

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1900.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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BOERS STILL ACTIVE.

Large Force Fleeing Before Buller North of Pilgrim's Rest.

DE WETT AGAIN HEARD FROM SOUTH OF WEPENER.

Lydenburg, Oct. 5.—General Buller's force has been pursuing the Boers through Pilgrim's Rest and Kruger's Post.

He is now near Oprigstad, and is still marching northward.

London, Oct. 7.—It is estimated, according to the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' that from four to five thousand Boers have retreated from Pilgrim's Rest, north-east of Lydenburg, with four Long Toms and twenty-two other guns.

The correspondent understands that their Long Tom ammunition is almost exhausted.

DE WETT AGAIN IN EVIDENCE. Aliwal North, Cape Colony, Monday, Oct. 1.—General De Wett is reported to be a few miles south of Wepener (in the Orange River Colony), about seventy miles north of Aliwal North.

The Boers near here are in a state of great excitement. All the outposts have been called in, and preparations are being made to defend the town. A detachment of Cape Police engaged in reconnoitering Rouxville (somewhat less than half-way between Aliwal North and Wepener), rode out of one end of the town as the Boers galloped in at the other end. Two mounted Australians were captured. Some of the Rouxville merchants have destroyed their stocks to prevent them falling into the hands of the Boers.

PRISONERS NUMBER SIXTEEN THOUSAND.

London, Oct. 6.—A despatch received from Lord Roberts dated Friday, Oct. 5, says: 'The number of prisoners captured or surrendered is daily increasing and must now aggregate nearly sixteen thousand men.'

Commandant Muller has surrendered to Cley and Commandant Dirksen and others are on their way to Pretoria to surrender.

A detachment of the London Irish Fusiliers endeavored to surprise a party of Boers near Bultfontein, Oct. 4, but had to retire after three hours fighting with six men wounded. The Boers suffered heavily.

Johannesburg, Oct. 7.—General Barton is fighting with a Boer Commando north-east of Krugersdorp. Several bands of guerrillas have reappeared in this district recently, and more are expected.

Croft Edwards, an Englishman, commanding a Boer force, who became prominent after the Jameson raid on account of a rabid anti-British speech he made, has surrendered at Krugersdorp with a few men.

A colonial force has gone south to Elandsfontein, to clear the Boers out of the Klip Riversberg hills. These hills have been a regular rendezvous for the burghers lately.

The ignorant Boer inhabitants here attribute the fact that the British officials are selling and distributing food to a desire on their part to clear out the stores before they give up the country. These same people still readily believe and circulate the most absurd stories about the intervention of the powers.

Col. Henry, who wears the decoration of the Star of India, who is reorganizing the police department here, has introduced the system of identification by finger marks, and in this way intends to register every native. This plan will be of great assistance in the distribution of passes, the regulation of labor, and the suppression of illicit liquor selling.

RELIEF OF SCHWEIZERRENNEKE.

Vryburg, Sept. 22.—General Settle, with a force of 7,000 men, has relieved the garrison of Schweizerrenneke after an engagement in which the Boers suffered heavy loss. The Boer commandant was captured.

ROBERTS'S RETURN.

London, Oct. 8.—Lord Roberts, the 'Daily News' announces, will leave South Africa during the last week in October.

The authorities have decided to limit the number of colonial troops who are to be the Queen's guests in London to five hundred.

A GREAT SEND OFF.

Capetown, Oct. 8.—The City of London Volunteers sailed for England yesterday, their departure being attended by a scene of tremendous enthusiasm. Sir Alfred Milner, in the course of an address thanking them for their services to the Empire, told them that a still greater reception awaited them at home.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The death is reported from Capetown of Private G. M. O'Kelly, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly of the North-West Mounted Police. No particulars are given.

The following cable was received here on Saturday:

'Capetown, Oct. 6.—370, Seymour, Strathcona's Horse, severely wounded at Krugersdorp on Oct. 1.'

(Signed) MILNER.

Lord E. Seymour is a son of the Marquis of Hertford, who enlisted in the west with Strathcona's Horse. The Marquis of Hertford was in Ottawa seeing his son go to South Africa.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

MEN TO MEET AND DECIDE IF THE TEN PERCENT ADVANCE IS SUFFICIENT.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 8.—President Mitchell this morning issued a call for a convention of mine workers of the three districts comprising the anthracite field to meet in Scranton, on Friday next. A conference which is believed to mark the beginning of the end of the anthracite coal miners' strike which entered upon its fourth week today, was held at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers here, yesterday afternoon. Those present besides President Mitchell, were:—Fred Dilcher, of Ohio; a member of the executive board; and Presidents T. D. Nicholls, of district No. 1, Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys; James Duffy, district No. 7, Lehigh valley; John Fahey, district No. 9, of the Schuylkill valley; when it was decided to call a joint convention, to allow the men themselves to decide whether the ten percent net advance in wages is enough.

The text of the convention call is as follows:—

'Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers, Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—To all mine workers and mine employees of the anthracite region: Brothers: In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention. You are therefore notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Pa., beginning Friday, Oct. 12, at 10 a.m.'

'The basis of representation will be one vote for each hundred persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as five hundred mine workers; but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected, and whenever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union. (Signed) John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; T. D. Nicholls, president District No. 1; Thos. Duffy, president District No. 7; John Fahey, president District No. 9.'

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—In anticipation of marching by the strikers this morning, every one of the dozen or more collieries in this district still in operation, in a more or less crippled condition, was virtually an armed camp, during the night. But the expected did not happen, and the peace of the community remains undisturbed. The inclement weather probably had much to do with the peaceful condition of affairs. It rained hard during the night, and a heavy mist hangs over the entire region today.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—There is no change in the strike situation in the Lykens valley. The Williamstown colliery is working full time, with nearly 1,200 men and boys, on the rolls. The organizers of the mine workers union have abandoned hope of organizing a union at Williamstown, and have left the town. The employees of this colliery have been working steadily for many years, and they have refused to have anything to do with the union or the strike. Both collieries are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railway.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

VICEROYAL PARTY LEAVES WINNIPEG FOR ATTAWA.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—The Countess of Minto had a busy day here yesterday. In the morning the Countess visited the Children's Home, where she had a good reception, and made presents of toys to each of the youngsters. In the evening a grand juvenile fancy ball was held at Government House, which was attended by the elite of the city and district. Her Ladyship, who was attended by the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. J. C. Patterson, received a distinguished company, including His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Chief Justice Killam, Col. Rutan, Justice Richards, Col. McMillan, the Lieut.-Governor-elect, Major Irvine, A.D.C., the Hon. J. D. Cameron, the Hon. D. H. McFadden, Consul Gauthier, and many others. Her Ladyship will to-day visit 2,500 school children, at the Auditorium, also several public institutions, and will leave for the east in the evening.

PUNISHMENT OF BOXERS.

Names of Ringleaders Announced in an Imperial Decree.

Pekin, Oct. 6, via Shanghai, Oct. 7.—In an imperial decree issued at Taiyuenfu, capital of the Province of Shansi, dated Sept. 25, the Emperor Kwang Su denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment nine ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself but he places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles who participated in the movement and protected it.

Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Ying Nien, president of the Censorate, and Chao Shu Chiot, president of the board of punishment, are all deprived of their titles, removed from office and turned over to various trial boards for further penalties. Prince Tuan, by the terms of the decree is to be tried by the board of clans.

Copies of the decree have been received here and are accepted as genuine.

It is reported that Tung Fu Hsiang, has fled, fearing punishment.

The impression is growing that the Imperial Government is making an effort to disperse and punish the Boxers. The imperial troops who were seen on Monday near Peitachiau, are believed to have been concerned in this movement. The acting viceroy at Tientsin was notified that orders had been issued to disperse the Boxers, but said he feared to send out troops because of the presence of allied forces.

An extended Japanese reconnaissance south of Peking uncovered the enemy.

KWANG SU A PRISONER.

EXPEDITION TO SIANGFU NECESSARY TO LIBERATE HIM.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' states that the government has received advices from Tientsin and Peking which have convinced the military authorities that it will be necessary to send an expedition to Siangfu, the new Chinese capital, in order to liberate the Emperor Kwang Su.

ALARM IN SHANGHAI.

EIGHT THOUSAND CHINESE MARCHING ON THE CITY.

London, Oct. 8.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' in a despatch dated yesterday, says: 'All the foreign troops here are held in readiness against an attack by eight thousand Chinese troops, now advancing along the Grand Canal.'

The 'Morning Post' has the following despatch, dated Oct. 5, from Maitow, on the Peiho: 'Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, has returned to Peking, after issuing orders that all the British troops, except the Weihaiwei regiment, shall prepare for the winter.'

In a despatch from Peking to the 'Times,' dated Oct. 1, Dr. Morrison says: 'It looks now as if M. De Giers (Russian minister to China), would negotiate with Li Hung Chang at Tientsin. The American withdrawal will facilitate Russian negotiations concerning Manchuria.'

'All the mandarins in Peking have declined the Empress Dowager's order to proceed to Taiyuenfu, assigning various pretexts.'

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times,' writing Oct. 5, it is announced that Hui Tapu, who was dismissed by the Emperor Kwang Su, in 1898, has succeeded Prince Tuan in the Tsungli Yamen, and has also been appointed generalissimo of the Chinese forces, replacing General Yung Li.'

FIGHT NEAR TIENSIN.

LARGE FORCE OF CHINESE COMPEL THE GERMANS TO RETIRE.

London, Oct. 8.—The 'Standard' has the following from Tientsin, dated Friday, Oct. 5:—'A German force came in collision with the Chinese described as Boxers, a thousand strong, a few miles south of Tientsin, this morning. The Germans were checked, and compelled to retire upon Tientsin.'

'There is reason to believe that the Chinese in this case were not Boxers, but were Li Hung Chang's veterans, who had been ordered to wait near here in view of the possibility that the foreigners would bar his progress to the capital.'

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN ACCORD.

London, Oct. 8.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states on direct official information that Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in entire accord with the idea expressed in the note of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to 'the settlement of the Chinese troubles. France, it is said, will interpret the views of Russia in regard to a concerted programme in China to the allied states. A despatch from Peking of date Oct. 1 says the Russians have evacuated the summer palace.

EVACUATION OF PEKIN.

JAPANESE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT HAS BEGUN.

Pekin, Oct. 2, via Tientsin, Oct. 5, and Shanghai, Oct. 6.—The Japanese retrograde movement has begun, and the Japanese forces in China are being rapidly reduced. It is officially stated that half the army will return to Japan.

The British authorities have arrested a party of Peking Chinese for selling ammunition to the Boxers.

The Americans are making a search of the Forbidden City, for the imperial porcelain collections, not for loot, but merely for the purpose of examining the collection.

LI STARTS FOR PEKIN.

LEFT TIENSIN ON SATURDAY.

Tientsin, Saturday, Oct. 8.—Li Hung Chang, whose visit to Peking, apparently had been postponed indefinitely, left on Saturday morning for the Chinese capital.

The five Belgian engineers and fifteen missionaries who had been kept prisoners for many weeks at Paotingfu, but were recently released under orders from Li Hung Chang, who directed that they have safe escort to Peking, refused to start, fearing treachery on the part of the Chinese escort.

FALL OF SHANHAIKWAN.

RUSSIAN ADMIRALS' REPORT OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Admiral Alexieff, in reporting the occupation of Shanhaikwan on the Gulf of Laotung, says: 'In accordance with an agreement of the admirals, the forts have been divided among the different nations. The town has not been occupied but the gates are guarded by artillery. The forts are nearly intact and the whole route from Pongken to Shanhaikwan is now occupied by the Russians. After the occupation of Shanhaikwan the Americans refused to participate further in the operations. Part of the Russian force is advancing northwards.'

IMPROVED SITUATION.

CREDIT FOR THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS DUE TO LORD SALISBURY'S ASTUTENESS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, in his London cable letter to this morning's 'Tribune,' says in regard to the diplomatic developments of the Chinese situation:—

'Distinct improvement in the China situation is attributed by well-informed men, mainly to Lord Salisbury's astuteness. He did not follow the advice of the English press. Every London journal except one assumed that he would accept the German proposals, in their original form. He considered the main feature of the scheme impossible, and offered the foreign ministry at Berlin a chance for amending it. Europe, the United States, and Japan, through his intervention, have made a close approach to a preliminary understanding, and Germany has not been affronted by a blunt refusal after her own spirit of accommodation. The truth is perceived that the interests of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, are identical, and that the three powers, after taking different roads, are heading for a common goal, and their combined influence will bring about a settlement of the general issues in the Chinese problem.'

The McKinley administration has been sharply criticised by the English and Continental press, but the diplomatic methods which it condemned as impracticable have been abandoned by common consent. The best informed veteran in the civil service whom I have met in England, tells me that he is convinced by protracted experience and long residence in China, that the Empress Dowager would never have surrendered the guilty mandarins at the dictation of the powers, and that conditions of anarchy and warfare would have been prolonged for an indefinite period if the original German demand had been generally approved. What is likely to happen is the co-operation of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, in effecting a settlement on a practical basis.'

'When that result is brought about Germany may still be free to present

special grievances of her own and possibly to claim a province in compensation. The United States, however, will be in a position to enforce the principle of the open door. Germany, Great Britain and Japan will welcome her continued championship of that policy, and there is no evidence that Russia will close Manchuria against United States or European goods.'

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Ministerialist Majority Daily Growing Larger.

London, Oct. 8.—There is polling today in twenty-one constituencies. The election results announced this morning leave the party gains unchanged. The Right Hon. Charles H. Hemphill, Liberal, formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland, retains his seat for North Tyrone by a reduced majority.

The total number of members of parliament elected up to three p.m. to-day was 487, as follows:—Ministerialists, 325; Opposition, 162.

The latest political gossip is that the Earl of Dudley, who is now serving in the Yeomanry cavalry, in South Africa, will replace Earl Cadogan, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Thomas J. Healy, Irish Nationalist, has been defeated in the polling at North Wexford by Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Irish Nationalist.

(Special Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, Oct. 6.—As a Conservative majority daily becomes more and more assured, speculation as to the personnel of the next cabinet grows rife, and all sorts of guesses are published. None of these, however, seem inspired. All take it for granted that sweeping changes will be made. This conclusion, however, the Associated Press learns, is unjustified. The facts are that Lord Salisbury, always uncommunicative, has not broken the habit of his life for the benefit of close friends, or even fellow cabinet members, but from a peer, high in Conservative councils, the Associated Press learns that the make-up of the cabinet will be so similar to that of its predecessor that it will come as a startling surprise.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who, next to Mr. Chamberlain, is the object of more attacks than any other cabinet member, can have the War Office portfolio again if he desires, and he probably will accept it, as he has implicit belief in Lord Roberts, and is anxious to co-operate with him in reforms which he has been contemplating for some time, but would not commence with Lord Walseley, late commander-in-chief, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant-General, with whom his relations are greatly strained.

It is untrue that either Lord Lansdowne or the Duke of Marlborough has been offered the lord lieutenantancy of Ireland, and it is quite improbable that either will have such an offer, though Earl Cadogan does intend to retire, much to the relief of the leading Conservatives in Ireland, who are bitterly opposed to Mr. Gerald Balfour's (the Chief Secretary) and Earl Cadogan's attempt at non-partisan government.

Lord Salisbury will resume the premiership and the Foreign Office portfolio; at least, everything he has said to his fellow members of the cabinet points to his doing so. Probably the only really important change made will be in the Admiralty, for which the Right Hon. Robert William Hanbury is being favorably considered, though Lord George Hamilton, who formerly was the head of the Admiralty, could have the portfolio again, but he prefers to remain at the head of the Indian Office. The Earl of Selborne, at present Mr. Chamberlain's assistant, has been selected for preference. He is regarded as one of the strongest men in the government, and may have a seat in the cabinet in place of the Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture. If he does he will add one more to the long list of Lord Salisbury's relatives controlling England's destinies, as he married the premier's daughter.

The vigorous personal attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain continue, and seem to gather bitterness as the reality of defeat dawns upon the Liberals. The Hon. P. J. Stanhope's reverse at Burnley is construed by the Conservatives as a direct rebuke for his bitter denunciations of Mr. Chamberlain, but Mr. Stanhope adheres to his attitude, reiterating that he is ready to prove in the courts that Mr. Chamberlain only 'whitewashed' Cecil Rhodes in the House of Commons, because another member had letters in his pocket incriminating Mr. Chamberlain with the raid. This member, though not named by Mr. Stanhope, the Associated Press learns is Mr. Abel Thomas, a Liberal, who represented East Carmarthenshire in the last parliament.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain is apparently unmoved, and is serenely sending messages to the nation and stamping the country, putting all his vigor and strong personality into the campaign, in marked contrast with the other cabinet ministers. While Mr. Chamberlain is practically the only in-

teresting figure in the struggle in England, there are in Ireland several men and issues stirring up the country into such a chaotic condition of party lines as has never occurred before, and it would excite the greatest interest were it not for the fact that England is so occupied with her own local interests. It is claimed that Mr. Timothy M. Healy has split the Irish party to almost as great a degree as did the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and that the bitterness injected into the fight equals that of the historic division.

The 'Freeman's Journal' declares that any one voting for Mr. Healy's candidates 'is without an atom of self-respect,' and describes his campaign as one of 'secret calumny and vilification.' The paper blames him for the loss of Galway, saying: 'Galway has disgraced the national solidarity, broken once more by the treason of renegade home rulers, and the flag of the union has been planted beyond the Shannon.' On the other hand, the Dublin 'Independent' supports Mr. Healy, and Cardinal Logus has also come out with a declaration in his favor. As a result of the split Londonderry and Galway have changed their colors and other constituencies are likely to follow suit.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Hon. Mr. Parent Performed the Task Assigned Him.

A Quebec despatch says that on Wednesday, before the lieutenant-governor, in the executive council chamber, the new provincial cabinet, formed by the Hon. S. N. Parent, was regularly sworn in by the Clerk of the Council, as follows:—

Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands—The Hon. S. N. Parent. Provincial Treasurer—The Hon. H. T. Duffy.

Attorney-General and President of the Legislative Council—The Hon. H. Archambault.

Commissioner of Agriculture—The Hon. Mr. Dechenne.

Commissioner of Public Works—The Hon. Lomer Gouin.

Commissioner of Colonization and Mines and Provincial Secretary (pro tem)—The Hon. A. Turgeon.

Ministers without portfolio—The Hon. Messrs. Stephens and Guerin.

This arrangement of the portfolios may be interpreted in different ways. Either that Mr. Robidoux has persisted in his refusal and is out altogether; that there are still hopes of persuading him to come in, or that it is the intention, when the legislature meets, to suppress one of the portfolios.

APPOINTED JUDGE.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The Hon. J. E. Robidoux has been chosen Superior Court judge for the district of Three Rivers in succession to Mr. Justice Bourgeois, who has signified a desire to be relieved from the post on the plea of ill-health. The resignation has only been received within the last few days and the official announcement of the change will be made within a day or two when the papers have received the vice-regal approval.

UPRISING IN ERROMANGA.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS ATTACKED BY BLACKS, AND FIFTEEN KILLED.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 6.—The steamer 'Miovera,' brought news from the South Sea of a rising of the natives of the Islands of Erromanga, New Hebrides group. Native Christians have been attacked by the blacks, and fifteen have been killed. The teachers took refuge in caves.

A WESTERN MYSTERY.

BODIES OF TWO MISSING FARMERS FOUND IN A WELL.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 7.—At Boissevain yesterday the bodies of Jacob Smith and Charles Daw, two farmers who have been missing since July 31, were discovered in an old well on Daw's farm, where they had been covered over with earth, stones and brush. A few days before they disappeared a young man named Walter Gordon arrived from New Mexico, and bought both Daw's farm and Smith's stock, stating that he paid \$5,000 to Daw and some \$700 to Smith. Both men disappeared some days afterwards, when it was stated they had gone to the Brandon fair. Not returning for several weeks an enquiry was begun and has since been going on. Gordon also disappeared on Sunday last, when he found detectives were working on the case.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AS A MUSICIAN WRITES.

These little books of essays whose chief value lies in the beauty of their style, poetic sentences appropriately phrasing gentle thoughts, often outlive the books whose interest is a soon-told story. They may be read again and again with fresh interest.

Down below me lay the plain with the sunset touch upon it, shading through brilliant green to gold and crimson, then through the blue dusk to the deeper blue of the sea far beyond.

I turned for one last look, and from behind a luminous screen of gold and crimson leaves, there came a light too great for my eyes to bear.

For I had heard the weaving of the autumn, and I knew that, behind that golden screen, and in that more than earthly light, September sat at her loom.

The letters cover a period from autumn to spring, and gain variety by the change of the seasons. It cannot be said, however, that the seasons 'color' the various effusions, rather they furnish backgrounds over which the lights and shades of the mind play, with an even tenderness of feeling, and a consistently quaint fancy.

The ever-living green of the forest bends with unaccustomed bloom, and pearls and rubies shine amid the depths of mistletoe and holly. The beat of hidden strings and the tap of light feet, the melody of childish voices, and the sounds of laughter echo back from the stillness in reverberant joy.

(W. Foster Brown, \$1.75.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Buddha of Christendom, by Robert Anderson, (Hodder & Stoughton), is a book written to show that the errors of ecclesiasticism are pagan in their origin. It is not only thoughtful but clever, though the author's extreme view leads him to condemn even those who sing certain hymns which are found in most of our hymn books.

'Wesley and Methodism,' by F. J. Snell, (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh), is an account of the evangelical revival of the eighteenth century, written from an outside point of view, but not a hostile one. It goes to some extent into the history of John Wesley's connection with the Moravians, and his discussions with oth-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CANCER REMEDY FROM NATURE'S LABORATORY.

A Simple Vegetable Compound that Cures all Forms of Tumors and Cancerous Growths.

It is only of recent years that we are beginning to get an insight into the great Laboratory of Nature and the wonderful remedies therein compounded for the alleviation of suffering. There is no disease for which there is not a cure, if we can only discover it. A simple and harmless cure for cancer has at last been discovered that removes permanently every particle of the cancer poison from the system.

er religious teachers, such as William Law, who wrote the 'Serious Call.'

'The New York State College of Forestry,' (Andrus and Church, Ithaca, N. Y.)

'Directory of Canadian Newspapers,' (Central Press Advertising Agency, Toronto, \$2.00).

MAGAZINES.

In 'Scribner's Magazine' for October a series of papers is begun on 'Russia of To-day,' by Henry Norman. These papers are not only timely but promise to be of permanent interest.

I asked him if he sympathized with M. Witte's fostering of Russian manufactures at the expense of agriculture—that seemed a home-query that he must consider. Vain expectation! He replied that he did not see what difference it makes to the engine that does the work whether it is painted red or green.

'Three things I hate,' he said to me, 'autocracy, orthodoxy, and militarism, and these are the three pillars of the Russian state.' I asked him point-blank: 'How is it that the government has never arrested or banished you?' 'I cannot tell,' he answered, and then, after a moment's pause, he added, slowly, in a tone of much solemnity, 'I wish they would. It would be a great joy to me.'

In 'Scribner's' also, Richard Harding Davis writes on 'The last days of Pretoria,' and, except for his violently pro-Boer sympathies, makes very pleasant reading of it. 'With Arctic Highlanders' gives a description of Esquimaux life, the more interesting that it is written by that enterprising Prof. Wyckoff, who studied 'The Workers,' as one of themselves, from east to west of the United States.

In 'Everybody's Magazine' for October there is a short story by Rudyard Kipling called 'A Burgher of the Free State,' from which we may quote a harmless sentence:—'Bobs wants it thrown broadcast at Brother Boer as soon as possible. It won't enlighten Brother Boer, but it will please Bobbins.'

Some of the other magazines received are:—'Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,' (Frank Leslie Publishing House, New York), 10c.

'Harper's Bazaar,' (Harper & Brothers, New York), 10c.

'The Ladies' Home Journal,' (Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia), 10c.

'The Ledger Monthly,' (Robert Bonner's Sons, New York), 5c.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

'The Landlords and Tenants' Manual,' by Robert Mullin, of the Montreal Bar, with its counterpart in French by Auguste Lemieux, likewise of the Montreal Bar, is the first number of a series of popular legal manuals, published by the Snow Law Publishing Company, of Montreal. To all present householders and those who contemplate migrations in the springtime, such a manual is invaluable. It treats briefly under minor headings and in the clearest language of the nature of the contract of lease, of the duties and rights of landlords, of the duties and rights of tenants, and of the termination of the lease.

GENERAL BULLER SPEAKS

IN DEFENCE OF HIS SUBORDINATES.

General Sir Redvers Buller, although he has been consistently silent concerning attacks made upon him personally, has proved himself, more than once, zealous in defence of his subordinates, and he now sends a letter to the London 'Times,' in which he comments very sharply on an attack upon senior officers of the Royal Medical Corps, printed in its columns, asking, 'Was ever a more shameful accusation more shamelessly published?' The attack in question was delivered by Mr. Lees Knowles, formerly president of the Board of Trade, who, speaking of the Cape hospitals, quoted the charge of an anonymous correspondent, that 'the senior officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with few exceptions, are so taken up with their own importance as combatant officers, and their rank as colonels and majors, that they leave much to be desired.'

WITH E BATTERY.

Interesting Experiences of the Canadian Artillery.

GUN TRAINING COMPETITION AT DE AAR—ON THE MARCH—CANADIAN DOCTORS—IMMIGRATION.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness'.)

Convalescent Home, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Sept., 1900.—Some further information may be acceptable to the readers of the 'Witness' who are interested in the welfare of the lads of E Battery. If my memory serves me correctly, my last letter was written while E Battery was in De Aar, waiting for orders to move forward. Col. Drury, who had proceeded to Bloemfontein on the preceding Friday, returned on Tuesday morning, and it was rumored that we were to start that afternoon, May 8, for Belmont by route marching. Anything would have been welcomed by the men that would relieve them of the dull and monotonous life in camp at De Aar.

Before leaving, however, a competition in gun laying took place, with results which were highly creditable to the men and pleasing to the officers. Col. Drury and Captain Thacker were in charge of the competition, and complimented the men on the excellent showing made. There were many entries, and while all did well, the prizes were awarded as follows: first, Gunner Harrison; second, Gunner Gallah; third, Bombardier Evans. These three men made the highest possible number of points, the awards being given according to the time taken in laying the gun. The fact, however, that all three were absolutely correct in the direction and inclination, speaks well for their ability as gun layers, and shows also that Canadians are able to take their place in warfare with the older and more experienced of other nations.



CORPORAL R. B. BLYTH, D BATTERY, R.C.A.

Corporal Blyth, who is standing on the left, recently presented a bouquet to Her Majesty the Queen, while at Cowes. He was the correspondent of the 'Witness' with the second contingent.

past one. When we stopped that night at Looskop we had gone ten miles, which was a very good march for the first afternoon on the veldt after a rest of between three and four weeks. The following day we started about 7 a.m. and halted for water at 9.30 o'clock, after which we pushed on to Hout's Kraal for dinner. In the afternoon another good march was made before we halted at Potfontein, where the battery bivouacked after a march of twenty-one miles for the day. The transport wagons, in charge of Gunner T. Byrne, were later in arriving, but all at length came in safely. We were travelling in a northerly direction along the line of railway which was in places only a few yards from us. The country was somewhat better, and the roads an improvement on what we had seen formerly. But now, much as I should like to be able to continue a daily narrative of the marches and doings of the battery, such is beyond me, for the evening we reached Potfontein my temperature registered 103 degrees, and your correspondent was forced to return to De Aar, where he was received by Surgeon Major Nottingham and Dr. Whitton, who treated me with kindness and sent me to hospital on the morning of May 12. I should like to add a word concerning these gentlemen, for although we were without a physician on the march from De Aar, these men, who remained behind for a time, did everything in their power for those who required their assistance. Not only did they do all that they were expected to perform in a professional way, but they treated their patients with consideration and kindness. Let there be 'honor to whom honor is due,' and it is only just to them and to the Canadian public that it should be known as widely as possible that we were very fortunate in having the services of so genial and competent a medical officer as Surgeon Major Nottingham, who, by the way, saw active service in Canada at the time of the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for '900 Drops' featuring a signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and the text 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA'. It includes a list of ailments treated and a testimonial from a doctor.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



'What have you been doing with your nice new suit?' 'I've been playing in the garden—pretending I was a little boy in mischief.' 'Well, I'm very angry with you. You never see Herbert do things like that.' 'No; he hasn't the 'magination I have!'—'Punch.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete exposé of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions: 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

'SETTING THE RIVER ON FIRE.'

In old English times, when each family was obliged to sift its own flour, it sometimes happened that an energetic man would turn his sieve so rapidly as to cause it to catch fire. The style of sieve used in those days was called a 'temse,' and it became a customary saying that a lazy man would never set the temse on fire. Now, it happens that the name of the river Thames is pronounced like the name of this old flour sieve, and after many years, when the old fashioned temse was forgotten, it was thought that setting the temse on fire meant setting the river on fire, and that is why to-day we say that a stupid person will never set the river on fire.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

An Irishman stopped at a hotel and got supper, lodging and breakfast. In the morning he told the landlady he had no money. 'Why didn't you say so last night?' asked the landlady. 'Och,' said Pat, 'I thought you would be sorry enough to hear it this morning.'

NONE OF THAT NAME.

Some time ago two antiquarians were having a look round a certain town on the banks of the classic Tweed. Going into the kirkyard they came across Andrew, the gravedigger, and after some conversation, inquired if there were any epitaphs in the 'acre.' 'Epitaphs?' said Andrew, scratching his head. 'Epitaphs?' Na, I dinna think there's onybody o' that name buried here.'

(Scene—Tarbert Pier.)—English Tourist—'Now, Donald, you surprise me. You don't like the English, and yet you married an Englishwoman. You're an English wife.' Donald (with a sigh)—'Ay, maana, tat akoots for't.'

'Children,' said Aunt Mary, 'you have a new little brother. He came this morning while you were asleep.' 'Did he?' exclaimed the eldest. 'Then I know who brought him.' 'Who was it?' asked the astonished aunt. 'Why, the milkman, of course; I saw it or his cart—'Families supplied daily.'

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

'Hush, not so loud! We're having a conference of the Powers.' 'Eh! Who is conferring?' 'My wife, my mother-in-law, and the cook!'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Small text at the bottom right of the advertisement, including a signature and 'R. B. B.'

North-West rebellion in 1885. During that campaign he served as hospital sergeant, fulfilling similar duties to those performed by his popular assistant, Dr. Whitton, in the present war. Neither of these men, however, has been with E Battery since we left De Aar, so far as we know: Major Worthington was called to duty at Bloemfontein and Dr. Whitton received the appointment as civil surgeon in the hospital at Campbell. His friends and the public generally will be gratified to learn of this appointment, for it is a recognition of merit by the Imperial authorities, in a devoted loyal Canadian. But whilst we congratulate him on his advancement we hope that it will not mean that Canada is to lose his services as a resident. Doubtless, inducements will be offered to him, and to many others, to get them to remain in Africa. Rudyard Kipling has used his pen in trying to cause Canadians and Australians to settle there, but we fancy that his success as an immigration agent for South Africa will be small. Even he, with all his ability, will fail to present the imaginary advantages of that country in sufficiently glowing colors to induce many Canadians who have had experience of it to forsake their native land. South Africa has attractions, it is true; it requires, and is able to support, a large influx of population, it is rich in minerals, and the climate is pleasant, but after all its many advantages are stated it will be admitted by nearly every member of the Canadian contingent that Canada is much superior to South Africa.

The energy, push and perseverance of our young Canadian life, which produces a virile character, were manifest on the African battlefields, and made our soldiers respected by the enemy and praised by our leaders. After the battle of Paardeburg, where the Royal Canadian Regiment did such good service, some of the Boer prisoners talked freely with their escort, and said, with reference to the Canadians: 'They fight like demons. We never want to meet the Canadians again, they never know when they are licked.' Such testimony from a brave though unfortunate enemy, makes us realize that Canadian bravery is not excelled by any, and we are proud of those who have brought renown to Canadian arms.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Rows include Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, and Officers and men.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.]

A Visit to Ireland.

If you have absented yourself from your native country for several years you will not be surprised on your return to find your eyes opened to customs and characteristics which you had taken as a matter of course before. Among the numerous visitors to Ireland this past summer was one of Irish nationality and bringing-up who had been resident in Montreal for the past five or six years. Tired out of taking part in the edifying life of the Canadian metropolis, the exile felt that there could be no better restorative than to see the green fields of Ireland once again, and to hear the soft tones of Irish men and women. And there, away in the west of Ireland, among the friends of childhood, comparisons between the Irish mode of living and that in Canada suggested themselves.

After coming from a land re-echoing to the strains of "Soldiers of the Queen," and where Mr. Kruger had been burned in effigy scores of times, it struck coldly on the ear to hear schoolboys shouting, "Hurrah for old Kruger; three cheers for Mr. Kruger." After a few perusals of the "Freeman's Journal," the newspaper which has always championed Home Rule, and is read by all the lower classes and a majority of the middle classes, one understands where the people got their training in pro-Boer sentiments. For the "Freeman" unflinchingly commends the Boer cause and writes unparaphrasing English aims and tactics. People in Canada have recently heard a great deal of the brave deeds of the Irish regiments during the war; but in the villages in western Ireland, it is as well to remain silent on the subject. The men of these regiments are regarded by the "Freeman" as traitors to Irish traditions and, as likely as not the villager you are talking to may have some emigrant son fighting with the Boers, though he will be the last to let you suspect the fact.

Many people have heard of the strange belief long existent in Ireland that the late Charles Stewart Parnell is not really dead, but is to come again. The Boer war has given a new coloring to this superstition. It is now held by many that Christian De Wette is none other than Mr. Parnell.

Such views and such pro-Boer sentiments are rarely held by any of the quality, except in isolated cases. The "quality" includes, generally speaking, people of birth and education, though not necessarily men of means. From the mere fact of their being of "the quality," they are revered by the lower-class Irish, while yet, at the same time, both parties realize that an impenetrable wall divides the one from the other in all political sentiments. With but few exceptions members of "the quality" are unionists, and are very frequently Protestants, which latter fact creates another barrier against holding aspirations in common.

One of the most successful enterprises ever started in Ireland has been Mr. Horace Plunkett's scheme for the establishment of agricultural co-operative societies all over Ireland, with the object of putting the farmer's products in the best markets, and of enabling him to buy farm and dairy implements at wholesale prices. It was Mr. Plunkett's aim that political and religious considerations should be entirely set aside when forming these societies. But, alas! poor Ireland does indeed seem to me "the most distressful country in the world" when it is a question of unifying her people in any common cause. For at the present time the Unionists are engaged in casting discredit upon Mr. Plunkett; they are clamoring that since Mr. Plunkett, who is a member of Parliament for the Unionist seat of South County Dublin, chose to appoint as his secretary a certain Mr. Gill, a homemaker, and formerly intimately connected with the notorious "plan of campaign," that therefore his constituents should withdraw their support. Mr. Plunkett's well-wishers argue that the best way to secure the confidence of the agricultural class in his co-operative scheme was to make them realize that political leanings counted for nothing when he took as his secretary a homemaker, even of such a pronounced type as Mr. Gill had been. Mr. Plunkett himself being a Unionist. The coming Parliamentary elections will decide whether Mr. Plunkett has counted too much on the different parties in Ireland being able to share his own broad and philanthropic views.

Let us take a glance at everyday domestic life in the West of Ireland. Leisureliness is its keynote. The tourist tells you with truth that Ireland is the best place in the world to spend a holiday in, but that it is a bad place for the man who wants to work. From necessity you will soon learn to "be easy and take your time." If your friend tells you to be ready for a drive at four o'clock, and if the day is pleasant, and you feel inclined to prolong the drive he under no compunctions concerning the dinner hour. You will be told that at home have finished, what does it matter, for "a scrap of something" can always be got. Irish people are seldom the slaves of their meal hours. And a very little plain food contents them. The servants are equally accommodating, taking it as a matter of course to serve dinner at seven o'clock one day and at eight o'clock the next. They are perfectly content with a diet of tea, bread and butter, bacon and cabbage, potatoes, and eggs. In the country parts the great diversions are the annual fairs and races. On fair day the village people for once, by common consent, get up in good time, and in the early morning hours buy and sell their live stock. Before noon the business is well over, and then those who have time left a bit round the stalls, where sugarsticks and gingerbread are sold, or spend their gains in the public-house. As the clock strikes twelve it is an impressive sight to see all the men raising their hats and their lips moving in a momentary prayer.

This interruption has sometimes its comic side, too, for it may happen that the clock strikes as two men are driving a bargain with the aid of much strong language. The swearing and cursing will promptly stop, to be as promptly renewed when the strokes have ended.

"Tinkers" are characters which are met with at every fair and race course. They are destitute individuals, who wander along the roads, subsisting on any charity that they can get. Nominally, they are able to mend pots and pans, and do odd jobs round a house, but they are regarded with so much distrust that people prefer to give them money or food to get them off their premises. They have generally a cart or two drawn by lean donkeys or mules, on which they carry all their worldly possessions in the shape of rags, one or two battered cooking utensils, perhaps a tarpaulin for cover at night, and possibly some tools for tinkering. Many of these tinkers only tramp during the summer, housing in some miserable cabin during the winter. They have an unenviable reputation for fighting.

At fairs and races a great deal of drinking takes place. A glass of porter or whiskey is the only cheap refreshment ready to a man's hand, and, after rising at four or five o'clock, with a scanty breakfast long since past, and after driving refractory animals for miles along dusty or muddy roads, he feels he must have a stimulant. The liquor sold is usually so poisonous that after drinking a glass or two a man becomes stupefied, if not violent. About every second vehicle you meet returning from the fair or the races contains individuals much the worse for liquor.

Taking a glance at Dublin life, you will find the leisurely aspect again predominant. People have time for lingering over afternoon tea in those charming restaurants managed by the Dublin Bread Company. Here you can get a pot of tea with cream and sugar for six cents, and bread and butter, scones, cakes, etc., for a few cents more, and all the time listen to the performance of excellent music in the building. Then in the summer evenings there are the bands to go to at the seaside. Take the electric car at Nelson's Pillar in Dublin, and for eight cents, in some forty minutes you will be out on the pier in Kingstown promenading up and down and enjoying the sea breezes to the strains of a regimental band. Or pay two cents more and go on to Dalkey, where, in Sorrento Park, overlooking the sea, the band is also playing. The electric car service in Dublin is the finest and cheapest in the world. From Nelson's Pillar to Dalkey, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, you can travel for ten cents, and you can stop at intermediate points on the way and pay less accordingly. There are two-cent fares all over Dublin, and consequently one never hesitates to take a car for a short distance, when rain comes on or one is tired.

The cost of food in Canada is much less than in Ireland. The luncheon or dinner which a Montrealer can get at any restaurant for 25 cents, would cost at least fifty in Dublin, though at the same time it will be served with more elegance and comfort. And who that has ever had a meal in a Dublin restaurant will ever forget the charming waitresses with their fresh coloring and bright, pleasant manners?

Surliness is a characteristic unknown in Ireland, and civility towards you is considered your due. Of all people in the world the Irish are natural and free from self-consciousness, and instinctively have good manners.

K. BOURKE WRIGHT.

HOW TO START A COLLECTION.

A. R. E. has asked us to give suggestions regarding "Collections," and how to begin such.

A very safe way is to begin with something you already have. For instance, if you have some Indian arrow-heads, why not show them to your friends and ask if they can add to your store, or put you on the track of getting more. From arrow-heads you might go on to old weapons, and so forth. Fossils, curious stones, shells, coins, eggs, are also interesting things to collect. You could have a shallow box with glass lid made for their reception at a slight expense.

Collecting photographs is another agreeable pastime, and here neatness in mounting will be essential. Stamp and crest collecting need no recommendation to public favor. At present there is a craze for gathering together souvenir post-cards. The important point is to make up your mind what you will collect; don't try too many things at once, but choose the most congenial, especially considering "ways and means." Situation and surrounding circumstances often exercise an influence on the decision. Take up the subject in which there is the best chance of success and stick to it.

A New Competition.

BOYS AND GIRLS AGED EIGHTEEN OR UNDER MAY COMPETE.

Send a postcard to the Editor of the Boys' Page, "Weekly Witness," Montreal, saying why you would like to be named some living individual, whether such be a titled personage, a great military commander, a famous statesman, a millionaire or anyone else. To the sender of the most interesting reply will be awarded a Rodgers penknife, or a book, as desired. Answers must be in the "Witness" Office by next Tuesday morning. Write your name, age and address at the TOP of the postcard. Remember to state clearly the reason for your preference. Postcards only may be used. Neat, distinct writing is essential.

How to Make a Hygrometer.

This little apparatus, described in "Amateur Work," is interesting and amusing, especially at this season of the year, when the weather is changeable. A sentry-box, with two doors, tenanted by two miniature dolls, one dressed to represent a little old woman, while the other is made to represent a little old man. In front, and between the doors of the box, rises a flagstaff, to the rope of which is suspended a platform supporting the ancient couple. When this rope and its platform is properly arranged, the funny little pair stand sentry by turns, according to the state of the weather—John taking his stand outside on the approach of foul weather, and retiring to make room for Joan



AN AMUSING HYGROMETER.

when the clouds clear away and the sun shines again. This has always been supposed to be the arrangement, but sometimes ungallant John will leave his little old spouse out in the wet and take his stand outside when the weather is dry.

This little apparatus is one of the most simple forms of the hygrometer, or measurer of moisture, so named from the two Greek words, "hugros," moist, and "metros," a measure. The action of all hygrometers depends upon their capability of absorbing moisture from the air when wet weather is approaching, and of giving up this moisture when the air again becomes dry. Several substances are known to do this. Nearly all twisted fibres possess this peculiarity, amongst them being the strings used on violins and known as "catgut."

The little rope, then, depending from the flagstaff and supporting the platform on which John and Joan stand, is nothing more nor less than a short length of fiddle string, which twists or untwists as it absorbs or gives out moisture.

Another and more simple form of hygrometer may be found in a piece of sea-weed, salt, as it comes from the sea, hung up behind the hall door; this gets clammy on the approach of wet weather, or gets dry and rustles in dry weather. This peculiarity is due to the salt left on the weed, which absorbs moisture from the air. A salted string depending from a nail in the wall, with a small weight hanging from it, will also serve as a hygrometer. If we mark the wall with a scale drawn with lead pencil, we shall see that the weight rises in wet weather and hangs lowest in the scale when the weather is dry.

Some very pretty effects can be produced by cutting some leaves and flowers out of tinted paper, and then carefully painting them with a solution of chloride of cobalt in water. When the weather is dry, those leaves that were cut out of pink paper will turn purple, and those cut out of blue paper will turn green; but on the approach of damp those tints will fade away, whilst leaves painted on white paper with a stronger solution will pass from green to pink.

To make the hygrometer shown in the sketch, a small house is constructed of pasteboard glued together, or if a larger and stronger house is desired, it may be constructed of wood. The front part is cut out to represent the doors, with a pillar between, the other side, the ends, and the floor are straight pieces. If you make the house of wood and paint it, make the inside a little darker than the outside, and the floor of a still darker shade; let us say, white for the outside, light gray for the inside walls and a darker gray for the floor. Cut flowers and leaves out of tinted paper—it doesn't matter if they are not very accurate. Paint them with the chloride of cobalt solution as described, and glue them on the front of the house.

Behind the pillar erect the flag-staff, from which depends the fiddle-string to support the light chip platform on which John and Joan stand. This fiddle-string must be secured tightly to the top of the flag-staff, but it must be free to move from this point downwards. As it may wriggle about and destroy the balance of the platform, we pass it through the hole in a reed or grass stem glued to the flag-staff from a point just out of sight down to the platform. This must be well balanced, when the little figures are on it, and to ensure free movement the flagstaff must not be brought down to the floor of the house, but the platform suspended under its end. When John or Joan falls in his or her duty—which will sometimes happen—we must correct the fault at the top of the flagstaff by twisting the knot a little until the erring figure takes its

proper place. Such adjustments will be necessitated by a removal of the instrument from a damp room to a dry one, or the reverse. It will be found best to always keep it in a cool dry room instead of in the kitchen or in the sitting-room, because it is evident that such rooms are not so readily affected by changes of the external atmosphere, whilst their usually dry air will tend to falsify the instrument altogether. When rightly balanced, the fibre will twist in damp weather and John will come to the door, and in dry weather the untwisting of the fibre will bring Joan out while John retires temporarily.

If it is desired to cover in the top of the house, and to hide the flagstaff, with a roof, such an addition is easily made. To obviate heaviness of appearance, the casing may be carried up a little higher than in the drawing, and the top brought down a little over it, as the eaves of a house. Make the two pieces for the gable ends triangular in form, and, of course, of exactly the same size. Two oblong pieces glued on to the edges of the triangles, complete the roof, which should be attached with pins to the body of the house, so that the roof may be removed when it is necessary to adjust the fiddle-string.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ENIGMA.

A, ad., or, do, ore, rod, red, roe, ode, add, dear, dead, read, road, dread, adore, adored.

RIDDLE.

Answers to Puzzles in Last Number.
Naught (o). Pint, point; man, moan; cat, coat; fur, four; limb, limbo; sap, soap; pal, opal; pet, poet; bard, board; nen, omen.

SYNCOPIATIONS.

Time, tie, M.; pedal, peal, D.; acrid, arid, C.; plain, pain, L.; maxim, maim, X.; lever, leer, V.; Loire, lore, L.—MDCCLXVI, 1666—the great fire of London.

CHARADE.

Inhuman (In-hue-man.)

HIDDEN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Harp, banjo, lute, cornet, zither, piano, bugle.

WORD DIAMOND.

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This is not a perfect diamond. No 6 should have asked for a word meaning "to elect again," in order to read alike vertically and horizontally. The puzzle asked for a word meaning "to return rays of light," which, as the Elgins point out, would not give the word "reflect," unless "on M. P., or similar person is a ray of light, which is not always the case."

ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers to previous puzzles have been received from the following: J. C. Moore, Horncastle, Ont.; R. W. Moffat, Kinross, Ont.; Ada G. Little, Wallace Bay, N.S.; Jean Wright, Galt, Ont.; Bella McKenzie, Paisley, Ont.; Willie A. Morrison, Springfield, Man.; Henry Popplewell, Ramsay's Corners, Ont.

EAGLE AND PIGEON.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says that the ferry-boat "Piedmont," from Oakland, was about opposite Goat Island when Mr. P. H. Schlotzhauer, a pigeon-fancier of Alameda, released five birds. Among them was a famous five-year-old homer, Duke of Richmond, which had proved its right to a title of nobility in more than a score of long-distance flights. It probably had never had such incentive to quick flight as was presented that day.

The passengers watched the pigeons rise in the air and circle several times. Then four of them turned toward the east, but the fifth, which proved to be the Duke of Richmond, was seen to flit and drop toward the "Piedmont." Presently the passengers made out that it was being pursued by a large bird.

The birds were at an elevation of perhaps a thousand feet when the chase began, with the carrier in the lead. As if it had calculated its chances, the pigeon dropped straight for the place where its master had released it, and landing upon the ladies' deck of the "Piedmont," fluttered through the cabin door.

The sea-eagle was so confident of striking its prey that it did not check its flight until within ten feet of the ferry-boat. Then it wheeled suddenly, and hovering for a few moments over the stern of the boat, winged its way back to Goat Island.

In the meantime the frightened pigeon fluttered down the aisle of the cabin until it came to a passenger reading a newspaper. Then, as if asking for protection, it made up to his side and perched on the arm of his seat. There its owner found it, and carried it safely back to its cage.

It was evident that the pigeon was too wise to risk a long race with the eagle, knowing only too well that such a flight would be its last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There's Always Someone

Among a social gathering who can play the piano; but it's seldom that an orchestra can be heard without previous arrangements, and practice.



"BELL" PIANO

however, the player can play orchestral music in perfect time and tune. Perfect imitations of a harp, mandolin, zither, banjo, and other stringed instruments may be had at the will of the player. The "BELL" is the most perfect piano made, and is

FULLY WARRANTED BY THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

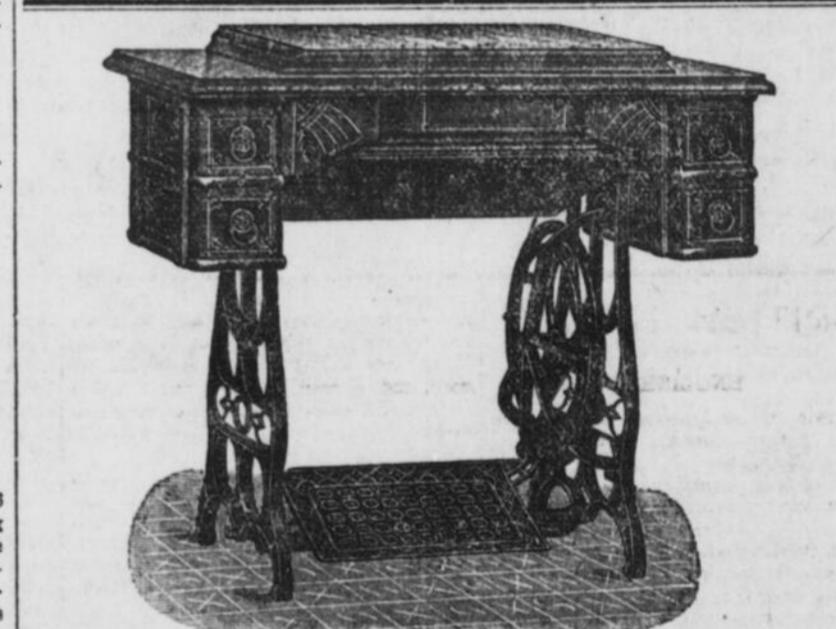
Catalogue No. 50 Free on Request.

9.50 WALTHAM GOLD WATCH

FIVE YEARS BINDING GUARANTEE.

We ask not one cent in advance, examine the Watch fully before paying for it.

Send this advertisement with your full name and address and also the name of your nearest express office, and we will forward you one of our magnificent Gold Filled Light Grade Waltham Watches. You call at the express office and examine movement and case thoroughly, and then, if satisfied that we are offering you the greatest bargain ever seen in a high-grade watch, pay the express agent our price, \$9.50, and express charges, and the Watch is yours. Our cases are made for us by the best maker in Canada. They are made of two plates of solid gold over an inner plate of laid composition metal. They come in a variety of very beautiful patterns, all similar to the one here shown, all the latest styles for this year. Our Gents' Watch is regular 18 size, Open Face, Screw Back and Case, Dust Proof, Stem Wind and Stem Set. The Ladies' is 6 size, with Dust Proof Hunting Case, Stem Wind and Stem Set. We can also furnish Gents' Hunting Case at \$10.50. The movement is made by the celebrated American Waltham Watch Co. It is fully jewelled, with expansion balance, patent pinions, quick train, full plate, and is adjusted to all positions and temperatures. It will keep time to a second and last a life time. We have sold hundreds of these Watches during the past year, and have yet to receive our first complaint. To prove our confidence in the Watch we send with each one a 5 year binding written guarantee. In writing be careful to state whether you want Hunting Case or Open Face and whether Ladies' or Gents' size. Johnston & Co., Box 314, Toronto.



THE NEW HIGH ARM No. 3 DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 3 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to "Witness" subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH of NEW subscriptions to the "Witness" at full rates:—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional. or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional. or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the "Daily Witness" one year, \$25; or including the "Weekly Witness," \$27. Transportation to be paid by receiver.

Gentlemen's Sets.

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A pair of black-necked storks have taken up their quarters at the London Zoo. They are an Asiatic species, which of late years has not often been seen in the gardens.

At a British licensing session, the chief constable in his report said that the practice of giving sweets, etc., to children sent by parents to fetch beer had been introduced by some license holders.

For taking an obliterated stamp from a letter at the Leeds post-office, George William Bartle, telegraph messenger and assistant postman, was at the Leeds Police Court bound over for six months in the sum of £10.

A little girl who resided at Bushhill park has just died. Two days previously she had been stung by mosquitoes very severely, with the result that blood poisoning set in. There were about 30 stings on the child's body.

The scholars at Clayesmore school, Clay-hill, Enfield, have just completed the construction of a rifle range. It was two years ago when they commenced the work, and since then all the lads have worked in every kind of weather.

In giving judgment in a recent case at a Norfolk police court the magistrate defined a bona-fide traveller. He declared that the difference between a traveller and a bona-fide traveller was that the latter was thirsty because he travelled and the former travelled because he was thirsty.

A few weeks ago the attention of the City of London Guardians was directed to the case of a clever one-armed girl named Ethel Thomas, an inmate of the Home-on-workhouse, who, notwithstanding her infirmity, had made herself an expert in typewriting, shorthand and other accomplishments. The guardians have now made arrangements for the girl to learn weaving at the Bushey Weaving School.

The 'London Gazette' of a few days ago contains a proclamation stating that the Queen, being satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed to be united in the Federal Commonwealth, declares that on and after Jan. 1 next the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth, under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

A West of England farmer is training bees as letter carriers. A bee is taken away from home and a letter printed in micro-photography is gummed to his little back and he is thrown into the air. Home he goes like a carrier pigeon, and

the advantage he would have over his big brother in time of war is obvious. It is very unlikely that he would be seen, and, if seen, it would tax the skill even of the finest marksmen to bring him down.

A remarkable accident has occurred at Clifton Junction, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. John McGuire, a laborer, was working on the platform in connection with the new station, when the 4.35 Midland Scottish express dashed through the station at 50 miles an hour. The oscillation of the engine caused a large piece of coal to be thrown off, and McGuire was struck on the right side of the head with it, his skull being fractured, and he was rendered unconscious.

During evening service at one of the largest places of worship at Edgbaston, Birmingham, a mouse was observed running down the aisle. The mouse finally turned into one of the seats, and the lady occupants sent up a shrill cry which drowned the voice of the clergyman, and caused the rest of the women-folk to mount the seats. The commotion ruffled the temper of the clergyman, who had his exhortation thus abruptly stopped, and he made no attempt to conceal his indignation, but the lady worshippers were so completely upset that he was compelled to announce that the service was at an end.

The report of the Asylums Committee of the London County Council for the year ending March 31 last, just issued, shows that the number of certified lunatics in asylums on Jan. 1 last was 15,061, of whom 6,267 were males and 8,794 females. Drink, in the case of Claybury Asylum, was ascertained to be the cause in 15 percent of the total admissions. 'It is not surprising,' the superintendent of this institution says, 'that several patients who were admitted had delusions that they were hounded by Kruger's relatives, and that "Spion Kop" was hissed into their ears—the suggestion of the word "spy" in "Spion Kop" in all probability having seized upon their sensitive, morbid minds. Although the war scare has not been found to affect the northerner, there is no doubt that great public questions and active movements do tend to unbalance the unstable, and we, living near the heart of the empire, are probably more deeply and intensely affected.'

SCOTCH.

Mr. John H. Ferguson, Bonnybridge, fishing in the River Forth, near Stirling, a week or two since, landed a salmon weighing 21 pounds. This is regarded as amongst the heaviest taken this season, and a full half hour was spent in the capture. The lucky angler was offered £1 for his catch before he left Stirling, but he did not accept.

In the Drummond Castle demesne is a fine lake full of trout. This lake has a remarkable history. It is an artificial

one, which was formed by the Duke of Perth in 1746, to cover forever the ancient stables, which had been desecrated by the presence of the Hanoverian cavalry during the Jacobite rising. In calm, clear weather traces of these stables may still be discerned far beneath the waters, like the villages beneath the Sea of Haarlem.

In Mr. Asquith's peroration at Lady-bank the other evening, the right hon. gentleman adjured his fellow Liberals to 'eschew side issues, sectional interests, personal rivalries.' A leading Sunday paper—apparently under the strain of going to press—made the ex-Home Secretary advise Liberals to 'eschew side issues, seek interests, pursue rivalries!'

While the Rev. Mr. Nicol, United Presbyterian Church, Nairn, was attempting to cross the rails at Nairn railway station the other afternoon, he slipped and fell in front of a goods train which was drawing up to the platform. Mr. Nicol had the presence of mind to lie flat on the ground between the rails, and the train passed over him without doing him any injury beyond tearing a portion of his clothes.

The Tweed salmon net fishing has just closed. The season is stated to have been a good one. Trout are behind previous years, but grilse are about the average. The yield of salmon has been plentiful and of excellent quality. The number of salmon in the neighborhood shows that a large stock of breeding fish is ready to enter the river. Owing to gales the coast fisheries have been a failure, but the wet season has made the upper reaches prolific and balanced the season in consequence.

Sir George Scott Robertson, the Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire, who has been a conspicuous figure at the meetings of the British Association in Bradford, will, of course, be recognized by most people as 'Robertson of Chitral.' Sir George is only 48 years of age, but has had a great experience of Indian warfare. He entered the district between Chitral and Afghanistan without any guide but a young Kafir, and they had several hairbreadth escapes, being at one time in danger of being held to ransom for three years by their hosts, who intended to force the government of India to pay for their release.

Constable Donald Gordon, Motherwell, has just been appointed Highland attendant to Her Majesty the Queen. Constable Gordon was summoned before Her Majesty last week and received the appointment, and he takes up his duties immediately. He is 28 years of age, and for the past four years has been a member of the Lanarkshire Constabulary in Motherwell. Gordon has previously been in the service of royalty, having been for a considerable time mounted messenger to the Queen, and his father has been for a long period of years in the Queen's private service. The new at-

tendant is a native of the Balmoral district of Aberdeenshire.

The town council of Queensferry are desirous of disposing of the ancient structure situated within the burgh and known as 'The Palace of Queen Margaret.' The building, which is that in which the famous 'Queensferry Paper' was discovered, is situated at the west end of the town and just to the rear of the old Carmelite Priory. The structure bears the date 1613, but it has been well established that anterior to that date it was known as 'The Palace.' It is close to the site of the landing of Edgar Atheling with his mother and sisters—Margaret of Scottish history, and Christina, who afterwards became a nun. During the Covenanting times the building had been converted into an inn, and here it was that John Hill, of Haughhead, and the Rev. Donald Cargill, two of the Covenanters, took refuge prior to being seized by Dalziel, of Binna, and his troops.

The grave of Annie Laurie, the heroine of the world-famed ballad, has remained all these years without a tombstone. Many people are under the delusion that Annie Laurie was merely the figment of the poet's brain, but this was not so. She was the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, and was born in Maxwellton House, which stands on the 'braes' immortalized in the song. Her birth is thus set down in the Barjorg MS: 'At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter Anna Laurie was born upon the 16th day of December, 1682 years, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptised by Mr. George, minister of Glencairn.' Maxwellton House is still full of memories of this winsome girl, and in the long drawing-room there still hangs her portrait. Her lover, the author of the original song, was young Douglas of England; but whether he, as is common with lovers of a poetic temperament, did not press his suit sufficiently, or whether she wished a stabler husband, she gave her hand to a prosaic country laird, her cousin, Mr. Alex. Ferguson. They lived the rest of their lives at Craigharroch House, five miles from Maxwellton, and when she died Annie was buried in the beautiful glen of the Cairn. Lady Scott Spottiswoode, who died early in the present year, was responsible for the modern version of the song.

IRISH.

The arrangements for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, are now in the hands of a committee, and everything is practically ready for the ceremony. It is freely stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales have decided to visit Belfast early in the coming year. The announcement has caused great satisfaction amongst all sections.

Another instance of the danger of fog at sea occurred on Sept. 15, at the entrance to Belfast Lough, when the Fleetwood steamer 'Duke of Lancaster' ran down and sank the schooner 'Phoebe.' The crew were all rescued except one man. It appears every precaution possible was taken, and it is fortunate that the vessel was not struck by a steamer of equal size, else the results would have been more serious. This is the second collision which occurred in the Lough during the past few weeks.

There has been a remarkable increase in stock shipments from Dublin to England and Scotland within the past month, these including cattle, sheep, swine, and horses. For the week ending Aug. 25, the numbers shipped were 21,218; for the week ending with Sept. 1, 24,875 head; for the week ending Sept. 8, 26,018 head; and for the week ending Sept. 15, 27,000 head of the various descriptions, these going largely to Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a fair sprinkling to Scotland, and a large shipment of horses to London. These exports will steadily increase between this period and the week preceding Christmas, when they usually amount in the six days to more than 30,000 head, Leinster and Connaught supplying the majority of the stock. Sheep and lambs are at present unusually numerous at the North Wall.

A farewell display of his skill was given at a café in Dublin a few evenings ago by Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the English chess champion, who, by the way, is an Irishman. The Lord Mayor, who presided, thanked Mr. Blackburne for his kindness in giving these demonstrations, notwithstanding the fact that he was not at present in perfect health. Mr. Blackburne's visit to Ireland had been productive of much good, and it was pleasant to see so large a gathering of young Irish chess enthusiasts. The Lord Mayor, at the conclusion of his address, presented prizes to Messrs. Edgar and Cohen, won at Mr. Blackburne's previous performances at the premises of the D. B. C. in Lower Sackville street. On the motion of Mr. Edgar, seconded by Mr. John Howard Parnell, M.P., a vote of thanks to Mr. Blackburne was passed. Mr. Blackburne, in reply, referred in laudatory terms to Irish chess players, and said that notwithstanding the rivalry of other countries, they maintained a prominent position.

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A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Awful Sufferings of China Inland Missionaries.

FOR FORTY-NINE DAYS THEY WERE DRIVEN STARVING AND ALMOST NAKED FROM CITY TO CITY.

The following extracts are taken from a letter sent to the London 'Times' by the Rev. Alex. R. Saunders, of the China Inland Mission, stationed at Pingyao, Shansi, North China.

'We did not,' he says, 'anticipate much trouble in Shansi from the Boxers till we heard that Yu Hsien, the degraded (?) governor of Shantung, had been appointed to a similar office in Shansi. Our fears were not groundless, for the Boxers followed close on the heels of Yu Hsien, if they did not actually precede his arrival in Shansi.'

'The first indication of their presence in the province we had was the appearing in several cities of a poster which informed the people the present drought was due to the presence of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, who taught the people to leave idolatry and the worship of ancestors, and that before long the armies of heaven were to make war against and exterminate the propagators of these religions, and calling on all to aid in carrying this out. All went well with us till Tuesday, June 26, when our place was attacked and looted, and we, with our four children, had to escape to the Yamen. On arrival there we were told that the officials could give us no protection, and it would be best for us to leave Pingyao at once for quieter parts. After some further talk it was thought best that we should go under official protection to Taiyuenfu, and a start was made at daylight. On Thursday afternoon, June 28, we got within seven miles of Taiyuenfu, where we met a convert, who told us that we had better not go there, as the large compound of the Sheoyang Mission had been burned the night before and Miss Coombs burned to death. In the face of such facts it would have been madness for us to have gone on to Taiyuenfu, so we turned southward toward Luchenghsien, where there is a station of the China Inland Mission occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cooper and the Misses Huston and Rice. We arrived at that city on July 5, and stayed until July 7, when that station was also looted. The mission station at Luanfu, thirteen miles distant, had been looted the same morning, and the missionaries there had already started for Hankow. We asked the magistrate at Luchenghsien to give us an official document entitling us to an escort from city to city, but the same reply was given as at Pingyao (that he had received orders to withdraw all protection from foreigners), and we had to start on our long journey of 700 miles without any escort whatever.'

'Our party was composed of the Rev. Alex. R. Saunders and Mrs. Saunders and four children, from Pingyao; Alfred Jennings, from the same place; Miss Guthrie, from Pingyangfu; E. J. and Mrs. Cooper and two children, Miss Huston and Miss Rice, from Luchenghsien, or, in all, fourteen persons, including six children, of whom the youngest was eighteen months' old and the eldest seven and a half years. Soon after daylight on Sunday morning we reached a village where we hired donkeys on which the women and children were to ride four miles, but when we had gone about half that distance we were met by a band of nearly two hundred men, who had come out of the village just ahead of us, and who robbed us of all we had. Most of us were left with only a pair of Chinese trousers on, the upper half of our bodies and our heads being entirely unprotected from the awful burning of the July sun. We trudged on as best we could all that and the two following days, through village after village, where we were subjected to the most cruel treatment till we reached the nearest city, Changhsien, 40 miles from Luchenghsien. The magistrate had evidently heard of us, for on arrival at dusk we were met outside the city by some of his underlings, who told us we could not go into the city, but the magistrate would give us carts and have us escorted to the boundary of his district. About midnight the carts and our escort came, and we were hurried on to the boundary, from which place we had to walk to the next city, Kao-pinghsien, 15 miles further on. At this stage of our journey we were again stripped of some of the few garments we had. Mrs. E. J. Cooper's death at a later date was largely due to the exposure caused by the loss of her upper garments at this time.'

And so the story goes on, from city to city and from village to village they were driven with brickbats, sticks and refuse, blistered with the sun, often without food or drink. The writer gets mistaken for the agent of a mining syndicate who had been there a year before. 'In the villages,' he says, 'howling mobs would shout as we walked along, "Yes, that's him. Kill him; beat the foreign devil to death," etc. In every village I had to single out a few grey-haired men and address them as follows: "These men think that I am a man who was here last year on mining business, but I am not. First, he could not speak Chinese, and I can, and you understand me. Second, his hair was cut short, and I have a queue, and a queue the length of mine, as you all know, could not grow in a year."

The children alone prevented them from being mistaken as Roman Catholics, who announced to be in especially bad

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAVED THEIR BOY.

HE HAD BEEN WEAK AND AILING FROM INFANCY.

As He Grew Older His Trouble Seemed to Increase and His Parents Thought Him Doomed to an Invalid's Life - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him When Hope Had Almost Departed.

(From the 'Post,' Thorold, Ont.)

Mr. James Dabaud and wife are two of the best known residents of the town of Thorold, where they have passed many years. In their family they have a little son, who, although but ten years of age, has experienced much affliction, and his parents expended many a dollar in the search for his renewed health—all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought into use. A 'Post' reporter, hearing of the cure, called at Mr. Dabaud's cosy home and received full particulars from Mr. Dabaud. 'I am pleased,' said Mr. Dabaud, 'to have the public made aware of the facts of my boy's case if it is likely to help some other sufferer. Charley is now ten years of age. In infancy he was a delicate child, but from four to seven he scarcely passed a well day. At four years of age he began to complain of frequent headaches, which later became almost continuous, and soon symptoms of general debility developed. His appetite was poor, and he grew pale and emaciated, and the least exertion caused a severe palpitation and fluttering of the heart and dizziness. At times there was considerable derangement of his stomach; a blueness of the lips and a shortness of breath. He would often lie awake at night and rise in the morning haggard and unrefreshed. During his illness he was treated by two doctors. Both differed in the diagnosis of his case. One said it was catarrh of the stomach, and while his treatment was persisted in, there was no improvement. The second also attended him for some time, with no better results. Some time after my attention was attracted by my aunt to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and about September, 1897, I procured the pills and he began taking them. We had long before come to the conclusion he would be an invalid for life, but believing it a duty I owed to my child to procure all means of relief, I was determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. The good effects of the first box was apparent, and five boxes were used, which were taken in about six months' time, when he was strong and well, and could attend school, and play and frolic as other healthy boys do. As every symptom of his old trouble has vanished, I consider his cure complete. The pills have certainly done him a world of good, as nearly three years have since passed away and he has not seen a sick day in that length of time. I shall ever feel that we owe our boy's health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and believe that their prompt use would relieve much suffering.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to try something else said to be 'just as good.'

odor. So they fared on across the Yellow river, and finally on the border of Honan, in the city of Siniangshoo, which they reached on Monday, July 30, they were well treated and clothes given them. There they overtook Mr. and Mrs. Glover and Miss Gates, who had fled from Luanfu, and learned that they had met with similar treatment. At last they came to the Hupeh province, and were well treated. They had no longer to ride in carts, but were given Sedan chairs, and the rest of the journey to Hankow was accomplished in comparative comfort, after a forty-nine days' journey from Pingyao. But the cost had been terrible. Miss Rice had been killed outright, two of the writer's children had died from fatigue and want, while Mrs. Cooper and Miss Huston died at Hupeh after terrible sufferings. Mr. Cooper's baby also died soon after reaching Hankow. On arrival in Hankow the surviving members of the party were nearly all suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, but were at once put under medical treatment and recovered.

THE VICEROY AND THE FAMINE.

The recent trip of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, through some of the worst districts of the famine-stricken part of the country seems to have had more beneficial consequences than were expected from it. His decision to visit Gujerat and Kathiawar was taken suddenly, owing to the delay in the monsoon, which excited the liveliest apprehension, inasmuch as the inhabitants already were dying like flies and a general depopulation was threatened unless speedy relief of some kind was afforded. Moreover, there were rumors on all sides of gross maladministration on the part of the local officials. As it happened, no sooner had the Viceroy announced his determination to look into matters for himself than the monsoon broke for copious rain descended upon the famished earth and people. The boon was straightway attributed by the natives to the personal intervention of the Viceroy, who is now regarded as a demigod, and worshipped in the temples. His condescension in going among them has also provoked great enthusiasm.

HOME DEPARTMENT

A CHINESE TOM-BOY.

Shorter Dresses for Babies—Don't Interrupt at all!—A Gentle Orator.

[Written for the 'Witness.'

THE PERVERSENESS OF A-TOY.

(By Edith Eaton (Sui Sin Far).)

One bright May day, A-Toy put her little head into my school room door, and said: 'Me come school.'

As Chinatown children usually have to be coaxed into an American school room, and as all my other scholars had become mine only after many weary tramps through the alleys and by-ways of Chinatown, I regarded the small intruder with more than ordinary interest. She was a chubby faced child, with bright eyes and russet, red cheeks, attired in garments gay in hue and silky in texture, and wearing her long shining hair in a braid interwoven with silks of many colors.

'Come in, little girl, and tell me what they call you,' I said by way of welcome. 'A-Toy be my name,' was the unhesitating reply, and said A-Toy walked into the place, seated herself complacently on an empty bench in the front row of seats, and informed me that she lived on Jackson street, that her parents were well, but her mother was dead, and her father, whose name was Mark You, had a wicked and tormenting spirit in his foot.

I made a few remarks, gave her a slate and pencil, and resumed the lesson which she had interrupted, by indicating with my rule, ten li-chees (called by people in this country Chinese nuts), and counting them aloud.

'One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten,' my baby class repeated. After having proved by dividing the li-chees unequally amongst the babies that they could detect almost too easily the difference between a singular and plural number, I began a catechism on the features of the face.

Nose, eyes, lips and cheeks were properly named, but the class was mute when it came to forehead.

'What is this,' I repeated, posing my finger on the fore part of my head.

'Me say, me say,' piped a shrill voice, and before I could prevent her, the new scholar had stepped to the front, and touching the forehead of the nearest child with the tips of her fingers christened it 'One,' named the next in like fashion, 'Two,' a third 'Three,' then coming to the fourth, solemnly pronounced it to be a 'four head.'

Thus A-Toy made her debut as my scholar, and thus began my trials and tribulations as a teacher.

A-Toy was bright and learnt easily, but she seemed to be possessed with the very spirit of mischief; to obey orders was to her an impossibility, and though she entered the school a voluntary scholar, one day, at least, out of every week, found her a truant.

'Where is A-Toy?' I would ask on some particularly alluring morning, and a little girl, in the voice of one testifying to having seen a murder committed, would reply: 'She is running around with the boys.' Whereupon the rest of the class would settle themselves back in their seats, like a jury that has found a prisoner guilty of some heinous offence, and judging by the expression on their faces, silently repeating a Chinese version of 'Oh, Lord, I thank thee that I am not as A-Toy is.' For the majority of my scholars were demure little maidens, who, after once being gathered into my fold, were very willing to remain therein. Many of them wore the American dress, only occasionally being seen in their own pretty native costume, and then it was worn as a punishment. Ah-tu, perhaps, had split her breakfast ribbon. There were a few, however, whose parents were too conservative to allow their daughters to appear in any but the Oriental garb, and I have to confess that I liked to see the pearl head-dresses, the embroidered blouses and loose trousers of the children of the Flowery Land.

But to return to A-Toy. If ever I broke my heart over any one, it was over that little midget. When she first came, she took an almost unchildlike interest in my rules and regulations, even at times asking to have them repeated to her; but I soon learnt that her study of such rules was to find a means to avoid them, and that means she never failed to discover and put into effect.

After a disappearance of a day or so, she would reappear, bearing a gorgeous bunch of flowers. These she would deposit on my desk with a little bow, and though one would have thought the sweetness of the gift and the apparent sweetness of the giver needed but a gracious acknowledgment, something like the following conversation would take place:

'Sing song pore (teacher) I plucked these flowers for you from the Garden of Heaven.' (They were stolen from Golden Gate Park.)

'Oh, A-Toy, whatever shall I do with you?'

'Maybe you better see my father.' (Sarcastic.)

'You are a very naughty girl. You shall be punished. Take those flowers away.'

'Sing song pore, the eyebrow over your little eye is very pretty.'

But she was most exasperating when visitors were present. As she was one of my brightest scholars I naturally thought that she would reflect credit on me and tried to bring her forward. I remember well on one occasion I asked her to say some verses which she could repeat as well as any young American, and with more expression than most. Great was my chagrin when she hung her head, refused to look at the visitors, and said only, 'Me shamed, me shamed.'

'Poor little thing!' murmured the bishop's wife, eyeing me reproachfully, 'she is too shy to recite in public.'

But, I, knowing that of all children, A-Toy was the least troubled with shyness, was exceedingly annoyed.

A-Toy had been with me about a year, when I became convinced that some steps would have to be taken to discipline the child, for after school hours, she simply ran wild on the streets of Chinatown, with boys for companions. I felt that I had a duty to perform towards the motherless child, and as her father, when apprised of the fact that his daughter was growing up in ignorance of all home duties, such as was proper for women-children to know, and worse than that, shared the sports of men-children on the street, when she should have been in the house learning to sew and embroider, but shrugged his shoulders and drawled, 'Too bad, too bad!' I determined to act.

I interested in her case the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the matron of the Rescue Home for Chinese girls, the chief justices and the most influential ministers, and the result after a month's work was that an order went forth from the Superior Court of the state decreeing that A-Toy, the child of Mark You, should be removed from the custody of her father, and, under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, be put into a home for Chinese girls.

My object being accomplished, strange to say, I did not experience that peaceful content which usually follows a benevolent action. Instead, the question, as to whether after all, it was right, under the circumstances, to deprive a father of the love and care of a parent, disturbed my mind, morning, noon and night. I could not sleep for worrying over the matter, and in fact, felt more wretched and miserable than ever before in my life. What had previously seemed my distinct duty, no longer appeared so, and I began to wish with all my heart that I had not interfered in the matter.

A-Toy had not been seen for a week, and those who were deputed to bring her into the sheltering home, were unable to find her. I suspected that the little thing knew that she was wanted, and kept out of the way—no difficult matter, all Chinatown being in sympathy with her, and antagonized against me. Where before I had met with smiles and pleased greetings, I now beheld cold averted faces and downcast eyes, and my school had within a week dwindled from twenty-four scholars to four. Verily, though setting with the best of intentions, I had shown lack of diplomacy.

It was about nine o'clock in the evening, I had been visiting little Lee-Choo, who was lying low with typhoid fever. As I wended my way home through the mazes of Chinatown, I did not feel at all easy in mind; indeed, as I passed one of the most unsavory corners, and observed some men frown and mutter among themselves, as they recognized me, I lost my dignity in a little run. Just as I stopped to take a breath, I felt my skirt pulled from behind, and heard a familiar little voice, say:

'Sing song pore, be you afraid?'

'Oh, A-Toy!' I exclaimed, 'Is that you?' Then remembering myself, I added reprovingly: 'Do you think it is right for a little Chinese girl to be out alone at this time of the night?'

'I be not alone,' replied the little creature, and in the gloom I could distinguish a few yards off two boyish figures.

I shook my head, 'A-Toy, will you promise me that you will try to be a good, little girl?' I asked, and A-Toy answered, solemnly.

'A-Toy never be a good girl.' My heart hardened. After all, it was best that the child should be placed where she would be compelled to behave herself.

'Come, see my father,' said A-Toy, pleadingly.

Her voice was so soft, and her face wore such a subdued expression that I could hardly credit that but the moment before, she had defiantly told me that she would never be a good girl. I paused irresolutely. Should I make one more appeal to the parent to make me a promise which would be a good excuse for restraining the order of the court. Ah! if he only would and I only could prevent the carrying out of the order of the court.

We found Mark You amongst his cures, himself the greatest curio of all, smoking a very long pipe with a very small ivory bowl. He surveyed me calmly through a

pair of gold rimmed goggles, and it was hard indeed for me to broach the subject that was on my mind when subjected to such scrutiny. However, after admiring the little carved animals, jars, vases, bronzes, dishes, pendants, charms and snuff boxes displayed in his handsome show cases, I took courage.

'Mr. Mark You,' I began, 'I have come to speak to you about A-Toy . . . Mark You laid down his pipe and leaned over the counter. Under his calm exterior some strong excitement was working, for his eyes shone unusually bright.

'Perhaps you speak too much about A-Toy already,' he said. 'A-Toy be my child. I bring him up as I please. Now, Sing Song pore, I tell you something. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine years go by I have seven boy. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight years go by I have five boy. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven years go by I have four boy. One, two, three, four, five, six years go by I have one boy. Every year for three year, Evil Spirit come, look at my boy and sake him. Well, one, two, three, four, five, six years go by, I see but one boy, he four year old. I say to me: Mark You: Evil Spirit be jealous. I be afraid he want my one boy. So I take my one boy. I dress him like one girl. Evil Spirit think him girl and go away; no want girl.'

Mark You ceased speaking, settled back into his seat and his usual calmness.

For some minutes I stood uncomprehending. Then the full meaning of Mark You's words dawned upon me, and I turned to A-Toy and taking her, or his, little hand in mine, said:

'Good-bye, A-Toy: your father by dressing you up and passing you off as a girl thought that he would keep an Evil Spirit away from you. But just by that means, he brought another, and one who nearly took you from him, too.'

'Good bye, Sing song pore,' said A-Toy, smiling wistfully. 'I never be good girl—but perhaps I be good boy.'



The great risk of eating when over-fatigued cannot be too often emphasized.

The importance of making the life of a child happy and as normal as possible, is so often neglected, and only those who have been made to suffer as children, can realize how profound and lasting such impressions are, how much bitterness can be engendered, and how abnormal one may become.—Dr Rhein.

Black stockings should not have soap rubbed on them; merely wash them clean in a strong suds of some good soap and hang them in the shade to dry, and do not iron them, but when dry pull into shape, fold and press under a heavy weight. In this way stockings will last a long time and still remain a good, clear black.—'Trained Motherhood.'

Only for a few weeks now do babies wear the exaggeratedly long dress that at one time made life so hideous for the small beings who had to carry such a weight. The skirts for the tiny babies are still long, but do not have such yards of material. The fine hand-work is now more used than it has been for a long time. Hemstitching, tucking, feather-stitching, and even the finest embroidery on muslin are seen in expensive outfits intended for little babies. The coarser machine work has been almost altogether tabooed, and wisely so; for nothing is uglier than quantities of cheap Hamburg edging. Both round and square yokes are used with the first slips, as they are called, the fullness of the skirt gathered on just below the yoke.

In the second set of baby dresses the waist is more defined, generally with four or five rows of shirring in front, and a long sash from the sides. The sashes are finished with a dainty hem, and sometimes lace.—'Harper's Bazar.'

HOUSEHOLD MANNERS.

'Don't interrupt your father When he's telling funny jokes; Don't interrupt your mother When she's entertaining folks; Don't interrupt a visitor When he has come to call; In fact, it's wiser not to interrupt at all.'

Much as is said and written on the subject of good manners, and highly as people of so-called culture value all things pertaining thereto, there yet are flagrant breaches of politeness constantly committed in many households. We could particularize, were it best, and speak of some persons who, while their homes are patterns of neatness, their tables well supplied, their welcome always cordial, it yet is a trial to attempt to converse with, because of the rude, persistent habit of continually interrupting a person in the midst of an answer to a question, stating a fact, or relating an event. And the hasty, 'Oh, excuse me!' only makes the offense

more inexcusable, because betraying the consciousness on the part of the offender of the indulged impropriety.

The root or base of this one great defect in a person's manners lies way back generally in childhood's years, when this flagrant lack of courtesy was allowed on the part of parents. No mother should ever allow a child to interrupt her, no matter what she is saying, whether giving directions concerning an errand, repeating a fact, or telling a story. Yet there may be ways in which it can be made manifest if there is a question to be asked.

It is not always quite fair to judge of parents according to the manners of their children, especially before strangers, as it is universally known that well trained children will appear their very worst when parents would like to have them 'do their prettiest.' But there is no mistaking the lack of judicious training and proper teachings in many directions. Interruption does not always mean simply stopping a person's speech. Children are sometimes allowed to burst into the house after school hours like a pack of little savages, and for a while pandemonium reigns, until they have made known their wants, stated their grievances, or been given something to eat. It was refreshing, after some such experiences had been endured, to hear a lady say that it was one of the simple rules of her household that the children should enter the house quietly and without saying anything. Once inside the door, if no stranger was in the sitting room or dining room, and no one else was speaking, there were no restrictions; the story of the morning or afternoon could be freely told, and would receive due sympathy and interest. As a result, no one dreaded to see the young people coming in; it became, instead, a pleasure to greet them, and hear their breezy remarks.

Nor are these considerations irrelevant as pertaining to the housekeeper's columns. Everything attaching to the refinement, the value and the best ordering of the home must be treated in its legitimate place, and as in a large proportion of our homes the mother is also the housekeeper, all suggestions tending toward promoting the peace, the comfort and the propriety of her realm are in order. The verse quoted at the beginning starts off with what seems a needless caution. For, in a large proportion of cases, we take it, the father who was interrupted in the midst of telling funny jokes, would visit a pretty summary reprimand on the youthful offender. Just as summary a reproof, even if a little stinging in the choice of words employed, might be profitably used by the mother in pointing out the great want of politeness and good manners in interrupting any one in the midst of a sentence or narrative. It is a habit that grows rapidly until one becomes unconscious of the vexatious fault. Check it while you can, that in time to come you, who are mothers, and ambitious for the welfare of your children, may not be blamed for not having taught them fairly concerning the rights of others.—'Christina Work.'

NOT AFRAID OF A MOB.

The late Lucy Stone, for many years of a long life a fearless advocate of unpopular causes in public, was gifted with one charm in which the majority of her countrywomen are sadly deficient. She was the fortunate possessor of a sweet, rich, mellow voice, penetrating but persuasive, and so delightful in quality that persons who had only heard her speak once would sometimes recognize her years afterward if they chanced to hear her utter a single sentence. This winning voice, united with a dignified, gentle and entirely feminine demeanor, sometimes enabled her to win curious triumphs over rough and turbulent crowds.

Once, at an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, at a time when Abolitionists were dangerously unpopular, the crowd gathered round the open air platform as the time approached for the speaking to begin, became so unmistakably threatening and mischievous that the speakers announced to appear, one after another slipped quietly away, until only Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone remained. Looking down upon the heaving and riotous assembly, she said to him quietly:

'You had better run, Stephen; they are coming.'

'But who will take care of you?' he naturally inquired.

At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform, and their leader, a big man with a club, sprang upon it close beside her. Turning to him without a moment's hesitation, and calmly laying her hand within his arm, she said:

'This gentleman will take care of me.'

The astonished rioter declared immediately that he would, and tucking her under his arm—she was a little woman—and keeping her club in the other hand, he marched her through the crowd, who were already handling Mr. Foster and a few other Abolitionists pretty roughly; and found for her a place of safety. Not only that, but presently, in compliance with her fervent entreaty, he mounted her upon a stump and stood guard over her with his club while she delivered her address, which was so eloquent and effective that her hearers desisted from further violence, and capped the climax by actually taking up a collection of twenty dollars to repay Mr. Foster for the destruction of his coat, which had been torn from the top to the bottom in the melee.

On another occasion, when a meeting in a hall had been so disturbed by howls and hisses that none of the speakers had been heard excepting herself, she turned indignantly to a number of the disturbers after it was over and remonstrated with them for their behaviour. They heard her good-naturedly, but the leader remonstrated in his turn.

'Oh, come!' he protested. 'You needn't say anything; we kept still for you!'—'Youth's Companion.'



Grape Juice—Wash and stem eight pounds of grapes; add one quart of cold water, and let boil fifteen minutes; stir and mash with a wooden spoon, then strain through a jelly bag; add half a pound of granulated sugar to each quart of juice; let boil twelve minutes, remove scum, fill heated bottles, and seal while hot.

Cabbage Salad.—Choose smooth tomatoes as nearly of a size as possible. Cut off the stem end of the tomatoes and carefully remove the seeds. Place on ice. When cold, fill the whole tomatoes with finely chopped white cabbage, seasoned with a tablespoonful of grated horse radish, white pepper and lemon juice, and place a little mayonnaise dressing on top. A salad thus served on blue china artistically combines the national colors.

Apple and Celery Salad.—Three tart apples, two cups of celery cut in dice, one bunch lettuce, mayonnaise or cream dressing. Wash and crisp the lettuce; pare the apples, and cut into dice. Mix with the celery. Arrange the lettuce on plates for individual serving, put the celery and apple in the centre, and dress with the salad dressing.

Herb Vinegar.—Take three ounces each of thyme, basil and sweet majoram, four ounces of parsley, half an ounce of bay leaves and the grated rind of a fresh lemon. Put the herbs in a jar, sprinkle lightly with salt, pour over vinegar to cover whole and let stand in the sun two or three days; strain and put into small bottles.

This is the time of year when your friends and neighbors are considering what papers they will take for the next twelve months. Give them some good advice—just tell them about the 'Witness.' If convenient, let them look over your copy. Or if you would send a list of names and addresses of those who would probably like to see sample copies, they will be promptly and gladly sent direct from the 'Witness' Office, free of charge. Anyone sending at least three subscriptions to the 'Daily,' to the end of 1900, at 50c. each, or for the 'Weekly,' to the end of 1900, at 20c. each, may deduct the liberal commission of 50 percent.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Burmah has more than doubled its W. C. T. U. membership since 1897, and won the prize banner given by Mr. Hale Ramsay, of Montreal.

Mr. A. Savage Lander, writing in the New York 'Herald,' attributes the uprising in China against the foreigners to the machinations of Buddhist monks.

Oberlin's mourning is profound and her glory great. Eight of the ten adult missionaries of the American Board murdered in Shansi are alumni either of the college or seminary.

Dean Bradley, of Westminster, has completed nineteen years of service in that capacity, having been appointed to succeed Dean Stanley, who held the office for eighteen years, in September, 1881.

Presumably Scotland will soon have a duly beatified and canonized saint, for it is stated upon Roman Catholic authority that the attention of the Vatican has been aroused by an inquiry being held at the St. Francis Friary, Glasgow, into the miraculous cures which the Friars believe to have been effected through the intercession of 'the Venerable Duns Scotus.'

A missionary in China was once talking to a group of native Christians about the need of ground on which to build a church. At once one of the listeners, possibly one of those now filling a martyr's grave, spoke up: 'Everything I have belongs to the Lord, and if he wants one of my fields, how could I keep from giving it to him? And now you may choose whatever of my fields you think best.' When Christians everywhere catch that spirit, they will win the world for Christ.

The 'Family Friend' a short time ago asked the opinion of many leading philanthropists and home-mission workers as to whether foreign missionary work in any way injured the work at home. Among those consulted were Dr. Barnardo, Dr. Stephenson, the Rev. Robert Dawson, (secretary of the London City Mission), Gipsy Smith, and the head of the Church Army. The answer in every case was an emphatic testimony to the fact that foreign missions, so far from injuring home missionary work, give real aid and impetus to it. The best workers and givers for foreign missions are almost always the best workers and givers for home missions.

The Russian temperance movement is organized by the government. It administers no pledges, but consists of counter-attractions to the liquor shops. It began in 1895. The chief of police is ex-officio the local president. The government designates the management committee and supplies funds for working. The methods vary, but had by 1899 included securing 138 orchestras, 501 concert and lecture halls, and 701 libraries, and 1,713 tea-houses, where even beer is excluded; but at some of those places beds and baths are provided. The Russian temperance exhibit at the Paris exhibition includes a model tea-house, etc., and is in charge of Count Louis Skarzynski.

In 1834 two missionaries, Munson and

Lyman, who had gone out from Boston, penetrated into the interior of Sumatra, seeking to begin a mission among the natives of the Batak tribe. They were attacked in the forest, killed and their bodies were eaten by cannibals. Yet their effort to carry the gospel to that country was not forgotten. A German, Dr. Schreiber, who was for seven years a missionary to these people, tells the wonderful story of the fruits of labors of those who, after many years, followed in the footsteps of the martyrs. There are now about 45,000 Christian Bataks in the churches, with 6,000 others under instruction for baptism. More than 200 natives are laboring as preachers, evangelists and teachers, and about 800 elders assist in caring for little churches scattered among the villages. A large number of the churches are self-supporting, with buildings erected by the natives. Dr. Schreiber saw one of the sons of the murderer of the two missionaries, and learns that he has asked for a teacher, who was soon to be sent to his village. Such untimely deaths, in God's providence, prepared the way for the Christianizing of a savage people.—'Congregationalist.'

An Amish farmer named Petersheim, in Berks County, Pa., says the Philadelphia 'Star,' was stricken with paralysis in March, and was unable to work his farm when the season opened. The farmers in the neighborhood heard of the Petersheim troubles, and they determined to cultivate the farm in quick order. It is an old-time custom among the Amish people to help one another as much as possible. So early one morning in May, there was a striking parade down the Conestoga turnpike. The Amish farmers, with their two, three and four horse teams loaded with farm implements, were going to the John Petersheim farm. They had come from miles around, and they were determined to do the season's preparatory farm work in a day. Thirteen ploughs were operated in one field. Many harrows were drawn across the ploughed land and a large force of men who planted the seed, followed. There were nineteen two and three-horse teams at work at one time in a single field. By evening a large farm was put in complete order for producing this summer. Sixty men had been at work. All of them are more or less wealthy, and many of them could draw checks for the local banks would honor for thousands of dollars. The Amish people are a quaint religious sect, who believe strictly in the golden rule.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

TRAPS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

The National Vigilance Association of England has issued an important booklet containing a very strong warning to young women going abroad to situations or otherwise. It is printed in four languages and applies also to foreign women coming to England. The association possesses a great deal of evidence of the existence of a body of men in Europe, whose sole business is to decoy unsuspecting young women, by fraud and false pretences, from their homes and country, and then sell them into a state of slavery, the conditions of which are appalling to contemplate. The object of the pamphlet is to warn young women of the doings of these men, and to render such help as will put them on their guard.

By means of advertisements for governesses and companions to travel abroad, or for young women, without experience, to sing and dance at cafes chantants in foreign countries, these unscrupulous men have little difficulty in carrying on their heinous trade.

With influential committees in nearly all the capitals of Europe, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of assisting and protecting young women, there is now a way for any young woman to escape the hands of these inhuman traffickers.

With a complete organization in nearly every part of the world, the association is in a position to make inquiries for young women into the bona fides of any situation offered, and thus prevent the possibility of their taking a false step.

Appended to the booklet are the names and addresses of 300 ladies and gentlemen, of recognized standing, in 153 different towns and cities—mostly in Europe, but some in America and South Africa—who are ready to assist young women of any nationality who may be in trouble, and to put them in communication with the London offices of the association.

A copy of the booklet can be had free by writing to Mr. W. A. Coote, 319 High Holborn, London, W.C., enclosing a stamped envelope.

A NOBLE INNOVATION.

The splendid city mansions of the rich, that throughout the summer are barred and empty, have long seemed to the thoughtful mind a grievous waste of wealth. These unoccupied homes represent a loss of millions of dollars every summer—interest on the money they have cost, which yields nobody anything, while they are closed for several months in the year. It remains for a woman to correct the abuse of wealth which these great idle homes represent. Mrs. Mary Kehew, of Boston, has thrown open her luxurious Back Bay mansion, 317 Beacon street, to six young working women for occupancy through the heated term. The blessing to the poor of such an act of charity as this is instantly apparent. That it costs the donor nothing but the interior sacrifice—a great moral gain—involved in giving up what the Hindu calls the 'myness' of things, the 'myness of a home'—is added reason for the hope that the reform led by the broad-minded, big-hearted woman of Boston may inspire other women and men to follow in her steps.—'Harper's Bazar.'

HOW FOREIGNERS TREAT THE CHINESE.

(The Christian.)

We have been kept for the past month, in awful suspense, with regard to the fate of those shut up in Peking. For some time past the murder of missionaries has become of common occurrence, and nothing very satisfactory seems to have been done or determined upon to ensure their safety. They are

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

All the above papers sent postpaid 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$1.50 per line; 6 months, \$1.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. 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, 50c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.50 or under, 3c; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to \$5.00 for 5c; \$5 to \$5.4c; \$5 to \$10, 6c.

U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to change your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of advertisements providing they are in perfect condition.

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.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

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

3 copies separately addressed \$2.40
4 " " " " 3.00
10 " " " " 7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for each copy.

ATTRACTIVE CLUBS

To Individual Addresses.

Combination Club—No. I.

The "Daily Witness," one year.....\$3.00
The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
"Sea, Forest and Prairie," Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding 50
Reprinted Stories, for young people 25
In His Steps, Sheldon's Masterpieces. 10
The Ram's Horn, for one year..... 1.50

\$5.65

All for \$4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The "Weekly Witness" one year..... \$1.00
The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
"Sea, Forest and Prairie"..... 50
Reprinted Stories..... 25
The Ram's Horn' one year..... 1.50

\$3.65

All for \$2.65.

The publishers of the "Witness" depend largely upon its readers to make known the advantages of having the "Daily" or "Weekly Witness" coming to their homes. The recommendation of a subscriber to his neighbor to take the "Witness" in very many cases leads to the "Witness" securing a new subscriber. We welcome a large number of friends who each year offer their influence and support in placing the "Witness" in new homes. Any subscriber who thus desires to assist the "Witness" will be furnished an application with a package of sample copies and printed matter in order to assist them in their kindly effort.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1900.

In spite of their calamitous experiences, the people of Galveston are again busy rebuilding the city on its old site in the old way. They appear to be heedless of the fact that the whole coast, of which the island of Galveston forms a part, has been gradually sinking for many years. The city was destroyed not because the recent hurricane was an extraordinary convulsion, but because the island had sunk so low that it was unable to resist the wind and waves. The same sinking of the land is going on all along the Atlantic coast as far north as Long Island. Islands once well known no longer exist, and beaches occupied a century ago have been submerged. American geologists are familiar with this phenomenon, and have, in some instances, estimated the time when a vast change will be wrought in the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast line of the United States. In fifty years, it is said, the sea will roll over the island where the people of Galveston are now rebuilding their city.

Experiments carried on for a year in the Chicago public schools have brought out a result which we venture to think will surprise most readers. It is generally admitted that a large, commanding presence is in itself a very great advantage to the possessor of it in the struggle of life, but it had come to be believed that this possession is secured at a disadvantage, and that the man of small, compact frame has more energy to spare. There may still be some truth in this view in so far as the smaller frame is normal. In so far, however, as the smaller size is the result of stunting conditions, the mind and energies are stunted with the body. In Chicago, as everywhere, there are small pupils who excel, but the statistics gathered from seven thousand children showed that the general rule is that the larger, stronger and heavier the pupil the higher will be his standing in school. The race and class factors were excluded as much as possible by choosing schools in which was the largest proportion of the children of American-born parents.

Though we should deprecate writing any more whole letters in the cypher of any new system, it might have been well for G. W. A. H. to have given a sample of the language as he proposes to write it. The changes proposed are still enough to prove repulsive to people who can only see what they have always seen; but it would be much less so than that of which we have already given specimens, and still would largely secure the end aimed at of giving us a language in which any child or foreigner would learn to spell without effort and without error and by which the greatest obstacle to acquiring knowledge through the medium of the English language would be removed. We do not agree with this writer in saying that there is no obvious difference between the sounds which he criticizes 'Filibs' for having represented by different combinations, as the ou in house and the ou in houses and the i in ice, and the i in eyes. The difference is there, but as it is impressed on the pronunciation of the vowel by the consonant sound that follows there is no practical need for difference of spelling.

Every mother in this empire and almost every father, will be grateful to Lord Wolsley for his appeal to the British public to refrain from offering intoxicating drink to the soldiers returning from the war in South Africa. Nothing could be sadder than the persistence with which, with the intent of kindness, these youths who deserve better of their country have been subjected both going and coming to demoralizing mazes. It was bad here, it was far worse in Britain, for the out-going corps, who were treated and feted day after day in ways to which they were unaccustomed. Those coming back, in addition to the temptations offered by getting pay and bonuses while yet in comradeship, have ever been welcomed with free drinks. One steamship company gave to returning Canadians, while aboard ship, most of them probably brought up without alcohol, a plentiful daily allowance of beer. It is right to regard all this as it is meant, as an expression of kindness. Ever the keepers of barrooms, who offer free drinks to men in uniform, are probably more or less under the influence of that

kindly pride which governs other people in their welcome. But a worse kindness could not be offered nor will it, because of its intent, be forgiven by those interested in the real welfare of the returning heroes. We can surely, as the commander-in-chief says, find something better wherewith to show our admiration for these men than excitement to excessive drinking.

The three great industrial rivals in the markets of the world to-day are Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. The United States Consul-General in Germany has just reported that the tide of industrial prosperity in Germany, which has risen to great dimensions since the year 1895, is beginning to recede. 'All the signs,' Mr. Hannauer says, 'point to a crisis in industrial and financial lines, which may come before two years have passed.' Production is being curtailed in many factories producing small wares in iron and steel, and there is a marked depression in the textile industries, more than half the looms in one district being idle. Wages are also reduced, and it is felt that there may be a serious cessation of activity before the conditions, brought about by United States competition and the enormous decline in exports to Britain, can be overcome. The German tariff on food stuffs places German manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with the British, which is not entirely offset by the lower wage rates of German operatives. It is believed, however, that were Germany as open as Britain is to the importation of food she could hold her own against either British or American competition.

The Emperor of Austria has been administering some sharp but wholesome rebukes to certain political agitators and others who are helping to create political chaos within the Austrian Empire. To a deputation of Poles, who aired their grievances before him not long ago, he hinted that parliamentary institutions were established for certain well understood purposes, which, if neglected, would leave those institutions without an excuse for continuance. A sharper or better deserved rebuke could not be given to the factions which reduced the Austro-Hungarian parliament to confusion and legislative impotency at its last session. Still more recently he told the leaders of the Czech party in unmistakable terms that he would not tolerate the agitation of the language dispute within the army, as it would be subversive of all discipline and obedience. And now, apparently determined to tackle the politico-religious agitators and put them in their proper place, he has addressed a sharp remonstrance to an archbishop, who, in a speech to the late Catholic Congress held at Agram, expressed the hope that Bosnia would be incorporated with Croatia at the earliest possible date. This interference of ecclesiastics possessed of spiritual authority in political questions has been one source of great trouble and danger to the Empire, and the archbishop who, in Austria is in some sort a state official, was informed that it was the Emperor's firm expectation that he would hereafter refrain in word and deed from interference in political questions. This reprimand is described as a thunderbolt, but an explanation of its necessity will show the perplexities of the situation with which the Emperor has to deal. In the provinces of Bosnia there is a large Mohammedan population who sternly resent the idea of being absorbed by Croatia, identified as that country is with a wholesale plan of Roman proselytization.

Mr. Price's letter on Sabbath legislation is evidently an expression of the devout conviction of an observer of the seventh day, but he is possibly, like many others, mixing things which differ. Legislation to enforce any religious observance would indeed be against the principles of liberty in defence of which, on this very question, the Saviour so courageously opposed the exactions of the religious people of his day. Those who advocate the legal enforcement of the Sabbath because it is a divine commandment are liable to the objection which this writer raises, and which every Jew would be free to raise, that the divine command, as they understand it, commands something different from what the advocates of Sunday laws are seeking to have enforced. Sunday advocates can, of course, say that the seventh day wor-

shipper is wrong and that the same authority which gave the command has altered its application. They are met, however, by pious persons who say with perfect honesty that it is the observers of the first day who are transgressing the divine law; and so we should have a question of religious opinion pronounced on by parliament and the judgment of parliament thereon enforced by law on believers and unbelievers. It must be plain that parliament, should it undertake to do this, would be going beyond the lines that religious liberty permits to it. All that the law does and all, we imagine, that the societies organized for its betterment insist on is to declare that the observance of a day of rest is good and needful for the community, and as such a day is in point of fact observed by the great majority of the community it is but right that they should be protected in such observance. As for the few who differ in conviction, the law can only throw a maxim at them and say, de minimis non curat lex—the law busies itself only with the broad interests of the community at large. That the small minority whose views are not followed are hurt neither in person nor purse by having this respite secured to them in addition to the day they think it right to observe, is proved by the experience of the Jews who are the most healthy and prosperous element in any community.

'REFORMING' AN ARCTIC CITY.

We print elsewhere from a Dawson paper one of the most hideous exposures possible of the infamous conditions which prevail in that arctic city. This exposure is all more striking from the unconsciousness of it. The Dawson paper assumes everything spoken of to be too notorious to need to be stated. When the Klondike was first opened and the new city began to appear very earnest appeals were made to the Liberal Government then just come into power to maintain the traditions of the Mackenzie Government, which, succeeding to the dominion of the Hudson's Bay Company over the North-West Territories, not only maintained the principle which that company had established, of the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, but enforced that principle absolutely by means of a body of police second to none in the world for morale and efficiency. The prohibition rule was still the law of the land when the northern gold fields were discovered, and never was there a place where its enforcement would have been easier. The Minister of the Interior was the son of the first president of the Dominion Alliance for Manitoba, and he, as well as the plebiscite government, might well have been looked to to do the best that could be done to secure the good name of Canada from sinking to the level of the roaring camps of the United States. The mining towns and villages of British Columbia were at that time celebrated for the contrast they presented to the lawlessness which prevailed in similar towns beyond the boundary, and it would have been worth something to the country to have kept up that distinctive character.

We printed a very earnest appeal, written by the venerable Sir William Dawson, who very fully realized the conditions, social and climatic, of the rising city which bore his name, that no intoxicating liquor should be allowed to go there in view of the certain ruin it would work. There were earnest representations from mothers throughout the land that liquor was being carried to Dawson in quantities under permit and pleading that the adventurous lads who were rushing there should be protected from it by the simple refusal of permits and enforcement of the law. These received shuffling assurances that what liquor had gone there and what permits had been issued had been all the result of the sudden rush and would not be repeated. With what honesty this has been carried out let the Dawson 'Daily News' say. From it we learn that Dawson has by the free sale of liquor become a sink of the most open and degrading vice, and that even now it is not proposed to do more than nibble off the more outrageous features of the open debauchery. The keepers of bagnios, called theatres, are to be allowed time to make new arrangements, so that they need not lose money. The understanding between the authorities and the corrupters of morals would appear to be complete, and for all that appears the sale of liquor is to be as free as ever. We are

told that the way the liquor business is managed is to collect from each dealer a monthly fine of fifty dollars, which amounts in the year to a merely nominal license fee in such a place as that. Mr. Ogilvy is still at Dawson and is a clean man, but these things have gone on in spite of him until the citizens have cried out to Ottawa for the enforcement of at least some outward decency. The Dawson 'Daily News' says its readers would be astonished to see whose names were on that petition and attributes the conversion of the petitioners to the advent of some men's wives to the town. This is its way of acknowledging the elevating and reforming influence of the home, without which society is liable to become an inferno. There is this to be said for the government in connection with the 'Daily News' statement: its response to the petition of the better citizens seems to have been immediate, and in a way imperative. We hope it may prove ten times more real than we should gather from the local paper's assurances to all parties.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND THE GERMAN TREATY.

From the first the imperial preferential tariff policy of the government highly commended itself to the people of Canada. There was no genuine opposition to it from any quarter. Everywhere throughout the Dominion it was greeted with admiration and enthusiasm. The Opposition did not object to it on its merits, or their faint objections were not treated seriously. Politically dismayed over the popularity of the new policy, they were not without a certain satisfaction in making the most of what by some was called an insurmountable obstacle to the government's policy. It was pointed out that commercial treaties between Great Britain and certain other nations stood in the way of this policy. Germany and Belgium had commercial treaties with Great Britain containing clauses which prevented Great Britain from receiving from any colony or dependency of the empire fiscal or commercial advantages which were not extended also to them. That such an important clause allowing a foreign nation to intrude itself between the family relations of Great Britain and her daughter nations and dependencies, and to require that its commercial interests should be as intimate and close as those of the different parts of the same empire to one another, should have been inserted in a British treaty with foreign nations, is but another evidence of the carelessness with which British statesmen habitually treated the colonies and colonial interests and relations. These treaties were offensive and humiliating, as well as restrictive of the powers of the colonies, and successive Canadian and other colonial governments had earnestly urged the Imperial Government to abrogate them. The colonial petitions had had no effect upon the Imperial Government, and the treaties remained.

When this obstacle was pointed out the Dominion Government replied that they had so framed the Imperial preferential clauses of the tariffs as to exempt them, it might be hoped, from the scope of the treaties in question; events only could prove whether the exemption would hold; in any case there remained the possible abrogation of the treaties. It will be remembered that the law officers of the British Crown decided that the preferential clauses of the Canadian tariff act would be in contravention of the German and Belgian treaties; this was in accordance with the spirit rather than the letter of the law. The question then was whether the British Government would abrogate the treaties which stood in the way. There were many economists and financiers in Britain who advised against such a course. The overwhelming importance of the German and Belgian trade with Great Britain as compared with the Canadian trade, was put forward and dwelt upon, and Germany had already made it plain that she would bitterly resent the abrogation of her treaty and the allowance of the Canadian tariff preference, as her trade with Canada was already of importance and was growing rapidly. It was plain that the British Government was reluctant to abrogate the treaties.

It was at this juncture that Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in England to take part in the Queen's Jubilee celebrations, which were made an occasion of demonstrating the loyalty of the colonial nations to Great Britain and the unity of the Empire. Representing the greatest of the self-governing colonial nations, the premier of a government

which had passed a tariff giving British productions a preference over those of all other nations, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a British French-Canadian of fine presence and possessed of great powers of eloquence in the English tongue, at once became a chief figure in the celebration, and everywhere throughout the kingdom he was invited, in company with the members of the Imperial Government, to address the people upon questions of imperial interest. He seized the opportunity to agitate the British public in favor of the abrogation of the German and Belgian treaties. He declared that Canada had given Great Britain a preferential tariff treatment as a free gift, but that these detestable and humiliating treaties stood in the way of Great Britain accepting such treatment, and in the way, therefore, of drawing closer the relations between the empire. He pointed out that the issue was an important one for the empire. Canada had made an advance toward closer relations. If Great Britain did not abrogate the important treaties which stood in the way of that advance, Canada would be compelled to recede.

The British people, who probably had never heard of the question until Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained it to them, became aroused; the newspapers took up the subject, and the abrogation of the treaties became a popular demand. The Imperial Government announced that it would at once give the required twelve months' notice of abrogation, and twelve or fourteen months later the obnoxious treaties were out of the way. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the imperial preferential policy of his government the empire owes the termination of that humiliation, which has been one of long standing. Of course, the point was raised against the government's policy that during twelve or eighteen months the purpose of the imperial preferential tariff was defeated, as Germany and Belgium in consequence of their special treaties enjoyed with Great Britain the advantages of the preferential tariff, and that a dozen or more other nations, by virtue of their treaties containing the 'most favored nation' clauses, also were able to claim the advantages secured by Germany and Belgium, but how small and insignificant do those objections seem, looked back upon even from this short distance! Year by year since Canada's good will to Britain and Britain's productions were thus so eloquently and convincingly brought home to the people of Great Britain by Sir Wilfrid Laurier Canada and all things Canadian have become more and more popular in England, consumption of Canadian products has become a sort of fashion, and British imports of Canadian goods have increased by leaps and bounds. But the abrogation of the German and Belgian treaties must be placed to the credit of the Laurier Government, and it is surely worthy of the remembrance of those who to-day are advocating a sort of imperial zollverein or imperial preferential fiscal system, as their policy would be else an impossible one.

CANADIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

Considering the remarkable growth of Canadian commerce, and of many branches of domestic industry, during the last few years, it is surprising and somewhat disappointing to observe that no effort has been made to introduce the manufacture of chemicals. With the exception of an insignificant amount of sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids and exclusive, of course, of patent medicines, perfumes and the like, the Dominion is practically destitute of chemical manufactures, and this notwithstanding the comparatively large quantities of chemicals, most of which might be made domestic manufactures, annually imported for employment in various important industries. Sir Henry Roscoe has cited with approbation an opinion that the industrial importance of a country may be approximately estimated by the amount of sulphuric acid which it uses, so universal are the chemical applications of this substance, but measured by this standard Canadian industries assume a position altogether unworthy of the resources and needs of the country. Exclusive of drugs and medicinal preparations, the annual value of chemicals imported, and which might, for the most part, be at least partially prepared within the Dominion, exceeds \$1,500,000. Included in this sum is one of about \$300,000, the approximate value of the aniline dyes so universally employed now all over the world. We obtain them, as well as the secondary product—alizarin—from

Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and yet their source—coal tar—is as much to the chemist's hand in Canada as in the countries named. The share that the home product would be able to secure of this home market might not in itself warrant the form of enterprise we are proposing, but it seems probable that in some chemical products Canada should be able to compete with success in the markets of the world.

The wonderful growth of the aniline dye industry is due not to any particular local advantage, but altogether to the enterprise and skill of those taking it in hand. The preparation of dyes from aniline is an English discovery, and the manufacture of these dyes on a large scale has become one of the most important in England. But Germany was not slow to take advantage of the discovery, a proceeding which was the easier to her by reason of the numerous chemists constantly being technically trained in her industrial colleges. At the present time therefore Germany makes a specialty of this manufacture; evidently to good purpose, seeing that one of the great German firms pays a dividend of twenty-eight percent and another twenty-six percent. It savors somewhat of irony that even Japan has occasionally sent small quantities of aniline preparations to our shores.

According to the 'Board of Trade Journal,' since the discovery was made in 1868, that the important dye stuff nadder—alizarin—could be produced in an easy and cheap manner from the carburetted hydrogen of coal-tar, the use of dye-stuffs obtained by distillation of coal-tar has gradually grown to such a degree that in Germany about five times as many artificial colors are made as in all other countries combined. According to the last census on June 14, 1895, there existed 25 factories for the manufacture of aniline and aniline colors, and 48 factories (with seven branches) for the production of other coal-tar products, not only for colors, but also for other commodities, such as picric acid, and the like. The aniline works employ 7,266 hands, the latter factories 4,194, in all 11,460 men. This statement, of course, takes no account of the far greater number of chemical factories otherwise employed in preparing special material necessary in the more important industries, such as soap and glass-making, dyeing, calico-printing, and the like, but it goes to show Canadian moneyed men that a great opportunity exists at their door for the profitable investment of capital; the establishment of industries absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the country; the employment of large numbers of workmen, and, under normal conditions, the reaping of handsome dividends.

INDEPENDENT POLITICS.

Mr. Williams has taken the political situation of prohibition by the right end when he says the right thing for prohibitionists to do is to see that in every constituency and on both sides of politics the prohibitionists have a reliable prohibitionist to vote for. To this end he sets forth a plan of campaign which is obvious and straightforward, and which wherever feasible we cordially recommend. The machinery proposed may not, however, run with the smoothness which on abstract principles one might expect. The first and controlling difficulty lies where the non-political person would least look for it, namely, in the difficulty of finding candidates. The men whom a convention could in any wise think of are very few and these as a rule will not listen to the proposal, which they will declare entirely impossible and out of the question in their circumstances. The doors of parliament are in fact practically not open to those who do not make a business of politics, unless they are rich enough to pay well for their ambitions. A very suitable man when asked recently to come out in the temperance interest answered simply that he could not afford it. When reproached with giving an answer which would equally apply to almost any independent man who could be thought of he replied sarcastically, 'Well, if I might make money, as I could do, I could afford to let my business go, but you would be the first to be down upon me for that.'

Even suppose an independent man, able to get a seat in the House of Commons, and to be able to afford to occur by himself, there is nothing

but a keen sense of duty to tempt him to go there to sit in isolation, getting the cold shoulder from an army of party men all round him. An independent politician recently accepted congratulations on an appointment which released him from parliamentary service, saying that it had during his parliamentary career become harder and harder for any one who did not echo the voices of the front benches to sit in the House with any comfort. In fact, probably the largest fact in connection with the accession of the Liberals in 1896, was the rivetting of the fetters of machinism on the country. The party that succeeded boasted that it was organization that did it and the party that was best men realized the truth of the boast and proceeded to organize. Owing to the supineness of the governed every form of government has a tendency to run to tyranny. The democratic system of the United States has effloresced into company and boss rule. It is in advance of the British parliamentary system in this, probably because its constituency has been more completely and longer democratic. The British parliamentary system is perhaps working towards a condition of machine boss rule. It is only when tyrannies become very obvious and very intolerable that the people rise and shake them off. The present parliamentary duty of Canadians, whether prohibitionists or not, is plainly to resent the imposition of machine candidates by machine bosses and to put forward their own men and always to prefer a man who is independent of the machine. The system proposed by Mr. Williams is an excellent one to this end.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL PREMIER.

The choice of Mr. S. N. Parent for the premiership of this province, whoever is responsible for it, will seem to most people who are interested in the welfare of the province only, as on the whole perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been made. Prior to the administration of Mr. Marchand the government of this province, except for a short period, had ever since confederation been not only extravagant, but corrupt and corrupting. Mr. Marchand was about the one man, with the exception of Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, who had been through local politics and had come out with clean hands and an unsoiled reputation. After giving the province a few years of rest from political turmoil and starting it on an honest, straightforward course, Mr. Marchand has fallen in harness. Where to look for another clean-handed, experienced administrator, who would have a fair chance, free from old entanglements, to follow the course laid down by Mr. Marchand, few had any idea. The experienced politicians plainly in view had all been mixed up with the Merciers, the Chapleaus, and the rest. During the last few years under Mr. Marchand's guidance some of these had proved useful administrators, but was it safe to trust them as leaders? Mr. Parent hardly came within the view as a possible premier until he was named and then most people recognized his fitness. Mr. Parent, although in public life and in the legislature for some years, had always pursued a quiet, moderate course, which did not bring him into prominence. It was not until 1897 that he became a minister of the Crown in Mr. Marchand's administration. His department, that of Crown Lands, has, under his management, been remodelled. Mr. Parent has for ten years been connected with the municipal government of the city of Quebec, first as an alderman and since 1894 as its Mayor. During the period of his chief magistracy Quebec has made wonderful progress and municipal critics say that it is now a finer city, so far as municipal improvements go, than Montreal. Mr. Parent has won the admiration and esteem of the people outside of his own province, as well as inside of it, by the whole-heartedness and enthusiasm with which he entered in all the Quebec demonstrations to the detachments of the Canadian volunteers for South Africa, both on their departure and their return. He has been unwearied in his attentions to the men and his addresses have been models of modest but sincere loyalty. Mr. Parent starts well, with a clear course before him; he has no entanglements, he has a clean reputation to maintain, and he has before him an opportunity for great service to his province and to take a high place among Canadian statesmen.

ENLISTING BUNG.

The prohibition movement is to be congratulated on the attitude being more and more assumed by the liquor-dealers for a year or two back under the aggressive leadership of Mr. Lawrence Wilson. How to get the liquor question into politics has been the study of prohibitionists ever since there were any. So far they have been fooled and foiled; for the constant study of politicians of all stripes has been how to shelve the question. Wonderful and barefaced have been their devices for doing so, and great has been their success, because both parties always wanted it shelved. The task of getting the question into politics has now been undertaken by Mr. Lawrence Wilson, the champion of the liquor men, and we wish him all success. Politicians have treated the temperance men as a negligible quantity, as they have no bread and butter or money interest in the success of their cause. Nobody pays them for devoting time and zeal to it. They have no practical method of reaching the average voter when he is engaged with his business or at election times carried away by his party preferences. But no one ever thinks of the liquor man as a negligible quantity politically. He is working for his living. He has his propaganda all prepared and well in hand. He meets the voter just where he can touch him, and he is instant in season and out of season. He is not deterred from practical methods from a glass of beer to the most expert schemes for jockeying elections; for which of these has ever been hatched except in a tavern? If Mr. Lawrence Wilson can only get Bung at work for him he can manage the country.

The liquor-dealers throughout the country are bidden by Mr. Wilson—and we hope the association will see its way clear to back its president in this—to confront every candidate for parliament and require him openly to declare his position on the prohibition question. The association did not formulate this demand in a resolution as fully as Mr. Wilson propounded it. It simply instructed them to get assurances from each candidate that he would lower the liquor duties. If we see the liquor duties being lowered we shall know why. But we like the clear ring of the president's attitude. What the temperance people long for is to know whom they can trust and whom they cannot. The public and clear announcement of how each member practically stands on the question is just the information they stand in need of. Moreover, no one is better able than the liquor men, by inaugurating such a campaign, to bring this important issue to the front. We hope they will be bold. Meanwhile, the only pointer the temperance men are able to get from the non-negligible factor is to note on which side it is, and vote, if they can, the other way. We see that Mr. Wilson opens the campaign by pouring the vials of his wrath on Mr. Hugh John Macdonald. We must congratulate Mr. Macdonald on this tribute to his honorable fulfillment of his prohibition pledge.

THE LOT OF THE MINER.

All the newspaper correspondents who have been investigating the state of affairs in the anthracite coal region agree that the conditions prevailing among the miners are pitiful almost beyond exaggeration. The pictures thus presented to the public gaze are in striking contrast to the accounts of the material and social progress of the nation given in the same papers. The opposite sides of American civilization have seldom before been exhibited so conspicuously. As an eye-witness says, the abject squalor, hopeless poverty and dumb misery, everywhere evident in the wretched shacks the miners call their homes, constitute the strongest possible indictment of the potent but shadowy monopoly that controls the coal-mining interest. Of course the charge for this state of things is not to be laid exclusively at the door of American conditions, bad as these are. These miners are not Americans. They are the lowest and most hopeless class of Europeans, who have escaped from conditions presumably worse, and at least more hopeless. If they have not found America the land of promise they may have had pictured to them at least they are spoken of as being to all appearances content with their lot so long as they can maintain any sort of a home; and their children at least will have a better chance than they would have had in the lands they have fled from. How very far, however, is the picture with which the searchlight of the press has startled the world from the delightful pictures of democratic equality of lot with which in days gone by the name of the United States was everywhere associated. That picture of contrasted wealth and squalor has pretty well convinced the American people that something must be done not only to remove a national scandal but to obviate a social danger. Simply stated, the situation is this: Coal could be supplied in abundance and at a much lower price to the consumer and giving higher wages to the miner were it not for the systematized railway and mine-owning monopoly, which looks solely to the obtaining of big dividends. Worse conditions existed at one time in Great Britain, but parliament interfered and compelled the monopolists to heed the dictates of humanity, and conduct their operations in subordination to the interests of public policy. Laws, the passage of which at first was resisted with the utmost bitterness, as infringements on private right of contract and personal freedom, have been added to and given increased effectiveness, as the control of the various industries became more centralized. The results are evident, both the owners and the workers were safeguarded and the rights of the public guaranteed.

cities which are situated on the lowlands, grain centres, and lake coast towns, show the greatest increase, while in the Southern States the most progressive cities have an altitude of five hundred feet and more above the sea. There, of course, are the mining centres in the mountain regions. But the most important fact revealed by the returns is that the lake region, which may be called the belt of mechanical industry, is growing at a more rapid rate than any other section of the country. And that this is a permanent tendency of development is proved by reference to the last census, which showed the same comparative progress. For the six largest lake cities the average growth is forty-six percent. Compared with this average, that of the river cities shows a distinct falling off, with the exception of Pittsburg, which is almost a lake city, inasmuch as its industrial progress depends on the easy water transport of iron ore from northern Michigan. The growth of factory towns, particularly in New England and New Jersey, has been remarkable, in spite of the fact that raw material has to be brought from long distances. In this respect New England resembles old England, and is encouraging for our Canadian cotton industries. Another striking fact is that cities which are mere pleasure resorts, like Atlantic City, have grown at a phenomenal rate, proving the large increase of a wealthy and leisure class. Almost all our cities in Canada come under the categories marked by greatest progress. Ottawa will probably have to be classed as primarily a river city, yet it has grown splendidly. Winnipeg and London are railway cities. Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville, etc., are lake cities and, with the exception, perhaps, of Montreal and Quebec, most of the other large centres are northern coast cities. These two which are primarily seaports, should probably be included in the same list. It is a pity that the censuses of the different countries are not contemporaneous. It is the United States which differs from most of the other countries, taking her census on the last year of the decade, instead of the first, like most others. In this she seems to have been governed either by the love of round numbers or by the love of getting ahead. We in Canada will have to wait a year before we shall know where to place our cities in the scale of population.

A TRAINING SHIP.

In the city of Cleveland, Ohio, there is a Naval Reserve corps, and the newspapers rejoice over the fact that the national government has placed a vessel at the disposal of the reservists to enable them to learn their drill and duties afloat. The converted yacht 'Hawke' is described as of a size not difficult to handle, handsome, speedy, fairly well equipped and in good condition, the Navy Department having recently expended twenty-five thousand dollars upon her. Though she is without armament, it is the intention to provide her with two rapid-fire guns, forward and aft, in case the British Government, in this instance, will waive its treaty rights on the lakes. No difficulty is looked for in that quarter, in view of the courteous treatment already received from the British minister at Washington, who, with the consent of the Dominion Government, permitted a company of young Cleveland men to navigate the 'Hawke' through the St. Lawrence river and the canals to Lake Erie near Norfolk, Virginia. These young men paid the running expenses of the trip, and cheerfully and willingly shovelled coal, scrubbed decks, stood watch in all weather, and obeyed their officers with alacrity. That the Clevelanders themselves regard the thing as quite harmless and by no means a menace of war is evident from the grave editorial warning by one newspaper that the 'Hawke' was given as a naval training ship, not a plaything or a pleasure boat for moonlight excursions and junketings with friends, to which uses it is feared the vessel will be mainly devoted. The worst of the United States is that they always look confidently to Great Britain and Canada for treaty favors, and are anything but grateful for them. They expect the willing abrogation by Great Britain of all treaty clauses inconvenient for them, such as those in the Nicaraguan treaty, but they will not even consent to arbitrate any claim of their own which Canada disputes, and a howl would go up from the whole anglophobe population against an administration which proposed to grant any favor to Great Britain, and the administration would obey the howlers. We think the Canadian Government should remember, in dealing with this latest proposition in regard to the presence of war vessels on the great lakes, that it is one which, if we remember aright, is before the international commission, which may possibly again come together.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF CANADA.

Of all varieties of literature, probably none is normally more depressing than that dealing with criminal statistics. In this respect the seasonal paper reporting the Canadian criminal statistics for the year ending with September, 1899, is no exception. It is satisfactory to learn that there is a certain falling off in the number of convictions for indictable offences, these being 5,713 for 1899, as compared with 5,787 for 1898. In the matter of increased convictions the Territories and Quebec easily lead all the other provinces, while Ontario and British Columbia exhibit a still more remarkable reduction. In the classification by sex, educational status and that due to use of liquor, there is little variation from the relative numbers of former years, nor is there much difference in the numbers of first and second offenders, but a most unsatisfactory feature is the fact that the number of young offenders under sixteen years of age rose to 16.4 percent in 1899, against 14.4 percent in 1898. Under the heading of 'Offences against the person' there is an increase of convictions over those of the previous year, Quebec being one of the provinces showing an increase. In the matter of 'Offences against property without violence' also the larger increase in this class is due to Quebec. Thirteen persons were convicted of murder during the year, but six death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, the condemned persons in each case being males. As regards the crime of 'Forgery and other offences against the currency,' the number of convictions increased from 85 in 1898 to 108 in 1899, the larger increase being in the Province of Quebec, which is accountable for nearly two-fifths of the convictions. A curious circumstance considering the nature of this crime is the fact that of those charged, three, all of Quebec, were unable to read or write. To those who have read the elaborate fulminations made during the last session of parliament of resort to wholesale criminal devices at political elections, and the fierce denunciation of certain supposed culprits,

SIZES OF CITIES.

Interesting facts which disclose the tendencies of the growth of population as regards cities have been brought to light by the census returns published from day to day at Washington. It thus appears that the cities which are growing with the greatest rapidity are those situated on the great lakes and those chiefly devoted to manufacturing. Coast cities south of Norfolk, Va., are making little progress, while north of that point the increase is large. Another peculiarity in growth is shown by a comparison of railway cities with cities founded because of river advantages. The former are growing much faster than the latter. In the northern states those

it will seem strange that only one charge was laid during the year 1899 of violation of the election law. The accused in this case was acquitted. It would seem that either the charges made are reckless or that, once an election case has been settled, there is no zeal in any quarter for prosecuting for an offence too common on both sides.

There has been a general increase in summary convictions throughout the Dominion, a falling off under this heading in other districts being much more than offset by a very large increase in the Yukon district. Drunkenness and offences against the Liquor License Acts both show small decreases during the year. As regards Quebec, one of the most unsatisfactory features of these statistics lies in the fact that in almost every case of increased criminality this province stands well to the front, as a rule sharing the 'bad eminence' with the Territories, the increase in which may be largely attributed to the infamous conditions that have followed the permission of liquor in the Yukon. It is also far from satisfactory to find that while in Ontario there were during the year 31 summary convictions for adulterations of food, there was not a single conviction throughout the remainder of Canada, and this in face of the repeated reports of the government analysts showing that the offence in question is notoriously a common one. The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised, no explanation of the reasons for which is here offered to the public, is abnormally large, amounting to 249—including six death sentences commuted in 1896 against 159 cases in 1898—including four death sentences.

MR. SHELDON AT GUELPH.

The ideal life and the peril of the Business Man.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 5.—The third and closing day of the provincial Christian Endeavor Union proved to be the most successful both in attendance and enthusiasm. Attracted probably by the fame of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, delegates poured in from every direction, and by evening upwards of 500 had registered.

The officers elected were as follows:— President, the Rev. J. S. Henderson, Hensall.

Vice-president—The Rev. A. Graham, Lancaster; the Rev. T. A. Moore, Hamilton; Mr. C. J. Atkinson, Toronto; Mr. J. J. Wightman, Maxville; the Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, Guelph.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. A. T. Cooper, Clinton.

Editor—The Rev. Dr. Dickson, Galt.

Junior Superintendent—Miss P. M. Wiltworth, Brockville.

Councillors—Western, Mr. H. Bird, Mandamin; central, the Rev. S. J. Duncan Clark, Toronto; eastern, the Rev. Dr. V. H. Lyon, Ottawa.

The union accepted the invitation from Brockville for the convention in 1901.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon arrived in the city on the 5.40 train, and in the evening he appeared in Chalmers Church. Long before the hour of commencing, standing room was at a premium, about fifteen hundred being present. On entering, Mr. Sheldon was greeted with the 'Chautauqua' salute, whilst the vast audience rose and heartily sang 'Blest be the tie that binds.'

In opening his address the Rev. Mr. Sheldon said that during the past two years he had almost forgotten what denomination and what nationality he belonged to, but 'Follow me' was the only standard for all men. A minister was not compelled to be better than a business or other man because he was a minister. This was the first truth of an ideal life. Be as good as you can until you lose money by it, or be virtuous, kind and sympathetic until you suffer was not the command of the Bible. 'I,' said Mr. Sheldon, 'do not say have a vision of the perfect life and live up to it. That command comes from God.' In his books he said he simply repeated what God had been saying for thousands of years.

Those who tried to live up to the high ideal were greatly in the minority in the business world, but the thought of being in the minority should not hinder a man from standing up to the ideal. Some men say you cannot live up to the ideal. In Boston, from inquiries made, he said there were not over one or two percent of the business men who conducted their business on Christian principles. Scores say it is impossible, but everything should be done for the glory of God. A railway has no right to exist or a mill to run except for the glory of God. If a man was in a business in which he could not serve God he should get out of it.

The 'Daily Witness' to January first 1901 trial subscription only fifty cents. The 'Weekly Witness' to same date trial subscription twenty cents. A subscriber sending a list of three or more is entitled to fifty percent discount on these rates. This affords subscribers an opportunity of getting the 'Witness' introduced in new homes.

FROM THE BOER SIDE.

SOME WAR HUMORS AND REVELATIONS.

(London 'Daily Mail' Correspondence.)

Every war brings in its wake distress and misery untold, but of all wars, a Boer war is most prolific in unadorned humor.

The Boer's contempt for discipline and authority is proverbial; neither he nor his superior officer understands the art of war in that sense, and so fatally can his individual influence be exercised adversely against those commanding him, so strong is his clannishness and close-knit his family ties, that it would be a particularly venturesome field-cornet who would dare to play the Draco.

The earlier days of the Republican 'picnic' to Natal saw scenes of shameless license, which would have been amusing if they had not been painful and degrading in a people not entirely lawless and destitute of good qualities.

At Dundee a troop of Boers were loading up thirteen pianos! On General Lukas Meyer remonstrating with them against such wholesale brigandage, they bluntly told him he might 'loop naar zyn mo'er'—a rough 'taal' injunction intimating that he might go and be hanged.

I doubt whether until quite recently many Boers took the war really seriously. One evening in January last, on a spur of the giant Umbulwanna, overlooking the Neutral Camp, at Ladysmith, I came upon a Utrecht outpost. A raw, callow youth of not more than sixteen years, was this 'brandwacht,' and he asked me to help him interpret the meaning of a written order sent down from the head laager, which he was laboriously spelling out. The paper said in effect that English spies and Kaffir runners were continually creeping through the Boer lines to Buller at Chieveley, that extra vigilance was imposed, and that if at the third challenge no satisfactory answer was given, there was to be no further parley. The outposts were to shoot to kill.

HUMOR AND TRAGEDY OF OUTPOSTS.

The pass-word that night (our friend told me quite candidly) was 'Mauser'; and he said he meant to carry out his instructions to the letter.

Presently his keen eye descried a movement in the bushes. A figure was approaching through the gloom.

The outpost challenged three times and got no answer.

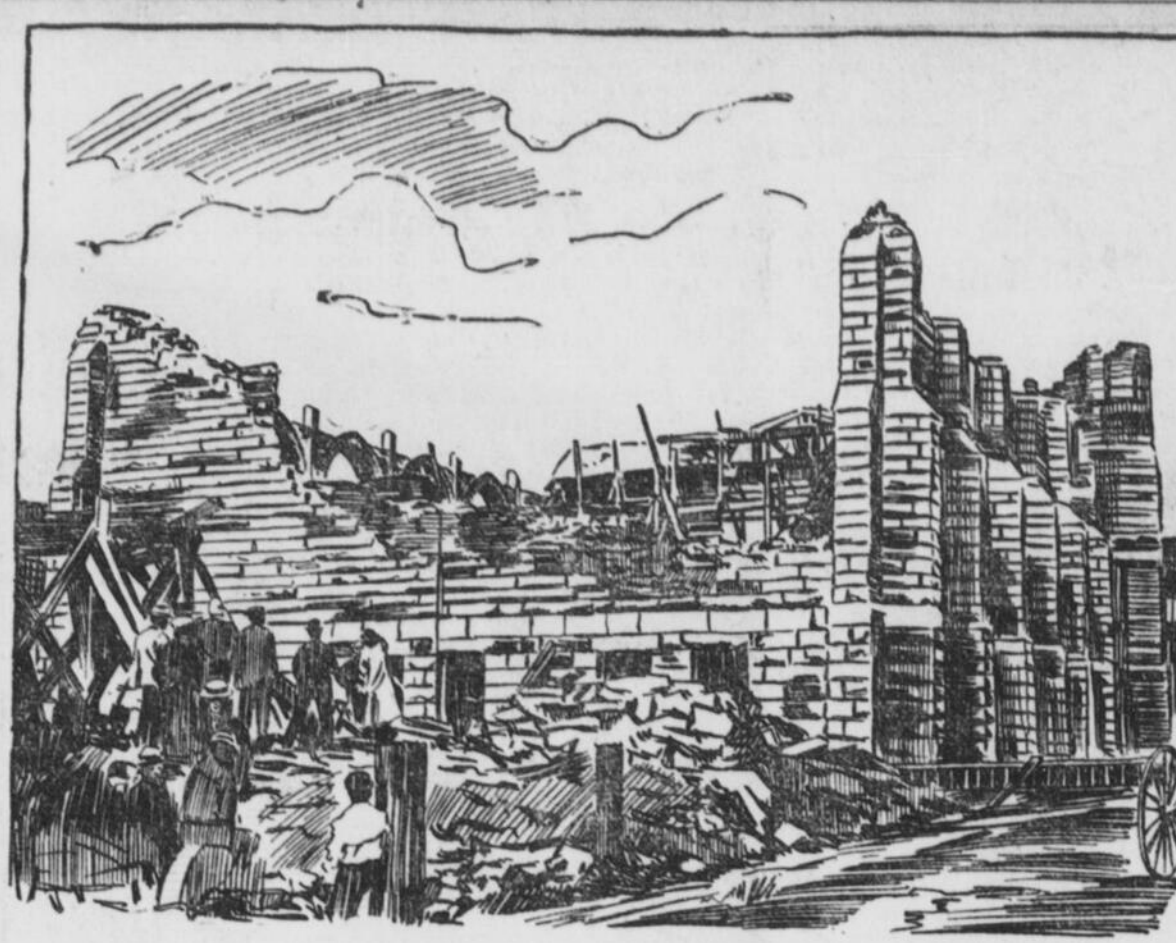
'Werda!' bellowed the outpost for the fourth time, adding in a high state of excitement and anger: 'If you don't shout "Mauser" at once I'll shoot you dead sure!' ('as je nou nie gaut-gawu "Mauser" roep, dan zal ik jou zeker schie!')

By this time the figure was upon us; it was that of a shaggy-haired old farmer, who indignantly inquired what his own son (for such it was) meant by offering such unfilial remarks. I explained the Commandant-General's orders, but the old man was not to be appeased. What did he want with pass-words and threats. A nice state of affairs if he couldn't visit his own child after dark without all this nonsense and falutin' regulations.

Incidents such as these go to explain the success of the two night surprises by the Ladysmith garrison on the Boer guns at Lombard and Vaal Kops, during the latter of which expeditions, by-the-by, Mr. Henry Spanner, a sexagenarian speculator from the United States, who had joined the Pretoria town commando, was accidentally shot dead by a Boer marksman. The facts of the episode were suppressed by the Pretoria censors; but all knew that his inability to talk Dutch and his rallying cry on Vaal Kop, 'Come on, boys, here they are, just here!' uttered in English, in the rush and gloom of the night, cost him his life. Of course the Boers preferred to believe that the success of these daring coups was the handiwork of traitors, and Lieutenants Tessel and Walker, of the Pretoria Police, with two other Englishmen named Cooper and Milne, were placed under arrest; but we, with inside knowledge, concluded that the reverses were due only to the crass carelessness and imprudence of the somewhat young persons from the country at the outposts.

A SECOND LUNGUNGUPEN.

More prudent and circumspect was the action of a certain Vryheid veteran, sent with his fellows to seize the Armstrong guns Colonel Long was forced to abandon on the south side of the Tugela on that fateful 15th of December. This was a great, shaggy creature, a giant in stature, with a countenance weatherbeaten and gnarled, in a patriarchal framework of white hair, that streamed unkempt all over him. Such a man as Dan'l Peggoty might have been. He had been despatched by Emmett, Botha's brother-in-law, to help fetch the unprotected guns, and the Tugela river being 'very wet,' and more



THE VANKLEEK HILL DISASTER.

The wall which fell, as seen from behind the church.

than normally high, he had divested himself of all his clothes. He had, in short, adopted the 'altogether,' save for the bandolier, slung across his torso, and his rifle in his hand. Then followed the altercation with brave Colonel Bullock (forced to surrender by a blow from a Mauser's butt-end), and the capture of the Devons in a donga. Being told off as escort to the captured khakis, and unable to recover his clothes, he presented a side-splitting picture, as he trudged quietly by their side, his herculean figure towering above all the company.

It was only a shade less comical than that of a tall, bony, grey-head, who, having looted Allison's splendid farmstead, near Ladysmith, and appropriated young Mr. Allison's 'things,' might have been observed for days after careering exultant through the laagers on an absurd little pony, attired, (the Boer brigand not the pony), in an opera hat, a dress coat, and dress waistcoat, no shirt, pumps with boks, no socks, and a pair of dress trousers, which, by reason of being altogether too short, just spanned the knee.

EVERY SOLDIER HIS OWN GENERAL.

What would be said in the service clubs if a trooper could translate himself at his own sweet will from an infantry garrison stationed at Cairo to a heavy cavalry regiment fighting in the Soudan? What would be said if a 'go-as-you-please-stay-if-you-like' sort of 'system' prevailed, by which a Dorset Light Infantry officer, tired of active service, just saddled up and hitched himself on to an army medical corps in the rear? Or, if there was anything to be made in that quarter, joined the staff of the field canteen? Or nominated himself Batman-in-Chief to Lord Kitchener? Yet similar things frequently occurred in the Boer camps.

I have known a man nominally attached to the Johannesburg commando, go to his commandant, Ben Viljoen, say he was sick of Natal, and that his brother-in-law, the general at Dordrecht, or his aunt's cousin, the field cornet at Modder River, had sent him an urgent message to come down at once, Ben

Viljoen might protest; but he would be powerless to interfere; if he denied the renegade permission to leave, the latter would take train all the same. Protests in these cases were futile, there was no camp machinery to enforce them.

I have also seen the abject terror of a Rand magistrate, Mr. D. J. Schurman, commandeered for active service late in the campaign, lest he should be hanged in a camp where a Johannesburg ne'er-do-well, whom he had recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, had risen from convict to assistant-lager-commandant and a high military dignitary withal. Imagine the field of retaliation and revenge in such despotie hands.

The late General Joubert, when the 'Volkstem' accused him of 'unmilitary humanity,' outside of Ladysmith, got into a towering temper, and said he knew all about the tactics 'Wellington, Bonaparte, Alsace-Lorraine, and those other generals would have adopted, but he probably knew his business a little better than they.'

DO ANTS TALK?

WHAT A FRENCH SCIENTIST LEARNED.

Possession of a huge frame does not always betoken the possession of a correspondingly large brain. True, the elephant is possessed of a remarkable amount of intelligence, but, for his size, his brain power is nothing when compared to such minute insects as the bee and the ant.

The intelligence of the bee has long been a favorite theme with naturalists—his organization in the hive, his evident knowledge of government, the way sentinels are stationed at the mouth of the hive, and other evidences of his high brain power being continually brought forward.

Yet there is another insect smaller than the bee who has been greatly overlooked, and yet who has been shown to possess powers no less extraordinary than the honey bee, and that insect is the ant.

Sir John Lubbock, as well as many other scientists, has of course studied the ant, but it has been given to a Frenchman, M. Fere, to make a discovery as regards ants that proves them to be possessed of an intelligence far greater than has been hitherto supposed.

And this discovery is nothing more or less than that ants are capable of producing sounds intelligible to their fellows, and even audible to our ears—in other words, that they converse with one another.

The way M. Fere proved this was as follows:

He made a glass funnel, one end smaller than the other, which he placed, the small end downward, in the centre of a square of plain glass some six inches wide, fitting closely enough to prevent the little insects from crawling out underneath.

He then took a number of ants in a bunch about the size of an ordinary horse chestnut, free from any foreign substance, and lifting up the funnel dropped the cluster of insects inside.

While the ants were still in a state of bewilderment, and before any of them could reach the edge of the glass, the experimenter covered it with another square similar to the one already in use, and which had been surrounded a short distance from its edge by a rim of putty.

This effectually confined the little insects and prevented their being crushed.

The two plates of glass were then pressed together to within, approximately, the thickness of an ant's body, but closer on one side than on the other, so as to hold some fast and incapable of moving, while others could move about in their narrow prison where they liked.

On applying this box of ants to the ear, as though it had been a watch, M. Fere was astonished to hear a regular and continuous buzzing noise, somewhat similar to the sound made by water when boiling in an open vessel, though sometimes a higher note would be struck by one or other of the ants.

Further study of the box of prisoners revealed many interesting facts. The free ants were seen to advance to the sides of the ones that could not move, and to endeavor with all their strength to release the prisoners. It was then that the sounds made by the ants became louder and more strident. It was evident that these sounds conveyed some meaning, for a palpable difference was to be found in the minute utterances, which must have been intelligible to the tiny captives.

Then came the problem, how was the sound made? M. Fere proceeded to at once make minute investigations, and submitted live ants to the scrutiny of a very powerful microscope.

Here, again, an interesting discovery was in store for the investigator. The sides of the little insects were found to be in one particular place rough and scaly, resembling—though, of course, on a tiny scale—the teeth of a saw. It was by rubbing this that the ant made the sound that had rewarded the scientist's research.

M. Fere then took a couple of ants and confined them in the glass box already described, imprisoning the one and giving the other liberty to move.

The ant that had free use of its limbs became at once intensely excited. It rushed about, making what must have been—taking into consideration the comparative sizes of a man and an ant—a terrible noise. The modulations of the insect's mode of expression were plainly heard by the scientist.

Then, having apparently exhausted an exceedingly copious vocabulary, the ant, in despair of liberating its companion, dashed at it and killed it. This was evidently to the insect the only course open.—'Pearson's Weekly.'

MR. KRUGER'S DEPARTURE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RETREAT—A BROKEN MAN PHYSICALLY.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

The departure of Mr. Kruger from the Transvaal, or even from South Africa, is not without significance, but it does not necessarily mean that England's troubles are over or that there will be no further guerilla activity. Kruger's withdrawal from his country will remove his personality, but it will not remove in more than moderate degree, that immense influence which that personality has stamped upon the minds, and burned into the hearts, of thousands of his followers.

Since his departure from Pretoria, in the closing days of May last, the ex-president's hand has had but little to do with the guidance of affairs. From the date of Lord Roberts's advance from Bloemfontein, and more emphatically since the evacuation of Kroonstad, on May 11, I am convinced that Mr. Kruger has realized the hopelessness of his cause. Every effort was made to suppress the fact of his practical collapse, physically, upon the receipt of the news that Kroonstad had been abandoned to the advance of Lord Roberts. His physician issued a public denial of the rumors that the President was ill, but admitted the truth of it in confidence to a few. I think there is no doubt that he was at that date a shaken and a heart-broken old man.

My letters of that date, from South Africa, referred to that which was a further blow to him. That came in the shape of the unanswered prayer to that God in whom Kruger unwaveringly believed. His God was not the God of Phillips Brooks, of Storrs and D. L. Moody. He was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, a divine protector of a 'chosen people,' which the Boers, like the Israelites of old, believed themselves to be. Kruger, by a public proclamation, appointed three of the closing days of May as days of national prayer, 'the people turning in sin and repentance to Almighty God,' beseeching that he would avert the impending calamity. On those very days Lord Roberts crossed the Vaal, and, practically for the first time, invaded Transvaal territory and threatened the nation's capital.

The next day Kruger and his associates fled Pretoria in haste and confusion, and fled eastward. I am well assured that he fully realized that the game was hopelessly lost, though not necessarily played out. His latest departure may somewhat affect the immediate situation, but it will have little tendency to reconcile the burghers to England's rule over them.

In the hearts of many of his people that really wonderful old man will stand as a martyr, and the cause of national independence for which he lived and struggled will remain to many a cause for which they should still strive in such ways, openly or otherwise, as may be possible to them.

Schalk Burger, the vice-president, a man of broader and more modern ideas, may now officially surrender. Botha's abdication in favor of Gen. Viljoen may be construed, with probable accuracy, into a virtual dissolution of the remnant of the Transvaal army. Lord Roberts's proclamation of the continued detention of 15,000 Boer prisoners of war until the unconditional surrender of those still under arms will carry weight with the people. His announcement of a policy of increasingly stringent measures is probably wholly permissible as a war process. Lord Roberts is a man of a kindly humanity and soundness of judgment. But the wisdom of a policy of reprisal and stern oppression through imprisonment of men and destruction of property, particularly with such people as the Boers, is always an open question. England was rather horrified at the idea of Boer destruction under any circumstances. It is, of course, quite a different matter when the boot is on the other leg.

Lord Roberts admits the costliness to England of the war up to the present time. The account on the Boer side has also been a heavy one. It has cost life and property and the national independence, for which the life and property were given. Kruger may go where he will. England's pathway in her newly conquered territory gives every promise of being strewn with rocks and bordered with thorns.

ALBERT G. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson was the New York 'Evening Post's' special correspondent in the Transvaal during the war. He most ludicrously over-estimated the Boer capabilities of resistance, and showed no just appreciation whatever of Lord Roberts's strategical powers, and was completely taken by surprise by the rapid advance of the British forces upon Kroonstad and Pretoria. Even after the capture of Bloemfontein Mr. Robinson doubted the ultimate success of the British campaign. He has since written letters acknowledging that all his forecasts had been utterly falsified. His letters were, however, interesting, and, though strongly pro-Boer, he described the corruption of the Raad, the arbitrary rule of the oligarchy, and even President Kruger's 'robbery and confiscation' proposal to sell certain Johannesburg mining rights, which was vetoed by the Raad in its last hours. Mr. Robinson was to some extent in the confidence of Mr. Steyn, De Wet and other Boer leaders, and his opinion of the present situation, therefore, is interesting.

KIPLING AND DOYLE IN AFRICA.

Rudyard Kipling and Conan Doyle were the two popular men of letters at the front—or rather in South Africa. Both of them were writers on warlike subjects. Then was their chance, but unfortunately neither could really avail himself of it because it involved the sometimes common duties of the regular war correspondent. Even Mr. Richard Harding Davis felt qualms about soiling his pen with routine cables and obeying foolish press censors. Obviously, Mr. Kipling could not be at the mercy of any subaltern who might mutilate his best passages.

Doctor Doyle solved the problem by joining the forces as a doctor, and in that capacity he not only worked like a Trojan but incidentally managed to see a lot of real fighting on the long march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria.

Mr. Kipling, on the other hand, could not seriously take up another profession, because he has not, like Dr. Doyle, two callings. Besides, his health would not permit him the arduous life of the veldt. He contented himself with doing what he could to cheer the wounded soldiers at Capetown or on the hospital train, and they all adored him.

Generally he was recognized, but not always. His little figure in khaki was more reminiscent of the army chaplain than of anything else.

On the subject of writing he declared himself adamant. Editors and sub-editors buzzed around him like bees, but to all he gave the same answer—at first. For when Cronje was captured he grew restless, and when Ladysmith was relieved he became desperate.

'I shall have to come to it,' he used to say. 'The old Adam of the journalist is getting too strong for me.'

And to relieve his feelings he would go off to the cable office and telegraph to his favorite newspapers in both hemispheres.

Then he wrote to the London 'Times' about 'The Sin of Witchcraft,' and, after that, descent was easy. The representative of the London 'Daily Mail,' who had been watching him carefully for weeks, found that time and opportunity were his, and got several articles for his paper, and then the 'Daily Express' scoured his services.

As far as the war went, Mr. Kipling could see very little of it. A little action at Karoo was his one experience of real war, yet he will doubtless give to the world a new romantic novel, based on South Africa. And one can be sure that his descriptions will be more exact than those of any eye-witness.

By the way, he possesses a unique document. It runs as follows:

'Pass Mr. Kipling anywhere at any time,' and it is signed, 'Roberts.' Probably Sir Alfred Milner himself had not so wide a latitude.—'Saturday Evening Post' (Philadelphia).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, describing its benefits for kidney ailments and diabetes.

Advertisement for Diabetes, highlighting the effectiveness of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Advertisement for SILK, featuring high-quality silk goods and a free gift offer.

Advertisement for a FREE watch, offering a valuable timepiece to readers.

Advertisement for a BOY'S PRINTER, a complete printing office for children's needs.

Advertisement for LADIES' BLOUSE SET, featuring fashionable clothing designs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Eureka Harness Oil, emphasizing its quality and effectiveness for horse harnesses.

Advertisement for 110 for 10 cents, offering a special deal on a product.



THE VANKLEEK HILL DISASTER.

The wall which fell, as seen from the interior of the church.

THE SHAH AT HOME.

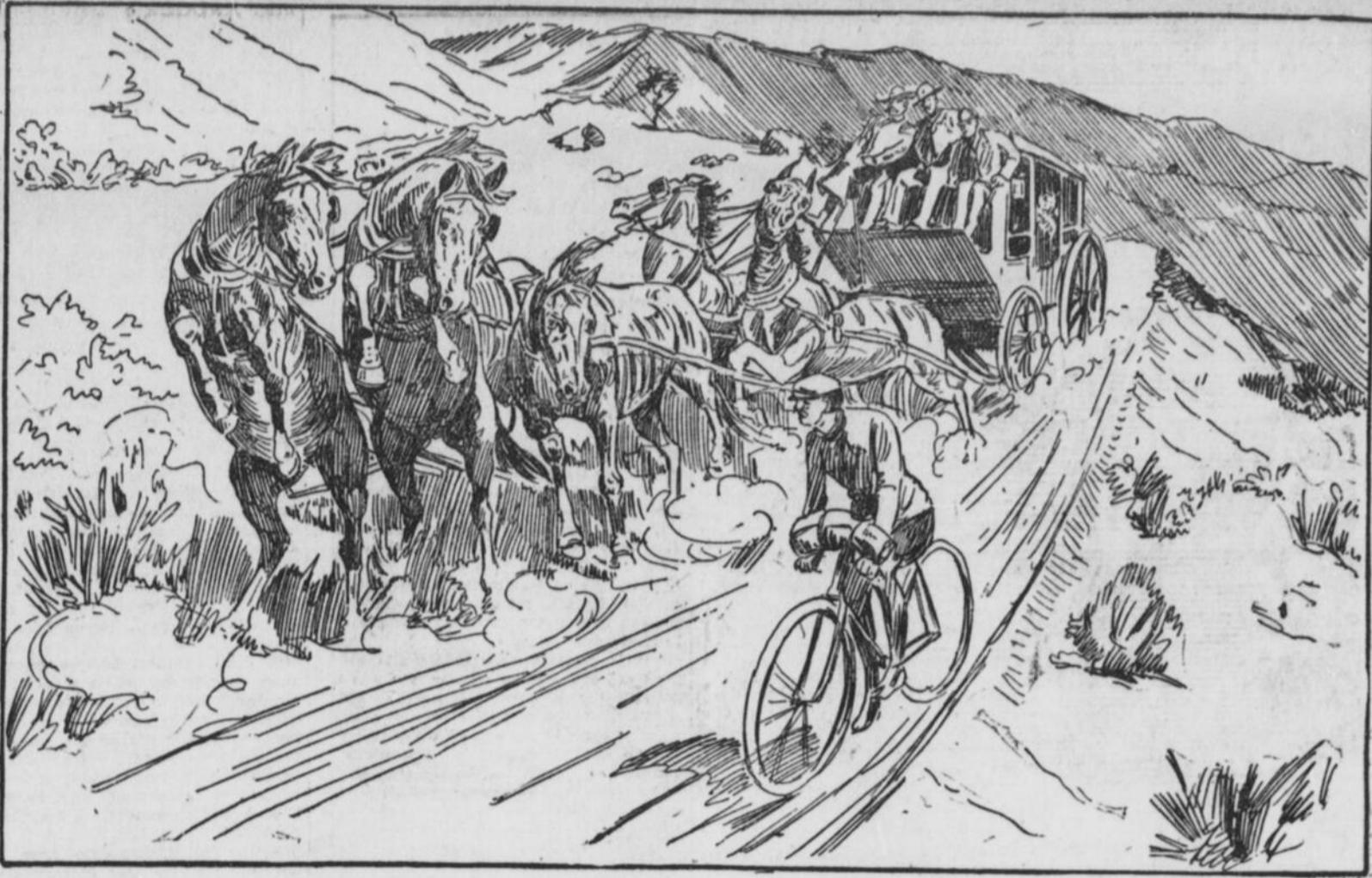
HE STILL PERPETUATES A CUSTOM MENTIONED IN THE BOOK OF KINGS.

(London 'Daily Magazine'.)

The visit to Europe of Muzaffer-ed-Din Shah (Victorious of the Faith) is of special interest if only from the fact that, although before his accession, he had governed the great province of Azerbaijan for at least thirty years, yet his father never permitted him to stir out of Persian territory. Born in 1853, he came to the Throne with great administrative talents, the fruits of long training, and at once gained the hearts of his subjects by removing in perpetuity throughout Persia the tax on meat and bread which pressed so hardly upon the poorer classes. To this may probably be attributed the almost total absence of great disorders and riot, which usually herald the accession of an Eastern monarch. The Shah is a strong ruler, humane, an able scholar and philosopher, with a strong leaning towards religion, unmingled with fanaticism. He is also a fine shot and a good horseman.

Among his entourage the most important personage is the Amin-es-Sultan, Sadr-Azam, or Prime Minister, who accompanied the late Shah on his European tour in 1889. He holds the almost unique record in Persia of having been Prime Minister to both father and son. Of humble birth, he has forced his way to the highest position in the country by sheer talent, energy and force of character. He is frank and attractive in his demeanor, as many of those who have visited Teheran will testify, and popular with all classes. In his person is exemplified the fact that lowness of birth is no bar to the highest promotion, which reconciles the people more than anything else to the pernicious and elaborate system of 'squeezing' which goes on from the highest to the lowest. They reason that if God and destiny will they also may rise to some high post which will enable them to get their own back a hundredfold.

THE AMIN-ES-SULTAN, long ere he came within the sphere of European notice, labored hard to carry out public works, among which may be cited the making of a road from the capital to Koom, a place of pilgrimage, and the erection of caravanserais en



"THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD"—A HAZARDOUS ENCOUNTER ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRAIL.

—'Collier's Weekly.'

public occasions, the Shah displays himself to his subjects just as Darius and Xerxes did at Persepolis some two thousand years ago. Among a medley of valuable and, comparatively speaking, valueless articles, the visitor will be struck by a globe, the countries of which are delineated by rare jewels; the sea by emeralds, Persia by the national stone, the turquoise, Africa by rubies, India by diamonds. A square glass case contains a big heap of pearls four or five inches deep. Here is also the Darya-i-Nur (or Sea of Light)—sister diamond to the

cocks from which it takes its name. Its value is variously estimated from one to two millions.

The Shah's excursions from and about the capital are of a necessity so very frequent that they do not arouse much curiosity among the natives, but whenever accompanied by the 'Shatirs,' or runners, with their quaint dress, particularly the tall hat with colored crest like a cock's comb, his cortege never fails to arrest the attention of Europeans. It is

A CUSTOM OF GREAT ANTIQUITY, the dress being exact in every detail to that used in Sefavien times, some two or three thousand years back. Biblical students will find a parallel to the custom by referring to the Book of Kings, wherein it is said that Adonijah exalted himself saying, 'I will be king; and prepared him chariots and horsemen and fifty men to run before him.'

The physical test in olden times for this coveted post was very severe, the candidate having to run on foot and fetch twelve arrows one by one from a pillar one and a half leagues from the palace gates of Ispahan, the then capital, making in all a distance of a hundred and eight miles to be covered between sunrise and sunset.

Close to the surf-beaten shore of the Caspian Sea at Enzelli, the port of Reah, stands a somewhat dilapidated but picturesque five-storied pagoda or summer retreat erected by the late Shah, painted blue, green, and red, and usually covered with a mat covering to protect it from the appalling dampness so characteristic of the neighborhood. This is one of the Shah's summer retreats.

THE SECRET OF HUMAN COLOR.

(Montreal 'Pharmaceutical Journal'.)

The secret of the coloring of the skin and hair of human beings has at last been discovered by Prof. Henry Roughan, a German scientist. The function of the skin he finds to be far more important than has generally been supposed as it has much to do with the action of the lungs and kidneys. The increased activity of the skin in perspiration accompanies a decrease in the secretion of the kidneys, and vice versa. In other words, the skin acts as the regulator of the temperature of the inner organism, and the hair on its surface plays no small part in this work.

As is well known, the outer skin consists of two layers—the thin exterior epidermis, without any nerves in it, and the deeper or mucous stratum or rete Malpighii, and between these lies a mass of connecting cells. The outer layer in the men of all races is always of a yellowish gray color, and is transparent, the coloring matter lying in the rete Malpighii. Every change in the color of the skin is due to changes in this inner layer. As the outside of the skin is transparent, it shows the rosy color of the inner skin in the white races and the darker colors in other races, so that when one speaks of the negro as a 'colored man' it is on good physiological authority.

The microscope and chemistry have shown the coloring fluids that are found in this inner skin, with pigment particles of reddish brown, yellow and black. These particles have been isolated, proving the theory.

It is still more interesting to find that this same pigment has to do with the color of the hair. The brunette has dark or black hair, because the coloring matter which gives the skin its shade is the same that passes into the hair. The formation of this pigment takes place by the action of blood and the circulation of lymph.

Proof that the coloring matter comes from the body has been possible only in the last few years, when transplantation of skin has been successfully performed. If some of the skin of a negro be transplanted to the body of a man of Caucasian race, it will very soon become white, and if bits of white skin be transplanted to a negro, they soon be-

come black. But the negro grows gray in old age, and it would have been expected that, as his skin does not become white, his hair ought to stay black also. The cells at the base of the hair follicle are very delicate, and in old age, when the vital processes grow weaker, the pigment cells dry up in white and black men alike, so this supports the new discovery.

Effect of climate upon the color of the skin of men of the same race is explained, too, by this discovery, for it is not only the action of the sun on the outer skin that 'burns' it to a darker color,

a lighter shade than the finer hair on his head. In curly hair it is found that the curl has been given to it in the follicle.

The papillae at the base of each hair are in direct connection with the lymph of the mucous layer of the skin, whose delicate cells absorb the pigment and give it up to the papillae of the hair. If by any accident this stream of lymph is cut off no more coloring matter reaches the hair and it becomes grey. This explains how a person in great grief or anxiety may have his hair change to grey overnight. The heat of the brain may destroy or dry up these delicate cells, and his hair is grey henceforth.

VACANT PEERAGES AWAITING OWNERS.

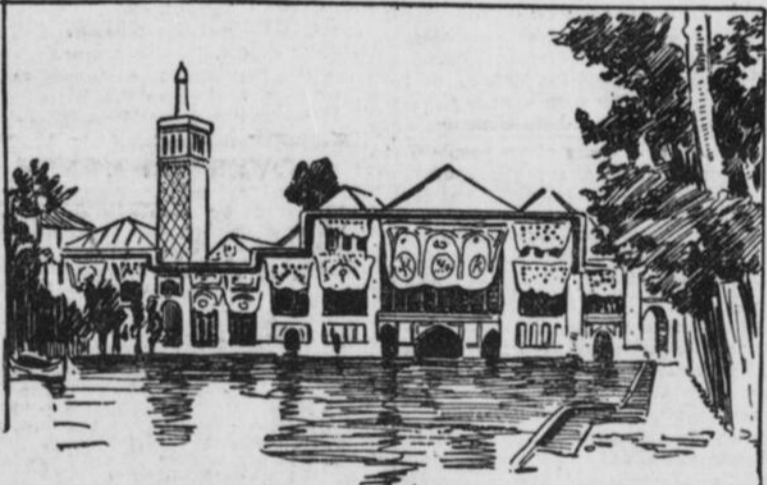
The earldom of Wiltes awaits an owner. It is true the title is claimed by the Scrope family, but as they have never petitioned the House of Lords we apprehend, says 'Pearson's Weekly,' there must be a flaw in the claim.

Where are the descendants of the Setons, Earls of Dunfermline, who were also Lords Fyne and Earls of Wintoun? Think of it, ye noble representatives of that ilk—a couple of historic earldoms and a barony to be had for the asking—and, of course, the proving.

One descendant of this family lives in Rome. He is probably poor, but there are several Setons in this country with the means to fight a claim.

To the majority of people a person refusing to take up a title rightfully belonging to him must be, to say the least, very eccentric. Burke, our greatest authority on all matters connected with the peerage, tells us that there is a Dilon living who could, if he liked, call himself the Earl of Roscommon. It would be interesting to learn what objections this gentleman can have to be called Your Lordship. Perhaps he does not know who he really is. Such ignorance on the part of persons entitled to claims is not unknown.

It was not until he was on his death-bed that a person who had been all his life gardener to a family living in Tunbridge



THE SHAH'S PALACE AT TEHERAN

route. Finding, however, that the conservative natives preferred the shorter caravan track, which was also exempt from tolls, he is said to have adopted the drastic but ingenious expedient of cutting the banks of the river and putting both track and country for many miles under water. Travellers had then no option but to follow his road, use his caravanserais, and pay tolls. The late Shah looked upon the appearance of this great lake in one night as a special act of Providence, and wrote a most eloquent passage in his diary touching the phenomenon.

The principal palace of the Shah, for he has several in the capital and environs, has no great pretension to architectural beauty, but what will appeal to almost all are the magnificent Crown jewels and art treasures therein. The upper portion of the courtyard is occupied by a handsome building, the centre of which, when the heavy curtains which conceal it are raised, reveals the Talar or Throne Room, and the famous white marble Throne. Here, on certain

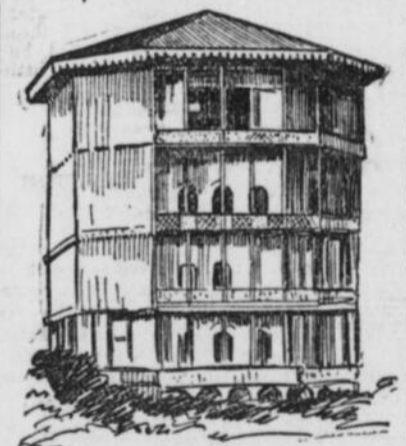
Koh-i-Noor (or Mountain of Light)—the value of which Fath Ali Shah, of the glorious black beard and the extensive harem, considerably depreciated by scratching his name upon it.

The most interesting object from an historical point of view is the 'Takht-i-Taus,' or Peacock Throne, in the Council Room of the Palace, said to have been brought by Nadir Shah in 1739 from the sacking of Delhi, where it stood in the Divan-i-Khas. Grave doubts have arisen affecting its authenticity, for the original is said to have been broken up at the death of Nadir Shah; but even if this be so it is an exact copy of the original, and withal an exquisite work of art. Overlaid with gold, which is beautifully chiselled and enamelled, it is encrusted with precious stones, among which rubies and emeralds predominate. The platform is supported by seven legs, access to which is gained by two steps decorated with salamanders. In the centre is a circular star, set with diamonds, made to revolve, and on either side of the star are two jewelled pe-



A BIBLE CUSTOM STILL FOLLOWED BY THE SHAH.

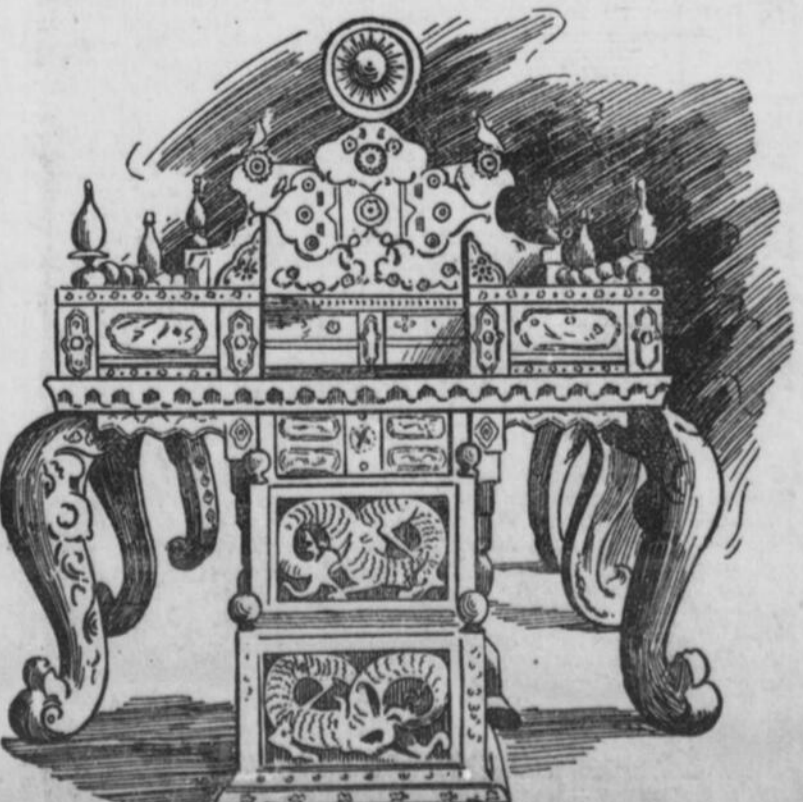
These men, called 'Shatirs,' run before his carriage when he takes a journey in Persia.



ONE OF THE SHAH'S COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN PERSIA.

but the action of heat on the circulation and secretions of the body has an effect upon the pigments of the skin. The occupation, food, situation of the home, whether on high or low ground, in woods or on sunny plains, all have their effect upon the body, and, as a consequence, upon its color.

Persons having curly hair generally find it finer than that of their straight-haired friends, and it is generally darker, because the coloring matter for each hair is constant in quantity, and in the fine hair it has less surface to color, so it seems darker. This is the reason that the coarse beard of a man is always of



THE SHAH'S FAMOUS PEACOCK THRONE

(Estimated to be worth over £2,000,000.)

Wells learned that he was the long lost Gordon wanted for the barony of Bessville, the last holder of which died in 1853.

Some years ago a next-of-kin agent spent a lot of money in searching for a Mr. John Long to fill the barony at Fernborough, then vacant. He was unearthed at last in the workhouse, and so comfortably housed was he that he flatly refused, greatly to the disgust of his discoverer, to engage in the excitements of peerage claiming.

Should the claims to 'peerages to let' ever assume the proportions of a boom, there will be a goodly crop of applicants for the title of Viscount Ranlagh. Plenty of us remember the last Viscount, who, in his time, was the soul of the volunteer movement.

The family name is Jones. It is possible that one of the number may be entitled to call himself Viscount Ranlagh, but we advise him not to try. If one started, all the other Joneses might follow suit. The last Viscount died in very poor circumstances, having sold the family estate at Fulham years before. A knowledge of this fact will probably thin the list of those who contemplate action.

One more title may be mentioned. Viscount Allen died in 1845. We hear that a grocer not a hundred miles from Berronsey has designs on this title. It being a strictly commercial age, society perhaps will not be deeply scandalized—especially as the Countess of Warwick herself serves in her shop in Bond street—if it presently learns that Viscount Allen can strongly recommend his eighteen-penny Ceylon tea, and that there is a good sale for Viscount Allen's pickles south of the Thames.

A RUSSIAN COLONEL.

HE HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Toischin, of the Imperial Russian army, who has been watching the operations in South Africa for his government, recently made known some of his impressions. He has, he says, a profound admiration for the British troops, whether winning battles by their gallantry or indulging in many sports. Their discipline and esprit de corps are splendid. He defends Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre. These officers, he holds, were placed in impossible positions at the outset of the campaign, as they were, without cavalry, and could have done nothing if they had not sought to strike blows by means of the frontal attack. The attitude assumed by some sections of the British press and some members of parliament is spoken of as contemptible, and reflecting the greatest discredit on a nation which is usually chivalrous. Lieutenant-General French is referred to as a cavalry leader of 'first rank,' who has done more than any one else, Lord Roberts excepted, to bring the campaign to a successful issue. Sir Charles Warren is held to be a great administrator, the settlement of the rebellion in Griqualand West being entirely due to his genius in this direction. Col. Toischin cannot understand the feelings of sympathy for the Boers. He considers that 'the victories of Lord Roberts are so many aids to the progress of civilization in South Africa, even as in the olden days the triumphs of Alexander the Great opened the way for enlightenment and advance in Central Asia. The success of the Boers would have had deplorable results, as they possess none of the qualities which render success desirable.' The gallant Colonel has formed the highest opinion of Lord Roberts, who, he says, 'inspires confidence in all under him to a remarkable degree. As he is never put out, but always cheerful and full of resource, a master of his art, a born leader, and a kind-hearted gentleman, it is a pleasure to be associated with him.' One has read so much of unfriendly criticism lately that it is gratifying to find a foreign officer who is qualified to speak expressing himself in such complimentary terms.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Constipation

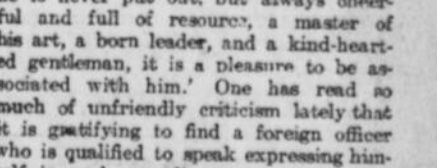
Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

1834 1900

J. A. MATTHEWSON & Co., 102 McGill Street, Montreal. IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS. Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened existence, with FRESHNESS OF STOCK, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED. Orders Carefully Attended To.



DEVIENE'S... (Small advertisement text)

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BULBS THAT FLOWER DURING WINTER AND SPRING

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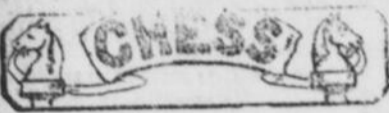
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- HYACINTHS, Blue Grape. NARCISSUS, Fragrant. CROCUS, Blue, White, Striped, Yellow or Mixed. SPANISH IRIS, Yellow, Blue or White. JONQUILS, Sweet Scented Yellow. IXIAS, All Shades. SPARAXIS, Mixed. ORNITHOCALUMS, Umbellatum. ALLIUMS, Yellow. TRITELIA, Uniflora.

ASK FOR "BULB CULTURE"—Given Free to those ordering Bulbs from this Advertisement.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

ONE GOLDEN SACRED LILY BULB—FREE With Every Order for 100 Bulbs and upwards.



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

Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 89.

Tourney No. 27: 'Short and sweet.' Black—7 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

Mate in TWO. Solution Oct. 30.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 86, Tourney No. 26, 'Save us from our friends.' White K at Q R 8; Q at Q 5; Kt at Q B 7; pawns at K B 6 and Q K 5—five pieces. Black K at Q 4; B at Q 3; pawns at K 3 and 5, Q 5, and Q B 3 and 4—seven pieces. Key move, 1 Kt—R 7.

Correct from 'Tyro,' Brandon*, 86, (fortnight's prize); J.W.H., Portsmouth*, 82; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg**, 104; and F. Macnab, Perth***, 128.

Criticism—Rather easy.—J. W. H. If the problem is not first class the motto is at least appropriate.—'Tyro.'

F. Macnab.—Our procedure throughout the tournament has been to credit all solutions posted in good faith.

J.W.H.—In time for the gallery is not always in time for the middle aisle. Your solution of Problem No. 81 was not overlooked; it was received a day too late. We repeat this explanation to one of our solvers or another nearly every week.

Checkers.—Weekly readers interested are informed that the games in the 'Witness' Correspondence Tournament are being published weekly in the Saturday edition of the daily. The numbers may be had on application, which should be accompanied by postage.

CHESS VERSUS INSANITY.

A display of ignorance on the part of a German periodical was recently exposed in good shape by the Birmingham 'Weekly Mercury.' The following re-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, listing ailments like headache, dizziness, and biliousness.

markable item was brought to its attention by a correspondent:—

The 'Klein Zeitung,' in speaking of Steinitz, the great master of chess, adds a list of other notable victims who lost their wits under the mental strain of their campaigns upon the chess board. Everyone knows the terrible case of Paul Murphy, who was the ablest chess player of his time. Every country is represented in this catalogue of 'mad chess players'—Labourdoms, the ablest of Paris combatants, who became insane after one of his notable blindfold games; G. K. Neumann, the German, who ended his days in a lunatic asylum; the Swede, Anderssen, who shared the same fate; the Russian master, Schiffer, and the famous Vienna genius, Adolf Czank, both of whom died insane.

The foregoing was, of course, handled by the 'Mercury' without gloves and in the following entertaining manner:

(1) Paul 'Murphy,' should be Paul Morphy, and his case was not any more terrible than that of any other case of quiet insanity. He had not played chess for some fifteen years before his death, and his disorder was not traceable to chess.

(2) Every country is not represented in the catalogue of 'mad chess players.' What of Holland, Italy, Spain, India, Denmark, England, Ireland, Scotland, and the rest? (3) Labourdoms did not become insane after one of his notable blindfold games, nor at any other time.

(4) Neumann became insane, and was confined in the Bonn Asylum, where Robert Schumann, the great composer, 'shared the same fate.'

(5) The Swede, Anderssen, was a thorough German, who lived and died at Breslau, in a more perfect state of sanity than the writer in the 'Klein Zeitung,' can ever hope to attain to.

(6) The Russian master Schiffer, (should be Schiffer), did not die insane, for he is still alive, and the 'famous Vienna genius, Adolf Czank,' owes his fame to the insane imagination of the writer. The name is practically unknown, even to the well-read chessists. Who ever saw a game by this 'famous genius' or a problem? How many of our readers ever heard of Czank? No such person ever took part in any great tourney, and as a 'famous genius,' no such person ever existed.

Some interesting historical facts are here given and people with poor memories would do well to paste them in a scrap book. The 'Mercury' goes on to say:

The whole paragraph is an example of the shallow ignorance that jumps to conclusions which a deeper knowledge would recognize as untenable, and the impudence with which such conclusions are placed before the public. But when we see how easily the uninitiated are imposed upon our exasperation gives way to a feeling of depression.

DEATH OF A MUSKOKA PIONEER

Mr. Francis E. Judd, one of the oldest and best known settlers in the Muskoka district, Ont., and a subscriber to this paper of many years' standing, died at his home in Juddhaven on Sept. 9, after months of great suffering from an internal disease, under which he bore himself with the utmost fortitude. A Muskoka paper, 'The North Star,' gives an outline of his career. Mr. Judd was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1825. At the age of fifty years he emigrated to Canada and settled in a log cabin in the woods, at what is now known as Juddhaven. He won the respect of his fellow settlers, and in 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Juddhaven, which office with that of magistrate he held until his death. In politics he was a Liberal and a staunch temperance man. He always took an active interest in the welfare of his country and was several times elected a member of the county council.

When quite young Mr. Judd became an active worker in the Methodist Church and always clung to the old-time Methodist faith, which was a source of comfort to him in his sufferings. He possessed wonderful physical vitality, and to the last, although seventy-five years of age, performed his regular duties about the farm. The remains were taken by steamer to Port Carling, where the service in the church was attended by a large company of friends and acquaintances. He leaves a widow and seven children, Edmund Dan, Ralph, and Alfred Judd, who live at Juddhaven; Mrs. Hiney, of Toronto; Mrs. J. Hailstone, of Muskoka Falls; Josiah Judd, of Worcester, Mass., and Edwin George Judd, now a missionary in North Carolina.

THANKS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to thank our subscribers for the numerous responses received already to the special offer giving the 'Daily Witness,' to January first, 1901, for fifty cents, or the 'Weekly Witness,' to same date for twenty cents, with a discount of fifty percent to subscribers sending a list of three or more for either publication.

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.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It has been officially intimated that the Minister of Agriculture has now completed all necessary arrangements for the fumigation of fruit trees at the ports of entry where, under the San Jose scale amendment act, nursery stock may now be imported into Canada. These points cover all the important places in Canada where fruit trees are brought in from the United States and other countries, from which such importations were formerly prohibited. Superintendents have been appointed and fumigating chambers built at St. John, N.B., St. Johns, Que., Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, and one point in British Columbia.

DURATION OF THE SEASON.

The season this autumn during which the importation of trees will be permissible is from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15. The treatment of all trees is done entirely at the government's expense, and although the gas used is intensely poisonous, it can be applied by experts such as the government superintendents with perfect safety and to the total destruction of all insect pests. Fruit-growers and horticulturists throughout the country are reported to be well satisfied with the efforts made by the Minister of Agriculture to allow them to obtain new varieties of fruits, while at the same time safeguarding them against any possible pest which might come into Canada unawares with or on these trees. This, it is hoped, will prove to be the final chapter in the history of a panic which has proved the most serious and costly that has ever occurred in the experience of the fruit men of Canada.

THE LONGEVITY OF SEEDS.

In an article on the general subject of the perpetuation of plant life by seeds, contributed to 'Science and Industry' for September, Mr. George E. Walsh makes the following observations on the commonly circulated stories of seeds that have retained vitality for thousands of years. He says:

There are undoubtedly many wild stories current about the wonderful vitality and longevity of certain seeds. It is difficult to believe that the seeds of wheat found in the sarcophagi of Egyptian mummies retain their power to germinate after the lapse of so many centuries and horticulturists scout the idea as one lacking in proof or demonstration. Seed corn from the ruins of Thebes has likewise been said to germinate after an existence of no telling how many centuries, and some have even gone so far as to assert that seeds from the Nile mud-and-straw bricks of the temples have retained sufficient fertility to germinate. But all official tests with these ancient corn and wheat seeds that have an undoubted antiquity have failed to make a single one germinate. It is more than probable that we must accept these stories of wonderful vitality of certain seeds as untrue until some careful and official test has been made. Travellers returning from the Orient with the seeds of wheat purchased from wandering Arabs or shrewd Eastern hucksters have no higher authority than the word of irresponsible vendors that the wheat was taken from some Egyptian mummy some two thousand years old.

But while rejecting these extraordinary tales, this writer firmly believes that certain seeds have the power of retaining their vitality for remarkable periods, wheat and maize being the most remarkable in this respect. Trustworthy authorities, he says, assert that it is possible for seed maize or wheat to retain their potential life for centuries buried in the ground under the most favorable

conditions, and it is probable that nature adopts some such methods to preserve certain types of plants. Certain types of plants that have totally disappeared from the face of the earth, or at least from large continents, have reappeared after the lapse of ages, and this has been explained by supposing that some of the seeds remained buried in the earth, where they remained dormant until exposed to the light and heat of the sun. If this theory be true, says Mr. Walsh, we know not what new species of plants we might be the means of reviving by turning over the deep soil of some swamp or rich piece of upland. To quote again:

It has been demonstrated by actual experiments that many of our wild forest plants produce seeds that, when buried in the subsoil, can retain their vitality for ten twenty and thirty years. This is evidenced by the fact that by taking off successive layers of earth from an old swamp or field, new plants will spring up from seeds that must have long been dormant in the earth. Corn and wheat that have been accidentally lost under old buildings, where they were covered with soil, but unable to get a ray of light, have sprung into growth when the buildings were removed.

Some of the state experiment station experts are now making exhaustive tests to ascertain the exact nature of the longevity of seeds. Large quantities of seeds of many of our wild and cultivated plants are selected and put away in suitable places where their vitality will be the most apt to be conserved. Every year a small proportion of each variety of these seeds is tested for their germinating powers. In this way, the average longevity of each species will be demonstrated beyond a doubt. Naturally it will take many years to make this series of tests of much value, for it is well known that there is great longevity among many seeds, and all that the scientific test can ascertain is the relative or absolute longevity of those used in the experiment.

The difference in the length of life between individual seeds is almost as great as that between species. Individuals of the same species vary in the length of their life in the proportion of one to sixteen, and in the species from one to twenty. This latter variation is partly guess-work, in view of the scanty knowledge on the subject at present available, and it may be that the period of variation will have to be amended when the facts are more fully known.

NUMBER OF ANTS IN AN ANTHILL.

M. Forel, a Swiss naturalist, and Sir John Lubbock, estimate the number of ants in a big ant-hill at from four hundred to five hundred thousand. M. Emile Yung, of Geneva, from investigations which he has conducted, considers these figures highly exaggerated. The Paris 'L'Illustration' tells of his investigations as follows:—

This is how M. Yung set about the difficult task of census-taking among the ants. In order to kill as many as possible in the shortest space of time, he employed carbonate of sulphur, which has great disinfecting properties. He scattered it by means of a tube of glass which he placed in the axis of the nests, which were about three feet in diameter at the base and about two feet in height.

After about half an hour the work of the sulphur was done, and there was not an ant left alive.

The nest, together with the adjacent soil, was then put into sacks, and the counting of ants was undertaken. The material weighed 170 pounds, and the counting of ants occupied a week.

Five nests were thus treated and the results were: 53,018; 67,470; 19,333; 92,694, and 17,828 ants respectively.

M. Yung admits that in each case it is necessary to add 10,000, so as to allow for those which escaped or which were not in the nest when the sulphur was applied. But even then the most thickly populated of the ant-hills did not contain over 100,000, and most of them many less.

Several correspondents of the 'Witness' have complained of the great difficulty experienced by them in getting rid of the ant nuisance, and while not indifferent to the question raised about the population of ant-hills, I copy this item mainly because of its mention of carbonate of sulphur as having great disseminating and destructive properties. It is the first time I remember this agent being mentioned as a method of destroying ants.

MAKING PORK OUT OF SNAKES.

Snakes as food for hogs beat chestnuts, acorns, or any of the foodstuffs, says a correspondent of the Washington 'Post.' 'Of course you know that in some parts of Europe pigs have killed out the vipers. I was in West Virginia some months ago and found that a novel industry had been undertaken by a number of men whose lands were overrun by the small variety of snake that infests that section. The snakes were so numerous as to be a nuisance. One farmer tried the hog as an exterminator. He succeeded so well that he found the droves of animals he had turned loose on the plantation had not only decreased the number of snakes, but that they were actually thriving on them. He told his neighbors about it, and now the whole valley is one large hogpen in which hundreds of the animals are feeding literally on snakes. Per-

merly no one would buy land there, notwithstanding the beauty of the place, because of the snakes; but now that the remedy has been found and at the same time big money is made on the pigs that grow fat on snake food the land is destined to be in great demand, as it is the most fertile land in West Virginia. This may sound like a fairy snake tale, but I assure you that it is correct, and that hundreds of pigs are sold from the valley every year that have literally become fat on snakes.

I should probably be inclined to regard the above item as a 'fairy snake tale,' but for the distinct remembrance I have of the stories old settlers on the mountain above the city of Hamilton used to tell about the disappearance of rattlesnakes from their farms, after the process of clearing had so far advanced that they were no longer deterred from keeping pigs by the fear that they would be carried off by bears. As it is I am prepared to vouch for the substantial correctness of the Washington 'Post's' narrative.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Many poultry writers recommend egg-farm poultrymen to sell off their stock about the middle of June. It is a question when is the best time to dispose of hens that are not desired for another year. If kept through the moult there will be a number of weeks that they will not lay, and thus be unprofitable, and usually in the fall the price of such fowls is very low. They will bring a better price if sold in June, yet June, July and August are good months for the egg trade. Prices are usually better than in early spring, and the hens, if not molting or broody, will be producing the largest number of eggs. Last year July was my best month, the whole flock averaging twenty eggs each during that period, and the price held steadily at 16 cents per dozen.

Machinery and improvements to ease the hard work in haying and harvesting do not seem to improve the stacking. The art of building a good stack of grain or hay seems to be passing away. This is more noticeable in the stacks of hay than in the grain stacks, as the proportion of grain stacked is becoming less and less each year as the custom of threshing from the shock increases. If a crop of grass is worth cutting, curing and getting into a stack it is surely worth while building the stack so as to preserve the hay in it. If this cannot be done when the loader and hay fork is used the stack should be nicely topped off by hand, and if this cannot be done with hay use fresh-cut grass as the top. Fresh-cut grass may also be used to finish out a grain stack if the stacker has not confidence in his ability to make a rain-proof top, or, as was the case in one lot of stacks seen on this trip, duck stack covers may be used to protect poorly built stacks. Young farmers would do well to learn the art of stack-building.

The goslings should reach market proportions at from twelve to sixteen weeks old. Previous to the day of killing they should have had from ten days to two weeks of heavy feeding. Coax them to eat every possible quantity, three-fourths meal and one bran, and fifteen percent in bulk of the best beef scraps, with an occasional feed of whole corn. If to be sold alive the weight counts, but the fattening will have to be done over, as a change of quarters worries the birds, quickly removing the fat and compelling the second fattening, which is always more difficult than the first. They are killed by bleeding in the roof of the mouth and a blow on the head, and are picked substantially the same as a duckling. About half the neck next to the head, also the wings above the first joint, are left unpicked, though the long flight feathers are pulled from the wing. They are marketed with heads on and undrawn, except in midwinter, when many of the western geese are headed, while some are drawn and some are not. When dry-picked in warm weather they should be cooled in cold water and much care taken that all the animal heat is expelled before packing for market. In winter a dose in cold water helps the locks and adds to the style of the carcase, but they should be thoroughly dried before packing.—George H. Pollard, in 'Reliable Poultry Journal.'

FARM BARNS AND CONVENIENCES.

A convenient barn for the farmer should be thirty feet wide and long enough to store the feed and house the stock. The lower story should be eight feet high from the foundation. Ten feet should be left on one side for the stalls, ten feet on the other side for cribs or bins to hold grain, and ten feet in the centre for a driveway. The first sixteen feet of the upper hall floor should be left out, so as to get the hay in the mow. With this arrangement a rafter track can be put up and the improved hay-lifting machinery used to fill the top of the barn with hay, fodder, etc. The grain can also be hoisted, sacking it at the thrasher. Make wide doors in the bins with trap doors in top of them so they can be filled full. The length can be continued back by putting up sheds for cows, but keep the driveway open. All stalls should be made strong enough to stand any pressure that might come against them. Put in good, strong mangers for both horses and cows. Have openings eighteen inches wide for the stock to put

their heads through into the mangers and they will not waste any feed. Hang all stall doors on roller hangers with track inclined toward the stall. Fasten a rope to the door long enough to reach to the hall when the door is shut, with a ring at hall end and another ring the width of the door from the end of the rope. Put a pin in a convenient place to hook rings on and when you want to open the doors just pull the door open with the rope and hang the second ring on the pin. For cheapness we would shed one or both sides of the barn for our tools, implements, waggons and buggies and also as a protection for the wall of the barn. We would also have a good feed cutter on the second floor, so the feed cut could be dropped down into the hall. The cutter could be run with a windmill on top of the barn.—Gus Long.

GRADING A ROAD.

The grate must be high enough to be well above the water at any time, and well rounded on top. If the centre is kept high, the water will run off it instead of saturating the soil so that it cuts easily into ruts. In this particular, we (in Springfield) have not lived up to our privileges. Much of the benefits which we should have from our heavy expenditure in constructing roads has been lost because of the continual attention which these clay roads require in order to keep them in passable condition. Necessary attention has not been given, and our main roads have been for the last two years at least nearly impassable; in wet weather from mud and in dry weather from roughness. To remedy this, and in order that the first expenditure may not be useless, the grades when cut up during wet weather should be immediately rounded up and made smooth, so that people can and will drive on them; for any one driving over our roads must have observed that in wet weather that part is best and cuts least which has been by continuous travel made smooth and firm.

Lately, the question of graveling our leading roads is being agitated. The expense and the advantages are points upon which arguments are based. The cost, seeing that we have plenty of gravel within our bounds, should not be such a grave matter, provided the advantages were assured. People often refer to the gravel roads of Ontario and their advantages and low cost of maintenance.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Some idea of the extent to which oxen are kept in western Massachusetts may be gained from the fact that 40 strings were exhibited at the recent Bradford Fair, a Hampden county hill town, while at New York's great state fair not over four pairs were shown.

With the first calf the heifer should be stimulated by regularity in feeding and milking, to keep up a good flow of milk; and to maintain this flow pretty close up to the next calving. The object is to fix in her continuity of milk. Never let her get fat, though. The keynote to success is the cow, and the foundation of the cow is feed and breed.

The supply of fat stock for butchers' purposes in New Zealand, according to the 'Weekly Press,' is becoming a serious question, as well as the shortage of sheep for freezing. Good ewes are now so scarce that they are selling equally as well as wethers; in fact, the butchers find that the latter are just as cheap to buy. At Addington old ewes reached twenty shillings per head.

A good Ohio feeder says that he concludes that nine pounds of pork can be made from a bushel of raw corn fed in the ear, twelve pounds can be made from raw meal, thirteen and a half pounds from cooked meal, and this is only a moderate average of what the feeder may expect to realize from a bushel of corn under ordinary circumstances of weather, with dry and clean feeding pens.

Cob charcoal ashes and salt, should be accessible to hogs at all times. This keeps the animals in thrifty condition and a higher grade of meat is produced. The reason many farmers do not succeed with hogs is that they neglect them. Sell when eight or nine months old, a longer feeding is unprofitable. The larger breeds can be made to weigh 250 to 300 lbs by that time.—J. A. P., Illinois.

An experienced stockman says: 'In my own experience I have found it more profitable to grow two pigs to 150 pounds than one to 300 pounds. All experiment work goes to show that the light weight is made at the least cost. There is less risk with the light hog, because he is not on the farm so long, and he is sold and out of the way of the young fellows that are to take his place.'

Regarding frozen beef from New Zealand, London reports show that during the six months ending June 30, 65,551 quarters more were received from New Zealand than during the previous year's corresponding months. New Zealand hind quarters are quoted at 4 5-8 d., fore, 3 3-8 d.; Australian hind quarters are quoted at 4 1-4 d., fore, 3 1-8 d. At this time American chilled beef was bringing 6 1-2 d. for hind quarters, 4 1-2 d. for fore. The margin in price is surely sufficient to induce New Zealand exporters to have a try with a few shipments of chilled beef.

It ought to be well known that digestion begins in the mouth, by the addition of large quantities of saliva, and when meal is fed it should be given dry, and in small quantities, according to the size of the animal. No danger will result if fed in this way. The best feed is equal quantities of corn meal, ground oats, and bran, which should be slightly salted, not only to make it palatable, but to increase the flow of saliva, and whatever milk is fed should be given separately in small quantities three times a day, and always warmed.

One of the most important transactions in light harness horses in the Chicago market occurred this week when M. H. Tichenor & Co. sold twenty head of fancy harness horses to E. Gaudet for export to Mexico. The consignment

comprised matched pairs and represented one of the best foreign shipments that has been purchased at the Union Stock Yards this season.

There are several advantages in summer feeding that are now generally utilized by the hog raisers throughout the country.

The Oregon station fed pumpkins to six Berkshire pigs, which were about eight months old when the experiment began.

During the last week 2,734 horses were marketed here, against 1,784 the preceding week, and 1,950 the corresponding week last year.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for.]

GENERAL.

FLEAS.

A 'Weekly Subscriber,' London—I am unfortunately unable to live next to a small house, alive with fleas.

DOMINION RAILWAY GRANTS.

Liberal. — 1. How much of the public funds and lands have been granted to railways and railway bridges throughout the Dominion by the Laurier government since it came into power?

decessors, and doing it for about a million dollars less than in 1885. The growth of our population, too, he argued, has more than kept pace with the increased expenditure, such as it has been.

BONNIE BANKS OF LOCH LOMOND.

M.F., Kippen, Ont.—I will you kindly give the words of the song: 'The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond'?

'By yon bonnie banks, and by yon bonnie braes, Where the sun shines bright on Loch Lomond.'

Refrain (repeated after each four-line stanza).

'O ye'll tak' the high road, and I'll tak' the low road, And I'll be Scotland afore ye;

'Twas there that we parted in yon shady glen, On the steep, steep side o' Ben Lomond.'

'The wee birds sing and the wild flowers spring, An' in sunshine the waters are sleepin';

There is a pathetic little story connected with the refrain of this traditional Scottish ballad.

A young Highlander—the story goes—left his home by Loch Lomond, to follow the fortunes of Prince Charlie.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A WAGES CLAIM.

Subscriber, Ont.—I if A hires with B for six months for certain wages and after working for some time B puts him into a draughty room to sleep where A catches cold frequently.

ATTEMPTED PURCHASE OF A DOG.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A has a valuable dog. In an answer to A what he wants for it. A in answer states that the amount in presence of a witness with B. Later B offers A amount asked, when A refuses to accept amount previously stated, saying he had no intention of selling the dog.

HOLIDAYS IN VERMONT.

Constant Reader, Que.—According to the laws of Vermont, what holidays has a man on a farm, hired by the month, a right to? Can he collect pay for them (i.e., if they come on week days) and he does not work?

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Anxious Enquirer, Ont.—I hired a man for a year for \$500 dollars and ten holidays. He asked for his ten days during the first three months.

MEDICAL.

HAY FEVER.

C.A.B. is a married woman, aged 27 years, mother of three healthy children. For several years she has been troubled with cold in the head during the summer.

WHY BREAD TURNS SOUR.

Frugalgar.—We wish to ask why bread turns sour. It is all right at first, but after about three days begins to get soft and sour inside.

POPULATION AND PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.

R. Mc., Michigan.—Please answer the following questions through the 'Witness,' for which I am a subscriber: 1. What is the population of the Dominion of Canada?

W., Fort Erie.—What is the value of a coin struck to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Wales inscribed 'Born November 9, 1841.' Ans.—This is a rather bare description from which to give a value, as a number of coins and medals were struck on this occasion.

A COPPER COIN.

H.J.P., M. H. South, P.E.I.—What is the value and name of the following copper coin: 'Reverso, 'Portugal, Rei D. Carlos, Regina, 1845.' A large 'X' within a wreath.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A WAGES CLAIM.

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ATTEMPTED PURCHASE OF A DOG.

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the Dominion? Ans.—I. In 1891, when the census of Canada was last taken, the population of the Dominion of Canada was 4,232,239. In 1898, it was approximately estimated at about 5,250,000.

NUMISMATIC. SPANISH COINS.

'Trinity' sends a number of rubbings of Spanish gold and silver coins, together with a Mexican dollar and a French five-franc piece, and wants to know their value. Ans.—The Spanish half doubloon in gold is worth \$15.50; the quarter doubloon, \$3.88; the Mexican dollar, 50 cents, and the five-franc piece, 95 cents. The Spanish silver coins are worth little more than old silver.

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seems to be an individual predisposition. Those who suffer in this way are very liable to catch cold and suffer from bronchial complaints. This may resemble an ordinary attack of bronchitis. It is probable that your later attacks were of this nature.

SPRAINED ANKLE.

A Constant Reader is a married woman, aged forty-three. General health is perfectly good, so far as she knows. About the middle of last July she stepped into a hole three inches deep and sprained her foot.

WRITERS' CRAMP.

A.S.M. is a typewriter. General health is good except the circulation of the foot and is of a nervous temperament. She has found great difficulty in long-hand writing, especially if called on suddenly to witness anything.

CATARH.

A.Z. asks if there is any danger of neglected catarrh leading to any more serious disease? If the secretions from the nose or throat are poisonous or injurious in any way if swallowed? If a very good remedy can be recommended.

RUN-DOWN.

A Friend of the 'Witness'—A girl, aged nineteen years, is troubled with numbness or sleepy sensations in the limbs. Can never rest the hands on anything higher than the lap for any length of time without feeling it come on.

CONSUMPTION!

Starting Statement by Sir James Grant, of Ottawa.

3,000 Die Annually

In Ontario Alone Through the Ravages of the Great White Plague.

Before the Canadian Medical Association, held at Ottawa, a few days since, Sir James Grant, the noted physician, made the startling statement that 3,000 persons die annually in Ontario from tuberculosis. Truly, consumption is the most terrible disease in the world. It is the result of germs attacking the weak spot.

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Very patriotic, and very dainty. Made entirely of Sterling Silver, decorated with Pure Gold. A lady who has seen these sets gave her opinion that the world bring it in city stores. We can afford to give them to 'Witness' subscribers who will send us two new 'Weekly' subscriptions at \$5.00 each, or one new 'Daily' subscription at \$2.00.

MAPLE LEAF Blouse Sets.

Including One pair of Maple Leaf Cuff Links, Three Maple Leaf Front Studs, and One Plain Collar Stud.

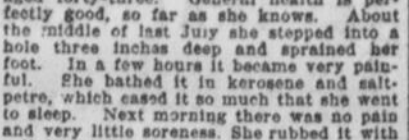
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Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

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

A LAME HORSE

is a luxury you cannot afford. Don't have a lame horse, cure him with



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

...IT'S THE... OLD RELIABLE ...REMEDY...

For Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It is certain in its effects and cures without a blister, as it does not blister. The endorsement of its users sustains its merit. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free of address.

DR. J. KENDALL COMPANY, CHESAIRE FALLS, VT.

There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Has cured of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under this

GUARANTEE:

That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, \$2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well understood way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed \$2.00.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. McLEAREN. Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CADBURY'S COCOA.

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada, Front & Co., 15 St. John St., Montreal.

LADIES' BLOUSE SET No. 1.

Three large studs, one small stud, and cuff links of fine rolled gold plate of pretty design, and will be found a durable and useful set. They are about twice the size of illustration.

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ZORRA BOYS ABROAD.

(By the Rev. W. A. Mackay, B.A., D.D., Woodstock, Ont.)

NO. V.—GEO. N. MATHESON; OR A ZORRA BOY A PATRON OF THE FINE ARTS.

The educational power of a fine painting is very great. One of the earliest, and most lasting impressions of the writer's life, was from the reading of the story of the artist and his two pictures. One day, so the story ran, as the artist was abroad, he saw a very beautiful child, and for fear that he might never again see so lovely a face, he at once painted its portrait. This portrait he hung up in his study, and the heavenly countenance cheered him in his work, as from day to day he gazed upon it. He resolved that if ever he had the opportunity, he would paint its opposite, and hang the two pictures side by side by way of contrast. For a long time he could find no face ugly enough, but at last he found it in a hardened wretch confined for life in a prison cell. There in his gallery hung the pictures; the one a lovely innocent child, the other a hardened, profligate criminal. Imagine the painter's astonishment, when he learned that the two pictures were of the same person. Vice had transformed the innocent child into the hardened criminal. The lesson was not lost upon me, and I remember well how the des-

cription impressed my youthful mind, with the awful possibility for good or evil that lies before every young person. Recently I spent a delightful hour in the art gallery of a Zorra boy, and the following lines are written with the hope that they may be interesting and helpful to my young readers. Perhaps no finer collection of original paintings is possessed by any man in the province than that of which Mr. George N. Matheson, of Sarnia, is the happy possessor. This collection is valued at twenty thousand dollars, and has received many prizes and the highest encomium of judges in the United States and Canada. Mr. Matheson is a son of the late Mr. Donald Matheson, of Embro, who for many years represented the County of Oxford in the Dominion Parliament, and the son is characterized by the same staid manner that so distinguished his revered father. He has been for many years collector of customs in Sarnia, and two large rooms of the customs building are devoted to his collection of paintings. Calling on Mr. Matheson, I was received with that cordiality with which one Zorra boy always receives another. Having talked at length over old times, I expressed a desire to see his samples of the fine art. He was delighted to comply with my request. Entering the room the first thing to attract the attention is an original painting by Byron Webb, its size being no less than 7 by 5. It exhibits a mountain scene with a stag and some Scotch deerhounds.

Just opposite this picture, on the other side of the room, is an Italian scene, by Claude Lorraine. The frame of this picture alone cost two hundred and fifty dollars. At the end of the room is a painting by the great Rubens, entitled 'The Descent from the Cross.' It is a magnificent representation of the well-known classical romance in which Achilles, in the disguise of a female, seeks to interview the ladies of the Court of Lycomedes, King of the Island of Scyros. Lycomedes suspects his guest and sets a trap to catch Achilles. He puts in one part of the room a basket filled with the most beautiful jewellery, beads, bracelets, rings, etc. Near by he places a warrior's helmet, and then watches which would attract the attention of his guest. The picture represents Achilles paying no attention to the gew-gaws, but he is greatly interested in the helmet. Thus he gave himself away, and thus the old writer teaches us that male and female differed in their taste three thousand years ago much as they do to-day. Lying on a table in this room is a folio of immense proportions, being no less than 33 by 23 inches. It was published in 1790, and contains a large number of pictures by Royal Academy artists, illustrating scenes in Shakespeare. The author's name is Poydell. Alongside of this lie the complete works of Hogarth. This artist was born in 1697, and his works consist of a great variety of engravings representing life under different aspects. One that especially struck me was a series of paintings representing the various steps in the downward career of a beautiful country girl. She came to the city blooming and beautiful as a fragrant rose; but yielding to the seducer, she sank lower and lower, till her emblem-

room my eye rested on a beautiful picture of her who for the short period of nine years shared with Mr. Matheson the joys and sorrows of life. Her memory is still cherished and her elevating influence still felt. George N. Matheson was born in Embro in 1833. In the eighteenth year of his age, he left home for Hamilton to see Mr. Brydges, in order to get a situation on the G. W. Railway. 'I went,' he says, 'by the last stage that ever drove between Woodstock and Hamilton; I returned by train and I sold the first railway ticket ever sold in Woodstock.' In 1856 he joined the Customs in Paris, thence he was promoted to Woodstock, and Point Edward. Since 1874 he has occupied his present position of great trust and responsibility. His memory of boyhood days in Zorra is vivid. He loves to talk of old neighbors and friends—the Gunns, the Gordons, the Hodgkinsons, the Youngs, the Kennedys and the Connors. He speaks of the late Rev. Mr. Mackenzie in terms of the warmest affection. 'I have heard,' said he, 'of Mr. Mackenzie being charged with neglecting the spiritual interests of the young. But there is no truth in the charge. 'Well do I remember the little log building where the Sabbath-school was held, and where Mr. Mackenzie taught me the catechism. During the summer months, every Sabbath evening, Mr. Mackenzie taught a Bible class in the church.' Mr. Matheson speaks kindly even of his old public-school teachers—John Cameron, Lachlan Macpherson, Nicholson and John Ross. 'These men were stern and made a liberal use of burnt leather; but they and others thought they were doing their duty. The age was a stern one. Soldiers were whipped in the army, prisoners in the jails, children in their homes, and why should they not be in school? I got many a sound thrashing, but I cherish no ill-will to the thrasher. He was faithfully doing that for which he was paid, and perhaps it did me good. It was a part of my early discipline.'

Letters from Readers. A PROHIBITION PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The most important political question now before the Canadian electorate undoubtedly is: How may we most successfully secure the election of sound prohibitionists to parliament? A great deal has been said about the importance of Christians and temperance men and all sympathizers with prohibition voting for the right man, but so long as political partyism commands so strong a sentiment with the general voter it will be very difficult to secure his vote for a prohibitionist unless the prohibition candidate belongs to his particular party. Now, it is not only very important for every sympathizer with prohibition to be persuaded of his duty to vote right, but at the present time the most important thing is to see that such a prohibition candidate is brought out as he can willingly vote for. Let it be observed then that, as a general rule, if you will secure the votes of Conservatives for a prohibition candidate you must bring out a prohibition candidate who is a Conservative, likewise if you will in general secure the votes of Liberals for a prohibitionist you must bring out a prohibition candidate who is a Liberal. That is to say, if we will attain the highest degree of success practicable we must have two prohibition candidates out in every constituency, except where there is no contest between the political parties, a Liberal prohibitionist and a Conservative prohibitionist so that every voter kindly disposed toward our cause may freely vote for a prohibition candidate while still enjoying the privilege of voting for a man of his own party. To this end let a call be made in every constituency without delay for a central meeting of all prohibitionists of both political parties or of representative prohibitionists delegated by churches, temperance societies, etc., after the manner of appointment of delegates to the annual rally to Dominion Alliance conventions. At that meeting let all agree on a certain plan of action to embody the essential of a prohibition candidate being chosen by each of the political parties, Liberal and Conservative, and the pledging the candidates, also the pledging of prohibitionists to work and vote for the prohibition candidate, whether it result in the division of their particular party or not. Of course, it will not be necessary to bring out a second man in either party if the candidate for that party already in the field is a staunch prohibitionist; all that is necessary on that side to do is to pledge him and heartily support him in the campaign and at the polls. When the generalities have been arranged then let the members of the convention separate into two meetings on the line of their party leanings, and each party select their candidate, pledge him and arrange for pushing the campaign with the utmost vigor. Some may claim that in party interests it will never do to divide the party; but I do not see that there need be any party loss on that ground if both parties be divided, all other things being equal. If the anti-prohibitionists in either

party become alarmed and fear that the division of the party will endanger the election of a man of their side of politics and decide for the sake of party to drop their anti-prohibition candidate in favor of the prohibitionist of their party, then the prohibitionists have gained a strong advantage. If the anti-prohibitionists in any constituency should feel that the prohibition aspect of the contest was of more interest to them than their mere party interests, and should decide to unite their forces in favor of either the Liberal or Conservative anti-prohibition candidate and drop out the other anti-prohibition candidate, even then it will not be altogether a loss, for unless the prohibitionists of the same political party as have dropped the anti-prohibition candidate also agree to drop their prohibition candidate and all combine to support the prohibition candidate on the same side of politics as the anti-prohibition candidate that remains in the field they will probably learn a lesson that supports the saying of the world's greatest prohibitionist, who said that 'the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.' They will then perhaps appreciate the importance of putting their prohibition principles above their party leanings. If the above suggestions have any merit let prohibitionists everywhere go to work with the utmost vigor. But no time should be lost. It is to-day or no time. D. WILLIAMS. Bath, Oct., 1900.

The Lord's Day Alliance. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have just read in your valuable paper of the meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance in the Y. M. C. A. rooms of your city. Now, for my part I am sorry that there is such a thing in existence as this Lord's Day Alliance. There should never be a body or corporation of people existing for the purpose of compelling, or trying to compel, other people to keep the Lord's Day holy. The Lord made a day holy for man, (Mark ii., 27), but compels no man to keep it holy, neither should man legislate regarding that day. If I want to spend it in work or amusement, and my neighbor wishes to spend it religiously, what is that to anyone? If you can't win me by persuasion to keep that day religiously with you, it is because the arguments you use have lost the power to convict of sin by the only means that 'he which spake as never man spake,' ever tried to use in order that people might see where they were wrong. I notice that the Alliance speaks of bringing to its aid the Roman Catholic power. Nothing easier, Sunday is that church's 'pet child,' the mark of her power (See 'Catholic Christian Instruction,' notes on the change of the Sabbath). That power is perhaps laughing in its sleeve now at the blindness of educated Protestants on this same Sabbath question. (See Dan. vii., 25, and Rev. xiv., 9 to 12). In these scriptures the first text shows that there would be a change made in the law of God, and the power that would make the change; and the last is a warning against the reception of the changed law. The Roman Catholic Church is even now asking, 'Where are the Bible Protestants?' One of the number in the Montreal Convention of the Christian Alliance says that he is old-fashioned enough to believe the Bible. That's right; that is just what we all should be; but does he believe that when the commandment says 'The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord Thy God,' that it means what it says? Well, it does; whether he or any one in the universe believes it or not. God is unchangeable, therefore, the time that he has made holy is unchangeable; and calling the first day of the week the Sabbath until doomsday will never make it the Sabbath. Someone says national calamities befell the Jews because of the violation of the Sabbath, so national calamities befell them for the violation of the second commandment and all the rest; but we should not think of legislating to compel a man to cease bowing to a graven image or refrain from violating any of the others. It was God, and not man, who meted out the punishments for the violation of his law in ancient times, and it is God's prerogative now, and not man's, to do the same thing, and he will do it in his own good time. Hearts of men cannot be changed by legislation, and God must have the heart. He will not accept of a pharisaic pretence, brought about by legislation. We can persuade, but not compel. I can observe the Sabbath acceptably to the Lord, and my neighbor doing secular work not ten rods off if he wishes. All there is to it is, that my heart has been touched by the Spirit of God, and made willing to keep his day holy; my neighbor's heart has not thus been touched. Nor should I compel him to do a thing that he can't see is right. If I do so I make myself a persecutor, and do my neighbor no good. But if I can lead him by Bible argument to see that he is a transgressor of God's law, and needs pardon, and then can lead him to the source of pardon, so that he voluntarily and of his own good will ceases to transgress, asks and receives pardon, and is willing of his own accord and commences to observe the Sabbath with me, then I have done the only thing that it is my duty to do with my neighbor. The Sabbath has been called by someone a Jewish institution. Now, I fail to see how a thing can be called Jewish which was made 2,500 years before there was a Jew. If you want to know how the Sabbath was changed, ask any Roman Catholic priest, and don't rush blindly to compel the observance of an 'institution' made by that power. That church knows what it is doing, but you Alliance men act as though you don't. May God open your eyes, and that right speedily, lest that come upon you which is written in Revelation xiv., 9 to 12. Don't put your hand to the holy ark to steady it lest that befall you which befell Uzza. I beseech of you with all my soul to seek the Saviour until you find him, and his tender spirit will reveal to you your wrong course in trying to legislate on religious matters. A. N. PRICE. Tracadie, New Brunswick, Sept. 28, 1900.

SPELLING REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I was much pleased to see in the 'Witness' of Sept. 4, the matter of spelling reform brought up by 'Lilelis.' It seems a most lamentable thing that we should go on imposing upon generation after generation of children the totally unnecessary toil of learning to recognize in their infinite variety of disguise the words which must be mastered in order to read English in its present orthography and also the entirely useless, and, to thousands of children, utterly detestable drudgery of learning to spell, and all this in the face of the fact that there lies stretched out before every child a fascinating ocean of things unknown inviting him to launch out and explore; an ocean yielding pearls to every searcher, while the learning to spell yields nothing but the satisfaction there may be derived from having overcome the difficulties of ploughing a stony and wholly barren field. At the same time, I quite agree with your editorial in saying that there may be too little attempted and also too much; and I think there is certainly no doubt that 'Filelis' is attempting far too much when he wishes to so completely change modern English as to harmonize the sounds of its alphabet with those of the French, German, Sanskrit, etc. He proposes to lay violent hands on the character 'a,' and, wresting it from its common, modern English sound, make it do duty for a whole tribe of more or less obscure vowel sounds, such as those in above, abundant, ocean, Canada, China, era, sofa, idea, fungus, letter, better, altar, monarch, elixir, linen, martyr, and also for a number not at all obscure, such as that in nut, gun, son, done. Then, again, 'Filelis' indulges in a good deal of hair-splitting when he proposes to have the vowel sound in veil and that in air represented by different characters. So, also, when he proposes different diphthongal combinations for the sounds of eye in eye and i in ice, for the ou in houses and the oo in house, the u in use and the u in occupy. These are distinctions made where certainly not one in a thousand of the children in our schools nor even of the adults who speak English, could, with microscopic examination, find any difference. Then, again, 'Filelis' seems to hint that he would like to extend his reform so as to accommodate the Englishman's fashion of leaving the r off words which end with r, and, in certain cases, also putting an r to the end of words which have none, e. g., the Englishman says: 'Wen I first came to Manitobor I could not drink the wahbah.' He seems also to wish to suit the Scotchman, who says 'muin' for moon, and likewise to fit his alphabet to the peculiarities of the Frenchman's, and eke the German's vowels. I think it altogether desirable to make as little alteration as possible in the appearance of the words. I am sure you are right in your belief that the very look of a page of English transformed into 'Filelis's' system would cause ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen to reject it utterly, and that 'something simpler will have to be invented before the Englishman can be got so much as to look at it.' It puts me in mind of the way in which I see the children at school play 'Pussy wants a corner.' The one who is 'it' goes round saying, 'Pussy wants a corner; pussy wants a corner,' and then, when he thinks the time opportune, he suddenly shouts, 'General change,' and instantly there is a helter-skelter scramble in which every one tries to get into some one else's corner. Thus in 'Filelis's' system it is to take the place of e and ea are to take the place of a, ea of e in her, a of u in up, ae of a in act, qq (by the way, a very nasty combination to write) of a in all, q of o in on, u of so in good, uu (another unlikeable combination) of oo in ooz, aa of the i sound in eye; ai of the same sound in ice, qi of i in oil, aa of ou in houses, au, of the same in house, juu (another objectionable compound and awkward to write) of u (yu) in use, ju of the same in occupy. This is revolution rather than reform. I think, though, that a system simple and practical is as good as invented already, and not only invented, but in use every day in the schools throughout the country. The only thing necessary is its adoption outside of the schools. And I think that the only thing necessary to bring about this latter step is for prominent educationists the country over to sanction and encourage its use by the children outside of school. I know that the older children at least in my school are ready to use it. They simply wait the word to sanction it. Of course there would be some minor points to arrange by convention, such as whether we should use diacritical marks to distinguish different sounds of the same vowel character or use combinations of letters of letters which most commonly mark these differences at present. Then the characters k, q, x should be dropped. I notice that 'Filelis' puts k for the sound of c in cat, can, etc., but I should rather retain c and drop k as c is a much more common letter in English and is also easier to write. Then q is a useless character which stands in comparatively few words and represents the combined sounds of ow. Again x is a useless character, which sometimes stands for the sound of z and sometimes for cs. (Both uses are seen in Xerxes.) I would, however, retain the character j in its present use, for which 'Filelis' substitutes the clumsy set dzh. My reasons are that it occurs oftener than qu or x, and when we have analyz-

ed it we have no single character for one of its sounds. For the sound of e, as in need, either, ear, even, pier, I would substitute y, which in most cases has this sound already, as in yes, yet, any, every. For the oo sound hook, poor, soup, I would put w as this is the sound of w in words where it now occurs. I think that these changes, along with the dropping of all silent letters, the putting into their right places of h and w in where, what, when, which, etc., the like repatriation of e and l in rattle, bottle, little, etc., the use of the same character or combination of characters in every case for the same sound, these changes (with perhaps a few touches which I do not at present think of) would, I think, constitute a sufficient and, at the same time, a reasonable, practical and also practicable reform without being open to the charge of revolution, which I think 'Filelis's' system certainly is.

The set of characters and combinations I would suggest are as follows:— a, in cat, pan, fast, etc. ah, in far, father, calm. aw, in saw, was, ought. ai, in pain, rare, pair. e, in pet, hen. e, in her, fir, myrtle. y, in ear, pier, peer, keen. i, in pit, pin, mirror. je, in fine, fight, mite, mire. o, in not, content. oa, in pour, ore, own. u, in fun, fur, cut, come. eu, in pure, few, tune. u, in poor, suit, sloop. ou, in power, now, aloud. oo, in pull, look. c, in cat, rack. g, in get, cog. j, in change, edge, George. s, in cell, cent, receive. v, in of. z, in Xerxes, Xenophon. ch. zh. sh. dh, in this, then, there. th, in thin, thought. ng, in thing, ring. G. W. A. H. Manitoba, Sept. 22, 1900.

THE COAL STRIKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your editorial of last week expressing sympathy with the coal strikers in their gross injustices calls for gratitude. We could wish that some of the organs of the churches would be as outspoken, or, at least, less timid, than they are in condemning oppression. Add to this your remarks on the amalgamation of the telephones taking place and the possibility of 'high-handed' prices and the government taking the 'whole business as an adjunct to the post-office,' and we have the key to the solution of most of our troubles that result in depressed conditions. Since Canada is getting an illustration of amalgamation of banks you not have an enlargement of the post-office savings bank work for the general good. The prosperity of our country is not in the prosperity of great corporations, but in the prosperity of people who are to-day without privileges, without the possibility of getting at their best from the standpoint of education or health. We are cut off at every corner by monopolies and it is time that governments should come to our help by public ownership for the general good. L. M. ENGLAND. Georgeville, October, 1900.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—When reading Mr. Osbourne's letter about the Queen's visit to Scotland in 1840, I wondered why he called it her 'first.' She visited Scotland in great pomp in 1837 or 1838, before she was married. I was then under twenty years of age, and so was she. We were both born in 1819. The government could not trust Scotsmen with Her Majesty as they do now. There must have been hundreds of Dragoons in her train, as, from the top of Kinoull hill I saw them issue from the Fifeshire valley, and sweep across Strathern almost like the wind. When I saw the last of them emerge from the hills I started for the South

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAT AND LEAN

That is, babies: fat, they are happy and safe; lean, they are neither happy nor safe. Apart from being entirely healthy or not quite well, a fat one has much reserve of vital strength to resist any sudden attack, while the lean one has little or no reserve. The way to be fat and well is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. A little: only a little. Not any, if healthy and plump already; 'let well enough alone.' We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



MR. GEORGE N. MATHESON, OF SARNIA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE! We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only \$1 doz. Glass Pans at 1/2c each. These wonderful Pens are made entirely of glass, with colored barrels and silver tips. They are light as a feather and never wear out. They will last forever. Write and we will send you one free, return money, and we will send you the set of Air Rifle, which is of the best make and good. It has 1200 ft. range, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock. Write to the advertiser, 110 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Firth of Perth,' where the platform was where she was to receive the golden key that was prepared for her. I was fortunate enough to arrive at the place where her coach stopped, and within a few feet of where the magistrate stood to receive her. Of course I had to give way to them; but I got a look into her eye that I have never forgotten. She was a bonnie lassie. I think she was under Lord Melbourne's care. He had a fatherly interest in her, and so had the Duke of Wellington, which interest she repaid in full.

Hear what she says at the latter's death: 'One cannot think of the country without the Duke—our immortal hero! In him centred almost every earthly honor a subject could possess. His position was the highest a subject ever had; above party; looked up to by all; revered by the whole nation; the friend of the Sovereign. And how simply he carried these honors! By what singleness of purpose, what straightforwardness, what courage were all the motives of his actions guided! The Crown never possessed—and I fear never will—a more devoted, loyal and faithful subject.'

W. BRAMNER.

Minesing, Ont., Sept. 29, 1900.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND THE ELECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been interested in the discussion in your paper of the question with reference to the attitude of prohibitionists in the coming general election. While it is true that, in the opinion of many, a prohibitionist cannot consistently support the present government, yet it also follows, if the above be true, that he cannot consistently support either government or opposition, as he necessarily disfranchises? This is the great question with many. They wish to exercise their right to vote and therefore feel that they must vote for one or the other of the two great parties. To meet this desire many propose a third candidate in a constituency where there is no candidate who will make prohibition a plank in his platform, although they know that such candidates cannot be elected. It seems to me that this object can be attained in a simpler way. Let every man in the Dominion who is 'temperance before party,' exercise his franchise. Let him write across his ballot the word 'prohibition,' or something similar, as a protest against the attitude of the two parties toward temperance. If, when the ballots are counted, fifty thousand such protests were found, it would mean something that no government could afford to ignore.

A. L. GEE.

St. Catharines, Ont.

HEMMEON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I deem it my duty to tell you once more what right-thinking and Christian people think of you. You ignore and trample under foot all the principles, teaching and work of Mr. Gladstone, that once you hypocritically approved of, and you do the same with all the commands of Jesus Christ. I am sure that no paper in the world does more to help the devil and defeat Christ than the 'Witness,' because it professes to teach Christianity. You go beyond the 'blood-thirsty Christianity' that is the contempt of both heathen and Christian people, which teaches 'civilization and christianization with the rifle, and defend and approve of the crimes of the ages that all the world reprobates, namely, opium, war, etc., dum dum bullets and lyddite shells, Jameson raid, butchery of wounded derishes by the British butcher Kitchen, the late murder of the would-be kidnapper of the British god, the murderer Roberts, or 'Bobs.' In short, the 'Witness' has approved of every act of every British murderer and pirate and scoundrel that I know of. I believe fully that if to-morrow the British jingo Tory crew ordered the murder of every Boer and other prisoners, and the destruction of all Boers, the men who have won the admiration of the world, you would approve of it and defend it. This is the opinion of thousands re the 'Witness.' Can you explain how it is that, whereas all others have erred, the British do no wrong? The 'crimes of the ages' are condoned and defended by you, to the ruin of all who receive your teaching.

J. B. HEMMEON.

Methodist minister, and secretary of the Ch. Sty. of N. S. Wolfville, N.S., September, 1900.

HEMMEON: A REJOINDER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 22, I noticed a communication, over the signature of J. B. Hemmeon, Methodist Minister, etc., of Wolfville, N.S. re the attitude of the 'Witness' on the South African war. I crave a small space in your valuable paper for a few words by way of reply. It has been said that 'every minister, to some extent, holds at stake the reputation of all his brother ministers.' This being the case, and since Mr. Hemmeon speaks as a Methodist minister, and professes to voice the sentiments of thousands, it might reasonably be inferred abroad that Mr. Hemmeon in a more or less official way, was speaking for the Methodists, both lay and clerical, in the Maritime Provinces. I therefore desire with all haste, as a Methodist minister in the Aedean land, to enter an emphatic protest against, and repudiation of, any such sentiments, either as they relate to the Boer war, or the attitude of the 'Witness' thereto. No Methodist minister, or other individual, of

course, is entitled to speak for his brethren in a matter of this kind, and yet I believe that I am stating the case fairly when I say that the attitude of Mr. Hemmeon is almost entirely singular, both as it relates to Methodist ministers and people in this portion of the Dominion. Moreover, I believe many of Mr. Hemmeon's ministerial brethren and friends will, as I have done, read his disloyal, misleading, extreme, and illtempered article with feelings of regret akin to shame.

Every Methodist minister, and every good Christian, I presume, is opposed to the principle of warfare, and doubtless looks with strong desire to the time when recourse to arms as a means of settling international disputes shall have forever passed away, but to say that that time had now come, would be to permit, if not to justify, Danish brutalities, Chinese butcheries, as well as Dutch murder and oppression. We do not gather from Mr. Hemmeon's article, however, that it is war per se that he is opposed to. His indignation seems to be aroused to its present fury because the British presume to defend themselves against Boer invasion and dare to be victorious in their defence of the rights of the oppressed. The Boers declared the war, instituted an invasion of friendly territory, have been guilty of incredible cruelty, and diabolical treachery, and yet they have won Mr. Hemmeon's admiration and championship. It is not war as declared and carried on by the Boers that Mr. Hemmeon is incensed against, but war when it is British, especially when it is victorious war. The Boers are saints and heroes who have won the admiration of the anti-British world, including Mr. Hemmeon, but 'Bobs' is a murderer! The world has for some time past been reading articles similar to Mr. Hemmeon in the French and Dutch press, of which his seems to be an ill-disguised echo.

Nova Scotia has furnished one loyal Methodist minister as chaplain of the loyal sons of Canada who have gone to defend the flag in a distant part of the empire, and now it would seem, if Mr. Kruger, the late president of the late, though not lamented, so-called South African Republic was in need of a private chaplain, in his new role, as a retired multi-millionaire, Nova Scotia could again fill the bill. Mr. Hemmeon's deep sympathy and masterly tirades against British 'murders,' would be most comforting to 'Oom Paul.' I desire to congratulate the 'Witness' upon the excellency of its war articles, and the purity of its moral tone. X.

Sept. 26, 1900.

Sir,—My attention was called to a letter in last Saturday's issue written by a Methodist minister from Nova Scotia, secretary of the Church Society. As an adherent of that Methodism, I am ashamed that a man professing Christianity should write such a letter, and I am sure that publishing it, as I am glad you did, will carry its own punishment. I most cordially endorse all its challenge has said in the letter from Kingston.

A FORTY YEARS READER OF THE 'WITNESS.' Montreal, Oct. 2, 1900.

Sir,—I felt much pleased in reading Mr. H. Arthur Crack's reply to Mr. Hemmeon's malevolent invective tirade in your issue of Sept. 26 against the general tone of your editorials re Boer and British antecedents, and likewise of the conduct of the two parties throughout the late entire campaign. He claims to be an exponent of what right-thinking, Christian people think of the conduct of the 'Witness' in the premises.

I may here state for his edification that I have often heard the remark made during the past fifty years by many readers of the paper that they wondered that the editor would give an insertion to articles somewhat in the same vein as Mr. Hemmeon's. But the late Mr. Douglass, the original founder and proprietor, was occasionally accused in years past of being far too lenient and just in that respect. But if he did occasionally, he almost invariably added his own corrections of the same, which exposed the fallacies or misrepresentations of those cavillers, and at times their gross misrepresentations of the animus of the editor.

You, Mr. Editor, seem to be apprehensive that you may have acted to some extent indiscreetly in publishing Mr. David Ross's letter in its entirety as being too lengthy for quite a number of the readers of the 'Daily Witness.' I believe that very many subscribers thereto will have appreciated as most refreshing those rehearsals of the sayings of such eminent Christians as Mr. George Muller, Prof. Henry Drummond, Prof. Morrison and others in connection with their very explicit testimony to the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Your misgivings regarding the propriety of inserting Mr. Ross's letter will most assuredly be considered fortunate by thousands of 'Witness' readers that they did not ultimately have the ascendancy so far as to exclude the publishing of said article. There is now a clique of new school theologians who cavil at a considerable amount of the practice of a majority of the worshippers throughout the first sixty years of the present century. They must have greatly abbreviated sermons, with an overflow of praise by proxy in the matter of instrumental music by organs of high and low degrees in the scale of musical volume and accuracy.

Very many of the old school worshippers do now admit that the organ in the hands of a capable musician may be helpful to lead a congregation in the service of vocal praise, but does this always follow? But as for the musical performances of an organist before the commencement of the congregational services at all, or in the middle thereof, at the time of taking up the usual collection, by anthems, voluntaries or whatever other names they may be designated by, or by instrumental performances after the

benediction has been pronounced; yes, even after the whole of the congregation is out on the street, and quite a number of yards away from the church. And, moreover, those musical effusions are often unrecognizable by nine-tenths, or, say, at least, three-fourths of the audience.

Music, that is, mellifluous strains, is undoubtedly quite enjoyable by those with a fairly good musical ear, but surely we do not go to church with a view to sensual entertainment; there is a time and place for everything praiseworthy; therefore, let them all be kept to their own time and place.

But lest this article may become as objectionable as Mr. Ross's, with respect to over much amplification, it will now be brought to a close with the remark that the Rev. Mr. Fenwick has frequently vented in the 'Witness' some truths re present day worship which without doubt may have been somewhat unpalatable to some theologians of the new school, but which were assuredly in harmony with the teaching of the old standard-bearers of the truth once delivered to the saints. May he and such like long be spared to enter their protests upon any or all innovations which may be too glaringly at variance with the teachings of the New Testament.

Now, with sincere wishes for the ever-increasing success of the 'Witness,' I subscribe. DAVID M'FARLANE. Almonte, Ont., Oct. 3, 1900.

ATTACKED HUGH JOHN.

ROUSING SPEECH AT A LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

In view of the great interest aroused by the speech of Mr. L. A. Wilson at the meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association on Wednesday last, the 'Witness' has thought well to reproduce the whole address, as reported. Mr. Wilson said:—

'Before entering into the subject which I wish to bring before you today, I wish to state that in this connection all politics are eliminated. The by-laws of our association do not even allow the discussion of politics within our deliberations. Every member squares his views as best suit the relations of his business to the policy of the party in power. A member may be a Conservative or a Liberal. That is for him to consider, but when his very existence and that of his little ones are weighed in the balance, then it behooves every member to consider what path he should pursue in the matter.'

'We are at present about to enter into a campaign, in which one section of the people will support the Liberals and another section the Conservatives. With many it is a question of sentiment; with us it is purely a business proposition. We all know the Hon. G. E. Foster's position on the question of prohibition, and with the presence of Hugh John Macdonald, in the event of the Conservative party being returned, his hands would immeasurably be strengthened, and that which is the fate of our friends of Manitoba to-day may be ours to-morrow.'

'Hugh John Macdonald was elected Premier of Manitoba not many months ago. One of the principal planks of the platform which caught the fanatical vote was prohibition. Immediately upon assuming office he redeemed his pledge, and passed a prohibitory law, which will blot out on June 1, 1901, every licensed victualler of that province. Needless to tell you of the ruin and destruction he is causing and will cause to our brethren of that province. He is now seeking admission to the councils of the whole Dominion, and I would ask you in common sense whether the election of such a man and his presence in the Cabinet would not be a menace to the livelihood of ourselves and families.'

'This is not political sentiment; it is simply hard facts, and I would ask you to consider and to weigh well the position of the trade in this matter. Our friends in Manitoba have been ruined by Hugh John Macdonald. Are we to permit ourselves to be ruined also? This is for you to consider, and for you to judge. Hugh John Macdonald is now knocking at the door of the House of the supreme power of the Dominion, to do with us as he has done with our friends in Manitoba.'

'It is of no account to me what a man's politics are, that is his own business; but I would ask the common sense of the trade of the whole Dominion whether it is within the possibilities that you will calmly submit to help to admit a man who has so unmistakably declared himself your enemy. Let every licensed victualler in Canada who supports a candidate of either party demand that such candidate publicly have his constituency declared, and his views on the subject of prohibition, and state what course he will adopt in the event of such legislation being submitted to the Dominion power. The time has come when we must be able to distinguish our enemies from our friends.'

'We also demand in justice that the tariff upon wines and spirits be revised, giving the people a more equitable scale of prices. Why should the poor man be taxed more for his toddy than the millionaire is for his champagne and fine wines. We do not seek to decrease the revenue on these commodities, but we want a readjustment that will satisfy the great public, and put an end to monopolies enriching a few.'

Mr. Arthur Jones took exception to the remarks of the speaker, declaring

that the meeting was not assembled for the discussion of political questions, it being against the regulations of the organization to mention the names of anyone in either of the political parties.

REFORMING DAWSON CITY.

Gambling Houses Being Closed.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

(Dawson 'Daily News,' Sept. 14.)

Major Wood, of the N. W. M. P., has decided that no more gambling licenses shall be issued for gambling houses in Dawson. This is in pursuance of the general order from the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Clifford Sifton, a few days ago, that all gambling resorts should be closed, and that box rustling should be suppressed.

With the influx of people from Nome the authorities have been approached by some of the newcomers, who have expressed a desire to secure the privilege of opening new houses. Major Wood has decided that no more licenses shall be issued for such houses, and is so informing those who apply.

Not only is the major declining to permit the opening of more gambling resorts, but he is further preparing to carry out the spirit of the order of Minister Sifton, by giving notice that all women residing over saloons and theatres, or in other words, licensed premises, must vacate such places by the first of this month. These orders are being conveyed to the women living in such places, and to the owners of the premises by the police.

'Gambling must come to a close in Dawson in time,' said Major Wood this morning, 'and the employment of women in box rustling and in enticing men to drink in bar rooms and the practice of allowing women to live over saloons and theatres must cease.'

'The box rustling and the other matters concerning the women must cease soon, but I am disposed to give the proprietors of the gambling places a little time to close out their business without doing them great financial harm. It is safe, anyhow, to say that gambling in Dawson will be a thing of the past by next summer. It is strictly contrary to the law, and this is the only part of Canada where it exists.'

'I have written to Minister Sifton, in regard to the matter the last few days. I knew nothing about his having been petitioned about the affair until his letter was published here a few days ago. It seems that a number of people of Dawson petitioned Ottawa, and I am told that were it known who made the petitions it would be a surprise.'

'A change in sentiment is gradually being felt to a wider extent in Dawson in regard to gambling and other diversions now under exploitation. More families are coming into the country and with this there is felt the influence of women, who work more or less toward reform measures and reach their husbands, if not others.'

'In regard to the employment of women about theatres and dance houses, they will be held down strictly to the work on the stage and dancing after the performances. They will not be allowed to gamble or to work in getting men to buy drinks at the bars or to take them to rooms or boxes on the theatre or saloon premises.'

'There is no reason that the theatre men should go out of business. Variety shows without the accompaniment of box rustling and gambling should pay here. And if a theatre without the usual sporting accompaniments, such as a man could take his wife to, were opened, it would be crowded every night.'

WERE REARRESTED.

A FURTHER CHARGE IN THE COLD STORAGE CASE.

Another charge was preferred against Messrs. Chisholm, McCullough and McGillis yesterday afternoon. The charge against Chisholm and McGillis reads that on or about Dec. 1, 1899, they, being agents in the employ of the Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully gave to the Merchants Bank of Halifax certain writings purporting to be receipts for goods, to wit, cheese, as having been received into the warehouse of the said Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company before the goods named in the said receipt had been actually delivered to or received by the said Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company, with intent to defraud the said Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Another charge against McGillis and Chisholm is that of making false statements in certain receipts for cheese, which receipts were to be, and were in fact used by the said Chisholm and McGillis for the purpose of giving and transferring to the Merchants Bank of Halifax for a debt incurred by the said Chisholm and McGillis. The charge against McCullough is that he used these false warehouse receipts, which had been made by the other two defendants, with intent to defraud the bank.

The prisoners, who were rearrested, were admitted to bail.

The cross-examination of Mr. T. J. Chisholm and the examination of Mr. Gunn, local agent for Campbell, Shearer & Co., which had been fixed for yesterday, have been continued to to-morrow.

In connection with the action taken by the Ontario Bank vs. the Merchants Bank of Halifax and the directors of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, to recover \$8,000 in connection with a warehouse receipt, an answer in law has been filed on behalf of the Messrs. Mullin denying all responsibility in the matter.

THE PARTIES.

Political Action of the Conservatives and Liberals—Nominations Are Being Generally Made.

THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier begins his Ontario tour on Oct. 16. Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Wm. Mulock, the Hon. Wm. Paterson, and the Hon. James Sutherland will accompany the premier to Toronto. On Oct. 17 the ministers will divide into parties and Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard will speak at Stratford on that date. To some of the other places the Premier will be accompanied by the Hon. David Mills. After the Toronto meeting Mr. Fielding will remain in Ontario for a few days, holding meetings with Mr. Mulock. Mr. Tarte has numerous invitations to go to Ontario but cannot arrange for any dates until after Oct. 15. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will hold his meetings on this trip in Western Ontario, and at a later date will visit Eastern Ontario.

THE GAME OF BLUFF.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Despite statements to the contrary in the eastern Conservative press, the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has not yet accepted Mr. Sifton's challenge to meet him on the political platform in Brandon. Mr. Sifton wrote Mr. Macdonald on Sept. 29, inviting discussion at a joint public meeting. On Oct. 2, in a letter dated Winnipeg, Mr. Macdonald said that he would be in Brandon on the following day, and would hold a meeting, and that the proposal of Mr. Sifton as to going on the platform was a good one. In a letter to Mr. Macdonald, dated Oct. 4, Mr. Sifton says he learned with surprise that Mr. Macdonald was addressing a meeting at Brandon that night, to which no invitation had been extended to himself and friends. Mr. Sifton added: 'I should have thought that no better opportunity could possibly have been found than at the meeting to-night when we were both in the city, and had no other engagements. My own meetings to-morrow, I shall be happy to meet yourself or any one on your behalf at any or all of them.' It looks like a backdown on the part of Hugh John Macdonald. Mr. Sifton has further proposed a joint meeting for Oct. 29.

NO THIRD MAN IN BROME.

A political temperance meeting was held at Sutton on Friday, called by Messrs. Albert Dyer and Aaron Wallace, to discuss the advisability of placing a temperance candidate in the field. The meeting was held at two p.m., in Temperance Hall, and about fifty were present, among whom were: The Rev. D. V. Lucas, Toronto; the Rev. D. T. Cummings, Knowlton; Messrs. N. P. Emerson, Sutton Junction; Eugene Dyer, Albert Dyer, and Leon Dyer, L. Jenne, A. Wallace, W. W. Smith, Dr. Cutter, L. H. Smith, H. B. Hurlbert, of Sutton; W. H. Bullard, J. E. Vernal, and other prominent temperance workers.

There appeared to be considerable difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue, whether to support Mr. Fisher, or to put an independent candidate in the field. Mr. J. H. Smith gave it as his opinion that to put a third man in nomination was to court defeat; while others thought that if any county could place prohibitionists in the field with chances of success it was Brome county. Allusion was made to the recent action of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers, and Dr. Cummings, of Knowlton, inveighed against party influence in prohibition questions. Temperance men should drop all party preferences. Dr. Cutter moved that Mr. S. A. Fisher was the best candidate for Brome county, and that this convention would support him. The Rev. Mr. Cummings then moved in amendment that, 'We, while believing in the principle of prohibition, will continue to work for its advancement, but do not deem it advisable at this time to put an independent candidate in the field.' This was carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned till the evening.

TARTE AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

The Liberal convention for Two Mountains was held at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, when Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., was unanimously re-nominated. Mr. Ethier was supported by the Hon. Mr. J. I. Tarte, who spoke at some length, defending himself vigorously from any charge of disloyalty to the British Crown. Mr. Tarte also described the progress during the last few years in Montreal, Quebec, Valleyfield and other cities of the province. He believed that in a few years two-thirds of our present commerce would be turned from Buffalo to Montreal. It was true the national debt had been increased, but it had been done for a good purpose. It was for the widening of the canal, for improving Montreal harbor, and the like. As to the forthcoming elections, the Liberal government had not been able to please everybody, but he dared prophesy that they would be again returned to power, with as great a majority as they had now.

Shefford—Mr. C. H. Parmelee, the sitting member, has received the Liberal re-nomination.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

Hochelega—Mr. G. N. Ducharme has received the Conservative nomination. He is president of the Provincial Bank of Canada, and well-known in business and financial circles.

Missisquoi—The Conservatives of Missisquoi have chosen Dr. Campeau, of Farnham, for their candidate.

West Hastings—The Liberals have re-nominated Mr. Hurley, M.P.

London—The Socialist-Labor party have put Mr. Robert Rhoadhouse in the field as their candidate.

Nipissing—Mr. J. B. Kock, the present member, has received the unanimous re-nomination of the Conservative convention.

Quebec East—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced on Wednesday that he would again run in Quebec East.

Huntingdon—The Liberals have chosen Mr. W. S. Maclean to contest the seat so long held by Mr. Scriver.

Richmond and Wolfe—Mr. J. H. Cro-

peau, mayor of St. Camille, has received the Conservative nomination.

Kingston—The Conservative nominee is Mr. D. McIntyre, solicitor.

Chicoutimi—Mr. Jos. Girard, M.P.P., for Lake St. John District, has been nominated by the Conservatives to oppose Mr. P. V. Savard.

West Ontario—The Liberals have nominated Mr. I. J. Gould.

New Westminster—Mr. Auley Morrison, the sitting Liberal member for Westminster was re-nominated on Wednesday.

New Westminster—The Conservatives on Wednesday nominated ex-Governor Dewdney to oppose Mr. Morrison, Liberal, at the coming Dominion elections.

St. John, N.B.—The Conservatives have nominated the Hon. George E. Foster for St. John city.

St. John county, N.B.—The Conservative nominee is the Hon. Dr. Stockton.

Kingston—The Liberal candidate in this division will be Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P.

West Peterboro.—The Conservative convention has re-nominated Mr. James Kendry, M.P.

West Hastings—Mr. Thomas Sullivan, of Belleville, has announced himself as a labor candidate, in the interests of the People's Party.

Renfrew—The Conservative choice has again fallen upon Mr. John Ferguson, M.P.

South Ontario—Mr. Leonard Burnett will contest the riding in the Liberal interest.

East Bruce—The Conservative convention here re-nominated Mr. Henry Cargill, M.P.

Two Mountains—The Liberal convention at St. Scholastique, on Saturday, re-nominated Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M.P.

Sherbrooke—Mr. G. A. Le Baron, Liberal candidate in the by-elections last January, will again stand.

West Durham—The Liberal convention at Bowmanville, re-nominated Mr. Robert Beith, M.P.

MR. MACLEAN RETIRES.

Toronto, Oct. 2.—Owing to the refusal of the St. Matthew's Ward Conservative Association to recognize his candidature, and the demand for another nominating convention, Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., to-day sent in his resignation as Conservative candidate in East York, to Mr. Alex. Baird, chairman of the association, and forwarded a telegram to Sir Charles Tupper asking permission to resign his seat in Parliament.

CROWN PRINCE WEDS.

Munich, Oct. 3.—Prince Albert of Belgium, heir presumptive to the throne of that country, was married yesterday to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria.



CROWN PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

The civil ceremony took place in the throne room, and was followed by a religious service in the Chapel Royal, after which there was a reception.

Prince Albert visited America in 1898, and won much admiration, and many friends. While here he travelled part of the time under an assumed name. In St. Louis he remained three days at a hotel as 'John Bangs, of New York.'

He is a nephew of King Leopold. Handsome, over six feet tall, and having a distinguished way, he easily makes friends. He wears glasses, and for



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BAVARIA.

years with the king himself as tutor, has spent two or three hours a day studying the royal duties he will eventually perform if he lives. He is the only surviving son of the deaf Count of Flanders.

Prince Baldwin, who would have been king some day, died under circumstances still enveloped in mystery, but which are said to have been somewhat like that which surrounded the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, the latter of whom was shot by a husband whose honor, it is alleged, he had betrayed.

Prince Albert was born in 1875. He has a special love for the military and for affairs connected with the camp. While in this country he spent much time visiting the armories.

BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Small Bands of Burghers are Still in the Field to Make Trouble for the British.

THEY GAVE THE NATAL TROOPS A BITTER DOSE, And Captured a Convoy of Twenty-six Waggons of Supplies on the Way to Vryheid.

South African war news of Tuesday afternoon last was meagre. Four hundred Transvaal mercenaries, part of them Irish-Americans, were paid off by the Transvaal Government, which evidently has no more use for them, as they sailed in the Austrian steamer 'Styria Lloyd' on Oct. 1.

Quite in contrast with this was Wednesday's despatches. One of them told of the surrender of Commandant Dierksen, who had gone to Komati Poort to assure himself and others of the collapse of the Boer army. Another showed that five Coldstream Guardsmen had been killed and nineteen injured by the derailment of a train near Pan station, some twelve miles east of Middelburg, on the Delagoa Bay Railway. The Natal Volunteers, who were expecting to be disbanded and return home soon, got rather a shock at De Jaager's Drift, where about 150 Boers pounced upon a convoy of sixty of them and only twelve escaped, while twenty-two waggons were left in the hands of the burghers. This was on Oct. 1. De Jaager's Drift is a crossing of the Buffalo river, which forms the boundary between Natal and the Vaal River Colony. The convoy was going to Vryheid. Mr. Kruger, having worn his green sash of office and having also harangued a crowd of burghers in Lorenzo Marquez, the Portuguese Government has ordered him not to wear his sash any more on their territory and also to refrain from making any more speeches to the burghers. He expects to sail for Holland next week. The 'Daily Mail' correspondent at Pietermaritzburg had heard that Sir Redvers Buller intended returning to England along with Lord Roberts, leaving Lord Kitchener in command of the troops. Lord Roberts had fixed the prices at Pretoria above which dealers must not sell, and the reductions came to about 25 percent. A number of the employees of the Netherlands Railway, who had been paid in Mr. Kruger's 'bluebacks,' which are not current money, are in Lorenzo Marquez. Their chagrin over their worthless money is intense. Mrs. Dutoit, who has a family of sixteen fighting in the Boer ranks, was very angry when she found her money worthless at Lorenzo Marquez. Boers who intend staying at Lorenzo Marquez are required to take out residential passes or permits. Judge Koch has been arrested, but there seems no reason for the step. While Mrs. Dutoit and the rest starve, Mr. Kruger has £1,500,000 sterling in the local banks. Several Boer prisoners of war who arrived at Pretoria stated that General De Wet had taken possession of Potchefstroom on Aug. 10, and in course of a quarrel among the Boer women who were looting the houses of the residents a child was killed. On Sept. 10 the British quite unexpectedly recaptured Potchefstroom, and five Boers were killed and fifteen wounded in their effort to escape from the town. The British found Boers hiding in cellars, under house roofs and in the river. While Capt. Maddox was strolling unarmed outside the town the same evening, he was shot and killed. The military governor of Johannesburg has informed the authorities that he will be prepared for 3,000 to 4,000 refugees after Oct. 10.

in India he was the first to utilize the Calcutta volunteers in active duty. Five hundred Boer mercenaries left Lorenzo Marquez for Europe on Oct. 4. Lord Wolseley asks the public to refrain from offering intoxicating liquors to the homecoming troops, and trusts that while extending to them a hearty welcome, the greeting to the brave soldiers will be something better than an incitement to excessive drink.

Friday's South African despatches were brief, and referred to the capture by General Hart of 96 Boers after having marched 310 miles, during which time he was in contact with the enemy for twenty-five days. He returned to Kruger-dorp, which lies west of Johannesburg, on Oct. 1, with 3,270 head of cattle and 3,281 sheep. General Buller had returned to Lydenburg from Spitzkop, with a thousand sheep. The Dublin Fusiliers made a raid at midnight, at the bayonet's point on a Boer laager, and captured nine of the Boer leaders of the district, who were causing trouble. Troops had been sent after some Boers who had penetrated the Orange River Colony and were troubling Wepener and Dewetsdorp, the old ground that General Brabant's forces and those of Dalgetty chased them out of. There is definite information at Pretoria, according to a press despatch, that when Mr. Kruger left the Transvaal, Generals Botha, Viljoen and other leaders took with them the best mounted men they could collect, and went north into the Zoutspanberg district, taking such guns as they could with them. Their intention is to get into the Pietersberg region. General Botha's own force was with those who went north. Mrs. Kruger, wife of the ex-president of the Transvaal, is so ill that waggons have been ordered to pass her residence at a walk, so as to make no noise that is avoidable. The last cargo of mules for South Africa left New Orleans on Oct. 4. Since Oct. 10, 1899, some 56 steamers have left New Orleans for Capetown, East London, and Delagoa Bay, carrying 42,169 mules and 18,482 American horses for British use in South Africa. The cost of all, with feeding cargo, etc., would probably reach ten million dollars.

Pretoria, Oct. 5.—Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation declaring that all matters concerning the provisional government of the Vaal River Colony (Transvaal) must be referred to General J. G. Maxwell. The proclamation authorizes General Maxwell to appoint such officers as are necessary for enforcing the laws in the various districts, and authorizes him to make such changes in the laws as will make them conform to present conditions.

Colonel John Grenfell Maxwell was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Brigade in South Africa last April. He is forty-one years old and served with distinction in the Egyptian campaigns. He commanded the Second Egyptian Brigade at the battle of Omdurman.

The proclamation issued to-day is considered to be well calculated to deal with the situation. It gives General Maxwell complete control of administrative work, which is regarded as a well-earned promotion for one who has served in all branches of the service.

Pretoria, Oct. 5.—Lord Roberts has also caused to be gazetted a notice providing for uniformity in the treatment of inhabitants of the Vaal and Orange River Colonies. Burghers who surrender voluntarily will not be transported, but this order, it is provided, shall not apply to prominent military and political personages, nor to those who violate the oath of submission, nor to foreigners. Should the leaders enquire the terms of surrender they must be referred to headquarters.

Lord Roberts orders, furthermore, that all of the live stock and supplies of burghers serving in commandos, or who break the oath of submission are to be taken without receipt therefor. In those cases where some members of a family have violated the oath and returned to their commando, those remaining are to be warned that, unless the oath-breakers surrender within a reasonable time, all stock and supplies will be taken without a receipt.

In cases of sniping, the leaders of the offending bands must be informed that, unless such sniping ceases their houses will be burned. It is provided that time shall be allowed for this threat to become generally known, and notices are to be sent to the resorts of the leaders and to their wives. The goods of the snipers are to be confiscated. Protection is to be given to all inhabitants keeping the oath, and anything taken from them must be receipted for in full. The widows of men killed in the war and all lone women are to be protected and all goods taken from them are to be paid for, fully. When a burgher surrenders, protection is to be extended to his wife. The burghers are to be informed that



THE RESULT OF BLUFF. CAPTAIN LAMBART HOISTS THE BRITISH FLAG AT KLERKSDORP.

The surrender of Klerksdorp to Captain Harry Lambart of the mounted infantry of the Kaffirian Rifles, was a measure indicative of the approaching termination of the campaign. Klerksdorp is said to be the oldest town of the Transvaal, and is the terminus of a branch line which runs from Johannesburg through Krugersdorp and Potchef-

stroom. It was garrisoned by 900 Boers under one of the Cronjes. Hither, on June 7, came Captain Harry Lambart. In the picturesque language of the correspondent to whom we are indebted for these pictures, 'he was entirely unprotected, and arrived with only a stick and a smile to take the town.' After several meetings with Cronje and his officers he succeeded in negotiating a surrender, which took place at nine a.m. on June 9.

as soon as their leaders submit and every cannon has been surrendered peace will be declared and prisoners will be returned to their homes. The only exceptions to be made in this respect are the members of the late governments responsible for the war and its present disastrous prolongation and of those guilty of unfair warfare.

THE NEW BRITISH COLONIES WORK OF PACIFICATION.

The following London 'Times' despatches are of interest: Capetown, Sept. 21.—Mr. Maasdorp's motion in the Legislative Council approving the annexation of the two republics has been carried by twelve votes to nine. Mr. Maasdorp, in introducing his motion in the Legislative Council, said that the motion was the consequence of one tabled elsewhere. Imperialism and republicanism were bound to conflict some day; the misrule in the Transvaal was the spark that lighted the flame. If the republics were allowed to exist the whole battle would be fought again. He blamed the Bond for not preventing the war by telling Mr. Kruger that he was misruling his country. Dutchman though he was, Mr. Maasdorp said he was proud of his nationality and rejected spurious patriotism. He adhered to the flag under which there had been prosperity and peace, and would be in the future.

Sir S. Stockenstrom, who was among the supporters of the motion, referred to Mr. Maasdorp as his kinsman. Mr. Neeshling led the opposition. He said the war was not over, and would not be over for a hundred years. There would be no peace in the republics or Cape Colony while annexation was persisted in. Winburg, Sept. 20.—I (a 'Times' correspondent) have just arrived here after a tour through the districts of Mequatung's Nek, Korannaberg and Clocolan, starting from Ladybrand. Throughout the trip I did not see a single Boer, though a commando was reported to have crossed the Trommel on its way to Doornberg on Sept. 9. Campbell's division crossed over to the latter place on Sept. 17 from Kabor.

Mr. Steyn has appointed Judge Hertog acting president of the Orange Free State. I interviewed Mr. Stockdale, Justice of the Peace at Bethlehem, who was for ten days a prisoner in a Boer laager. He said he was surprised at the excellent system and the strict observance of discipline prevailing there. The scouting of the Boers was wonderful, and areas of 50 miles were patrolled. The men sent out remained for days on the farms collecting information. The Boers, he added, had an enormous number of spare horses, which were in grand condition. They left their wounded ones on the farms.

Col. Otter points out that the battalion had just completed 1,000 miles of straight marching since its arrival, and that during the last two weeks not a man had fallen out, although the average was seventeen miles a day. General Hart, on our leaving Krugersdorp, writes Col. Otter, took occasion to express his gratification with the conduct of the battalion, and wished it every good fortune. This expression from an officer of General Hart's stamp I consider a great compliment. Capt. Macdonell had just rejoined, after being a prisoner with the Boers for about ten weeks. Although well treated, he had undergone a good deal of privation and physical hardship while being hurried about the country with General De Wet's commando.

PRESIDENT OF CAPE COLONY TITLE OF PLASTER CAST OF MR. KRUGER.

(London 'Times'.) A correspondent writing from Capetown says that among various interesting indications of Boer ambition discovered by the authorities at Pretoria and elsewhere were included a plaster cast of Mr. Kruger inscribed 'President van Kaap Kolonie' (President of Cape Colony), and a map of Cape Colony with the proposed new republican administrative divisions marked on it. Another map, found in the post-office at Colesberg, had the words Vereenigd Zuid Afrika (United South Africa) stencilled right across it. Among the papers found at Bloemfontein, writes our correspondent, was a proclamation urging the Basutos to rise against the British. The proclamation was not published, but the

fact that it was actually printed shows how very near President Steyn's Government was to committing what in South Africa has always been considered the most unpardonable of all political crimes, the instigation of a native rising with all its attendant atrocities.

WOUNDED AT MACHADODORP. Machadodorp, Oct. 4.—The following casualties are reported in the action at Machadodorp on Aug. 28 to Stratheona's Horse: Slightly wounded, 622, Trooper D. Burnett, forehead; 266 F. C. Whiteley, chest and hand. (Signed) GENERAL NATAL ARMY

OUR OWN CANADIANS. REGIMENTAL REPORTS.

COLONEL OTTER ON THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The mail from South Africa brought to the Militia Department to-day reports from officers commanding the Canadian contingents. Col. Otter's report for the week ending Aug. 25 shows the parade state at present in South Africa to be 805. A statement is given showing the number of men who completed the march with the western column, Aug. 2 to 23, by companies:

Staff 6
A Company 48
B Company 55
C Company 61
D Company 38
E Company 59
F Company 40
H Company 60
Total 367

G Company is on duty with the armored train.

The diary of Lieut. Col. Otter shows that the regiment left Toetfontein on Aug. 18 and marched to Krugersdorp by Aug. 22, from which place it took train to Pretoria, leaving General Hart's brigade. At Pretoria orders were given to occupy Silvertown and Erstefabraken, two stations on the Delagoa Bay Railway, six and twelve miles respectively from Pretoria. Major Pelletier took E, F and H companies to Silvertown, and Col. Otter, A, B, C and D companies to the other station, Col. Buchan being still in command of the convalescent camp at Aandfontein, and G Company being on the armored train between Pretoria and Kroonstad.

Col. Otter points out that the battalion had just completed 1,000 miles of straight marching since its arrival, and that during the last two weeks not a man had fallen out, although the average was seventeen miles a day. General Hart, on our leaving Krugersdorp, writes Col. Otter, took occasion to express his gratification with the conduct of the battalion, and wished it every good fortune. This expression from an officer of General Hart's stamp I consider a great compliment. Capt. Macdonell had just rejoined, after being a prisoner with the Boers for about ten weeks. Although well treated, he had undergone a good deal of privation and physical hardship while being hurried about the country with General De Wet's commando.

The records of the regiment have been lost—order books to Feb. 11, record of officers' services, regimental defaulters' books, records and copies of proceedings of court-martial, boards of officers and courts of inquiry. These had been stowed in charge of a non-commissioned officer at Bloemfontein, who handed the box to Capt. Macdonell as the latter was going up to join the regiment. The box was captured at Rooodeval on June 7 by De Wet. Col. Otter will hold the usual court of inquiry. ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Major Williams sends the staff diary and weekly statement of the First Battalion, C. M. R. (now known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons) for the week

ending Aug. 27, on which day Lieut. Col. Lessard had rejoined. The battalion was at Nootgedacht and Belfast. The parade state showed 130 sick, one missing, 93 on parade. Lieut. Col. Evans's diary of the Second Battalion is dated Dornkop, Aug. 23. Total parade strength, 169; sick, 116; 37 employed, and one missing, Pte. F. Perry; 298, Pte. O. Smith, died from sunstroke on Aug. 17. Ptes. Flynn and Morrison, while patrolling, were fired on, Flynn being severely wounded in the right shoulder and Morrison's horse being killed. On the same day Corp. Taylor was killed while posting a patrol. General Hutton had congratulated the battalion on its scouting. B Battery's report from Major Ogilvy covers the week of Aug. 20 to 26.

PTE. BING DEAD. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Sir Alfred Milner cables under date of to-day from Capetown the death of enteric fever at Johannesburg, on June 7, of 334, Pte. Bing, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. A cablegram was received this morning from Lieut. Colonel Biggar, dated Capetown, Oct. 2, stating that the returning portion of the First Contingent has sailed by the 'Idaho,' and will be due at Halifax about Oct. 25. The following officers are accompanying the troops:—Majors Pelletier and Wilson, Captain Rogers, Stairs, Barker, Fraser and Fullerton; Lieutenants Marshall, Stewart, Laurie, Leduc, Pelletier, Jones, Macdonald, Kaye, Oleand and Winter. A and B companies remain. Lieut. Col. Biggar also states that No. 7675, Pte. R. Laconteur, was killed en route. Laconteur was of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, and Pte. Bing, of Winnipeg.

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

The following appears in the London 'Gazette': '21st Lancers—Lieut. A. T. B. Laybourn, from Canadian local military forces (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), on augmentation. 'The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—To be second lieutenant, Pte. R. B. Campbell, from Canadian local military forces (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), in succession to Lieut. H. W. Fife, killed in action.'

CAPT. WALLACE'S WELCOME HOME.

Woodbridge, Ont., Oct. 5.—The biggest event ever witnessed in this section was the reception to Captain Tom Wallace, son of the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, at this village, yesterday. So great was the influx of visitors that the village, accustomed as it is to the handling of large crowds on the occasion of the annual fair, was literally eaten out of house and home. A throng of three thousand people were waiting at the station for the train. A procession was formed and, after winding through the town, the hero of the day was conveyed to the fair grounds. Here an address was presented to young Wallace. Among the speakers present were Messrs. E. E. Clarke, M.P.; W. M. S. Stubbs, M.P.; Archibald Campbell, M.P.; Col. Evans, of the 38th Battalion; Stanley McKeown Brown, the war correspondent, and many others.

WORD FROM LADY ROBERTS WRITES TO THANK COL. RYERSON FOR THE RECEIPT OF RED CROSS FUNDS.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Dr. Ryerson has received the following interesting letter dated Pretoria, Aug. 25, from Lady Roberts:— 'I think you must have returned home by this time and I must therefore write to thank you for the £100 you sent me before leaving South Africa from the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society. I was very glad to get it for the Red Cross depot had not been opened at Pretoria at the time, and I had rather

come to the end of my resources. 'The weather here is quite perfect and there is very little sickness considering the enormous force quartered in the district around Pretoria. The hospitals here are perfect now. 'This weary war still drags on and the guerilla phase it has assumed is very troublesome and difficult to deal with. My husband has started off on what, I trust, will prove to be his last advance. Please God, it may be successful. 'I am thankful to say he is in wonderful health. I don't think I have ever seen him more vigorous in mind and body, nothing seeming to tire him. I cannot imagine how the rumor has got about that he is in bad health. Thank God there is not the slightest foundation for it. 'Believe me, dear Col. Ryerson, 'Yours sincerely, (Signed) NORA ROBERTS!

MORE CANADIANS COMING.

BATCH OF FORTY SAILS FOR HOME ON THE SS. 'VAN COUVER.'

Toronto, Oct. 4.—The 'Telegram' special cable says:— 'London, Oct. 4.—Another lot of Canadians, who for some time have been confined in English hospitals, having been invalided from South Africa, sailed to-day by the SS. 'Vancouver,' for Montreal. There were forty in the party, as follows:— Sergt.-Major J. Widgey, A Squadron, R.C.D., first battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is in charge of the men. Sergt. R. B. Bowen, 21st Essex Fusiliers, B Company, First Canadian Contingent. Sergt. C. F. Hayward, 3rd Dragoons, of Peterboro, B Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lance-Corp. R. Burns, G.G.F.G., Ottawa, D Company, First Contingent, wounded at Israel's Poort. Corp. R. B. Blyth, 3rd Field Battery, C. A. Royal Canadian Artillery. Pte. C. S. Arnton, Second Regiment of Canadian Infantry, Quebec Company, First Contingent. Pte. F. H. Dunham, 48th Highlanders, Toronto Company, First Contingent. Pte. Thomas Dowley, McLeod, N.W.T., second battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. James A. Fraser, 40th Northumberland Battalion, one of the recruits to the first contingent. Pte. C. A. Gibson, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, D Company, first contingent, wounded at Paardeberg. Pte. John P. Gladwin, Lacombe, Alberta, a recruit to the first contingent. Pte. E. D. F. Geen, 15th Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, a recruit to the first contingent. Pte. J. M. George, B Squadron, R. C. Dragoons, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. J. E. Gervan, Ottawa, D Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery. Pte. W. Irwin, 93rd Cumberland Battalion; Quebec Company, first contingent. Pte. J. J. Harvey, Manitoba Dragoons, B Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. A. P. Jell, 21st Essex Fusiliers, B Company, first contingent. Pte. F. Jones, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal Company, first contingent. Pte. C. H. Koehler, A Squadron, R. C. Dragoons, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. A. Marshall, 22nd Oxford Rifles, B Company, first Canadian contingent. Pte. F. Middleton, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal company, first contingent. Pte. Joseph Mongeon, Pincher Creek, N.W.T., second battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. C. C. Mead, Pincher Creek, N.W.T., second battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. D. Osborne, Nova Scotia, company, first contingent. Pte. W. J. Rooke, Queen's Own Rifles, C Company, first Canadian contingent. 7393, C. Holland, May be Pte. W. C. S. Holland, of the 77th Battalion, or Pte. C. Tomlinson, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto. 96, W. McKnight. Pte. J. H. Robertson, 62nd St. John, Fusiliers, F Company, first contingent. Pte. F. Ramsay, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, A Company, first contingent. Pte. Cowper F. W. Rochfort, Regina, N.W.T., second battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. J. G. Rae, 6th Hussars, B Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. J. J. Turpin, Cobourg company, C.A., D Company, first contingent. Pte. J. Turpin was with Col. Sam Hughes, during the most of the latter's expeditions in Cape Colony. W. J. Townley, G.G.B.G., Toronto, A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. A. H. Trusler, 57th Peterboro Battalion, A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. Wm. McMullin, 8th Hussars, C Company, first contingent. Pte. R. H. Prince, second regiment, C.A., E Company, first contingent. Pte. A. Pay, Royal Canadian Artillery, one of the first contingent recruits. Pte. Charles H. Marchand, Edmonton, First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. R. R. Thompson, 43rd Ottawa, and Carleton Rifles, D Company, first contingent. Pte. Thompson is one of the four colonials who won the Queen's scarf for bravery on the South African battlefield. Pte. G. A. Barrett, 8th Field Battery, C.A., Royal Canadian Artillery.

A DEEP LAID SCHEME.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LORD ROBERTS ON THE JOHANNESBURG PLOT.

London, Oct. 3.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts's telegram to the War Office, regarding the recent plot at Johannesburg:— Briefly, the facts of the Johannesburg plot are as follows:— The police and military governor received information that on July 14—the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille

An attempt would be made to over- power the garrison and murder the British officers. A race meeting was to take place on that day, and it was assumed that a large proportion of the officers would attend it unarmed. Bolder spirits among the plotters were to go to the races armed, and murder the officers, while an ostensibly French national gathering was to be a rallying-point for the low class, who were to murder all the police, and take possession of the government offices. A Boer commando at Zwarts Kop, to the north of the town, was in direct communication with the plotters. By July 13 the police were in possession of sufficient evidence to justify numerous arrests, which were accordingly carried out during the night of July 13-14.

At noon on July 14, the consuls of Germany, France, Sweden and America, of which nations some subjects had been arrested, met the Commissioner of Police and discussed the question. Each consul concerned was furnished with a statement of the case. The interview passed off most satisfactorily, and the consuls expressed entire concurrence with the action taken, and promised to render every assistance. Between four hundred and five hundred arrests were made, but of these 75 were subsequently released on being vouched for by their respective consuls. I at once gave orders for the deportation of all such foreigners as had been arrested in connection with the plot, and for whose behavior the consul of their country would not vouch.

The prompt measures taken have met with the approval of people of all nationalities residing at Johannesburg, and this approval has been expressed openly, and in some cases officially. I received the military governor's report on the subject on July 19, and on July 22 transmitted a report to the High Commissioner. A copy will be forwarded to you by overland mail. With the exception of the above, and the employees of the Netherlands Railway Company, who refused to work for us, and who have been proved to have taken an active part in the war against us, very few foreigners have been deported from South Africa. I have called for complete lists, which will be sent to you as soon as possible.

BRITISH LOSSES TO DATE

LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

London, Oct. 2.—The appended table issued by the War Office yesterday shows the total casualties since the beginning of the war in South Africa:—

Table with columns: Officers, Men, Killed in action, Died of wounds, Missing and prisoners, Prisoners who have died in captivity, Died of disease, Accidental deaths, Sent home as invalids, Total.

KRUGER'S FUTURE HOME.

WILL SAIL IN A FEW DAYS FOR BRUSSELS.

Lorenzo Marques, Oct. 6.—Mr. Kruger's grandson, Eloff, will sail on Oct. 10 to prepare a residence in Brussels for the former president of the Transvaal. The latter will sail on the Dutch cruiser 'Gel-derland' a few days later.

Capetown, Oct. 6.—The Presbytery of the Dutch Reformed Church, by a vote of twenty-three against four, yesterday adopted a resolution strongly condemning Great Britain's policy in South Africa.

NEW HOMES FOR BOERS.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 4.—A Grand Forks, N.D., despatch says: 'Within the next four or five weeks between 200 and 300 Boers, forerunners of 2,000 or more Transvaalers, who, having been reduced to poverty by the war in South Africa, and have determined to cast their fortunes in the United States, will arrive in New York, whence they will proceed by way of Chicago and the Twin Cities to the fertile fields of this state, South Dakota and north-western Montana.'

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Pretoria, Oct. 5.—An order has been published on behalf of General Baden-Powell's new police force to the effect that third class troopers serving in it will receive seven shillings, and first class troopers nine shillings a day, rations, etc., being provided. The term of enlistment is for two years. At the expiration of this term, troopers may re-enlist or enter the reserve, receiving £1 per month. On joining the reserve, men who desire to settle in the colony will be assisted by the government by grants of land and assistance in its development. The government promises to assist the families or brides of any men from England who settle in the colony by furnishing them with free transportation.

SURPRISED THE BOERS.

London, Oct. 6.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, Oct. 4, that a force under General Clements had surprised a Boer convoy near Rustenburg, capturing 20 waggons, some rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. The only British casualty was one wounded. Lord Roberts adds that the casualties at De Jaager's Drift on Oct. 1 were not as serious as at first reported, only seven having been wounded.

COOKE'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—The Rev. T. R. Ballantyne, of Willowfield, Belfast, Ireland, will receive a call to Cooke's Church to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of the Rev. W. Patterson for Philadelphia.

QUEBEC WHITE RIBBONERS.

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION IN GRANBY.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—Quebec White Ribboners, leaving Granby this morning after their seventeenth annual provincial convention, vote Granby an up-to-date town, and needing only prohibition to make it almost all that could be desired. It was, they all felt, and said, high time that we demand that every man who sits in our legislative halls should be a credential prohibitionist. Granby citizens rate high the importance of women's work. Previous to the convention, the Rev. Mr. Fritchard, of the Congregational Church, where the meetings were held, preached a sermon upon the work of women, and, the Sunday after next, by special request, to preach the same sermon in the Methodist church.

Mrs. Rutherford, the Dominion President, speaking at the first evening meeting, pointed out that women are intensely anxious to know what is to be done with the liquor traffic. So far, the plebiscite taken by the Dominion government had amounted to nothing. At the present moment a political meeting was being held downstairs, and the applause was continually sounding up the stairway. She wished these men would come upstairs and let us tell them what we think of the politics of the country. What we wanted to know was what the men were going to do in the coming election. She hoped they would remember that they represented not only themselves, but the women and the children.

That the last word had not been said on the plebiscite of 1898, Mrs. Sanderson pointed out, had been shown by the action taken towards provincial prohibition by the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, and that hoped for by the workers in Ontario. The light thrown, at the recent Ecumenical Conference, in New York, upon the effect of the liquor traffic upon the native races of the world; the awakening of public sentiment revealed by the immense gatherings in London and Edinburgh at the late conventions; the popularity of the Rev. Charles Sheldon, whose practical Christianity includes prohibition; the number of signatures to the Children's Bill, which prohibits parents from sending children under sixteen to a public house for liquor; all these were signs of the times that were not disregarded by the majority of politicians. The persistent efforts to break down the laws already in force both in the United States and Canada, regarding scientific temperance instruction in our public schools, was another strong proof that our enemies were not indifferent to our work among the young.

The union had been disappointed that their own petition, presented last February to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, at Quebec, had been refused, and to the action of this committee they could not afford to be indifferent.

Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, the corresponding secretary, reported the organization, during the year of six new local unions, and increased interest all along the line.

Mrs. Wm. Miner, of Granby, detailed plans for petitioning the Dominion government to prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of cigarettes throughout the whole of Canada.

Much time was spent planning work for the coming year. Part of this work will aim at securing extended franchise for women.

The longest discussion, perhaps, of all was that devoted to the subject of 'Scientific temperance instruction in our schools,' and a resolution was passed expressing the determination of the union never to rest until the subject of scientific temperance shall be in all grades of every school on the same footing as other subjects—that is, that it be regularly taught, and that successful examination in this be in every grade one of the conditions of promotion.

A warm tribute was paid to the gentlemen of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, many of whom were in active sympathy with the work of the union, and were at the present time doing their best to meet the wishes of the union in this matter.

The disregarding in our volunteer camps of the law against canteens came in for severe condemnation, while individual commanding officers received special gratitude for their personal efforts to carry out the law both in letter and in spirit.

'And is it not a shame,' exclaimed one woman indignantly, 'that our Canadian volunteers, returning from the prohibition army in South Africa, should have to run the gauntlet of treating on their return?'

BROME UNDER LICENSE.

Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, expressed her deep sorrow at the failure of Brome county to prevent the repeal of the Scott Act. Since the appeal they had found a vast difference for the worse. That the revenue is not materially increased you will see when I tell you that the license is now given for \$5. Ladies used to be perfectly safe on the streets at any hour of the night; now they are not. Men who sold liquor used to hide a drunken man for fear of the law. Now these were seen everywhere. One good thing has resulted, however. It has shown many the true value of the prohibitory law they have lately lost, and they had now good hope of being able to reinforce it again in about three years. Brome county people still wished to be counted in the ranks of the strong believers in prohibition.

Mrs. Morison, of Chateaugay, rejoiced that at last Ormstown was a prohibition village. Liquor was still sold on the sly, but they hoped to stop that too.

Liquor was always sold on the sly, Mrs. Sanderson interposed, quite as much under license as under prohibition, and usually more so.

These two counties to secure the repeal of prohibition in this last prohibition county of Quebec province? The closing meeting of the convention was devoted to 'Y.' work, and was wholly in charge of the 'Y.'s.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

This morning the election of officers resulted in a re-election all round: President—Mrs. Sanderson, Danville. Vice-President—Mrs. S. J. Foster, Knowlton. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal. Recording Secretary—Miss Bazin, Ormstown. Treasurer—Mrs. S. P. Leet, Montreal.

COUNTY PRESIDENTS.

Argenteuil and Vaudreuil—Mrs. (Rev.) Paterson, St. Andrews. Bonaventure—Mrs. R. H. Montgomery. Brome—Mrs. E. A. Dyer, Sutton. Compton and Wolfe—Mrs. S. J. Craig, Compton. Chateaugay—Mrs. (Rev.) D. Morison, Ormstown. Hochelaga, Chambly and Jacques Cartier—Miss Dougall, Montreal. Huntingdon—Mrs. M. McNaughton, Huntingdon. Megantic—Mrs. W. M. Lambly, Inverness. Missisquoi—Mrs. Cowie, Cowansville. Ottawa—Mrs. (Dr.) Metcalfe, Thurso. Pontiac—Mrs. D. Ballantine, Bristol. Quebec—Mrs. J. Gaggie, Quebec. Richmond and Drummond—Mrs. J. Ewing, Richmond. Shefford—Mrs. W. Miner, Granby. Sherbrooke—Mrs. Skinner, Sherbrooke. Stanstead—Mrs. S. W. Putney, East Hatley.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Marie Louise Henot was rescued from the Lachine canal on Thursday morning, and taken to the General Hospital for treatment. Two coal carters had seen her leap or fall into the water and they had a hard struggle to save her.

David Snyder, while attempting to board a C. P. R. train at Mile End station, on the evening of Oct. 2, fell and had one leg crushed so that it had to be amputated below the knee at the Montreal General Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

Mr. N. Peterson, of 323 Carriere street, was struck by a C. P. R. train last Tuesday, near St. Jerome, and was brought to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance. His condition was critical, and he could say nothing as to how he was hurt.

The police are looking for two men who assaulted Mrs. Albina Desjardins, who was picked up by the police on Sunday morning early, badly bruised, and a subject for hospital treatment. She is 35 years old and resides at Charlemagne.

True bills have been found against Brooks and Huddle, at Dover, N.H., Brooks for murder, and Huddle as accessory, on July 4, on the main street, Dover. John McNally, and Thomas Dobbins were the men murdered, Brooks and Huddle will be remembered as the Danville bank robbers.

A delegation of Chinamen from Boston, with the body of Tom Quin Hoe, who died in Boston, passed through by the Canadian Pacific Railway, on Tuesday evening last, bound for China. It was in a hermetically sealed box, with the name of the dead man, cause of death, etc., written upon a placard on the box lid.

A rumor prevailed on Thursday that Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, had been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific Railway. It could not be ascertained whether it was true or not, as Mr. Hays was out of town. Mr. Hays's friends thought that if it were true he would not accept the offer.

Members of the Board of Trade yesterday were shown two Pintsch's gas-buoys in operation for lighting the St. Lawrence channel at night, and thus minimizing the danger of vessels touching on the way up or down the river at night. They seemed to be sensible in design.

Captain Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots, while riding on Sunday morning early was thrown by his horse, which reared and fell over backward on him. The captain had a leg and an arm fractured, and he was removed at once to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he is doing as well as could be expected.

The jury in the case of Gordon Poplinger's death on the Mountain street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway, on Sept. 29, returned a verdict of criminal negligence against Andrew Postecus, the gateman, who had not closed the gates in time to keep the boy out. The jury also recommended a gateman at each side of the street and gates that would close better.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, visited Montreal on Monday evening, and were received by the Mayor, the volunteer officers and many members of the regiments of the city, informally. They spent two days in the city, and were very pleasantly entertained. They gave a banquet on Wednesday evening, and a large number of invited guests attended it. The company, which is actually more social than military, enjoyed their visit greatly and went home on Thursday morning.

Work on the site of the first of the new elevators was commenced last Tuesday morning, between the canal and Windmill Point basins. A gang of men was set to work digging a trench across the property, so as to get a section the full depth necessary to dig, showing the character of the soil to be removed. Already it has been discovered that the site is covered with hard concrete several feet in depth, and that what appears to be the planking of the old canal wharf has been uncovered. Quantities of hard wood piles are on the ground, and the balance necessary is on the way. The area to be covered with piling is 271 feet, by 59 feet, and the number of piles required is 2,300. Messrs. Barnett & Record, the celebrated elevator builders will supervise the work, they having drawn the plans.

LORD STRATHCONA

Received a Magnificent Ovation Upon His Arrival.

HIS VIEWS ON IMPERIALISM, PREFERENTIAL TARIFF, AND PACIFIC CABLE.

The announcement that Lord Strathcona was coming out from England determined the McGill undergraduates, in view of His Lordship's splendid patriotism in connection with the Strathcona Horse, to accord the Chancellor of the University a royal reception. The McGill boys throw their whole souls into anything they undertake, and the demonstration yesterday in front of the Windsor street station was marked by spontaneity and boundless enthusiasm. All the faculties were represented. There were flags and banners; there was a shouting and singing and cheering multitude. The boys were in high spirits; indeed the effervescence was rather marked, and took forms which the majesty of the law, in the form of two policemen, severely frowned upon; although the gentlemen in the blue coats were only laughed at, and even struck with missiles.



LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

For the train was late and the boys had an hour and a half upon their hands. The familiar lines of Dr. Watts in regard to the solicitude of a certain personage that idle people should have something to do, will suggest itself in connection with a crowd of young fellows brimming over with animal spirits.

The first overt act was to pull down the signs on the street cars. After that a baker's cart was held up, the loaves abstracted, and divided up so as to form missiles, which were employed with the most laughable effect as far as the students themselves were concerned; but which were not received with favor by the public. The street cars were attacked, the motormen and conductors, and even some of the passengers standing on the end were struck, while the crash of falling glass greatly frightened ladies inside. Hackmen passing up or down Windsor street, were pelted with the sodden bread, and he was a daring creature who ran the gauntlet of the two lines of students posted on the street. The more sober spirits did not approve of these tumultuous proceedings, and were especially opposed to the attack upon the street cars, but their counsels did not prevail, and the battle went on until all the ammunition was expended.

Then the students proceeded to the station, and mounting upon the trucks in the station yard, raced up and down the platform to the imminent risk of their necks.

At last it was announced that the train was coming and the crowd lined up on the platform. When the train steamed in to the station Sir William Van Horne, Mr. J. S. Clouston, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Cantlie, Mr. McNicholl, general manager of the C. P. R.; Mr. Thomas Tait, Professor Adams, Mr. Charles Drinkwater, and others, boarded the car, and welcomed his lordship to Montreal. The students were assembled in a great mob in front of the car shouting and cheering, waving their hats, calling for three cheers for Lord Strathcona, and singing, 'For he's a jolly good fellow.'

When his lordship descended the steps a mighty shout went up. A squad of city policemen led the way, which was blocked to the station door, and with difficulty his lordship, escorted by Dr. Peterson, Professor Adams and Mr. Clouston, made his way to the carriage from which the horses had been withdrawn, and to which ropes had been attached, by the students. It was raining heavily, and a more miserable day could not well be imagined, but the students, wet and covered with mud, with broken umbrellas and boots and

trousers past recognition, experienced no diminution of ardor. They yelled the college yell; they called for cheers for Lord Strathcona, and the Strathcona Horse, and while the bells of St. George's pealed out a melodious welcome the boys set to with a will, and the carriage was seen tearing along in front of the Windsor Hotel, followed by dozens of cabs and by hundreds of students on foot.

At his lordship's beautiful residence on Dorchester street, the students made a rush into the grounds, and Lord Strathcona, standing on the steps, with bare head, which was protected by an umbrella which Professor Adams held, thanked the students for the remarkable demonstration which they had made in his honor. His lordship said that he could not find words to thank them sufficiently.

'I may find another occasion upon which to express my thanks to you, but I will simply say now that I will remember this great kindness as long as I live. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I have always received the greatest kindness and consideration from the McGill students, but the reception you have just given me touches me very deeply, and I shall never forget it. I thank you all from my heart.'

Some one in the crowd having called for three cheers for the Strathcona Horse, his lordship said that the Strathcona Horse had done their duty, and had been well spoken of, as had also all the other colonial troops, and as McGill students would always do theirs. The students sang, 'For he's a jolly

arrangement. At present I would not urge it. A common impulse is now felt in all parts of the empire. When the empire is engaged in war all the parts feel that they, too, are concerned. There is an oneness of feeling which could not have been dreamt of before the Transvaal war. I would not be in a hurry to force this sentiment into legal or binding shape. Canada has gained greatly by her action in sending out the contingent. She was known now in England in a way which would have been simply impossible some years ago. It was felt that people in England might invest their capital in Canada with as much security as they would at home. Canada had come to be regarded as an integral part of the empire, sharing in the imperial thought. She would be benefited materially and in every other way, by the step which she had taken.

As for Strathcona Horse, His Lordship said modestly that he was pleased to find that all had done their duty. One thing was noticeable, that the horses from the North-West had stood the African climate better than any others that had been imported.

With regard to the Pacific cable scheme His Lordship said smilingly, that possibly there was in some quarters a little impatience in regard to it. 'Remember, however, that it is a big undertaking. It involves two million pounds sterling, a considerable sum of money. Then you had the Imperial, the Australian and the Canadian Government interested. Progress has been made, the scheme will go through, and in two years from now you may expect its realization. Some delay has been occasioned by the rubber famine which exists, and which has sent the price of rubber up very high. But as I attended some of the first meetings, I know something of the magnitude of the work, and also of the determination of those connected with it to bring it to a success, and I have no doubt as to the result.'

Allusion having been made to the preferential tariff policy of the Dominion Government, His Lordship said that he had heard this policy acclaimed at many dinners, and other public functions, in England. 'You could not expect great results from it in two or three months, but it was received with the greatest satisfaction.'

'There is an opposition policy, the mutual preferential policy, advocated by Sir Charles Tupper,' it was suggested.

'Yes,' said His Lordship, smiling, 'but in my position I never talk politics. I made up my mind that I would have nothing to do with party politics when I took the position which I at present occupy. And this entirely of my own volition.'

England was prosperous. The laboring men received wages now which would have been deemed impossible some years ago. He was contented and did not care to pull up stakes and leave the land in which he had lived his life. The utmost was being done that could be done to push immigration interests. The Dominion was getting a large number of immigrants from central Europe, of whom he had heard favorably. He certainly was not in favor of having such people settle down in colonies, for in that way they would be more liable to perpetuate their peculiar customs; no more would he desire that immigrants from the Old Country should be similarly settled. He thought that the best thing would be that such people should rub against others, for in that way something was learned and prejudices conquered. But of course this matter must be settled on this side.

He did not think the Transvaal would interfere with immigration to Canada to any extent as for some time to come he did not believe there would be much of a rush to that country.

The Australian federation movement had been watched by His Lordship with much interest and the consummation was now realized. 'They had a good example in Canada, but they have not followed us in any detail, having rather looked to the United States in regard to the relations of the provinces to the federal power. But this federation of the loyal Australians, who have shown such an imperial spirit, will do much to make for oneness of feeling.'

With regard to the Royal Victoria College, His Lordship could not say what had been determined on in regard to an opening ceremony. 'The college is now open, and doing, I am informed, good work.'

His Lordship looks well and strong, and fresh, notwithstanding the fatigue of a voyage which was somewhat rough and foggy.

'I thank the McGill students most heartily for their reception of me,' said His Lordship, in conclusion. 'They are fine, hearty fellows, and I so much regret that they had to stand out in the rain, on such a wretched day, but I think (smiling) that I would rather have been drawn by horses.'

His Lordship does not know just how long he will be in Canada. 'Not very long, but just long enough to see my friends.'

The publishers of the 'Witness' will be glad to send, neatly printed, the special trial subscription announcement, which appears in this issue, to anyone who will tack it up or lay it on a counter or otherwise expose it where the public will see it. Those who will do this will easily be able to send in a number of clubs of three subscribers, and, as the discount on these special year end subscriptions in clubs of three or more, is fifty percent, they will make a good thing out of it, besides doing a good turn for their friends who subscribe, and for their friends.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHINESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Emperor Sends an Apologetic Message to the German Emperor and Desires Peace.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR WANTS WRONG-DOERS PUNISHED

Prince Tuan is to be Degraded and Other High Chinese Officials are to be Punished.

China absorbs the attention, now that the news of South African affairs shows the movements of our troops to have been whittled down to so fine a point that military duty has almost become police surveillance, and very little said about it at that. War correspondence and police reporting are different, and the field of the war correspondent may be transferred to China. Thus far there has been a wealth of Chinese stories; but the terse, sharp tone of Lord Roberts's official reports is absent from them. To pick out the truth from the volume of conjecture and sensational incidents cabled as news is no easy task. Minister Wu, at Washington, officially declares that by an Imperial edict of Sept. 25, Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Prince Yih, Secondary Princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ling have been degraded and their officers taken from them. Duke Tsai Lan, and the president of the censorate, Ying Nien, Kang Yi, Chao Shu Chiao, also officials of high standing, are handed over to the Board of Censors, who shall determine upon a penalty. The withdrawal of the Russian legation from Peking is formally announced by Mr. Conger. A Paris despatch forecasts the French note as favoring the German view without admitting that the punishment of the guilty is necessarily preliminary to peace negotiations. M. Delcassé is given as holding the view that the powers can assist the Chinese Imperial Government in pursuing and punishing the guilty while the plenipotentiaries can sit and arrange the terms of peace. Returned missionaries from Peking have reached San Francisco on their way home to the United States, and some of them speak in terms very different from those of the ideal Christian. One lady is reported as having said that 'There is no use in talking of a settlement until we have the heads of Prince Tuan and of the Empress Dowager. It is foolish to think of honest peace while they are living. In my judgment, they should be beheaded before negotiations for peace are entered into.' This language is attributed to Miss Duow, and it is sufficiently like the cry, 'Away with Him—crucify Him!' to cause the hope that the lady has been misreported. Prince Ching, Earl Li Hung Chang, Jung Lee, and Viceroy Lui Kun Yi and Chang Chi Tung will act in concert in the negotiations for peace. The Paotingfu expedition has been postponed. General Gaselee will command the Peking column and a German will command the Tientsin column. New South Wales troops are to winter in Peking.

A Peking despatch of Sept. 26, via Taku, Sept. 29, and Shanghai, Oct. 3, states that Li Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, and Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Hankow, are assistant commissioners to negotiate terms of peace. A German force under General von Hoopfener, encountered a small Boxer force south of the Imperial deer park, on Sept. 25. Four Germans were wounded and 40 Boxers were killed and their force scattered. Chi Sin, a member of the Tsungli Yamen, has been captured in the Imperial City by the Japanese. He is a pro-Boxer, and his fate is in the balance. The Chinese non-commissioned officer cannot say which prince gave the order to shoot the foreigners on sight, but it did not apply to Baron von Ketteler any more than to other foreigners. The Chinese Emperor has telegraphed to the German Emperor a message of sorrow for the murder of the German Ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, and says he has offered sacrifice for him and ordered libations poured upon the altar for him, while needful measures for the conveyance of the coffin have also been ordered, and when the coffin reaches Germany a second offering will be made on the altar. The Chinese Emperor hopes that His Imperial German Majesty will renounce all animosity and that peace may soon be arranged. The German Emperor's reply refuses to accept the proffered libation as atonement for the 'abominable crime' of murdering a minister. He recounts the murders of many innocent persons and asks, 'Do the libations commanded by Your Majesty suffice for all these innocent ones?' The German Emperor then proceeds to say that he does not hold the Chinese Emperor personally responsible, but that when he brings the advisers of the Empress to the punishment they deserve, he will regard it as expiation of their crime. He will also be glad to assist him along with the other powers in bringing this punishment of the guilty upon them, and would also gladly welcome the return of the Chinese Emperor to Peking, with that end in view. He offers to receive the Emperor at Peking with honor due his rank, and also to accord him protection of the troops, if he so desires. Miss Hattie J. Rice and Miss Mary E. Huston are reported murdered. They were stationed at Lucknow,

in Shansi province, and both belonged to the China Inland Mission. Miss Rice's friends are in Hartford, Conn., and Miss Huston's mother in Mobile, Ala. The third brigade of British Indian troops sailed for Taku on Oct. 1, on very short notice, in transports accompanied by H. M. 'Terrible,' first-class cruiser, and 'Aethusa,' second-class cruiser.

GERMANY'S NEW MESSAGE.

IT IS A COMPLETE CHANGE FROM THEIR FIRST SUGGESTION.

China's complex problem was no nearer adjustment, so far as Thursday's telegrams showed, than it was a month ago. The new feature was Germany's new message to the powers. It is in these terms:—

'The Emperor of China has addressed to the powers an edict dated Sept. 25, in which he orders the punishment of a number of princes and dignitaries, mentioned by name, for having encouraged the Boxers. On the assumption that the edict is genuine, the German Government, in furtherance of the procedure proposed in its circular note of Sept. 17, has further proposed to the powers to come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:—

'First—Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct?

'Second—Whether the punishments proposed meet the case?

'Third—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed.'

This proposition of Germany seems likely to find the powers united in agreement with it. The Empress Dowager has deputed the highest functionary of the Empire to make arrangements for a funeral for Baron von Ketteler and a suitable temple is to be erected to his memory. The friends of Baron von Ketteler, who expected to meet her at Yokohama and bring her back with them, have been disappointed, and probably they will not be able to return with her in the Canadian Pacific steamer, as was expected. The German Government, mindful of the value of display, will probably desire to have her leave China in the manner which her husband's rank entitled her to. Shanhaikwan, one of the strategic points in the Peking defences, has been seized by the allied powers. The British flag first waved over it after the surrender. The flags of the other powers were soon flying over the forts. The Chinese evacuated the place at once. A battle was imminent in Manchuria, according to a St. Petersburg despatch of Oct. 3, which stated that General Fleischer's division of 6,000 men had come in touch with and confronted fourteen thousand disciplined Chinese troops, after he had lost two officers killed and eighteen men wounded. A Shanghai despatch charges Russia with having robbed the Emperor's Palace of \$15,000,000, a story that the Russian Minister denies. Germans at Huangteu were attacked by Boxers and 150 of the latter were killed. Later, a Japanese patrol of an officer and two men were ambushed by the Boxers and killed; but the Germans and Japanese took the town afterwards, and the Boxers fled.

In Friday's despatches concerning China there was a note to the powers sent by the Government of France, which states that having relieved the legations, the next question is suitable reparation for the past and serious guarantees for the future. It sets forth as a basis of peace negotiations punishment of the principal culprits, prohibition of importation of arms, equitable indemnity, formation of a permanent guard for Peking legations, dismantling of fortifications, and, finally, military occupation of two or three points between Tientsin and Peking, that would keep communication open between Peking and the sea. A Berlin despatch states that the Russians have occupied Mukden. A British landing party from the cruiser 'Aurora,' has occupied Chingwantao, and orders for a branch railway from Tangho on the Gulf of Liaoting to Chingwantao has been given. Russians are said to be on the move from Shanhaikwan toward Chuchuan. The Russians have given over to the Germans the railway from Tientsin to Peking, and the Germans will repair the road between Yanktsun and Peking. The new German cable from Chifu to Tientsin has been completed and opened. There seems to have been great astonishment in Chinese circles at the announcement in Shanghai, that foreign pressure had caused the degradation of prominent members of the Imperial Chinese Court. A small body of Imperial Chinese troops appeared in Peitachou on Sept. 29, and informed the British garrison that their purpose was to disperse the Boxers. The British troops did not molest them. The Germans did, it is said, winter 8,000 men in Peking, while the British are reducing the number of their men to a legion guard. The Indian cavalry will be withdrawn soon, and one thousand coolies will go back to India shortly.



AMERICAN MARINES BRINGING IN A WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIER AFTER THE BATTLE OF TIENSIN.

—London 'Graphic.'

CHINESE BRUTALITY.

Horrible Tale of a Teacher in Shansi Who Escaped.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTERED AND THEIR BODIES MUTILATED.

Tientsin, China, Sept. 5, via San Francisco, Oct. 3.—A circumstantial narrative of the massacre in Shansi has reached here, through a native Christian teacher, who escaped after a remarkable journey through the country on foot and by boat, and has just arrived. This man is a graduate of the North China College, speaking English fluently, and absolute confidence is placed in his statements by the missionary officials here. His story confirms previously reported murders, adds details of shocking cruelties and directly implicates Hu Hsien, governor of Shansi, who has previously been charged with instigating and abetting the killing of foreigners. It is said that a few days after the rescue of the legations at Peking a prominent member of the British legation and formally accused Hu Hsien of inviting all the foreigners in Taiyuan into his yamen under pretence of escorting them in safety to the coast, and having them all put to death.

EXPULSION OF MISSIONARIES.

According to the refugees none of the missionaries at that station had been molested up to Aug. 13. One old prefect died shortly before that date and the governor of Shansi sent a new man, who, two days after his arrival, demanded of the local officials why the foreigners had not been expelled. The district magistrate, who was friendly to the missionaries, replied that there was no occasion for their expulsion. But, under compulsion, he arrested the chief inspector of the hospital. The man was given three hundred blows, and the demand was made that he should secure the arms in the possession of the mission. They were accordingly given up, two pistols and two rifles. The demand was repeated that they must hasten their departure. A request was made on behalf of Mrs. Atwater, who was about to be confined, that they be allowed a few days' respite; but the prefect insisted that they were to be sent away to the coast, and must be ready the next day. Four country carts were prepared, for them and their goods duly packed.

WHOLE PARTY EXTERMINATED.

There were in the party Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price, their son, all of the American Board; Mr. and Mrs. Laugren, of the Swedish mission, and Miss Eldred, an English lady; they were to start on Aug. 15. A guard of twenty soldiers was made ready. As soon as the arrangements were made the foreign houses were sealed up. The missionaries' property was confiscated, but they were allowed to sell a small possession in the country and thereby obtain a small sum of silver. The escaped teacher, who rode a horse given him by Mr. Atwater, overheard remarks by the soldiers, and gathered that mischief was meant. On the advice of one of the soldiers he escaped from the party some few miles from the village of Ksishi.

SIGNAL FOR THE ATTACK.

When not far away on his line of escape he heard the firing of a gun. He afterwards learned that this was the signal for the attack upon the party. They were escorted by the soldiers a few miles further, where they were met by another detachment and all were attacked and killed with swords. Going back to early in June, this teacher gives a graphic account of all the murders in the Shensi province. Much of it is too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered, their bodies mutilated and in many instances their heads placed on the gates of the villages.

THE FIRST MURDER.

So far as known, the first murders occurred on June 28, when two women, members of the China Inland Mission, were killed at Hiasatshafu. They were Miss Whitechurch and Miss Sewell, who lived alone at the mission, a remote place. On the day mentioned about three hundred Boxers forced an entrance into the mission compound and some of the villagers smashed the gate. The local magistrate was sent for, but it is said that he reproved the messenger for disturbing him. The mob took this as an indication that they were not to be interfered with, and forced an entrance into the house. The two women made

vain appeals for mercy, but were beaten to death with clubs, and heavy brass kettles. Their clothing was stripped off and their valuables stolen. When the local magistrate was informed of the murders he sent two boxes in which the bodies were placed and buried in the baptistry.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

The next outrage took place at Showkan, about seventy-five miles from Taiyuanfu, which was a mission of the independent workers, on June 29. The story of this massacre, if true, leaves little doubt of the guilt of the local Chinese authorities and also of the governor of the province. In all, thirty-three persons were slain. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pigott, their son; Mr. Robertson, a tutor; Miss Duval, a teacher; and two daughters of the Rev. M. Atwater, of Yenchofu, were driven from their homes, and for several days hid in the mountains. Finally they determined to return to the mission. They were arrested and sent to Taiyuanfu. They were chained and handcuffed, and during the terrible march they suffered excruciatingly. They were not permitted to purchase food, and during the entire march were practically without anything to eat. On arriving at Tai Yuan they were placed in separate rooms and suffered many indignities. In the meantime most of the foreign houses in Taiyuan were burned, the foreigners taking refuge in the house of a Mr. Farthing, of the English Baptist Mission.

One woman, Miss Coombs, the principal of a girls' school, however, failed to escape, and fell a victim to the mob. Hampered by the efforts to protect her scholars, she was separated from the others and caught by the rioters who were looting the burning buildings. In spite of her pleadings she was seized and thrown into the flames.

GOVERNOR'S TREACHERY.

The missionaries remained until July 7 in the house of Mr. Farthing, when a complete list of all foreigners was demanded by the governor. He then ordered them all to come to his yamen, assuring them that they would be protected and safely escorted to the coast. The order was complied with and the entire party of foreigners was admitted between files of soldiers through the outer gate of the court. Once safely within the walls of the yamen, the ranks of the soldiers were opened and about forty Boxers admitted. They fell upon the unarmed missionaries with swords and a horrible butchery ensued. The bodies of the unfortunate men and women were hacked to pieces and their heads placed in baskets, which were suspended over the four gates of the city.

Forty native Christians were also slain, and the following day the Catholic priests, said to have all been Frenchmen, were beheaded. In addition to the Biggott party, from Shouyang, the following perished at Taiyuan:— Mr. Stokes and wife; Mr. Simpson and wife; Mr. Bawnan, wife and three children; Mr. Farthing, wife and three children; Dr. Leavitt, wife and child; Dr. Miller Wilson and wife; Mr. Whitehouse and wife. The list is very incomplete, but it is certain that in all 33 white persons were slain. According to reports current here and at Peking the governor at Shensi sent a despatch to the Peking government reporting the massacre and demanding a reward.

Thirty-five miles from Taiyuan is the British Baptist mission of Hsinchou, on the great road. There were at Hsinchou six persons, whose fate is unknown. They were Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. McCurran, and an unmarried man and woman. At the outbreak of the trouble, it is reported, the entire party fled to the mountains, escaping safely from the village. Since then no more has been heard of them, and their fate is conjectural.

London, Oct. 5.—A Shanghai despatch to the 'Times' says it is reported on good authority that 96 missionaries in north Shanghai who have hitherto been reported as missing have all been massacred.

RUSSIAN WAS TOO SPEEDY.

THE CHINESE FLEET ATTACKED THE CRUISER 'RURIK.'

London, Oct. 6.—4.15 a.m.—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the 'Times,' at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa Strait, attempted to engage the Russian armored cruiser

'Rurik,' but the latter's speed frustrated the plan.

The correspondent says that it is probable that the allied squadrons will force the Chinese fleet to capitulate, or will destroy it.

Shanghai telegrams express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers, as the new capital will be virtually inaccessible from the coast.

He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall, and Germany the provinces of Chihli and Shantung.

A REGRETTABLE MISTAKE.

Rome, Oct. 6.—A Taku despatch to the 'Tribuna' says Russians mistook the French for Boxers in the attack on Shanhaikwan, and fired on them. The French returned the fire. Six Russian soldiers and seven Frenchmen were killed.

PRINCE TUAN

ALLEGED THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS HIS HEAD.

London, Oct. 6.—The 'Daily Chronicle' publishes the following statement by its Washington correspondent: 'The United States Government has proposed to the powers to insist that Prince Tuan be beheaded, that the Emperor be induced to return to Peking to form a government of progressives under the support of European bayonets, and that the Empress Dowager be deposed.' The 'Daily Chronicle' admits that it finds considerable difficulty in believing this report.

A MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED.

SHOT TWO CHILDREN DEAD, WOUNDED ANOTHER, THEN TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

New York, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, Borough of Manhattan, while insane to-day shot and killed her two children, Mabel, aged three, and Andrew, aged eight years, and another daughter, Ethel, 12 years of age, lies in Fordham Hospital badly injured. She then committed suicide by shooting.

Before shooting the children Mrs. Smith tried to force them to drink carbolic acid.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who had been connected with the grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co. for 21 years. Inwood, the scene of the crime, is a suburban settlement on the banks of the Hudson river, just below Spuytenduyvil. Up to three weeks ago she had lived with her husband and her children in the central portion of the city, but of late she had been in poor health. It became necessary to take her to the country, and Mr. Smith rented a large old mansion surrounded by great trees at Inwood. Apparently the change of scene benefited Mrs. Smith. She drove her husband to the station this morning, and appeared happy and free from care, and promised to meet him on his return from the city at night.

The publishers of the 'Witness' will gladly appreciate the efforts of their subscribers and friends in making known the special offer now running, giving the 'Daily Witness,' to January first, 1901, for fifty cents, or the 'Weekly Witness,' to same date for twenty cents. Subscribers sending a list of three or more for either publication are at liberty to deduct fifty percent. Sample copies and printed matter supplied free on application by post card.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

BOTH PARTIES ARE CERTAIN TO ELECT THEIR CANDIDATES

This is the reason for prophecy, and the United States citizen is being given every chance to believe in his party. The Republicans declare that the votes will go like the tables below, and of course that they will win. The Democrats have their prophecy out, and they declare they will win. They are thus both satisfied; but the citizens of the United States have not yet pronounced. The tables are given below:

FOR M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Table showing electoral votes for McKinley and Roosevelt across various states like California, Connecticut, Delaware, etc.

Total ... 268 To elect a president only 224 electoral votes are necessary.

DOUBTFUL STATES.

Table showing doubtful states like Colorado, Florida, Georgia, etc., with their respective electoral votes.

CONCEDED TO BRYAN.

Table showing states conceded to Bryan like Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc., with their respective electoral votes.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—For the first time in this campaign the Democrats have broken the rule they had established, and have given out an estimate upon the election by states:

Table showing estimated electoral votes for McKinley, Bryan, and Doubtful states.

A NEW YORK ESTIMATE.

The Democratic National Committee in New York has prepared an estimate which gives Mr. Bryan 230 certain, and Mr. McKinley 190, leaving four states, giving 27 votes, doubtful.

MORE FIGHTING IN ASHANTI

COL. WILCOX AFTER HARD WORK ROUTS THE ENEMY.

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch to the 'Morning Post' from Kumasi reports that heavy fighting took place last Sunday between Colonel Wilcox's column and the Ashantis at Abu-Asu.

'After heavy firing,' says the despatch, 'the British column made an effectual attempt to charge the Ashanti positions, but was obliged to retire and to resume the rifle duel, while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Colonel Wilcox captured the positions and occupied the village of Isansu without opposition. Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet, and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed.'

'The British losses were Major Mellis and Captain Luard, severely wounded, three officers slightly wounded, three men killed, and 28 others wounded.'

A flying column of 80 men, with two guns, was sent on Monday in pursuit of the enemy.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, 1 Oct. 9, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

TRADING CONTINUES RATHER NERVOUS—VALUES UNCHANGED.

Although there was quite a number of sales put through on the local exchange this morning, a large proportion of them were broken lots, and in no case was the trading at all significant.

C.P.R.—50 at 87 1/2, 20 at 87 1/2, 50 at 87 1/2, 50 at 87 1/2, 2 at 87 1/2, 2 at 87 1/2, 2 at 87 1/2, 2 at 87 1/2.

Cable—60 at 168 1/2, 50 at 168 1/2, M.S.R.—25 at 270 1/2, 25 at 270 1/2, 25 at 270 1/2, 25 at 270 1/2.

Royal Electric—100 at 208, 25 at 208 1/2, Toronto Railway—25 at 103 1/2, 25 at 103 1/2, 25 at 103 1/2, 25 at 103 1/2.

Republic—500 at 76, 1,000 at 76 1/2, Merchants Cotton—25 at 128, Dominion Coal—100 at 112, Bank of Montreal—4 at 258, Eastern Township Bank Rights—33 at 11 1/2.

Afternoon Sales, Richelieu—25 at 108, 5 at 108, Republic—500 at 76 1/2, Halifax Tram—6 at 96 1/2, M.S.R.—25 at 270 1/2, Pacific—5 at 88, 5 at 88, Virtuo—500 at 52.

Exported for the Witness by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1771 Notre Dame St.

Bankers, Buyers, Sellers, Counter, New York Funds—1-64 dis per 1/4 to 1/2 prem, Sterling 60 days—8 1/4, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, Sterling demand—8 1/2 to 8 3/4, Sterling Cable—8 1/2, Paris Cheques—8 1/2.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Published by MacDuggall Bros. Brokers, Montreal, Oct. 6.)

Stocks, Asked, Bid, Canadian Pacific Railway—88 1/2, Duluth Com.—15 1/2, Do, Preferred—15 1/2, Montreal Street Railway—272 1/2, Toronto Street Railway—104 1/2, Bell Telephone Co.—95 1/2, Halifax Elec. Ry.—118 1/2, Halifax City—85 1/2, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.—110 1/2, Montreal & Ontario Navigation Co.—110 1/2, Commercial Cable Co.—110 1/2, Montreal Telegraph—170 1/2, Bell Telephone Co.—110 1/2, Dominion Gas Co.—110 1/2, Pacific Electric Co.—110 1/2, Halifax Heat & Light—110 1/2, Electric Bond—110 1/2, Dominion Cotton—88 1/2, Colored Cotton Co.—88 1/2, Merchants—110 1/2, Dominion Cotton—88 1/2, War Eagle—110 1/2, Republic—110 1/2, Payne Mining Co.—110 1/2, Virtuo—110 1/2, North Star—110 1/2, Dominion—110 1/2, Intercolonial Coal—110 1/2, Flemington Coke & Coal Co.—110 1/2, Bank of Montreal—110 1/2, Ontario Bank—110 1/2, Merchants Bank—110 1/2, Nova Scotia Bank—110 1/2, Eastern Townships—110 1/2, National Bank—110 1/2, Union Bank—110 1/2, Commercial Bank—110 1/2, Imperial Bank—110 1/2, Bank of Ottawa—110 1/2, Rockeys Bank—110 1/2, Land Grant Bond—110 1/2, Loan & Mortgage Co.—110 1/2, West-End Land Ltd.—110 1/2, Hotel—110 1/2, Com. Cable Comp Bond—110 1/2, Ft. & L. Halifax—110 1/2, Ontario—110 1/2, Hem. Coal Bonds—110 1/2, Halifax Elec. Ry. Bonds—110 1/2.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Oct. 8, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 98 1/2; do, for the account, 99 1/2; 1-10; 2-10; 3-10; 4-10; 5-10; 6-10; 7-10; 8-10; 9-10; 10-10; 11-10; 12-10; 13-10; 14-10; 15-10; 16-10; 17-10; 18-10; 19-10; 20-10; 21-10; 22-10; 23-10; 24-10; 25-10; 26-10; 27-10; 28-10; 29-10; 30-10; 31-10; 1-11; 2-11; 3-11; 4-11; 5-11; 6-11; 7-11; 8-11; 9-11; 10-11; 11-11; 12-11; 13-11; 14-11; 15-11; 16-11; 17-11; 18-11; 19-11; 20-11; 21-11; 22-11; 23-11; 24-11; 25-11; 26-11; 27-11; 28-11; 29-11; 30-11; 31-11; 1-12; 2-12; 3-12; 4-12; 5-12; 6-12; 7-12; 8-12; 9-12; 10-12; 11-12; 12-12; 13-12; 14-12; 15-12; 16-12; 17-12; 18-12; 19-12; 20-12; 21-12; 22-12; 23-12; 24-12; 25-12; 26-12; 27-12; 28-12; 29-12; 30-12; 31-12; 1-13; 2-13; 3-13; 4-13; 5-13; 6-13; 7-13; 8-13; 9-13; 10-13; 11-13; 12-13; 13-13; 14-13; 15-13; 16-13; 17-13; 18-13; 19-13; 20-13; 21-13; 22-13; 23-13; 24-13; 25-13; 26-13; 27-13; 28-13; 29-13; 30-13; 31-13; 1-14; 2-14; 3-14; 4-14; 5-14; 6-14; 7-14; 8-14; 9-14; 10-14; 11-14; 12-14; 13-14; 14-14; 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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.

BEE—In Wesleyville, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bee. 5
BINNING—At 14a Sussex avenue, on Oct. 4, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Binning. 6
CHRISTIE—At Lachute, on Oct. 1, 1900, the wife of Dr. G. H. Christie, of a son. 4
CLARKE—On Oct. 1, 1900, the wife of Mr. Wm. Furness Clarke, 839a Wellington street, of a son. 8
CORNEIL—At Cornwall, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Cornel. 8
FOWLER—At Melboro, Que., on Sept. 30, 1900, the wife of H. W. Fowler, of a daughter. 2
HILLMAN—In New York city, on Oct. 2, 1900, the wife of Alfred W. Hillman, formerly of Montreal, of a daughter. 2
HOLLAND—In this city, at 1083 St. James street, on Oct. 1, 1900, the wife of James C. Holland, of a son. 5
HOOPER—At Brownburg, Que., on Sept. 25, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hooper, a son. 6
LYONS—In Fort Covington, N.Y., on Sept. 29, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lyons. 6
MACDONALD—At Rockland, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William MacDonald. 6
MAGREGOR—At 86 Mitcheson street, on Sept. 26, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacGregor. 6
McCLURG—On Oct. 1, 1900, at No. 6 Laurier avenue, St. Henri, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClurg, Jr. 6
McNAB—At 25 Essex avenue, on Oct. 1, 1900, the wife of Mr. William McNab, of a daughter. 6
WITHYCOMB—At 381 Claremont avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 25, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. Withycomb. 6

MARRIED.

BAILE-RANDALL—At the residence of the bride's mother, 33 Eastern Promenade, Portland, Me., by the Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, John D. Baile, son of Mr. Andrew Baile, Montreal, to Marion Standwood Randall. 8
BRADFORD—HOPKINS—At Banff, on Sept. 26, 1900, by the Rev. Thomas Powell, the Rev. W. C. Bradford, Methodist minister at Banff, to Miss May Hopkins, graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music. 8
CAMPBELL-GRAHAM—At 26 Callender street, Toronto, on Sept. 26, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, Dr. Louis H. Campbell, Bradford, to Louise H., youngest daughter of the late Thos. Graham. 3
CHALMERS—SPOTTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1900, by the Rev. George A. Bay, of Brussels, Ont., Manfred C. Chalmers, manager Traders' Bank, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., to M. Lillian, third daughter of James Spotton, Esq., C.P.R. locomotive foreman. 8
DEVITT—WALTERS—At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 3, 1900, by the Rev. C. R. Marsh, rector of St. Paul's Church, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, of Toronto, Dr. J. C. Devitt, of Bowmanville, to Miss Annie Maud Walters, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walters, of Lindsay, Ont. 6
HALL-SCOTT—At the Methodist parsonage, Maberly, Ont., on Oct. 3, 1900, Albert Hall, of South Sherbrooke, to Elizabeth C. Scott, of Palmerston, solemnized by the Rev. John Fowkes. 6
HANSON-GREIG—At Christ Church, Petrolia, Ont., on Oct. 3, 1900, by the Rev. W. Craig, B.D., brother-in-law of the bride, Louise T., fourth daughter of the late Major John Greig, formerly of her Majesty's Military Stores Department, to Justus G. Hanson, M.D., of the N.L. Hospital, Northampton, Mass. 8
HARRIS-WURTELE—On Oct. 8, 1900, at Emmanuel Church, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Arthur Harris to Gertrude R. Wurtele, both of Montreal. 8
HARVEY-SAYER—On Sept. 26, 1900, at the manse, Dundee Centre, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. John William Harvey to Miss Annie Josephine Sayer, both of the Township of Godmanchester, Que. 3
HAWN—MANSON—On Oct. 1, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. E. Runnells, S.T.L., of Moulins-ette, Gertrude E. Manson, daughter of Wellington Manson, Esq., of Millie Roches, Ont., to Herman S. Hawn, of Farrow's Point, Ont. 6
HAWN—McBRIDE—At the Methodist Church, Avonmore, on Oct. 4, 1900, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Percival P. Hawn, to Lena McBride. 6
HENSHAW—DARLING—At the First Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, N.Y., on Sept. 27, 1900, by the Rev. A. Russell Stevenson, D.D., pastor, Jessie, eldest daughter of Henry W. Darling, to Arthur Williston Henshaw. 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LANGEVIN—WILSON—At the Methodist parsonage, Avonmore, on Sept. 9, 1900, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, James Langevin, of Shelk's Island, to Sarah Wilson, of Finch. 4

MATTHEWS—ROGERS—On Sept. 28, 1900, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. W. H. Bradford, North River, Que., by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Flora E., second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Rogers, of Lakeside, (formerly of Montreal), to John Matthews, of Centreville, Que. 4

McCOMBE—KIRBY—On Oct. 2, 1900, at St. James the Apostle Church, Montreal, the Rev. Canon Ellegood officiating, William Mayne McCombe, of Montreal, to Ethel Gertrude Kirby, youngest daughter of Thomas Kirby, Westmount. 2

McDONALD—LAROUCHE—On Oct. 3, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Arpad Glavan, assisted by the Rev. A. Graham, Annie E., daughter of Joseph Larocque, to J. Dougal McDonald. 2

McOUAT—MORROW—On Oct. 3, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, North Plantagenet, by the Rev. R. Calvert, B.D., of Riverview, Ont., assisted by the Rev. W. P. Boshart, B.D., of Grenville, Que., Daniel A. McOuatt, of Brownsburg, Que., to Mary Ann, second daughter of Edin Morrow, Esq. 2

MEIKLE—REID—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Oct. 3, 1900, by the Rev. G. MacArthur, B.A., Mr. James Morgan Meikle, to Miss Jamie, fourth daughter of the late John Reid, Esq., and sister of Dr. J. D. Reid, M.P. All of Cardinal, Ont. 6

RICHMOND—CARRIER—On Sept. 26, 1900, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Rome, N.Y., by the Rev. J. L. Dawson, Heryl B. Richmond, to Henrietta Carrier, both of Rome. 2

RUNIONS—ALGUIRE—At the home of the bride's father, near Avonmore, on Sept. 29, 1900, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, David Wilson Runions, of the Township of Cornwall, to Maggie Gertrude Alguire, of Roxborough. 4

SIMPSON—LIVING—On Oct. 1, 1900, at the residence of the bride's brother, 367 Slater street, Ottawa, by the Rev. James Todd, William Simpson, of Hauser, B.C., to Mary E., daughter of Henry Living, of Ottawa. 2

SPROUL—McGREGOR—At Pinehurst, the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 25, 1900, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, St. Elmo, assisted by the Rev. James S. Stewhart, Sandringham, J. R. Sproul, of Dominionville, to Ida Jean, eldest daughter of R. C. McGregor, of Sandringham, County of Stormont, Ont. 2

THOMSON—EDWARDS—At Woodstock, Ont., on Sept. 25, 1900, by Rev. Mr. Marchell, J. W. Thomson, of Buckingham, Que., to Miss Jennie Edwards, of Woodstock, Ont. 2

TIFFANY—VAN DE WALKER—On Oct. 2, 1900, at the bride's home, by the Rev. J. L. Dawson, Charles Luke Tiffany, to Mary E. Van de Walker, both of Rome, N.Y. 2

TRITCH—FILE—On Sept. 29, 1900, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Rome, N.Y., by the Rev. J. L. Dawson, Geo. H. Tritch, to Katherine File, both of Rome, N.Y. 2

TYO—MANSON—On Oct. 1, 1900, at the home of the groom's parents, by the Rev. A. E. Runnells, of Moulins-ette, Ont., Ida M. Tyo, daughter of Peter Tyo, of Cornwall Centre, to Gernard W. Manson, of Millie Roches, Ont. 2

WEBSTER—DAVIE—On Oct. 3, 1900, at St. Andrew's Church, Levis, by the Rev. K. McLennan, Leonard J. Webster, manager People's Bank of Halifax, Levis, to Miss E. J. Davie, daughter of W. T. Davie, Esq., Levis, Que. 8

WIGHT—MURRAY—On Oct. 3, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 240 Greene avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. James Fleck, B.A., G. Ernest J. Wight, third son of the late Geo. L. Wight, to Isabel, youngest daughter of J. S. Murray. 2

WILLIAMS—MARTIN—On Oct. 3, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. E. Mason, Irvin Grinnell Williams, of Frost Village, Que., to Veima P., daughter of Wm. B. Martin, of South Stukely, Que. 6

DIED.

BILLINGTON—In Mt. Brydges, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1900, Dr. George Billington, aged 84 years and 6 months. 8
BREMNER—At St. Laurent, on Oct. 1, 1900, Jessie Lillian Bremner, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bremner, Jr., aged 14 months. 8
CAMERON—At Toronto, on Oct. 1, 1900, Rev. James Cameron, M.A., B.D. 3
CLARK—On Sunday evening, Oct. 7, 1900, at the residence of Dr. A. E. Giles, 44 Prince Arthur street, Edna Maud Sinclair Clark, aged 16 years. 8
CUSHING—At Ottawa, on Sept. 25, 1900, Augustus M. Cushing, of paralysis, fourth son of the late Mr. Emery Cushing, of Montreal, aged 66 years. 8
DODD—At Bergeriville, P.Q., on Oct. 3, 1900, Dorothy Gertrude, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Dodd, of Montreal. 8
DRYSDALE—At Rockmont, Sherbrooke, Que., on the morning of Oct. 5, 1900, William Drysdale, eldest son of the late David Drysdale, of Tillicoultry, Scotland, aged 43 years. 4
DUGGAN—On Sunday, Oct. 7, 1900, Mary Dugan, widow of County Clare, Ireland, aged 75 years, widow of the late Patrick Dugan. 8
DUNCAN—At his late residence, Duncan Road, Hull, Que., on Oct. 1, 1900, Robert Duncan, aged 94 years, one month and eighteen days. 3
FRANKLAND—At 38 St. James avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 2, 1900, ex-Ald. G. F. Frankland, aged 66 years. 6
GALES—In this city, on Oct. 2, 1900, Gordon Leslie, aged 9 months and 19 days, infant son of Thomas William Gales. 8
BILLS—On Friday, Oct. 5, 1900, of consumption, Frederic George Guy Hills, aged 23 years, son of the late Fred. George Hills, of London, England. 8
HOLIDAY—At Boisclair, Man., on Oct. 2, 1900, Andrew Holiday, fifth son of the late James Holiday, and brother of Mrs. C. M. Alexander, of this city, aged 39 years. 8
JAFFRAY—At Toronto, on Oct. 3, 1900, George Jaffray, aged 59 years. 6
KELSO—At her late residence, 80 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto, Mrs. George Kelso, the beloved mother of J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, in her 71st year. 6
KING—At Westmount, on Oct. 3, 1900, Howard Galt King, aged 6 months and 2 days, infant son of Charles W. King. 6
McCULLOUGH—At Ottawa, on Sept. 28, 1900, Henry McCullough, fourth son of the late Daniel McCullough, County Derry, Ireland, brother of Felix McCullough, of Ottawa, aged 67 years. 6
McKECHNIE—At Granby, Que., on morning of Oct. 2, 1900, Alexander McKechnie. 6

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McGURK—Jane Thompson Davis, beloved wife of Malcolm Henry McGurk, of this city, died on Thursday night, Oct. 4, 1900, on the Intercolonial train going home to Carbonara, Newfoundland. American papers please copy. 8

O'BRIEN—On Sept. 6, 1900, at the City of Mexico, of heart failure, Douglas Claude Brian O'Brien, stepson of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele, of Montreal. 8

ORR—At his residence, Riverfield, Que., on Monday, Oct. 1, Robert Orr, a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, aged 80 years and five months. 8

RAE—On Sept. 22, 1900, at West-gate-on-Sea, England, Robert Rae, the veteran secretary of the National Temperance League, London, England, in his 78th year, father of Robert Rae, C.A., of Eglinton, Ont., manager of the City & County Loan Association, Toronto, and brother-in-law of J. L. Morrison, of Toronto. 8

REID—At 31 Baudry street, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 2, 1900, Mary Cameron, relict of the late James Reid, in her 77th year. 8

ROSS—At Toronto, on Sept. 29, 1900, the Hon. Alexander M. Ross, Clerk of the County Court of York, in his 74th year. 2

SANDERSON—On Sept. 29, 1900, at Toronto, Jane K., relict of the late Rev. John Sanderson, aged 86 years. 3

SHEPARD—On Sept. 28, 1900, at the residence of his mother, 117 Bloor street east, Toronto, Charles Shepard, eldest son of the late Allen A. Shepard, M.D., in the 27th year of his age. 6

WARREN—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Oct. 4, 1900, Frank Warren, a native of Bristol, England, and late of Granvilleville, Vt., aged 29 years. 6

WHITE—At Ingersoll, Ont., on Oct. 3, 1900, Nimie, wife of Charles White, Esq., manager of the Imperial Bank. 6

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