2-15d; the sales of the day were 6,000, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Futures opened quiet with a poor demand and closed dull.

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

Ulva, N.Y., July 10.—At the Ulva Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 3,900 boxes of large colored at 8c, 200 boxes do., at 8 1/2c; 700 boxes of large white at 8c, 200 boxes do., at 8 1/2c; 400 boxes of small white at 8c, 112 boxes do., at 8 1/2c; 320 boxes do., at 8c; 30 packages of butter at 17c, and 90c at 15c. At Little Falls these sales were made: 100 boxes of large colored at 7 1/2c; 200 boxes of large colored at 7 1/2c; 200 boxes of large colored at private terms; 225 boxes of small white at 7 1/2c; 5,000 boxes of small white and colored at 8c; 32 packages of dairy butter at 15c to 17c.

New York, July 11.—Cheese.—In the home trade a fair business is passing and prices are 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c for both colored and white, small and large sizes. Dealers report out of town trade in a good business position. Some large purchases were put away in cold storage for future use.

In export a nominal market at 8 1/2c. Though 5 1/2c has been paid for white. Some few lots have been sold at open prices till to-morrow. A few buyers on market at 7 1/2c; only a few sold at this figure. The outlook for the week is 5 1/2c.

Woodstock, Ont., July 12.—Despite the fact that bids were 3-1/2c better per pound than those of last week, factorymen were reluctant selling of cheese here. Eleven factories offered 1,252 boxes, 280 of which were sold. The highest bid was 7 1/2c, and none accepted this on board, but on the

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 14.—The receipts of cattle and hogs for the closing day of the week at the Western Cattle market were a trifle heavier than expected, amounting to fifty carloads, composed of 800 cattle, 400 sheep and yearlings, 25 calves, 50 milch cows and 1,500 hogs. The offerings included a number of hold-overs from yesterday. The market opened with a brisk demand, the inquiry being of a more urgent character than on any previous day this week. The moderate supply of good to choice grades naturally found an outlet at prices which held up well to the level of the week.

Export Cattle—Local exporters, who received private advice from the C. C. Country markets, report that the quotations showed a slight decline. The supply of good to choice grades was not so ample as the offerings, which was just about equal to the demand, which was active. Good to choice heavy exporters were quotable at \$1.80 to \$2.15 per cwt., and a light supply of light exporters found a good outlet at firm prices, or \$4.60 to \$4.75 per cwt. The inquiry in this branch was very active, and the good to choice offerings were disposed of early in the day at firm prices. Choice selections brought \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt., and a medium supply of common grades were steady, at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$4 per cwt. A few loads of choice heavy export bulls were in good demand at firm prices, or \$3.15 to \$4.25 per cwt., and a few choice supplies of light stock bulls met with a fairly good demand at unchanged prices, or \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—The market was firmer. The increased activity displayed in this line was exceptionally good, and the market had a better feeling. The quotations for ruling firm Canadian stockers were a trifle higher in heavy supply, and met with a good demand at higher prices, or \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt., and a light supply of stock heifers found a good inquiry at times at steady prices or \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The trading done this morning was exceptionally heavy for the closing market, the heavy offering finding ready sale just as soon as they were trucked from the cars into the pens. The quotations for shepherds lambs were a little steadier, and sheep for export and for butchers' use were quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. Good butchers' sheep brought \$2 to \$2.50 each, and a few choice spring lambs were firm at \$3 to \$4.25 each. Bucks were quiet at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. A few bunches of good lambs were wanted.

HOGS.

The market was steady. The run was a little heavier than anticipated, but the demand was good. Prices showed no material change, a few choice selections were quoted at \$5 per cwt. Light and thick fats, which made up the bulk of the offerings, were firm at \$4.25 per cwt., and a light run of sows were quiet at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, July 14.—Beef—Receipts, 2,261 head; 25 cars on sale; steers at \$4.75 to \$5.70; bulls at \$3 to \$3.20; cows at \$2 to \$2 1/2c; calves at \$2 to \$2 1/2c. Cables quote American sheep at 12 1/2c to 12c. Exports to-day none; to-morrow, 250 cattle, 30 sheep at 1.50 per head of beef. Calves—Receipts, 742 head, 1,187 on sale; veals, at \$4 to \$5.50; butterfisks at \$2.75 to \$3; fed calves at \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,217 head; 2 1/2 cars on sale. Common to prime sheep at \$2 to \$5; choice wethers at \$5.25; ordinary at \$4 to \$5. Hogs—Receipts, 1,355 head; 32 head on sale. Market quoted higher at \$4.70 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

East Buffalo, July 14.—Cattle, the market ruled steady, with three loads on sale, and a good demand; the feeling at present is fully steady. Calves were in light supply, good demand and steady; choice to extra were quotable at \$2.25 to \$4.50; good to choice at \$2 to \$2.50; heavy at \$4 to \$5. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were six loads; there was a good demand for good quality of stock at steady prices, but the southern lambs were not in good demand; one load of southern cull lambs sold at \$2.50, and a load of common offered at \$1.50 were held over; spring lambs, choice to extra, at \$5.50 to \$6.75; good to choice at \$4 to \$5.50; common to fair at \$3 to \$4.25; clipped lambs, good to extra, at \$3 to \$5.50. Hogs—The offerings were more liberal, 25 loads, but the demand was quite sharp at prices full strong on the basis of \$4.50, with a few sales at a higher figure; heavy close-pigs at \$4.50; medium at \$3.50 to \$4; extra at \$3.20 to \$3.50; the close was 5c higher than the opening.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 3.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer have all over been lighter, and the quality generally an average. With a better demand from the southern markets, and the scarcity of supplies, trade has been very dear at quite the highest prices of the season. Fat heifers and cows also continue to make a good trade. There have been rather larger supplies of fat sheep and lambs, and the best class of shop sheep met a fair trade at nearly last week's prices, but the sheep adapted for the southern markets, and heavy ewes, met a stiff trade, and a regular trade in head. Fat lambs of the best class sold fairly well, others are cheaper. Fat cows and pigs were forward in shorter numbers, and while the former met a dear trade, the latter improved in price. There have been average supplies of store cattle on offer, and with the improvement in the weather, there was rather more demand, a good clearance being made at better prices. Very small show of store sheep, and they met a dear trade. Milch cows were a smaller supply, and met a better demand at more money. Beef from 8c to 8d per stone. Mutton at 7d to 7 1/2d per lb.

QUELPH MARKET.

Quelph, Ont., July 17.—Flour, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; red wheat, 68c to 70c; white wheat, 65c to 70c; bran, 42c; shorts, 41c; middlings, 37c; barley, 42c to 45c; oats, 30c to 31c; rye, 30c to 34c; peas, 50c to 52c; potatoes, 20c to 25c; old, per bag, 90c to 1 1/2c; potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; onions, 30c to 1 1/2c; per bushel; live hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; flour, \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; varams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 16c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 17.—White wheat, 68c to 70c per bushel; red wheat, 65c to 70c do.; spring do., 68c to 70c do.; barley, 42c to 45c do.; peas, 70c to 75c do.; oats, 31c to 32c do.; corn, 42c to 50c do.; bran, 31c to 35c per ton; shorts, 31c to 36c per ton; potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; onions, 30c to 1 1/2c; per bushel; live hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; flour, \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; varams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 16c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, Ont., July 15.—White wheat, 68c per bushel, 70c to 71c; red wheat, per bushel, 68c; spring wheat, 68c to 71c; barley, per bushel, 42c to 50c; rye, per bushel, 35c to 40c; oats, per bushel, 30c to 35c; peas, per bushel, 50c to 55c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; old, per bushel, 90c to 1 1/2c; potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; onions, 30c to 1 1/2c; per bushel; live hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; flour, \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; varams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 16c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, \$7 to \$8 per ton; hides, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, July 15.—Business was the word on the market this morning, as sales were rapid, and at fairly good prices throughout. Berries and vegetables were in advance. The market for the latter was unusually large. Oats were not in as much evidence as usual. The small amount that was on was all sold. The price paid was at the rate of 25c and 30c per bushel. Eggs were a

LADY SALISBURY ILL.

London, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis yesterday at Walmer Castle. She rallied well and is now improving. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office yesterday immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury is a daughter of the late Sir Edward Hall Alderson, a baron of the Court of Exchequer. She was married to the Marquis of Salisbury in 1857. They have five sons and two daughters living. The eldest son is Viscount Cranborne. Walmer Castle, Kent, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Salisbury. It was built by Henry VIII. in 1530 and commands a splendid view of the sea. The Duke of Wellington died there in 1832.

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 26c, marriage notices for 30c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 50c extra; extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 30 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BENN.—On July 10, 1899, at 616 City Hall ave., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Walter Benn. 15.
GARDNER.—At 487 St. Urbain street, on July 12, 1899, the wife of F. H. Gardner, of a daughter. 17.
HARWOOD.—On July 9, 1899, at 34 Ryde street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Harwood. 11.
HUTCHISON.—At Escott, Ont., on July 7, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. W. Hutchison. 129.
JAMES.—At No. 10 Laurier avenue, St. Henry, on July 7, 1899, Mrs. George R. James, of a son. 14.
McRAE.—At Dunvegan, Ont., on July 8, 1899, the wife of William McRae, of a daughter. 11.
SCHOLLES.—At Killarney, Manitoba, on July 2, 1899, to T. Albert and Celia S. Scholles, a daughter. 13.
SMITH.—At Broadview Farm, Waterloo, Que., on July 3, 1899, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith. 11.
WILLIAMS.—On July 16, 1899, at 4073 Tupper street, Westmount, the wife of Arthur J. Williams, a daughter, still-born.

MARRIED.

BANNING-WATERSTON.—At Cumberland, on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, David Banning, of North Nation Mills, Que., to Jessie, only daughter of Robert Waterston, of Clarence, Ont. 15.
BOUCK-PATON.—On June 14, 1899, at the residence of the groom's parents, Chandler, Huron County, Michigan, U.S., by the Rev. F. Harvey, Mr. G. W. Bouck, eldest son of Mr. W. W. Bouck, to Miss Mary A., only daughter of Mr. Walter Paton, Huntingdon, P.Q. 15.
DENNY-GRAVELLE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. J. B. Brown, Florence E., youngest daughter of Mrs. A. Gravelle, of Papineauville, Que., to Walter Denny, of Northampton, Mass., U.S.A. 4.
FAREWELL-WESTON.—At Marbleton, Que., on July 14, 1899, by the Rev. E. B. Husband, H. E. Farewell, to Miss Kate M. Weston, fourth daughter of G. H. Weston, Marbleton. 17.
GOWLER-BAMFORD.—On July 11, 1899, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Stevens, by the Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, of North Parkdale Methodist Church, Abraham Gowler to Margaret E. Bamford, both of Toronto. 13.
JOHNSON-GRAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, East Hawkesbury, Ont., by the Rev. James Fraser, on July 11, 1899, Mary, daughter of Thomas Gray, to Simeon Johnson, merchant, of Berwick, Ont. 15.
McCOWEN-DEAN.—At the Island of Orleans, Quebec, on July 6, 1899, by the Rev. A. T. Love, Annie, youngest daughter of the late James Dean, to Townsend McCowen, M.A., of New York. 10.
McGILLIARY-KINNEAR.—On July 10, 1899, in the Methodist parsonage, Avonmore, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Kenneth McGillillary, to Frankie Kinnear, both of the Township of Roxborough. 12.
MILLIGAN-TURNBULL.—On June 28, 1899, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. Little, of Chatsworth, John Milligan, of Hampden, to Maggie A., daughter of the late Alexander Turnbull, Esq., Glenelg. 11.
MONTGOMERY-GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, on July 5, 1899, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, George J. Montgomery, to Josephine Graham, both of the Township of Roxborough. 12.
OGILVIE-COWPER.—At Montreal on July 12, 1899, by the Rev. Alex. King, M.A., B.Sc., of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, William James Ogilvie, of North Georgetown, P. Q., to Jeannie Bruce Cowper, of Montreal. 13.
RICHARDSON-KENRICK.—On June 29, 1899, at the parish church of St. Helens, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. Houston Paterson, Henry Christopher Richardson, eldest son of Henry Richardson, "Rosevale," Sunbury-on-Thames, to Adelaide Sybella Kenrick, youngest daughter of the late George William Kenrick, late of Woore Hall, Woore, near Crew, Salop, England. 17.
TIMONS-READ.—At Quebec, on July 8, 1899, by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, Archibald Simons, to Annie, third daughter of Mr. John Read. 12.
SISSONS-CREASE.—At St. Thomas' Church, Shanty Bay, Ont., on July 10, 1899, by the Rev. H. V. Thompson, M.A., Fred J. S. Sissons, of Thornton, to Louisa Compigne, second daughter of the late Capt. C. B. Crease, Barrie, Ont. 12.
THOMAS-CAMPBELL.—At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on July 10, 1899, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Richard Ashcroft, Reginald Wolfertan Thomas, eldest son of Henry Richardson, "Rosevale," Sunbury-on-Thames, to Amy Louisa Stuart, second daughter of Archibald Hamilton Campbell, of Toronto. 12.

SMITTEN-WILTSHIRE.—At Rosebank, Cedarville, Proton, on July 11, 1899, by the Rev. D. Duff, Charles Smitten, Esq., England, to Miss Olive, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wiltshire, farmer, Proton, all of Ontario. 17.

WILLIAMS-O'BRIEN.—On July 11, 1899, by the Rev. James Fraser, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James O'Brien, Chatham, Que., Margaret Anne O'Brien, to Robert Angus Williams, of Brownsburg, Que. 15.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Lavigne Que., on July 15, 1899, Thomas W. Boyd, sr., merchant, of Montreal, aged 75 years, native of Limerick, Ireland.
BRADFORD.—At 21 Greene ave., on July 12, 1899, Hazel, youngest daughter of B. Bradford, aged 8 months.
CORDNER.—On Sunday, July 16, 1899, at her residence, 76a Crescent street, F. M. St. Clair, widow of the late Chas. Cordner.
DICKSON.—At his residence, Wingham, Ont., on May 27, 1899, John Dickson, aged 73 years. Born in Galashiels, Scotland, and for over 20 years treasurer of the town of Wingham. 11.
DONALDSON.—On July 11, 1899, at 225 Bay street, South Hamilton, Jane C., daughter of Hugh Donaldson, in her 26th year. Ormatown and Huntingdon papers please copy. 13.
ESDON.—At her residence, East Lancaster, Ont., on July 6, 1899, Jeanie Hamilton, widow of the late James Esdon, in the 76th year of her age. 11.
FORAN.—At 12 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, on July 15, 1899, Susan Constance, infant daughter of Mr. William Foran, of the Department of the Secretary of State, aged 8 months and 11 days. 11.
FRASER.—In this city, on July 14, 1899, Ann McDonald, widow of the late Finlay Fraser, aged 74 years. Glenary 'News' please copy. 15.
GORDON.—At 88 Columbia avenue, Westmount, on July 12, 1899, John Allan, infant son of John A. and Rebecca Gordon.
GRAHAM.—Suddenly, of coma, at Gravenhurst, on July 7, 1899, Dr. James Elliot Graham, of Toronto, in his 53rd year.
HARTNEY.—In Chicago, on July 11, 1899, Horace William Hartney, in his 47th year. The remains were brought to Ottawa and interred in the family lot in Beechwood cemetery. 17.
HEDDLE.—At Allenford, Ont., on July 3, 1899, Margaret Heddle, youngest daughter of the late Sinclair Heddle, of Inverness, Que., in her 65th year. 10.
HERBERT.—In this city, on July 13, 1899, Jane Innes, wife of W. Herbert.
JOHNSTON.—At 103 St. Mark street, on July 14, 1899, James Johnston, in his 51st year.
KEELER.—On July 8, 1899, Octavia Phillips, wife of the late Joseph Keeler, M.P., of Colborne, and daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, D.D., vice-president of U.C.C., Toronto, in the 75th year of her age. 15.
LOUGHMAN.—On July 13, 1899, John Leo D'Arcy, youngest son of Michael Loughman.
MACKENZIE.—At Enterprise, Oregon, on June 6, 1899, Roderick Mackenzie, aged 80 years, formerly of Melbourne, Que.
MARTIN.—In this city, on July 11, 1899, Ethel Martin, aged 18 years, 7 months, and 11 days.
McDONALD.—At West Hawkesbury, Co. Prescott, Ontario, on July 5, 1899, John McDonald, a native of Inverness, Scotland, aged 83 years. The deceased was a subscriber of the Montreal 'Witness' for over 40 years. 15.
McINTYRE.—In this city, on July 7, 1899, Mary Christine McIntyre, beloved daughter of A. F. McIntyre, Esq., Q.C., and Helen Sandfield McIntyre, of Ottawa, aged 20 years and 6 months. 10.
MIDDLEMISS.—On July 11, 1899, at the residence of his mother, Thames street, Inverness, Scotland, the late Andrew L. Middlemiss, Esq., and grandson of the late Rev. M. T. Stark, of Dundas, Ont., aged 27 years. 15.
MOORE.—Drowned in Stoney Lake, north of Peterborough, on July 1899, William Henry Moore, jr., son of W. H. Moore, barrister, Peterborough, aged 24 years. 15.
MURDOCH.—At Quebec, on July 8, 1899, James Murdoch, aged 73, Sexton of Chalmers Church. 12.
ORAM.—On June 30, 1899, at 42 Lansdown road, Tottenham, London, England, Richard John Oram, collector, aged 80 years, son of Richard Oram, and last surviving grandson of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, of Carmarthenshire. 17.
POTTS.—At Hamilton, Ont., on July 11, 1899, Dr. R. B. Potts. 15.
REID.—At 7 Beaudry street, Montreal, on July 12, 1899, Earl McKinley, youngest son of George W. W. Reid, aged one year and five months.
ROBINSON.—At the Rowans, Beaverton, Ont., on July 12, 1899, after a few hours' illness, Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Blackett Robinson. 15.
ROGER.—At 'Cordach,' Peterborough, Ont., on July 11, 1899, Rachel Helen Roger, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rev. John M. Roger. 15.
ROUTH.—At Hamilton, Ont., on July 12, 1899, John Tempest Routh, son of the late Captain Henry Routh of the 15th Hussars, in the 62nd year of his age. 15.
SAXFORD.—At Sans-Souci Island, in Lake Rousseau, by accidental drowning, on Monday, July 10, 1899, the Hon. W. E. Saxford, of Hamilton, Ont., in the 61st year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Cuticura Soap, featuring the brand name in large stylized letters and text describing its benefits for skin conditions like eczema and dandruff.

Large advertisement for Colonial House, Henry Morgan & Co. featuring 'DISCOUNTS' and 'Millinery Department' with details on hat and bonnet sales.

Advertisement for Ontario Business College, highlighting its practical instruction and preparation for business examinations.

Advertisement for St. Andrew's College, 'Chestnut Park,' Toronto, a high class residential school for boys.

Advertisement for Moulton College, a boarding and day school for girls and young women.

Advertisement for University, offering students throughout the land to improve their holiday months.

Advertisement for Presbyterian Ladies' College, Ottawa, reopening in September.

Advertisement for British American Business College, offering a summer vacation that brings money.

Advertisement for Reford Agencies, listing various shipping and trade services with rates and contact information.

Advertisement for The Oliver, a Canadian Standard Free Type Bar Visible Writing Typewriter.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a pocket watch and text describing its quality and price.

Advertisement for Homeopathy, offering a full supply of medicines and books.

Advertisement for Mineral Waters, listing various health resorts and their benefits.

Advertisement for Superior Court, featuring a portrait of a man and text regarding legal services.

Advertisement for Piles, offering an instant relief and cure in a few days.

Advertisement for Farmers' Exchange, offering a platform for agricultural products and services.

Advertisement for Good Lands, Free in Northern Ontario, promoting settlement opportunities.

Advertisement for Picturesque Canada, featuring an image of a landscape and text about travel and scenery.

Advertisement for a few sets of valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only \$3.00.

Advertisement for It Pays to Care for Your Horse!, featuring an image of a horse and text about horse care.

Advertisement for National Call Cure, offering relief for various ailments.

Advertisement for English Embrocation Co., offering a special offer for their products.

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