Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1902. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

THE CORONATION

His Majesty Pleased with the Way the Arrangements Were Carried Out.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION SENT TO THE HEADS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

London, Aug. 12.—The King is very pleased with the manner in which all the arrangements for the pageant and ceremonial of the coronation were carried out. Personal letters of appreciation have been sent from Buckingham Palace to the heads of the various departments concerned.

New York, Aug. 12.—A special to the 'Tribune' from London says the resignation of Dean Bradley, whose infirmity was particularly evident on Saturday, will offer the new Prime Minister his first chance for making an ecclesiastical appointment and disclosing his preferences in churchmanship if he has any. A broad churchman will probably be selected from among the headmasters of the great schools in accordance with recent traditions at Westminster, although the trend of churchmanship at the Abbey has been rising with the increasing influence of Archdeacon Wilberforce and Canon Duckworth.

The 'Tribune's' London correspondent also says that when the naval review and the Indian functions are over there will be leisure for the by-elections and the agitation over the Education Bill. South African affairs have already fallen out of sight. Nonconformist hostility to the Education Bill is steadily increasing in England and is supported by organized agitation among the official school boards whose existence is threatened by the legislation in favor of church schools.

CITY OF LONDON CONTRIBUTES $575,000 TO THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

London, Aug. 12.—The King gave an audience yesterday afternoon to Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Lord Mayor of London, who presented the city's coronation gift of $575,000 toward the King's hospital fund. The gift included more than twenty thousand penny donations from the poorest quarters of London.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Lord Minto has received the following answer to his cable of congratulation to the King: 'My most sincere thanks and those of the Queen to yourself, your government, and my loyal subjects of Canada for their kind congratulations.

'(Signed), EDWARD R. & I.'

The city of Ottawa, through Mr. Henderson, the city clerk, has sent the following message of congratulation to His Majesty on the successful issue of his coronation: 'The citizens of Ottawa rejoice to learn that Your Majesty has recovered from your recent severe illness, respectfully offer their hearty congratulations upon your coronation, and tender their pledges of continued loyalty.'

THE KING AND QUEEN AGAIN LEAVE LONDON FOR COWES.

London, Aug. 14.—The King and the Queen left London for Cowes, Isle of Wight, to-day. They drove in semi-state to the railway station, escorted by the Life Guards, through streets thickly crowded with cheering people.

The King and Queen arrived at Portsmouth at 4.30 p.m. and went on board the 'Victoria and Albert,' which sailed at once for Cowes. The warships in Portsmouth harbor dressed ship and fired the royal salute when the King went on board his yacht.

THE KING MAY VISIT IRELAND THIS FALL.

London, Aug. 15.—The King and Queen arrived at Cowes at six p.m. yesterday.

The 'British Medical Journal' makes the announcement that it is authorized to say there is no truth whatever in the recent rumors that the King will undergo a second operation. The 'British Medical Journal' declares that the King's recovery is complete, and that his general health is better than for a long time past.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.—According to the 'Daily Post' of this city, the King has promised the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. George Wyndham, to visit Dublin, Cork and Belfast in February at the latest, possibly in November.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

London, Aug. 15.—Admiral Sir Charles Hotham has issued orders indicating modifications in the plan for illuminating the warships at Portsmouth on Saturday night, following the great naval review. It is proposed that Generals Botha, De La Rey and De Wet, the Boer leaders, shall witness the review aboard the steamer 'Saxon.' They will be given an audience by the King in the evening on board the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.'

CORONATION FESTIVITIES

REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH FINISHES THE PROGRAMME.

Portsmouth, Aug. 18.—Saturday's naval review off Spithead completed the programme for the coronation festivities. From a spectacular point of view, the assemblage of a hundred and odd war vessels in the roadstead off Spithead was a magnificent show. The display represented merely the home fleet, not one vessel having been withdrawn from a foreign station to participate in the pageant. The day opened fine. There was an immense influx of visitors. The waters of the Solent were covered with pleasure craft of every variety, from the tiny canoe to the big excursion steamer, and every vantage point on shore was covered with spectators. At 8 a.m., in response to a signal, the fleet broke out flags and in the space of a minute the lines of black hulls were transformed into parti-colored lines of fluttering bunting. Simultaneously the pennant of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was flung out from the peak of the 'Royal Sovereign,' which to-day acted as flagship of the fleet. Five other admiral's flags were also in view in different sections of the parade.

The five lines in which the fleet was moored were established midway between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Nearest to the Portsmouth shore were the special service vessels and yachts and a few distinguished visiting vessels, headed by the conpicuous white hull of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer 'Asscahio.' The next line was made up of thirty-two British torpedo boat destroyers. Then there was a line of cruisers and gunboats. Then a double line of battleships and finally another line of cruisers. Another parallel line, nearest to the Isle of Wight, was made up of foreign men-of-war, including two Japanese cruisers, the 'Asuma' and 'Takasago'; the Italian armored cruiser 'Carlo Alberto,' and the Portuguese cruiser 'Don Carlos I.' The precaution had been taken to compel all vessels present to burn smokeless coal, but as the day advanced a haze spread over the water and scurrying small craft frequently disappeared in banks of mist.

REVIEWED BY THE KING.

At 12.30 p.m. the lines of the fleet closed, the guard boats drove all unauthorized craft out of the forbidden area and promptly at two o'clock the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with the King, Queen Alexandra and other royal personages on board, got under weigh. This movement was signalled by a gunshot from the 'Royal Sovereign,' and thousands of jackies swarmed over the decks, superstructures and fighting tops and manned ship in honor of their approaching Majesties. Then came the firing of the royal salute of twenty-one guns. Amid the crash of naval ordinance the King's yacht moved slowly eastward, accompanied by the royal yachts 'Osborne' and 'Alberta' and three others, and escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

The King, who wore the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, was surrounded by a brilliant staff. As His Majesty passed each ship the officers and men cheered, and when the 'Victoria and Albert,' after traversing the lines, took up fresh moorings abreast of the 'Royal Sovereign,' the whole fleet joined in a final roar of cheers for the King, who then personally signalled an invitation to all the flag officers, including those of the foreign ships, to join him on the royal yacht.

At night the whole fleet was illuminated. The lines of the funnels, masts and upper decks of the ships were outlined in mellow, glowing lines, and the flagships by a clear, pale light, mast high. The brilliant light of the merchant ships and pleasure craft added to the splendor of the marine fete. Simultaneously hundreds of public and private buildings ashore were illuminated, while an imposing display of fireworks, varied in color and form, gave fresh interest to the carnival. After an hour's display, the incandescent bulbs on the ships were extinguished, and were succeeded by a gorgeous display of colored searchlights, trained uniformly in various directions and ending with rainbow effects, which were heightened by the clouds of steam exhausted from the funnels of the vessels.

The searchlights were still gleaming when the royal salute was fired at midnight. Then all were extinguished, save that on the royal yacht, which remained glittering.

SAN JOSE SCALE

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The publishing committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting in the secretary's office, Parliament Buildings, yesterday afternoon, arranging matters for the forthcoming issue of their official organ the 'Horticulturist.' Mr. George E. Fisher, provincial San Jose scale inspector, attended the meeting, and exhibited a large glass jar filled with peaches, plums, pears and apples, all so badly infected with the dreaded scale as to be quite spoiled for use. He reported that the scale is very prevalent in the St. Catharines fruit district. Many orchards are practically ruined. Not only are the trees themselves attacked, but the fruit itself is so injured by the ravages of the microscopic pest as to be absolutely worthless. This is an unusually severe type of the disease which commonly only attacks the bark of the trees. Mr. Fisher reported that he had been very successful in destroying the scale by spraying with sulphur and lime solutions. He had, however, found it extraordinarily difficult to awaken the farmers to the necessity of taking active steps to fight this disastrous plague. As a result of this apathy the ravages of the San Jose scale are rapidly increasing much to the detriment of Ontario's great fruit producing districts.

GEN. GRANT'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 15.—At a brilliant reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Nellie G. Sartoris at the residence of her mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, the announcement was made of the marriage of Mrs. Sartoris's daughter, Miss Vivien Sartoris, to Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, son of Chevalier and Mrs. Eduard Scovel, née Miss Marcia Roosevelt. Mr. Scovel is a cousin of President Roosevelt. The wedding takes place in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Saturday, Aug. 23.

THE BOER LEADERS

THEY SAW THE KING ON SATURDAY AND WERE PLEASED WITH THEIR RECEPTION.

London, Aug. 18.—Generals Botha, De Wet and De La Rey arrived here on Saturday afternoon and were loudly cheered in the streets. When asked why they had declined the government's invitation to witness the naval review they remarked that they were 'too tired after the long war and needed a rest.'

The scene at the railway station on the arrival of the Boers was remarkable. An enormous crowd of people gave them a welcome as hearty as was given to Lords Roberts and Kitchener when they arrived here from South Africa. Shouts of 'Good old De Wet,' 'Our friends the enemy' and 'Brave soldiers all,' were frequently heard amidst salvos of cheers. General De Wet was fairly cornered by a mob and had to be rescued by the police, who by sheer force cleared a line of retreat for him.

General De Wet's secretary stated that the generals expected to give out a statement of their views and plans. The main object of their tour was the collection of a fund for the families of Boers who died in behalf of their country. He added that a circular would be drafted clearly stating the Boer case to the British public.

MET THE KING.

London, Aug. 18.—Generals Botha, De La Rey and De Wet, and Adjutant Ferriera left London at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning to visit the King at Cowes. They were received by Lord Kitchener on the Admiralty yacht 'Wildfire.' When they boarded the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' the King came forward to the gang plank and shook hands genially with each of the generals. He then introduced them to Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria, who displayed much interest in the Boer commanders. The generals afterward returned with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts. The latter accompanied them to London.

VISITORS PLEASED.

Mr. Brebner, one of the party, made the following statement last evening in regard to the visit of the generals to the King: 'After having talked over the visit to the royal yacht the generals say they were greatly pleased with their reception by the King, and cannot say enough about it. The talk was purely informal and no political matters were touched upon. The train was a little late and the interview was very short.'

Mr. Ferriera, son-in-law of General De La Rey, giving his impressions of the visit to the King, said: 'I accompanied the generals as a guide and interpreter, because I have been here before. You see (exhibiting a pair of apparently new kid gloves), I bought these in London in 1898, but I never wore them. I was compelled to handle a Mauser rifle instead. I left the gloves in Pretoria and the moths gnawed this hole, but His Majesty never noticed it.' Mr. Ferriera seemed to regard this as a good joke. Continuing, Mr. Ferriera said: 'We were all dressed in the sober fashion in which you see me.' The Boer adjutant wore a sober black morning suit, devoid of the least semblance of color. The King when he received his visitors was dressed in the full uniform of admiral of the fleet. Mr. Ferriera went on to say: 'The King received us all with the most kindly courtesy, but beyond the necessary politeness he did not evince that particular interest which has been shown by his more humble subjects. The interview was very brief, partly because it was necessary for me to translate each of the replies of Generals De Wet and De La Rey as they would not trust themselves to attempt their expressions in English, and partly also because they had not lunched aboard the royal yacht and were probably getting hungry. General Botha made his own replies in English, so His Majesty spoke mostly to him. The King expressed pleasure at seeing us and enquired as to our health. All I can say further is that there really was not time during the conversation to deviate from the ordinary channels. His Majesty shook hands with me in an affable manner and enquired if I had accompanied the generals in South Africa. I was not presented to the Queen, but the Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria Maud spoke to me. The latter was frankly curious to learn some of our war experiences. We were all pleased with the King's pleasant reception, as it is not every day that one meets a King.'

The Boer generals themselves of their own inclination, and on the advice of the delegate, Abraham Fischer, were immovable in their refusal to make any statement on any matter.

THE INTERVIEW.

The reception by His Majesty of the Boer generals lasted a quarter of an hour. The King spoke of 'the gallant manner in which the generals had fought the long and arduous campaign,' and of the 'consideration and kindness' with which the generals had treated the British wounded. His Majesty expressed his good wishes for their futures. At the King's suggestion the Boers took a trip around the fleet on board the 'Wildfire.'

During the voyage from South Africa General De Wet did not mix much with his fellow passengers. He was engaged most of the time in writing his book on the South African war. In common with his colleagues, snapshot photographs were constantly being taken of him, and he was worried with requests for his autograph until he had to protest against the nuisance. General Botha, on the contrary, was extremely genial, and indulged in all the sports on shipboard. He was constantly in the smoking room, where he played cards. General De La Rey, besides playing draughts, took keen pleasure in discussions with British army officers on board the steamer.

It is said that General Botha is greatly annoyed that his home at Vryheid has been annexed to Natal. The premier of Natal is reported to have offered General Botha a place in the Natal ministry, which the General has declined.

The refusal of the Boer generals to witness the review caused great exultation in the Continental press. Mr. Chamberlain had appeared extremely anxious that the generals should see no newspaper representatives before their visit to the King, and he accordingly caused instructions to be issued that no reporters be allowed on board the 'Wildfire' or 'Nigeria,' while very unusual restrictions were placed on all reporters.

BRUSSELS NEXT TUESDAY.

Brussels, Aug. 18.—The Boer generals De Wet, De La Rey and Botha, are expected to reach here next Tuesday for the funeral of General Lucas Meyer. Enormous crowds viewed the embalmed body of Lucas Meyer yesterday. It will be taken to South Africa. Among the many floral tributes were wreaths from former President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary. The wreath sent by Mr. Chamberlain was composed of splendid orchids.

SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON'S LACK OF INTEREST IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

London, Aug. 18.—There is a decided lack of public interest in the settlement and development of South Africa. The publication of a number of tentative schemes, official and otherwise, has not resulted thus far in any rush of emigrants. In fact, the United States embassy seems to have supplied the Foreign Office with a large proportion of the applicants for South African passes, many Americans having registered application during the past week. None, however, could properly be classed as emigrants. The pro-Boers are quite gleeful at the apparent fulfilment of their prophecies that the wages of the whites would be lower under the British than under the Boer regime. The always acute problem of working the mines is now more difficult than ever. It is said that the supply of workmen is 200,000 short of the demand. The Kaffirs, like the Filipinos, are strongly disinclined to settle down to steady work after the comparatively large pay and easy life of army employment. The lack of agriculturalists is equally marked.

CANADIANS MENTIONED.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—In one of his reports to the War Office Lord Kitchener mentioned the names of a number of Canadians. They are: Lieut.-Col. Evans, C.B.; Capt. T. H. Callaghan, Lieuts. R. H. Ryans, F. Church (adjt.), Sq. Sgt.-Major M. Doherty; Segt. D. C. Ross.

Canadian Scouts—Major C. Ross, D. S. O.; Capts. A. McMillan, T. H. A. Williams; Sgt.-Major R. T. Stalwood; Regtl.-Qmr. Sgt. G. Sounders, Pte. A. Chesworth.

In publishing the list which contains the names given in every corps in the British army, Lord Kitchener says:

'I will understand that the accompanying list, which is in continuation of the other lists submitted periodically by me of departmental, staff and regimental officers, who have, in my opinion, rendered exceptionally good service during the campaign, is incomplete, and that, notwithstanding all my care, there must necessarily be a proportion of officers omitted who have rendered equal, or even better, service than those who have been mentioned. This, however, is the fortune of war, and will, I am sure, be well understood by the army I have been so proud to command.'

THE APPLE CROP

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 16.—Reports from the interior of Essex County indicate that the apple crop from this section will be a tremendous one. An estimate places the probable yield at between forty and fifty thousand barrels. Grains have not sustained much damage through excessive moisture, as was at first feared. Wheat and corn promise average crops, while oats will exceed last year's yield.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—There will be an excellent fruit crop in the Niagara district this year in fact so good a crop that the fruit men are afraid the public will be able to get their fruit too cheaply to suit the growers, so says Mr. D. J. McKinnon, the well-known fruit farmer of Grimsby, who is just now a guest at the Walker House. There is every prospect of a splendid apple crop, the trees as a general rule being laden with as much as they can properly mature. The early and late peaches will be a very fair crop, but the Crawfords are a good deal below the average. The wet weather and storms, which have proved so disastrous to the farmers' crops, have not injured the fruit prospects at all. In the Grimsby district plums are a good crop, but in many other sections they are a failure owing to insect ravages.

Mr. L. Woolverton, of Grimsby, the well known fruit grower, says that the fruit crop is excellent. Next week a car shipment of red Astrachan apples will be sent from Grimsby to the Glasgow market in cold storage in individual cases. That is the apples will be graded according to size and only one size will be put in a case, the cases being similar to those in which eggs are shipped, with one apple in each compartment. Glasgow was selected because the Glasgow exhibition so extensively advertised Canadian apples in that region that it was thought there would be a better market there than in any other city. The Grimsby fruit growers are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of fruit men in other districts so that a ship's compartment may be filled with fruit. St. Catharines, Stoney Creek and Burlington fruit men are likely to co-operate. It is expected that the apples will sell at a good profit, although they are of a tender variety as the apple crop is a failure in England and Europe.

THE BRITISH CABINET

Now Said that the Duke of Devonshire Contemplates Resigning.

New York, Aug. 13.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire from the Cabinet Council has not yet been announced, but is expected with confidence by well-informed politicians before October. The King may have urged him to retain office at the special audience, previous to the meeting of the Council, but it has been understood in the inner circles of the government supporters for a fortnight, that he was bent upon following Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach into retirement. If this resignation occurs, Mr. Balfour's Cabinet will lose, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, almost the only member possessing great influence in the country. The more closely the new Cabinet is studied the more artificial and temporary appears the series of political compromises effected. It may succeed in carrying the Education bill in October by a reduced majority, but it lacks the political authority required for retaining the confidence of the country. There is little in the suggestion that Mr. Balfour is riding for a fall. The new Prime Minister is not likely to attempt to break off his career before it has fairly begun. There is no ground whatever for suspicion that Mr. Chamberlain is disloyal to Mr. Balfour and seeking to take his place when the reputation of the present unstable Cabinet is exhausted. A shrewder forecast, which is made by one of the most promising and best informed men in parliament, is that Mr. Chamberlain will be Prime Minister within three years by virtue of the principle of the survival of the fittest and the Education bill with which he is not identified may bring about this result at even an earlier period.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA

RECEIVED BY THE KING AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

London, Aug. 18.—The Shah of Persia, Muzaffar-Ed-Din, and his suite, who arrived at Dover yesterday and stopped at the Lord Warden Hotel, reached London to-day and took up their residence at Marlborough House, as guests of the King. In accordance with the Persian monarch's express wish, the train from Dover only travelled twenty miles an hour. His Majesty therefore had plenty of time to array himself in full state uniform, and when he left the train at Victoria station he was resplendent in a blaze of diamonds. On his tarboosh (cap) a huge diamond stood out like a headlight, his epaulettes were adorned with large emeralds and his breast was covered with jewels of all kinds. The gems worn by the members of the Shah's suite were only a little less rich than those of His Majesty. The Prince of Wales, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister; Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of the Persian legation and others, met the royal traveller at the station. The Prince of Wales and Shah shook hands and the visitor was introduced to the prominent persons present. The King of Wales subsequently conducted the Persian monarch to a royal carriage and they drove off escorted by a detachment of Life Guards and followed by other carriages. The route to Marlborough House was lined with troops. The weather was miserable, so that sightseers were not numerous.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Island Off the Coast of Japan Overwhelmed.

FEARED ALL THE INHABITANTS HAVE PERISHED.

Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 19.—The little island of Torishima was ovewhelmed by a volcanic eruption between Aug. 13 and 15. All the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed. The island is covered with volcanic débris, and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island.

Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the largest island of Japan.

STRANGE CASE.

Quebec, Aug. 15.—The inquest on Elzear Marois, who was reported to have dropped dead suddenly here in his boarding house, has been postponed, as the medical men are not sure whether the man is really dead. It appears that he remains in the same position as when found and that he seems to be asleep rather than dead.

BRITISH NAVY IN REVIEW

Close of the Coronation Ceremonies

DEVOUT THANKFULNESS THAT ALL IS OVER WITHOUT MISHAP—THE TYPICAL BRITISH VIEW.

(Special cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Aug. 16.—To-day's naval review closes the coronation ceremonials amid devout thankfulness that it is all over without any grave mishap. The King himself strikes exactly the true national note when, in reply to the congratulations of the city of Portsmouth, he thanks God in the simplest language for his mercies, and prays in behalf of himself and his people for renewed earnestness and for the accomplishment of the ends that become a great people.

The plain man of affairs who thinks it out of place to mention God in business hours, puts the case in the following conversation:

Windy patriot, off to Spithead, singing popular music-hall ditty—'We've got the ships, we've got the me—'

Typical Briton—'Let's get the money, too.'

In other words, England gets back to business, or will do so when August and its holiday-making are over.

Now that the last seven days are done with, one realizes what suspense they brought. As day succeeded day, this week, each full of royal ceremonials and fatigues, yet without evidences of the slightest detriment to the King's health, surprise increases at the completeness of his recovery after so grave an operation. There is no occasion for further disguise of the fact that last Saturday's ceremonial was a severe strain upon the congregation, who stood in momentary fear of some most painful collapse. Only one writer in the public press refers to this general experience among the Abbey congregation. When accounting for the lack of the proper blitheness and spirit of the music, he says:

'Among those assisting in the ceremony the predominating spiritual habit was not that of joyous flight, but of pedestrian passage. From oath to anointing; anointing to girding; girding to investiture; investiture to putting on crown—at each fresh stage won, men and women breathed and dared say no more than "So far, so good."'

This morning the King's doctors publicly and finally say that his health is better than for a long time past.

To-day's naval review has revived the criticism so freely made in parliament just before the House of Commons rose, that England, for all her parade of ships, has no thinking department in Admiralty or War Office; no more well-conceived plan of campaign in the event of a naval war than she had for South Africa. Though it is deemed unwise officially to refute this criticism, it is refuted by the scheme now completed without word or official parade, after five years of quiet maturing.

The new scheme recognizes the Mediterranean as the centre for the fleet, and the best and latest ships are sent there. Means have also been taken to reinforce the squadron with the next best ships from China and the English Channel, while, should either East or West require help, assistance could be afforded from the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, war may drift eastwards, and the Channel Squadron find itself drawn into narrow seas. In that event, a new home squadron has been formed by abolishing the obsolete duties of the port-guard ships and constituting them into a new squadron on permanent duty in the Channel, whether the Channel Squadron is away or not. In the event of the Channel Squadron being drawn into the Mediterranean, the Home Squadron will be strengthened by coast-guard ships; then the force becomes the home fleet.

Nor does the scheme end here; for, should the Channel be left to the guardianship of the home fleet, that force will be provided with a mosquito fleet of swift torpedo-boat destroyers to act as a light cavalry screen and keep the home force informed of the movements of the enemy. This, roughly, is the strategic plan, which, it is officially believed, will keep England and the empire invulnerable on the seas. It is the latest working out of Nelson's maxim, 'Search out your enemy and smash him,' with an added concession to those who fear a simultaneous attack on England by an allied foreign force. P. A. H.

BELFAST ELECTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TENANTS WON YESTERDAY.

Belfat, Aug. 19.—The first election in Ireland since Mr. Balfour assumed the premiership of Great Britain took place here yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of the landlord party. Two candidates contested the seat of William Johnston, former Protestant Conservative member of the south division of Belfast, and the leader of the Ulster Orangemen. They were Mr. Sloan, the representative of the tenants, and Mr. Fuller, who stood for the landlords. The election resulted in Mr. Sloan receiving 3,795 votes and Mr. Fuller 2,969. The announcement of the result was received with good humor and cheering. There was no disorder.

DEATH OF PROF. SCHENK.

Vienna, Aug. 18.—Professor Leopold Schenk, author of 'Determination of Sex,' died to-day at Schwanberg, Syria.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

(By Letitia E. Ison, in 'Sunday-school Times' (London).)

Wait, and Love himself will bring
The drooping flower of knowledge changed to fruit
Of wisdom. Wait, my faith is large in Time,
And that which shapes it to some perfect end.
—Tennyson.

'There is a French proverb—"Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner."'

'To understand all is to forgive all,' translated the other man. 'Yes, Mr. Graham, but there is a time when forgiveness becomes mere encouragement of evil-doing.'

His tone was stern. His face was adamant. David Armstrong had the reputation of being a just master but a hard one. He was one of the leading tradesmen in Eastcliffe, and his shop in the High street was managed with that despatch, energy and address that are the essence of business-like virtues. But his assistants had more fear than love for their head; respect was the highest feeling that his daily conduct drew from any of them. He was not exactly unkind, but he could not be called merciful to human frailty. Moreover, he was by nature suspicious and distrustful.

John Graham, the newly-appointed minister at Emmanuel Church, was on the contrary one of those men who are always expecting the best from their fellow-creatures. True, he got some nasty knocks occasionally, but for the most part people rose to the height of his belief in them. Even David Armstrong took a gentler tone in speakng to him. As a rule he did not brook criticism of his actions, but the minister's words were not calculated to offend.

'Steve is so young,' urged John Graham. 'Yours was his first place as errand-boy. He only came to Eastcliffe with his mother six months ago. If you dismiss him without a character, how is he going to get another situation?'

David Armstrong shrugged his shoulders.

'My good sir, he should have thought of all that before he took my half-sovereign. If I begin to overlook such an offence, I may as well put up my shutters at once.'

The minister sighed wearily.

'You are quite sure he took the money?' he ventured to say.

The draper frowned a little.

'I never make mistakes in matters of this sort,' replied he, severely. 'They are too serious. It happened to be a marked coin. Steve was alone in the office just before it was missed. Besides, I traced it. He was seen that night at Green's, the grocer's, bought a quantity of things there, and paid for 'em with my money—the little villain. I gave old Green another tenner for it that I might confront the young sinner with the proof of his crime. Here it is.'

He held the small gold piece out in his hard palm, and the minister peered at it through his glasses, his mild face shadowed by regret.

'I wonder what he bought with it?' he murmured.

David Armstrong hardly deigned to answer what he inwardly termed so idle a remark, but some remembrance made him chuckle with unkind amusement.

'Oh, all sorts of luxuries. I forget half. Sponge-cakes, and that jelly you get in packets, I know, were among them. Evidently he meant to have a good blow-out at my expense. Well, he won't get another. This is Saturday night. I fancy he suspects something is in the wind. But I let him work on till the end of the week. To tell the truth, I couldn't get another boy before Monday. Presently I shall pay him his week's wages—I assure you most men wouldn't do that—and then I shall sack him. Some people would send him to prison.'

And David Armstrong swelled with conscious pride, as if really pleased with himself for his forbearance. John Graham saw it was useless to say more. In a few minutes he took his leave, and David was left alone.

An hour later he was interviewing the culprit, Steve Murray. He was a good-looking boy of about thirteen, but tonight he appeared painfully conscious of the cloud he was under. His blue eyes were downcast, and he fidgeted nervously from one foot to another as he stood with his hands behind him beneath the austere gaze of his master. Yet his was not the face of an ordinary thief. He had a sensitive mouth and a high brow, and his voice, though low, was sweet in tone and refined in accent.

'Murray,' began David Armstrong, coldly, from his seat at the desk, 'there lies the last week's money you will get from me. Look at this half-sovereign. Have you ever seen it before?'

'Yes, sir.'

David was surprised at the instant affirmative. He had expected prevarication, lies, a made-up story of innocence. He had meant to worm the truth out of Steve by a series of ingenious questions that would land him in self-committal. Lastly, he would tell him he had been watched in Green's shop.

'You stole it!' he thundered.

Steve pressed his hands nervously together. He had resolved to confess his guilt and the cruel temptation that had led up to it. But one glance at his master's hard, angry face robbed him of the power to speak. David's eyes were blue as Steve's own, but they had the glittering look of cold steel.

The boy moved his head in faint assent. David was furious.

'You young hound,' he exclaimed, 'you ought to be whipped at the cart's wheel. Take care you don't soon make acquaintance with the inside of a prison. Don't put your little snivelling face inside these shop doors again or it'll be the worse for you. You'll find it hard work to get a fresh situation in Eastcliffe, my fine fellow. I'll publish you as a thief right and left.'

The shower of hard words seemed to descend upon the lad's fair head and thin, scantily-clad body like actual stones. He shivered, though the office was a warm one. It was as if he saw the future stretching before him, dark as the night outside, drear and pitiless as the stony face above him. He took a step to the door, then just before reaching it raised his blue eyes and gave one glance at his master.

David had once rescued a dog from a trap. The creature's piteous gaze had stayed in his mind for days. Now Steve's flash of reproach and mute anguish recalled that incident. Next moment the boy ran out of the office, and David was alone.

'The young idiot—he's left his money. He'll soon be back for it,' he said to himself.

But Steve did not return.

Over his hot supper David felt vaguely uncomfortable. The blue fire of Steve's eyes haunted him. He pushed his plate on one side pettishly at last, declining the delicate custard pudding he generally found so appetising.

When the table-cloth had been removed he sat down in his cosy arm-chair with his pipe, but through the wreathing veils of smoke he still saw the white face and agonized gaze of his late errand boy. Once before, long years ago, he had met a flash of reproach in a pair of eyes then seen for the last time, but those had been dark brown in hue, and there had been scorn as well as pain in their swift glance.

What made him think of Margaret to-night? Her ghost had followed him for a full decade, but he had thought it laid long since through his stern devotion to business. Work had proved the one anodyne for his secret but real remorse. Nobody in Eastcliffe knew of that dark page in the history of his life. He had come there alone more than twelve years ago, and had passed unquestioned for an old bachelor. Sometimes he forgot himself that he was not one. His married life had lasted five months. It was nearly fourteen years since he had said the cruel, bitter words to his young wife that had parted them for ever. Yet the remembrance of that day and of many that preceded it were as fresh as yesterday in his remembrance.

Even then, in his bygone youth, gold and success had been the twin gods of his life. It was for once in direct contradiction to his natural commercial instincts that he had wooed and wedded Margaret Lee.

She was penniless, and without a single relative in the world. But her dark, vivid beauty and sweet voice had been so winsome and attractive that the cool-headed young draper's assistant had lost his heart to the graceful school board teacher. The worldly old uncle who had brought him up had warned him.

'There's Bessie White with a tidy bit of money all her own,' he had grumbled. 'She mayn't be as pretty as yon lass, but if you've got sense you'll know which to choose.'

But David Armstrong had for once allowed his heart to rule his head, and had married Margaret in defiance of his close-fisted relation. For two or three months he had been very happy, and then the demon of avarice had pushed love from its throne in David's heart, and had ruled him once more. He began to think how much better he could have done for himself. He brooded over his hasty but irrevocable act. He became silent and strange.

For many weeks Margaret had borne his changed conduct with patience. Then came a stormy scene. Margaret had asked him timidly enough to buy her a warm new winter jacket. They had been married in the summer, and now a cold winter had set in. Several trifles had irritated him that day, and this proved the last straw. He let himself go, and the sullen fit of the past month or two vented itself on Margaret's defenceless head. He taunted her with seeking him as her husband, though he knew this was utterly untrue. He told her with brutal frankness how bitterly he regretted the day they had met. He said the more because Margaret never spoke through all his long tirade, but stood motionless with averted face. But when he had exhausted his cold fury she had simply looked at him with a mingled expression of amazement, reproach, and scorn.

Next evening, when he came home from business, Margaret had vanished, leaving a tiny note behind her. It told him she had left him for ever, that it was useless to seek for her, for she would rather die than return to him after what he had said.

Then tardy remorse had seized him for its prey. For many months he sought her in vain. The neighborhood became unbearable to him. At last his uncle died, leaving him his money. With it he went to Eastcliffe, bought a business of his own, and tried to forget in hard work the painful secret of his life. Partially he had succeeded, but at times when he was alone, unwell or idle, the ghost of the past rose and reproached him.

It did now. What had been Margaret's end, he wondered? For that she was dead he had long concluded.

His thoughts wandered back to Steve Murray. He wished he had not spoken so harshly to the boy. He knew nothing of Steve's parents or home, not even where he lived, or he would have sent a messenger with his week's wages. Well, the boy would probably come round for them on Monday morning. Perhaps he might try to find him fresh work.

So thinking, he rose to go to bed. It was early, but he was tired of his own reflections. He felt a sudden horror at the thought of the lonely old age that stretched before him.

He passed a restless night and woke strangely depressed. He was attacking his solitary breakfast in a somewhat languid fashion, when there was a loud knock at his front door. His servant brought in a note. It ran thus:—

'7 Laseby lane.

'Dear Sir,—My boy Steve, who is in your service, has not been home all night. I am weak from recent illness, which, perhaps, makes me needlessly anxious about him. Kindly send me word if you have detained him for some reason, or at least that you know where he is. Forgive a mother's fears for her only child.

'Yours truly, 'M. MURRAY.'

David Armstrong ate no more breakfast. Something very like a groan broke from his lips. What had become of the boy? If he had thrown himself into the river in momentary despair people would say it was the result of his master's harshness. He tried to persuade himself that he had only done his duty, but he merely succeeded in working himself into a fit of nervous irritability.

In this mood he sat down and penned a letter to Steve's mother. He told her of her son's theft in plain words, of his admission of his guilt, and added that he himself had felt obliged to scold and discharge the boy. This note he despatched by his servant, and then strove, not very successfully, to dismiss the matter from his mind.

He was just about to set out to the morning service, for he made a practice of attending a place of worship once a Sunday, when the girl came running back in a state of great excitement.

'Oh, if you please, sir,' she cried, 'Mrs. Murray says she shall die if she doesn't see you at once. Oh, sir, she does look awful bad. She bade me tell you you would regret it to your last day if you did not go to her.'

'Susan, you forget yourself,' said David, frowning. 'It is very inconvenient and will make me very late, but if the woman makes a point of it, I suppose I must hear what she has to say.'

He felt exceedingly uncomfortable as he turned into the narrow street where Steve and his mother lodged. He knocked nervously at the front door. A slatternly-looking girl conducted him upstairs. The door of Mrs. Murray's tiny sitting-room was ajar. He could see the frail form of a woman clothed in shabby black sitting with her head bowed on her hands. At the sound of his footstep she rose. As he entered the room she turned away her head as if unwilling to look him in the face.

'I am sorry, Mrs. Murray——' he began.

There he paused. Why did not the woman turn round? He had expected a scene, but this strange attitude surprised and vaguely alarmed him. How painfully thin she looked! Her clothes simply hung upon her.

Suddenly she faced him. He sprang back. It was like the ghost of the past. There stood Margaret, her face drawn and white, her cheeks hollow, but the old sombre light burning in her dark eyes.

'David,' she said, slowly, 'may God forgive you. I fear you have killed your son.'

Her words pierced the wretched man's soul like a sword. He shrank against the wall.

'Margaret,' he whispered, 'is it really you? Have pity. What do you mean?'

'Steve is your own son,' she replied in set, mechanical tones, as if repeating a lesson by rote. 'Five months after your cruel words drove me from your home he was born to comfort me. I have slaved for him ever since till my strength gave way. Then I came to settle in Eastcliffe under an assumed name, and for the boy's own sake sent him to your shop. He did not—does not know that you are his father. I thought before death came to make him known to you.'

She sank into a chair, panting for breath. A moment later her weak voice continued, 'Last week my appetite failed me completely. We could only afford the plainest fare, and that I could not touch. On Thursday morning I fainted. Steve, frantic with terror, rushed for the nearest doctor, who told him I required strong and nourishing food. That night Steve brought home delicacies—luxuries. I thought——'

She broke down altogether, and sobs of anguish shook her slender frame.

At sight of her weakness and misery all the old tenderness and affection woke in David's breast, mingled with the keenest remorse. He knelt down by her side.

'Margaret, forgive me; I have sinned. Great heavens, she is dead!'

Once more the unhappy mother had fallen back in a deep swoon. David rang the bell violently.

When late that Sunday night Steve stole home, worn out with hunger and pain and ready to drop from fatigue, for he had been wandering about on the outskirts of the town all day, feeling too shamefaced to meet his mother's gaze, he found a transformed home.

The boy's evident terror at sight of him was an added drop of bitterness in David's cup. He had always wished for a child of his own, and now he felt sadly his harsh treatment had alienated the son of his desire. Resolutely he set himself the task of winning Steve's heart.

Margaret was very ill for many weeks, but the best of advice, attention, and nursing were hers, though she could not be moved from her humble lodgings.

At last her strength began to return, and she learned from the doctor the extent of David's devotion. She was silent for a long time after that.

Later in the evening came her husband.

'Margaret,' he said, as he sat by her side, 'can you ever forgive me? Steve says he has done. Will you try?'

'Yes, I do forgive you, as I hope to be forgiven,' she replied, softly.

David took her hand very gently in his own, and stroked it with heartfelt gratitude.

'My wife,' he murmured, tenderly. 'Dr. Hall says you may be moved next week. Margaret, I am very lonely. I have learned at last that love is far more than gold. Will you come back to me?'

And Margaret did not say him nay.

A MAN WHO GREW PLUMS.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

Famous men are often curiously little known in the localities where they live. A correspondent, recently travelling in a part of Gloucestershire, England, which is noted for the growth of plums, got into conversation with an old resident, who told him a great deal about plum culture. 'Yes,' he wound up, 'there's good seasons. And then the good time makes up for the other, and you forget your losses. There was a man a year or two back—Rosebery, Lord Rosebery, his name was—made 14 shillings a bushel on one season's plum.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KATHLEEN'S HAPPIEST BIRTHDAY.

(By Ethel Taylor, in 'Good Cheer.')

'Eighteen years old to-day!'

Kathleen drew the cover over her head, thus shutting out the sound of the storm without.

'Such a dreary day!' she thought to herself. 'And why shouldn't it be? There will be nothing to make it different from other days. If I were Letty Carter, I would find all manner of lovely gifts on my plate at breakfast——'

The sound of the bell calling her to that very meal pierced through the blanket over her ears, just then, and she jumped out of bed.

Her little red Testament lay open on the bureau, and she found her eyes scanning the pages as she brushed out her hair. Perhaps it was because she had so lately been thinking about gifts, at any rate she started when she read,—'Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable Gift.'

She had read the verse often before, in fact, she knew the familiar words by heart, but they appeared in a new light now. Thought travels an exceedingly long distance in an incredibly short time, and Kathleen found her eyes full of tears as the real meaning of that wonderful verse dawned on her mind.

God's gift—Jesus Christ! And she had been sulking because she had no gifts! 'Thanks—she could show them, and this very day. She wiped the tears away with a little heartfelt prayer that she might show her grateful love to God.

'It was a very cheerful-looking girl, with a smile on her lips and a light in her eyes, who presently entered the dining-room.

'How is my little girl to-day?' was her father's greeting. 'You must have known this dreary day was coming, and laid up some of yesterday's sunshine.'

Kathleen laughed gaily. Now that she had determined to be cheerful, it was so easy to laugh.

'Can't I afford to be gay on my birthday, father?'

'Why, my dear child!' exclaimed her mother, 'I had forgotten you would be eighteen this month.'

'I wish I had a diamond for you, dear,' Mr. Shaw said, as he rose from the table, 'but I do not think I can afford even a paste one just now.'

'Never mind,' Kathleen said, brightly. 'I would rather have such a father and mother than all the diamonds in the world.'

Kathleen was busily engaged in dusting the sitting-room and singing 'Take my life,' when her mother entered, an hour later.

'Kathleen, I am sorry to make you go out in the storm, but Mrs. Ellis has sent to know if I can help her nurse Carmen to-day, and I don't like to trust a message to the little boy who brought her note. You know her little girl has pneumonia, and needs constant attention——'

'But you must not increase your cold by going out, mother,' Kathleen broke in.

'I think I had better not brave the storm. You must explain to Mrs. Ellis how sorry I am that I cannot help her.'

The snow was falling steadily as Kathleen stepped down the street. But the slim, gray figure under the big umbrella fairly skipped along the slushy pavement.

'After all, everything lies in the way one looks at things,' she thought. And meeting a bent old colored man just then, she gave him such a cheery 'Good morning!' that he showed all his teeth in an appreciative grin.

Mrs. Ellis herself came to the door in answer to Kathleen's knock. She listened to the young girl's words with a preoccupied air, and a sudden shriek from the back of the house made her put her hand to her head.

'Oh, if Jamie would only be quiet!' she said. 'Carmen is so nervous that the slightest sound makes her moan.'

'Is there no one to mind Jamie?' Kathleen asked.

'Deborah watches him, but she cannot manage the little fellow; he is half sick himself.'

'Perhaps I could amuse him, Mrs. Ellis. Mother used to say that I had a gift for keeping children quiet, before our Willie died.'

The tired woman's face lighted as she said:

'If you would only try, Kathleen! Jamie is not a bad child, but he is tired of staying in the house so long, and is fretful.'

Kathleen found five-year-old Jamie in a state of rebellion, and much disposed to resent any advances on her part.

But she told such wonderful stories about the bear on her belt buckle that presently the little fellow forgot his sulkiness and crept shyly to her side. After that they were firm friends. Kathleen built endless trains, and shot innumerable bears, until, when Mrs. Ellis peeped in, two hours later, she found Jamie slumbering peacefully on the lounge.

She was not a demonstrative woman usually, but her eyes filled with tears as she kissed Kathleen good-bye.

'You cannot know how you have helped me, dear. To-day was a critical time for Carmen, and the doctor said sleep was absolutely necessary to her. She has been asleep since you came.'

'What is the matter, mother?' was Kathleen's exclamation on entering the sitting-room at home, and finding Mrs. Shaw curled up on the lounge.

'Only one of my headaches, dear. I hope it will pass away after a while. Mrs. Ellis sent me word that you were staying with Jamie; I hope you are not very tired.'

'Well, I am tired,' said Kathleen, who had dropped on the floor by the lounge, and was stroking her mother's forehead. 'But I was so glad to be able to help poor Mrs. Ellis even a little bit. She looked quite worn out. I offered to go back this afternoon, but she said it would not be necessary, and I am glad, because I want to take care of my poor sick mamma.'

'I had intended to make your favorite chocolate pudding for your birthday dinner, daughter, but my head swam so, and I grew so dizzy when I went to get out the eggs, that I had to give it up.'

'You dear woman! Do you think I could have enjoyed even a chocolate pudding when I knew that every egg you broke into it gave your head a pang? Now, let me tuck you up, and I will draw down the shades while you take a little nap. I need to be firm occasionally,' she added, laughing, as Mrs. Shaw demurred slightly.

A long afternoon of nursing followed, for this was a severe attack, but at sunset the respite came, and just as the clock struck five the tired eyelids closed in a peaceful sleep.

Kathleen breathed a sigh of relief as she tiptoed from the room. The clouds were clearing away, and a glorious golden light was flooding the wintry world. The young girl wrapped a shawl about her head, and stood for a few moments on the porch.

'Miss Kathleen,' came a voice behind her, and turning, she saw Lizzie. 'I's ready to cook supper. You's gwine get it out, ain't you!'

Kathleen followed the girl with a little sigh. She had not even had time to review all the eighteen years of her life as she had intended. For she was a little sentimental, and it seemed so like a book—the young girl gazing into the sunset sky, with great ambitions filling her mind. 'But I have no doubt that it is much healthier to measure out coffee in the warm kitchen than to make grand resolutions for the future on that damp porch!' she said to herself.

Mrs. Shaw was so much better by supper time that she was quite ready to partake of the dainty meal that Kathleen had arranged.

'I fear it has been rather a dreary birthday, daughter,' her mother said, as she sipped her tea in the firelight. 'Has it?'

Kathleen gazed into the glowing embers for a moment, then she said slowly:

'No, mother, really it hasn't. I think I can honestly say that it has been the happiest birthday I ever spent.'

And just then the memory of that 'unspeakable Gift' came to her, and the joy in her heart overflowed into her eyes.

A HARD-EARNED DOLLAR.

(Annie Hamilton Donnell, in 'The Congregationalist.')

'I wish I could earn some money, too!' Roly Poly said, with a wistful little sigh. It was hard to be only five years old 'come June,' and not have a single penny to put in the Famine Bank!

'I wish I could, mamma!'

They were all in the nursery together, having their 'go-to-bed sociable,' as Eunice called it. Eunice had names for everything. She was on one arm of mamma's chair, and Roly Poly was on the other. The boys were lying upside down on the rug, leaning on their elbows, and Queen Mab was in her own rocking-chair, as usual. It was she who spoke next.

'Oh, you're too little, Roly Poly—you can't earn money hemming towels and piling wood and raking the lawn,' she said. 'You'll have to wait till there's another famine in India. Will there be another one, ever, mamma?'

'I'm afraid so, dear,' mamma answered, her sweet face grave with pity. 'India is so full of people, and there are so likely to be droughts, when the wheat won't grow, or the other crops they depend on for food. If there was only better irrigation there'—

'Ir-ri- what, mamma?'

'Irrigation, Eunice. That means a way to water the land artificially, with pipes or open trenches. But India has to depend altogether on the rain, and so when there isn't rain the people starve.'

'And the little babies,' murmured Queen Mab, softly. It was the thought of the little babies starving that seemed most dreadful. The little baby in the cradle across the room was so round and fat and dimpled! Instinctively they all looked across the room.

'I'll hem a dozen towels,' Queen Mab resolved, valiantly.

'I'll rake Mr. Leadbetter's lawn, too,' thought Dick.

'I'll pile up grandpa's wood pile,' Robert vowed. And poor litle Roly Poly's sweet round face lengthened again.

'I wish I could earn some money, too!' she sighed.

'I'll pay you a dollar if you'll go to bed without any kiss from mamma,' laughed Aunt Gwen, mischievously leaning over to twitch a little pink ear. Everybody laughed, as if Aunt Gwen had made a joke. The idea of Roly Poly's going without her good-night kiss!

The Famine Bank was really a little brown jug that had to be broken to get out the pennies. It stood on the nursery table in plain sight, and mamma had used it as the text for her go-to-bed sermon to-night. She had talked about the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of hungry people in poor, far-away India—the mothers who watched their little brown babies starve in their arms, the little gaunt brown girls and boys and the grandmothers. That was almost as bad as the little babies starving—the grandmothers! Roly Poly remembered how plump and comfortable looking her grandmother was, and how soft she was to cuddle up to. Those other grandmas in India were terribly thin and weak.

So it was that when the little sermon ended they all began at once to plan ways to earn money to put in the Famine Bank. They decided to begin the very next day because there was so much need of hurry. Somewhere in India, perhaps, there was a little brown baby that their pennies would save! But they must hurry—hurry.

'A whole dollar, Puss in-Boots!' whispered Aunt Gwen, temptingly. 'Think of putting a hundred pennies into the Famine Bank! And just as easy to earn—fie, just to go without a kiss!'

'"Tain't a kiss, it's mamma's kiss,' Roly Poly murmured, snuggling against mamma. She and mamma were very 'in-t'mate.'

In slow strokes the nursery clock began to strike, 'Bed-time—bed-time—bed-time,' and the children got up, obediently. They were accustomed to obey the nursery clock.

'I'm going to get up at five o'clock to begin raking,' announced Dick.

'So'm I, to pile wood,' Robert echoed. But Queen Mab shook her yellow head.

'I'm not,' she said. 'I shall need all my sleep to prepare me for hemming towels!'

Upstairs in the girls' room mamma unbuttoned Roly Poly's 'behind buttons,' and rolled up her soft hair into a row of little white 'pop-corns.' Then she tucked her into bed.

'Good-night, little one,' mamma said, after the little prayer was whispered in God's ear. 'Pleasant dreams—why, where's your mouth disappeared? I cannot find it to kiss!'

Roly Poly mumbled something into her pillow, but the little red lips stayed hidden. And slowly—very slowly, indeed—and gently, Roly Poly's two moist, warm hands pushed mamma away.

'Don't kiss me, mamma,' the little girl said, tremulously; 'I've 'cided I'd go 'thout., Please go away just as fast as you can. I'm 'fraid I'll change my mind.'

'Why, Roly Poly, why, little one!'

Mamma looked down at the back of Roly Poly's head, with its fringe of little white 'pop-corns,' and felt an irresistible impulse to stoop over and kiss the little warm neck under the fringe. But she waited.

'Do you really mean it, dear?' she said, gravely.

'Yes'm, O, yes'm, if you'll only please to go away, out o' my reach! I've 'cided to earn that dollar for the Famine Bank, an' the little hungry babies, mamma, I've 'cided to. Good-night.'

'Good-night,' mamma said, squeezing a little hand lovingly. Then she stole away, out into the hall. She sat down on the upper stair, to be within hearing if Roly Poly called her back. She hardly believed the child's courage would hold out.

Five, ten minutes went by, then another ten. Then mamma heard Roly Poly singing, in a soft, broken voice:

O do not be discullidged,
For Jesus is your F'end,
He'll give you g'ace to conquer,
An' keep you to the wend.

She sang it over and over to herself, and mamma knew it was to keep from calling her back. She knew that in there in the dark Roly Poly was earning her dollar by the sweat of her brow.

'Dear little heart!' murmured the mother, brokenly; 'it's harder than hemming towels and piling wood.'

When the singing dropped into silence, word by word, mamma crept back and stooped over little Roly Poly's tear-wet face. But Roly Poly never knew that she got her kiss, after all.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.'

'The new New York' is the subject of an illustrated article in the 'Century Magazine,' the illustrations being in color. The public library and the library of Columbia University, as well as other public buildings, are shown picturesque against gray-blue or soft golden skies. The artistic element in building and in laying out parks begins to be recognized in the great metropolis, and 'New York city is being made over,' public schools, churches, clubs, and charities all showing handsome new buildings. The set of papers on the destruction of St. Pierre is very interesting and comprehensive. In includes the report of the vicar-general of Martinique to his bishop. This is in journal form, covering nearly a month, and shows the acute observation of the physical phenomena as well as irrepressible grief and concern over their results. Another voice from the very midst of the confusion preceding the outbreak, is that of the local newspaper. A number of articles from it are translated, all bearing on the situation. It seems to have been the policy of the paper to make light of the danger, though the mountain gave warning with rumblings, rain of ashes, and earthquake several days before the great catastrophe. The Soufriere or St. Vincent eruption is also described by eye-witnesses. For comparison, the magazine prints with these the only extant account by a spectator, the younger Pliny, of the great eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. A general article on earthquakes and volcanoes is by Professor James Furman Kemp, of Columbia College. For lighter reading there is an account of P.T. Barnum, the jovial genius of the menagerie, two society stories, and a modern Japanese story, 'Negoya of the engineers.' Ray Stannard Baker, in his series of papers on 'The Great South-west' has come down to the present day, when prudence and law are starting in to reclaim the land laid waste by careless pioneers who raised cattle till the grass was gone and cut down the limited forest for firewood.

It is a peculiarity of Congress, indeed of all American governing bodies, that they never do anything until they are driven to it. Here was the range, reputed for a long time to be desert; it was not worth bothering with. And the cowmen, hunters, miners and trappers, who were profiting by the free land and free water and free timber, naturally kept quiet enough, settled their differences in their own way with powder and shot, built up a society wild, free, democratic, hospitable, lovable, unpractical—and swiftly ruined an empire.

OTHER MAGAZINES.

'McClure's Magazine' for August presents a number of interesting features. The frontispiece is a peculiar but charming picture of Mrs. Tsilka's baby. 'How the fairies came to Ireland,' by Herminie Templeton, and a story by S. H. Adams, about a blind man whose dog became too tyrannical, are pretty bits of fiction. The serial, 'The Two Vanrevels,' by Booth Tarkington, grows in interest, the heroine being charmingly old-fashioned and young in the best sense. Mont Pelée is again a subject of photograph and discourse, and airships are discussed by M. Santos-Dumont himself. He tells how the idea of aerial navigation possessed him even in childhood.

I cannot say at what age I made my first kites; but I remember how my comrades used to tease me at our game of 'Pigeon flies.' All the children gather round a table, and the leader calls out: 'Pigeon flies,' 'Hen flies,' 'Crow flies,' 'Bee flies,' and so on, and at each call, we were supposed to raise our fingers. Sometimes, however, he would call out: 'Dog flies,' 'Fox flies,' or some other like impossibility, to catch us. If any one should raise a finger, he was made to pay a forfeit. Now my playmates never failed to wink at me and smile mockingly at me when one of them called 'Man flies.' For at the word I would always lift my finger very high, as a sign of absolute conviction, and I refused with energy to pay the forfeit. The more they laughed at me, the happier I was.

'Frank Leslie's' shows a list of popular names—Robert Barr, A. T. Quiller-Couch, E. F. Benson and Harriet Prescott Spofford. It is altogether a good fiction number. One of the prettiest stories is by Miss Onoto Watanna, a native of Japan. An article on the habits of penguins in the Antarctic zone furnishes some interesting observations:—

It seems remarkable that they are able to maintain the necessary heat for the hatching of their eggs during the heavy snow squalls which, even in midsummer, wrap their colony in a whirl of snow-drifts. We put the thermometer under one, and after a number of attempts to register the heat produced, frustrated by the penguin which persisted in picking up our precious thermometers and philosophically carrying them away in her beak some few yards off, we at last succeeded in securing the thermometers in such a way that the bulb only appeared as a round pebble between the eggs, while the rest was covered by the stones on the nest. In this way we discovered that some 32 degrees, more or less, seemed to be the uniform temperature aimed at and generally maintained by the penguins around their eggs. The male bird very appropriately takes his turn at the work on the eggs.

'Ainslee's presents a suggestive mixture of topics. 'The country houses of millionaires' contrasts with an account of how 'reduced gentlewomen' raise flowers and keep hospitals for canary birds. The story of 'A capable woman,' and a description of Coney Island in what one might call the Coney Island dialect ring further changes on the life of those for whom life is a struggle. 'Sailing round Cape Horn,' and 'Miners of the Sea,' furnish the cool wet note always expected in August.

RELIGIOUS.

'Great Mottoes with Great Lessons' is the title of a volume containing a series of talks to children upon the mottoes of great families. The preacher is the Rev. G. Currie Martin, M.A., B.D., of Reigate, England, who was led to choose this subject while examining some armorial bearings on a gateway in the Isle of Wight. The mottoes chosen are not all texts, but Mr. Martin connects each one with a corresponding thought from Scripture and finds in them inspiring thoughts for the young people of his congregation. The motto of a Surrey town whose inhabitants were in former times largely escaped Huguenot weavers was 'Libera deinde fidelis,' and quotes the passage in Galatians about standing last in the liberty wherewith Christ makes us free. He tells of the long struggle which the Nonconformist had to obtain entrance to the great universities, and among other things he says:—

In the life of the nation, political and social, many victories have been won by our Free Church leaders, but these perhaps are scarcely likely to interest you yet. I wish, however, to quote to you words spoken by one of the greatest living politicians—Lord Rosebery—in his noble address on Oliver Cromwell. 'What,' he asked, 'would be the type of a Cromwell for the nineteenth century?' and this was his reply: 'He would be strenuous, he would be sincere, he would not compromise with principles, his faith would be in God and in freedom, and in the influence of Great Britain as promoting and asserting both.' Let us see to it that we live in the light of such an ideal as that, and when we are asked to take our place in the ideal life of the town, the village or the city, do so bravely in all movements that make for purity, temperance, liberty and righteousness.

The book is published at 3s. 6d. by H. R. Allenson, of 2 Ivery Lane, Paternoster Row, London.

'Dreams and Realities' is the title of a little volume of practical papers on Christian living by G. E. Morgan, M.A. (Morgan & Scott, London). Mr. F. B. Meyer says in the preface: 'These pages sparkle with happy illustrations and suggestions, touches of dry humor and evidences of keen observation of men and things.' The papers deal with present-day incidents such as the following:—

A large and enthusiastic meeting on temperance was convened at Queen's Hall, at which some thousands of persons were present and hundreds of others failed to obtain admission. Next day it was dismissed in the Press with less notice than a trivial case at the police courts; and one leading journal deemed it of so little importance that it gave no report at all, but in the same issue devoted two columns to 'The art of eating cheese'! Here is a fairly typical illustration of the world's attitude towards Temperance reform; the ruin of our nation, and the devastation of our homes, are deemed of no account as compared with the momentous question of eating cheese.

(Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto, 35 cents.)

FOR STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

A book primarily intended for mission study classes which are so much in vogue at the present time, is entitled 'The Cross in the Land of the Trident.' It is by the Rev. Harlan P. Beach, educational secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. It deals with India. The Trident, a three-pronged fork, which appears in every Siva temple in India, is regarded as a symbol of the Hindu religion. The book contains five chapters of information with regard to India and two chapters on the missionary work there. The eighth chapter contains India's appeal to American students. In it the writer quotes Bishop Thoburn's emphatic opinion as follows:—

I should be very sorry to advise any young missionary about to set out for any other country on the globe to change his plans and go to India; but if such a prospective missionary should seek my advice as to the best field of labor which presents itself at the present time, I should unhesitatingly tell him that vast region in Southern Asia known as India holds out the best advantages and is best prepared for missionary effort.

(Revell Co., Toronto, 50 cents in cloth, 25 cents in paper).

NOT VERY HELPFUL.

'The Angel and the Book,' by Herbert G. Paull, from the Austen Publishing Company, Toronto, copies all the texts of Scripture bearing on dreams, angels, spirits and inspiration, with notes and remarks. The author quotes, for instance, Sir William Crookes's experiments upon 'the discarnate spirit of

WHITTINGEHAME HOUSE, EAST LOTHIAN, MR. BALFOUR'S HOME.

Katie King,' whose 'temporary body' was said to be weighed, and the pulse and temperature and photograph taken, and as a sequence asks triumphantly: 'Did a materialized spirit appear at the grotto of Lourdes in France and at our own Canadian St. Anne's of Quebec or not?' To this question naturally he gives no answer except that we should not discount the records of the phychic research societies all over the world. He says Moses was one of the greatest 'psychics' the world ever saw, and he asserts that slavery is divinely countenanced, with a distinct implication that directions given in Leviticus apply equally in modern times.' One more remark we may quote to show the wisdom of the writer and illustrate his style. Of the Bible he says: 'It is Jewish and Oriental in more ways than one, for as a compilation of books unrivalled in history it is exclusively a tribute to the supremacy of man over woman.' What more do we need than this to make us bow to the teaching and erudition of Paul?

'METHODIST MAGAZINE.'

The 'Methodist Magazine and Review' for August, as usual, contains articles of general information and interest, as well as those within its special province. Among the former is an illustrated article entitled 'Round about London,' by the editor, giving glimpses of many notable spots in the city with their historical associations. 'Among the habitants' is illustrated with five or six characteristic views. Bliss Carman's 'Coronation ode,' which has been noticed in terms of praise by both English and American papers, is given in full. The editor observes, in a foot-note, 'It is gratifying to know that the author is a Canadian, a native of New Brunswick. Mr. Carman has already chieved fame by his many volumes of verse, but in this ode he has struck a higher note and one of more sustained power than in anything else that he has written.' 'Living Lamps' deals with 'the phosphorescent world,' and the natural history of lantern fishes, lantern flies, and others of its inhabitants. An article on 'The preacher's relations to the socialistic features of the day' is from the pen of the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., In 'A plea for the city' is published a sermon preached in City Road Chapel, London, by the Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren). 'How the laymen may help the ministry' is the subject of an address by the Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., D.D., delivered at the Toronto Conference on June 9. Other articles by the editor are 'George Fox and the Quakers,' and 'The Church of the Martyrs and Apologists.' Current topics and events are discussed editorially, and intelligence given of missionary and other religious work. Short stories and poems also find a place in the magazine.

THE PREMIER'S HOME.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

Whittingehame, East Lothian, the home of Mr. Arthur James Balfour, has no palatial look. Turrets and towers are conspicuous by their absence. A plain, commodious building of light grey sandstone, built for comfort not for show, standing in the midst of a green lawn, at the far sides of which the branches of the horse-chestnuts dip to the ground, and the beech and the larch and the fair wych elm vie with each other in the growing. 'Tis a quaint Saxon word, 'Whittingehame.' It is said to mean the abode of the white man.

First room in Whittingehame, in point of interest to all who think of the man before the house he lives in, is Mr. Balfour's study. It is not a large room, 22 feet by 18. Here, when Mr. Balfour comes north, after 'letter time' he transacts business. A telephone brings this room in touch with the telegraph stations at East Linton and Stenton. Heavy tomes of heavy reading are on the shelves and table. Mr. Balfour's study is a corner room. His desk (a revolving Shannon) stands before the south-east window. A humble admirer looked in vain for notes of his latest speech. Rudyard Kipling's 'In Black and White' lay peacefully there instead, and on the grand piano between the north-east windows Handel's 'Mesisah' lay side by side with 'British Golf Links,' by Horace Hutchinson. And why not? Is it not the diversity of pastime which gives mind and strength for the burden of place? Mr. Balfour is a brilliant musician, and has written an article on musical subjects. Every one knows he is a capital judge of a good story; and golf—well, there's a press full of golf balls at his study door!

The wall space of the study is filled with books to within a foot of the cornice. Books of philosophy, history, science, whole shelves of encyclopaedia, and state books; the French masters, the classics, the poets, all find a niche somewhere. A quaint fender of green Connemara marble guards the tiled hearth and the eyes linger and rest on Raphael's 'Virgin and Child' above it.

Mr. Balfour's bedroom opens off his study. A small painting of 'Ecce Homo' hangs at the head of the simple bed, and from above the fireplace the beautiful face of the statesman's mother looks down on her son. You can trace the likeness, the same dark eyes, the same strong, yet sensitive, mouth, and as you look you do not wonder at the name the country people gave her, 'the good Lady Blanche.'

Of Mr. Balfour's sisters, one is the wife of Professor Sidgwick; another is the wife of the brilliant scientist, Lord Rayleigh; the youngest, Miss Alice Balfour, has been the lady of Whittingehame since her girlhood. We peep into her boudoir. A little three-year-old nephew prattles as only a child-boy can; the dear little hands bring a nut-cracker, fashioned in comical resemblance to Prince Bismarck, to show as one of his aunt's pretty things. There are many pretty things—great jars of growing scented jonquils and bunches of orchids full of sleepy fragrance; an unfinished sketch on its easel, rare etchings and paintings, antelope horns, quaint pearly shells, tell of Miss Balfour's artist nature and travels in sunny foreign lands. She follows her brother's career with interest. Often is she to be seen behind the grille in the House of Commons. Yet through all her public duties she still finds time to be the Lady Bountiful of the parish in no common degree. 'Our Miss Balfour,' the poor folks call her, and they say it in grateful respect.

The library faces the western terrace. It is a magnificent room. Many rare volumes fill its shelves. Marble columns support the roof, great flowering plants and palms overshadow cosy reading nooks. You touch a knob; immediately the bookshelves swing back like a door. You step out on the green terrace, and a few paces bring you to a Grecian-like portico called the temple. You look up and see the burn called the Whittingehame Water, dancing like a silver thread through the veil of the trees. Far away lie the dim hills; a cushat is cooing across the glen.

The drawing-rooms at Whittingehame are large and lofty; the walls are beautiful; these are hung with brocade of changeful yellow; the great mirrors look like waters gleaming amidst flickering leaves. There are no pictures.

And so on to the billiard room, that haven of rest on a rainy day, and back through a corridor to the foot of the great staircase. Half-way up are antique pillars of marble, in a niche is a bust of Mr. Balfour. Paintings of Cecils and Balfours look down from the walls. The two pictures presented by the Manchester Unionists to Mr. Balfour in 1892 hang in the dining-room. There also may be found an inkstand bedecked with silver 'besoms,' a tribute from the local curlers to their laird.

GUEST OF THE QUEEN

THE TEAS FOR WOMEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE WERE A GREAT SUCCESS.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' gives an interesting description of the teas given in London on July 7 by Queen Alexandra to women in domestic service. The localities selected were Stepney and Whitechapel. About seventy young women were entertained at Limehouse Town Hall, Stepney. The domestics—many of them rosy-faced and all of them happy and smiling—brought little brown-paper parcels with them, and, being passed in the first instance into the dressing-room, emerged wearing the whitest of caps and aprons, as if to show to the world that they take no little pride in their household uniform, now that Queen Alexandra has been graciously pleased to mark it out for kindly recognition. Many of the girls had obviously come from their first places, so tender were their years. Others were of a somewhat older growth—young women, whose care of other people's household gods had evidently been of sufficient length to entitle them to a substantial 'character.' All were cordially greeted by Miss Warry, the honorary secretary of the Stepney branch of the Metropolitan Association, and took their seats with little sighs of satisfaction such as Cinderella gave when she found that, after all, she had not been dreaming.

Limehouse Town Hall made an ideal rendezvous. Dainty tables stood at all angles to each other, like a 'real d'hote dinner,' as one of the maidens, with a wide knowledge of the world, confided to her bosom friend. Each separate table had its choice adornment of flowers, while there was a little nosegay in waiting by the plate of each guest. Cake and confections were piled mountains high, and away at one end of the room stood reserves in the shape of vast quantities of strawberries, side by side with jugs of delicious cream. The tea was timed for half-past four, by which hour the invited domestics were promptly seated, and willing hands were attending to their wants. It was a strange experience for most of the young women to have kindly folks at their elbow to fetch and carry for them. Indeed, it was, without doubt, the most novel and the most pleasing sensation of an exciting day. Meantime a few spectators came on the scene, including Ellen Countess of Desart, the Mayor and Mayoress of Stepney, the Rev. F. Gurdon (rector of Limehouse) and Mrs. Gurdon, and others. Several ladies and gentlemen who had considerately arranged to give an amateur musical entertainment also arrived. The brooches which Her Majesty has graciously arranged to give each of her guests were not, as it happened, ready for distribution after tea, though specimens which were on view evoked the strongest expressions of delight. The Queen's chocolate was, however, ready for the guests, who obviously much prized the gift. It bore the simple inscription: 'Coronation souvenir from Queen Alexandra, 1902.' By-and-by the grand piano on the brightly decorated platform was brought into requisition, and music drove away what little care was left among a very merry company of recipients of Her Majesty's generous bounty.

THE TEA AT WHITECHAPEL.

July 7 was washing day in Whitechapel, but Queen Alexandra had asked the little maids-of-all-work out to tea, and of course it (the washing) had to be postponed. Fifty of them deserted the washtubs for the delights of a Royal tea. Representatives, too, from Islington, Hornsey, the City, and Shoreditch, numbering in all nearly five hundred, forsook the daily round to participate in the Royal hospitality. Whatever be the faults of this much-maligned section of the community, no one will bring the charge of unpunctuality against those invited to Holloway Polytechnic. The invitation-card said four o'clock, and at four o'clock they were all there. The invitation circular also said, 'You must wear cap and apron,' and caps and aprons of every conceivable shape were worn. There is fashion in all things. In servants' caps it is astonishingly marked. There were caps of plain book muslin, prim and very proper, there were glorified frills of sewn muslin, and there were coquettish creations with long streamers. These were very much worn. The aprons, if possible, were more bewildering, but most were worn over the plain black 'afternoon' dress. Altogether, it was a happy idea to ask the guests to dress alike, for the girls are deservedly proud of their uniform, than which, in its trimness and cleanliness, none can be prettier.

Besides tea and bread-and-butter, there were watercress, cake, biscuits, fancy pastries and ices. To the latter, it should be recorded, justice was fairly done. Formality did not mar the proceedings. Grace was said after the Mayor and Mayoress of Islington, headed by the boy pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, ascended the platform and in the name of the Queen welcomed her guests. Three cheers were given and the National Anthem was heartily sung, and the tea proper began. An unrehearsed effect was caused by the appearance of four Indian soldiers from the Alexandra Palace, who, merely looking in as they were passing, stopped to tea.

Every guest received a red, white, and blue buttonhole and a box of chocolates, but their main thought centred on the brooches the Queen had promised to give them. Every girl will get one eventually, but it had been impossible to complete the large order in time, so yesterday they had to content themselves by inspecting the specimens. The design is exceedingly pretty, and every present, on the reverse side, will bear the inscription, 'From the Queen.' The Royal arms, in enamel, are surrounded by a band of silver-gilt, flanked by the Royal monogram, A.R. It is impossible to convey an idea of the delight with which the girls are looking forward to becoming owners of this cherished Royal gift. Some of their gratitude was expressed in the telegram they sent to the Queen in the course of the afternoon, but the deepest part will live on in their memories when most of their service is done. The telegram ran:—'To Her Majesty the Queen, Buckingham Palace. —Five hundred young servants at Holloway Polytechnic thank Her Majesty for her gracious thought of them. They earnestly hope that all her anxieties may soon be relieved by the King's complete recovery.'

An excellent programme had been prepared for the entertainment of Her Majesty's guests, every one of whom went away as royally happy as anyone could have wished.

The organization of the function was admirable, utilizing as it did the existing methods of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and most of the authorities of that splendid society contributed in one way or another to the thorough success of the afternoon.

THE DINGLEY TAX ON ART.

There are many bad and oppressive schedules in the Dingley Act, but perhaps there is none which forms so strong an indictment of the enlightment of the framers of the bill as the tax on art, and especially the high tax on the precious old works of art to the value and beauty of which even barbarous peoples render some sort of homage.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

ALWAYS KEPT IN OUR HOUSE.

Hosts of Families in this Country Never Think of Being Wit out

DR. CHASE'S

Kidney-Liver Pills.

This great kidney and liver regulator has found its way into the great majority of homes in this broad Dominion, and has proven itself so valuable as a family medicine that most people make it a point to always keep some on hand. While making the filtering organs vigorous and active, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills also regulate the bowels and so remove the cause of a whole lot of annoying ailments.

Mr. W. Stafford, tailor, 88 Brussels street, St. John, N.B., states:—'I suffered a great deal from pains in the small of the back, caused from kidney disease. I presume my work (tailoring) aggravated the trouble. I could get no relief until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have entirely cured me.

'I have always used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for coughs and colds, and I do not think there is a better remedy known than this. It seems to go directly to the diseased parts and at once brings relief. I have such faith in both these preparations that we always keep them in the house.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

IT YELLS!

'This necktie,' said the salesman, 'speaks for itself.' 'Speaks for itself?' repeated the customer as he took in the loudness of the design; 'I say that it positively yells!'—Baltimore 'Herald.'

A Medicine for the Miner's Pack.—Prospectors and others goining into the mining regions where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally, will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

The man who never knew the word 'failure' can find it in the f's in almost any first class dictionary.—Baltimore 'News.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the Liver and the Kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

Fond Mother (to teacher)—'Don't you think my boy is bound to make his mark?'

Teacher—'I am afraid so. It seems impossible for him to learn to write.'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many, the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument, in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes, and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

ITS PUNISHMENT.

Though poverty certainly isn't a crime,
We find, in this strenuous strife,
All those who are guilty are doomed every time
To very hard labor for life.
—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

HER INTERPRETATION.

Helen—'I have just refused to marry Mr. Gingerley.' Edith—'Oh! did he propose?' Helen—'Well, I can't say positively, but that is how I construed his incoherent remarks.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

'That author keeps his identity closely concealed.'

'Yes,' answered Miss Cayenne. 'Until I read his books I thought it was due to modesty.'

'Isn't it?'

'No. Discretion.'—Washington 'Star.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

'Now, gentlemen,' said the professor, 'name some of the beauties of education.'

And a facetious student in the back row shouted: 'Pretty school teachers.'

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

'I understand,' said the physician, sarcastically, 'that you believe in "throwing physic to the dogs."'

'Not at all; I'd be afraid the S.P.C.A. would be after me.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

'Pa, what does a diplomat mean when he speaks of "expediency?"'

'Usually, my son, it means that his diplomacy has failed.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

The Boys' Page.

Parmelee's Spread.

(By Ralph Henry Barbour, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

The room was old-fashioned, a dark-walled parallelogram, the farthest end of which was seldom reached by the light which crept through the two small-paned windows. Overhead four huge rafters passed from side to side.

The ledges beneath the windows formed wide seats, which were upholstered in sombre corduroy. The mantel above the large fireplace was narrow, high, a mere shelf, designed a century ago to hold the twin candlesticks and the snuffers on their silver tray.

The occupant had wisely confined the furnishings to old style mahogany in quaint Chippendale forms. The green-shaded student lamp on the desk under the heavy bronze chandelier gave almost the only modern touch. Yet with all its gloom, the apartment was singularly homelike and restful.

Perhaps this thought occurred to Parmelee, '00, as he closed the door behind him, for the gaze swept slowly over the room and he sighed once as he removed his cap and gown and laid them carefully aside. He crossed to one of the windows, and sank back despiritedly against the cushions.

Parmelee's face, seen in the warm light of a late June afternoon, lost something of its usual paleness, but the serious lines about the mouth and the pathos of the deep-set brown eyes were accentuated.

The face, on the whole, was strikingly handsome. The forehead under the dark hair was broad and high; the nose straight and fairly large; the mouth, despite its grave lines, seemed made for smiles; the chin was full and firm. Yet the expression now was one of weariness and melancholdy.

Through the open windows came faintly the strains of a waltz from the band in the college yard. Over the top of a vividly green chestnut-tree the western sky was beginning to glow with the colors of sunset. Now and then a student in cap and gown, or the more brilliant attire appropriate to class-day, hurried past the house; but for the most the little street was deserted and still.

Parmelee had done his duty. He had conscientiously taken part in all the exercises of the day, excepting only those about the tree. When the procession that had marched about the yard and cheered the buildings had dissolved, he had hurried away to his room, lonesome and down-hearted.

Everyone seemed so disgustingly happy! Fellows with nice mothers and pretty sisters, cousins or sweethearts appeared to flaunt them before Parmelee's eyes; fellows hurrying off to somebody's spread thrust him unceremoniously out of the way with muttered apologies. He was so out of it all! He had no women-folk to take care of, no friends to greet, no spread to attend. He was simply a nonentity; merely 'Parmelee, that hunchbacked fellow.'

That was Parmelee's trouble. All his life he had been a 'hunchback.' As a boy he had often taken flight before the merciless gibes of his companions, too sick at heart to follow his first impulse to stand and fight.

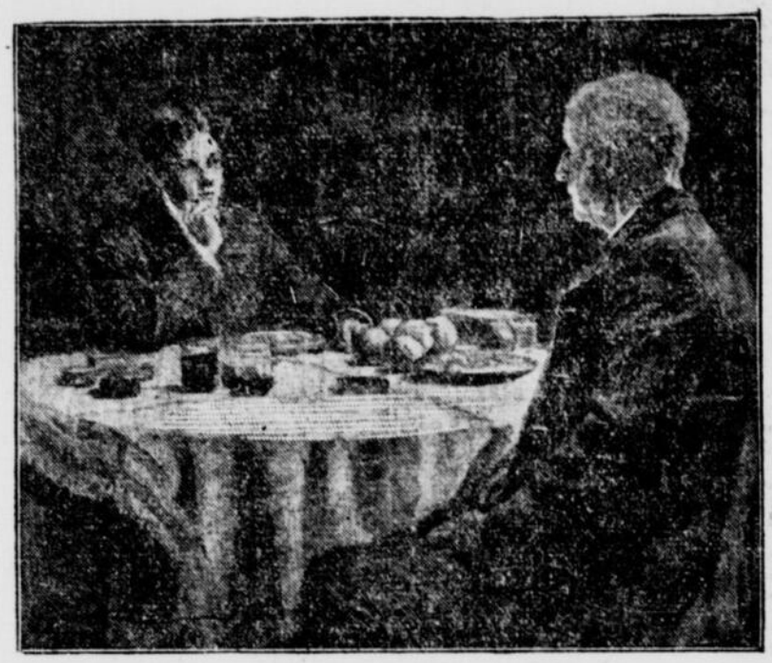
When he had entered the preparatory school he had enclosed himself in a shell of sensitiveness, and had missed many a friendship that might have been his. At college it had been the same. He believed his deformity to be repellent to others, and credited them with sentiments of distaste or pity, when, as was usually the case, the attractiveness of his countenance made them blind to his defect of form. Naturally fond of athletics, he believed himself barred from them. He made few acquaintances and no friends; no friends, that is, except one.

Philip Schuyler and he had met in their freshman year. Schuyler, refusing to be repelled, had won his way through Parmelee's defenses and the two had been inseparable until shortly before the last Christmas recess. Then they had quarreled.

The cause had been such a tiny thing that it is doubtful if either still remembered it. Pride had prevented the reconciliation which should have followed, and the two friends had drifted widely apart.

Parmelee sometimes told himself bitterly that Schuyler had made the quarrel an excuse for ending a companionship of which he was wearied. Schuyler had quickly found new friends; Parmelee simply retired more deeply than before into his shell. It meant more to him, that quarrel, than to Schuyler. He had lost the only real friend of his life. The wound was a deep one, and it refused to heal. On this day it ached more than it had for months.

Parmelee glanced at his watch, suddenly realizing that he was hungry. He had missed his lunch. It was yet far from the dinner-hour, he found.



THINGS HE HAD NEVER TOLD ANYONE BEFORE.

Then he remembered that his boarding-house would be practically given over that evening to a spread. He shrank from the idea of facing the throng that would be present. The restaurants would be crowded. A solitary dinner in town was not attractive. The only alternative was to go dinnerless, or—yes, he could have something here in his room. He smiled a trifle bitterly.

'It will be Parmelee's spread,' he said.

He went out and turned his steps toward the avenue. In the store he surprised the clerk by the magnitude of his order. The whimsical idea of having a spread of his own grew upon him.

When he was ready to return, the bundle of his purchases was so large that for the moment he was dismayed. Then he took it in his arms and retraced his steps.

Back in his room, the first difficulty that confronted him was the lack of a tablecloth, but this was presently solved by spreading two immense white bath-towels over the study table. Then he began the distribution of the viands.

The matter of table decoration was something of a problem, and in the solving of it he forgot his depression, and even whistled a tune while trying to decide whether to bank all the oranges together or to distribute them in a sort of border about the edge of the table.

A few plates would have been an aid, but it was possible to do without them. The olives occasioned much bother by refusing to emerge on the point of the knife-blade from the narrow neck of their tall bottle. This difficulty was at last obviated by pouring off the brine and emptying the olives upon a sheet of letter-paper. The canned meats and the glasses of jellies and the tins of crackers he arranged with geometrical precision, forming stars, circles and diamonds in outline. The oranges formed a pyramid in the centre of the board, topped with a bunch of vivid radishes.

Parmelee stood off and viewed the result, at first critically, then with approval. Displacing the big armchair, he shoved the banquet table up to one of the windows, and set a fiddle-backed mahogany chair before it. The effect was incongruous, and he chuckled aloud.

'You're the loneliest-looking chair I ever saw!' he exclaimed. 'Here, this is better.'

He seized another chair and placed it at the opposite side of the table.

'There, that balances. Besides, one should always make provision for the unexpected guest. Perchance the president or the dean may drop in.'

He gave a final look at the repast and disappeared into the bedroom at the back. Presently the sound of splashing water told its own story.

At that moment the house door slammed, footsteps sounded in the hall, and there was a knock at Parmelee's door. But Parmelee, rioting at the basin in the back room, heard nothing. After an interval the knocking was repeated. Then the knob turned and the door opened.

The visitor was a very erect, white-whiskered man of about fifty, possessing a degree of stoutness that set off to the best advantage his well-cut black coat, white waistcoat and gray trousers. His dark eyes gleamed with kindliness and humor.

He held his shining hat and his gloves in his hand, and looked questioningly about the room. Then the sound of Parmelee's ablutions caught his ear, and he took a step forward.

'Is there any one at home?' he called.

Parmelee, in his shirt-sleeves, the water dripping from the end of his nose, came to the inner doorway, the towel clutched desperately in one hand, and stared with amazement.

'I beg your pardon, sir, for this intrusion,' the visitor said. 'I knocked, and receiving no answer, took the liberty of entering unbidden. We old graduates lay claim to many privileges on class-day, you know; nothing is sacred to us.'

He paused. Parmelee grasped the towel more firmly, as if it were a weapon of defense to be used against the invader, and nodded silently. His gaze fell on the banquet, and amazement gave way to dismay.

'I escaped from my wife and daughter after much scheming,' continued the visitor, 'in order to slip down here and have a look at this room. I haven't seen it for—well; not since I graduated, and that was twenty-nine years ago this month.'

'Ah!' Parmelee had found his tongue. 'You lived here while in college?'

'Four years. After I entered the law school I roomed in town. But don't let me disturb you. I'll just glance round a moment, if I may.'

Parmelee's courtesy came to the surface again. The visitor's designs were plainly above suspicion. It was very awkward, but—

'Certainly, sir; just make yourself at home. If you'll pardon me for a moment, I'll get my coat on.'

The visitor bowed deprecatingly, and Parmelee disappeared again. He re-entered the study a moment later, to find that the visitor had laid aside his hat and gloves, and, with hands clasped behind him, was looking from a window across the vista of trees and roofs at the sunset sky. He turned as Parmelee approached, sighed, smiled apologetically, and waved a hand toward the view.

'I have just accomplished a wonderful feat,' he said. 'I have wiped out a quarter of a century.'

Parmelee smiled politely. 'I presume you find things much changed?' he asked.

'Yes, yes; but not here. That view is almost the same as it was when I sat in that window there, studying, reading, dreaming, just as we all will when we're young; just as I dare say you have done many times.'

'But I fancy, sir, your dreams came true.'

'My boy, none of our dreams ever come true just as we dream them. They couldn't; they are much too grand. I have nothing to complain of and much to be happy for, but'—he shook his head, smiling wistfully—'I'm not the hero of those dreams.'

'I suppose it's idle work, picturing the future, dreaming of the great things we're going to do,' answered Parmelee, soberly; 'but—it's hard not to.'

'No, no, don't think that!' The visitor laid a hand for a moment on Parmelee's shoulder, then darted a quick look of surprise at the place his fingers had touched. Parmelee's saw it, and a wave of color dyed his face. But the other continued after a pause that was almost imperceptible. 'Don't think that, by boy. Life wouldn't be half what it is without dreams. And who knows? Perhaps yours are destined to come true. I hope they will.'

'They never have,' said Parmelee, bitterly.

The older man smiled. 'But there's time yet.' He turned and walked slowly about the apartment, nodding his head now and then, viewing the dark rafters as he might have viewed old friends, and putting his head in the bedroom door, but declining Parmelee's invitation to enter.

Reminiscences came to his mind, and he told them lightly, entertainingly. He stood for several moments in front of the empty fireplace, and sighed again as he turned away.

He moved toward where he had laid his hat and gloves. 'I left word with my wife to tell my son to come here for me, but I don't see him.' He picked up his hat and looked out into the street. 'He took part in the tree exercises; he would have to change his clothes afterward, and that would take some time. I dare say if I walk up the street I shall meet him.'

Parmelee struggled in silence with his reserve; then he said:—

'I—I wish you'd wait here for him, sir. You see, it's just possible that you might miss him if you went.'

'But you're certain I sha'n't be in the way? Your guests will not arrive for a while?'

'I'm not expecting any one, sir.'

'Indeed!' The visitor glanced at the banquet and looked puzzled. 'Pardon me; I thought you were giving a small spread. I shall be very glad to remain if I'm not in your way.'

He laid aside his hat and took a seat. Parmelee retired to the window and frowned at the banquet. Of course he had not been asked to explain it, but no other course seemed possible; the situation was ridiculous. He would make a clean breast of it. Somehow it did not seem difficult to tell things to the kind-faced stranger.

'I dare say you think I'm crazy,' he said, 'with all that stuff spread out there and—and nobody coming, but—' And then he explained things, although not very lucidly, for he was disturbed by a realization of the absurdity of the affair. But the visitor seemed to understand, and when Parmelee had ended, he exclaimed, with concern:—

'Why, then I've been keeping you from your supper! And no lunch, you say? I'd no idea, I assure you—' He seized his hat again. Parmelee sprang to his feet.

'No, no, I'm not in the least hungry! That is, I'm in no hurry.'

The older man hesitated.

'But if you've had no lunch, you must be starved! Indeed, I'm sure you must be! I can appreciate your condition in a measure, for my own lunch was a sorry affair, although I did get a few bites. Don't let me keep you a moment longer.'

'But—but—' exclaimed Parmelee. The visitor paused with his hand on the door-knob. 'Perhaps—you must be hungry yourself, and—if you wouldn't mind the lack of knives and forks—and plates—I'd be awfully glad—'

'Well, really now, I've half a mind to accept,' laughed the other. 'The truth is, I'm as hungry as a bear. These boarding-houses on class-day—' He shook his head expressively. 'You are sure I'm not taking some one else's place?'

'No, indeed,' answered Parmelee. 'The fact is, I set that chair there for you half an hour ago.'

'For me?' inquired the visitor.

'Well, for the unexpected guest. You see, sir, the one chair looked so lonely. Have you room enough? Shall I move the desk out a bit? It's awkward having no plates—or forks—or anything. If you will take this penknife, sir? And—wait a moment! The very thing!'

Parmelee excitedly seized two old blue plates from over the mantel, dusted them on a corner of the nearest bath-towel, and presented one to the guest.

'Queer I didn't think of these, isn't it? I think you'll find that sliced chicken very fair. Do you eat olives? I've never tried cold Saratoga chips myself, but they look rather good.'

He proffered one article after another in a very fever of hospitality. In his eagerness he distributed the olives impartially over the whole board and brought the pièce de résistance, the pyramid of oranges, tumbling into ruins.

The guest laid down his pocket-knife and looked gravely across at his host.

'Is—is anything the matter?' faltered Parmelee.

'I must refuse to go on until I see you eating something.'

'Oh!' Parmelee blushed and seized a tin of potted turkey at random. After that the banquet progressed finely. The unexpected guest did full justice to the repast, and the unaccustomed host remembered his own hunger and satisfied it. More than that, he forgot his shyness and was radiantly happy. And after a while, when the last of the strawberries had disappeared, he suddenly found himself telling, in the most natural way in the world, things that he had never told any one before, except, perhaps, Philip Schuyler. He stopped short in the middle of a sentence in sudden embarrassment.

'And so your deformity, such a little thing as it is, has worked all this—this misery?' mused the guest. 'Dear, dear, such a pity, my boy! So unnecessary!'

'Unnecessary?' faltered Parmelee.

'Surely. You've been so mistaken when you have credited all kinds of unpleasant sentiments to people. They can't care any the less for you because your back is not as straight as theirs. The fault has been yours, my boy; you haven't given people a chance to get near to you. You've held them off at arm's length all your life. Take my advice. After this go out among them; forget your suspicions, and see for yourself if I'm not right. When God put a hump between your shoulders He made up for it in some other way, you may depend upon that. And although I've known you but an hour, I think I know wherein the Lord has made it up to you. But I'm not going to tell you; it might make you vain.'

Parmelee raised his own eyes to the smiling ones across the table.

'I don't think you need have any apprehension on that score, sir,' he said, a trifle unsteadily.

'Well, perhaps not. I dare say you need a little more vanity. But think over what I've said, and if you can, act on it.'

'I will,' answered the other earnestly. 'And I'm—I'm very grateful. I don't think I ever—looked at it quite that way, you see.'

'I'm certain you never have. And another thing; I wouldn't be too quick to bring in a verdict in the case of that friend you've told me of. I think when you learn the truth you'll find you've done him an injustice. And forgive me if I hurt you, my boy, but I think you've been more to blame than he has. It seems to me that you were the one to take the first step toward reconciliation. Well, I really must be going to hunt up my family. They'll think I'm lost. I don't know what's happened to Philip, I'm sure.'

'Philip?' asked Parmelee, quickly.

'My son,' answered the visitor, proudly. 'He graduates this spring. Philip Schuyler. Perhaps you've met him?'

'I—'

There was a knock at the door. Parmelee drew himself up very straight, perhaps to give the lie to the pallor of his face.

'Come in!' he called, and the door swung open.

The youth who confronted them looked with white, set face from one to the other. There was an instant of awkward silence. Then, 'Father!' he exclaimed, in a low voice.

'Why, Philip, what's the matter?' Parmelee's guest moved quickly to the door. 'Did you think I was lost?'

The son laughed uneasily.

'I didn't know you were coming here; I only learned it from mother a few minutes ago.'

It sounded like an apology, and the older man looked apprehensively from his son to his host.

'But was there—any reason why I shouldn't have come here, Phil?'

Philip Schuyler glanced from his father to Parmelee's set face, then dropped his eyes.

'Of course not, sir,' he replied. 'It was only that I didn't know but I'd miss you. Such a crowd in town!' he muttered.

'That's all right, then,' said his father. 'And now I want to make you acquainted with a friend of mine. I've only had the honor of calling him such for an hour or so; but two persons can become pretty well acquainted in that time, especially, over the table,' he added, smiling. 'Phil, this is—but, dear me, I don't know your name!'

'John Parmelee,' answered his host.

'Ah, Phil, this is Mr. Parmelee, who has been exceedingly kind and has ministered to my wants, outward and inward. I want you to know him. Somehow I have an idea you two youngsters will get on together. Mr. Parmelee, this is my son, Philip.'

Philip bowed without moving from his place at the door. Parmelee gave a gulp and strode forward, his hand outstretched.

'We—we're not new acquaintances, Mr. Schuyler,' he said.

'Ah!' The older man watched while the two shook hands constrainedly. 'Ah!' he repeated. It was a very expressive word as he uttered it, and Parmelee, glancing at his face, saw that he understood the situation. The two unclasped their hands, and for a moment viewed each other doubtfully.

'If you know each other, that makes simpler the request I was about to make,' said Parmelee's guest. 'I want Mr. Parmelee to come and make us a visit for a week or so, Phil. I think the North Shore sunshine will take some of that white out of his face. Just see if you can't persuade him, won't you?'

He turned away toward the window. The two at the doorway looked at each other for an instant in silence. Then Philip Schuyler put out his hand, and Parmelee grasped it.

'You'll come?' asked Philip, softly.

Parmelee nodded.

'If you want me.'

'Of course, I do! And, I say, Jack, it's—it's all right now, isn't it?'

'Yes, Phil! it was never anything else' answered Parmelee, a trifle huskily. The two gripped hands silently, smilingly, and turned to Mr. Schuyler.

'Are you ready, dad?'

'Eh? Oh, yes. And, Mr. Parmelee, perhaps you wouldn't mind joining us? I'd like you to meet Phil's mother and sister. It—it might be a good chance to test the value of my advice, eh?' Parmelee hesitated for a moment, then took up his gown.

'Thank you, sir, I think it might,' he said.

Our Note Book.

THE ITALIAN OF THE ASH-DUMP.

There is a value to everything, and the Italian is cognizant of the fact, although the value is small. He gathers cinders, wood, rags, bottles, paper, rubber, and leather shoes, and old tin cans, all of which have been thrown away by others. Sometimes two or more families unite in making their collections and disposing of them, forming in a small way a trust or co-operative industry.

The coal and wood they utilize for fuel in their homes, and turn the other products of their labor into money in the following way:—

The old shoes and rubbers are sold to a shoemaker, usually another Italian, and bring from five to twenty-five cents a pair, the prices varying according to their condition. The shoemaker repairs them, and disposes of them again as second-hand.

The rags and paper are sold to the wholesale junk-dealer, and usually bring about six cents a hundredweight for old paper and anywhere from ten to eighty cents a hundredweight for rags.

The bottles are washed and disposed of through the same agency. The price of bottles fluctuates, an average being a dollar a hundred; but the Italian seldom sells on a 'bear' market.

The bones are sold to the fertilizer factories, two dollars a ton being paid.

The tin cans are sold to foundries, where the solder and tin are melted off and the iron sheets are melted up and sash-weights made from them. Old tomato cans and fruit cans bring three dollars a ton, and it takes more than four thousand of these cans to make a ton.

There must be some money made in this business, for an Italian residing in New York city pays to that corporation the sum of thirty thousand dollars a year for the privilege of picking the above-mentioned commodities (trimming, they call it) from the scows that bear the city's ashes and garbage to the sea.—W. E. Willis, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.'

JAPANESE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

News of a veritable Japanese Robinson Crusoe was brought to Honolulu by the steamship 'China.' A small island, near Gensan, off Corea, was the scene of the man's residence, and seventeen years was the period of his solitary confinement.

When found by a special searching party of Japanese sailors sent from a torpedo boat the wrecked man acted more like a wild creature than a human being. He seemed to have forgotten his native tongue and it was with the utmost difficulty that the sailors succeeded in inducing him to depart in their company. He was taken to the town of Susebo and turned over to the Japanese authorities, who attended to his wants.

He was a fisherman from the west coast of the Island of Nippon. When but a youth he had gone out with his father and some other men of their village to fish. Their sampan was caught in a storm and swept across the Japan Sea, and after days of helpless drifting was dashed on the barren shores of the island where the man was found. Of the crew of five men only he escaped the storm.

Little, if anything, had been left by the waves, but, with the aid of a knife and several of his fishing lines, he began life on the deserted isle. Fish was found in abundance, and the island was constantly visited by birds, so, between the two, the man succeeded in procuring food. He had no timber out of which to construct a dwelling, but discovered a cave, which he chose as his place of habitation.

Frequently he would see vessels passing, and although he raised signals and often thought that he had attracted the attention of the crews, none of the vessels answered his signals.

For seventeen years he lived this sort of life on his lonely isle. Not once during all that time did he have the opportunity of speaking with a human being or even looking one in the face, but his deliverance was at hand.

A Japanese happened to visit the island, thinking that it was uninhabited. When he saw the dark, hairy creature, with shaggy mane and flowing locks, on the hills above him, he became terror-stricken and fled. The latter was almost as frightened as his visitor. Solitude had instilled into the heart of the shipwrecked man the fear of any human being which did not resemble himself.

The visitor hurried from the island, and, sailing to the harbor of Nagasaki, there informed the prefectural government of the presence of the supposed wild man. A torpedo boat was despatched in search of the strange man, and succeeded in rescuing him after some difficulty.—N. Y. 'Herald.'

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By M. DE MUNKACSY,

the great Hungarian Artist, and the supreme work of his life. The original of 'Christ Before Pilate,' cost $120,000, and was pronounced at the time by the popular verdict as the strongest and most notable picture ever brought to America. These pictures are printed on extra heavy etching paper 19x24 and would be of great interest in the home or church parlors.

They are sold locally from 50c to one dollar, but we send them POST PAID AND FREE OF COST to any one sending one new subscription to any address in Canada or the United States, excepting City of Montreal and suburbs.

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These papers and the picture 'Christ Before Pilate,' should be in every Protestant home in Canada. To those desiring to send to Europe or Foreign parts add 90 cents postage for Daily edition; 25c each for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' and for the 'Northern Messenger' 52 cents

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

There nas been erected in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company a steam hammer four stories high which strikes a blow of 125 tons.

If all the land in the United States planted in corn this year was massed its area would equal the British Isles, Holland and Belgium combined.

Woodchurch parish, Wirral, Eng., has a parish cow which may be borrowed for a year at a stretch for 64 cents, as the result of a legacy.

Every pound of butter that goes to the West Indies, says 'Pearson's Weekly,' is colored red, as the negroes there will not have any butter of any other color.

The rose is the emblem of secrecy in Greece and was formerly hung over the table where guests were entertained in token that nothing heard there was to be repeated.

The atmospheric pressure on the body of the average man is 32,400 pounds. The ordinary rise and fall of the barometer increases or decreases this pressure 2,500 pounds.

Fowls are supposed to have been first domesticated in China, 1400 B. C. This is probably about the same period when, according to Lamb, the Chinese discovered the succulency of roast pig.

Every Russian going to a theatre or other public entertainment is required to pay something toward the support of an institution established by the government for the benefit of the poor.

Ripon, Yorkshire, Eng., keeps up a custom 1,000 years old. Every night a 'wakeman,' attired in official costume, appears before the Mayor's house and blows three solemn notes on the 'horn of Ripon.'

A genius has undertaken to prove that bicycle riding is hurtful to the health of a community for the reason that the bicycle tires have increased the price of rubber and fewer people wear overshoes in damp weather in consequence.

Seeing a man jump into the Seine, one of the life-saving dogs, kept by the Parisian police, jumped in after him, and, seizing the would-be suicide by his clothes, brought him safely ashore. Some of the spectators of the incident were so affected by the dog's bravery that they wanted to embrace it.

Two printed forms, valued at one farthing, were lost recently at Baku on the Trans-Caucasian Railway, and the station master had telegrams sent to every station in the Russian Empire to ask if they had been seen anywhere. The company has since had to pay telegraph charges amounting to nearly $10,000, and the over-zealous official is now out of employment.

A company has been formed in Copenhagen for the construction of a trial steamship of a new type. The inventor is Captain F. C. Ishoy, who has taken out patents in the principal countries. In this new form of steamer, the screw is placed under the bottom instead of aft. The hull is materially changed in form, being flatter, and the ship's draft thereby considerably lessened. It is claimed that a saving in the consumption of coal of about 20 percent will be effected. The inventor believes that with the same amount of fuel the speed will be greatly increased and, finally, that this form of craft will be much steadier and more seaworthy.

The name of the Austrian Emperor recently figured in the will of one of his poor but loyal subjects. The sum left to His Majesty amounted to $2, and the Emperor accepted it as an acknowledgment of the singular display of loyalty.

Verestchagin, the Russian painter of battle scenes, has gone to Cuba to study the foliage on San Juan Hill, President Roosevelt having criticised his picture of the battle of San Juan on the ground that he had made the trees and plants too dull.

COVERING UP A BLUNDER.

(From 'M. A. P.')

Sir Wemyss Reid tells a good story about William Black. At a banquet of the Royal Academy at which he was present, two rich gentlemen, with 'self-made' written large over them, inquired with an air of patronage what line of business Black was in. On his meekly replying that he wrote novels, they expressed their surprise and pleasure at meeting a person of his class. The first gentleman said: 'I like to meet littery people. I buy books. I've got a library of six hundred volumes all bound in full calf. I 've got all the works of Thackeray and Dickenson, and if you'll teli me the names of yours I'll buy them too. I've never read them.' The second gentleman anxious to atone for his friend's indiscretion, kicked his shins under the table, and said: 'Oh, yes, you have, but you've forgotten them.'

WHAT 'YEGGS' ARE.

(Boston 'Herald.')

A new and dangerous class of tramps has lately developed who are known as 'Yeggs.' They are robbers and desperadoes who crack safes, commit burglaries and are prepared to commit murder rather than be captured. Two of the brotherhood are now under arrest at Port Chester, N. Y., awaiting trial for participation in the robbery of the trolley car barn in Stamford, Conn., where they secured about $900 in small coin. Within a year seventy completed bank burglaries and forty-six attempts are attributed to this class, and their 'hauls' aggregate, it is thought, about $250,000. They are not easily detected, because they dress like laborers, put on no airs and squander their gains in gross ways that do not attract attention. They work in gangs, usually six in a gang. Two play the part of mendicants who go about to discover likely places. When an attack is made two are in guard outside, while two enter to do the job. They use nitro-glycerine to blow off safe doors. They are reputed to be at present the strongest criminal class ever gathered. It is seldom that one 'peaches,' for it means death. Many tramps run over on railways are believed to have been murdered in punishment for indiscretion.

HEIRS WERE TRICKED.

In Berlin died recently a wealthy man named Pfeiffer, who had many relatives, but lived the life of a hermit. All who tried to do him favors he regarded as legacy hunters.

After his death his will was opened and to it was appended a codicil, which, he said, was not to be read until after the funeral. The will read as follows:

'Every member of my family who does not attend my funeral will receive $300.' When the funeral took place there was only one mourner, an elderly lady, who was a very distant relative.

The codicil was read that evening, and it provided that the entire estate, which remained after the $300 had been paid to each relative who did not attend the funeral should be divided among those who had paid the last honors to the deceased.

Thus this one distant relative, who showed that she had some affection for old Pfeiffer, receives several thousand dollars and the other relatives only receive $300 each. The latter are naturally disappointed and intend to contest the validity of the will.

THEY GIVE BABIES SOLID FOOD.

The average mother in easy circumstances will smile rather derisively on hearing that France has a law making it a crime to give solid food to any child under one year old. Yet every tenement house worker, visiting nurse, health department officer or settlement resident can testify that the custom of feeding solid food to toothless infants is well-nigh universal in the slum tenements. France, with her low birth rate, has found that she cannot spare the twenty thousand babies that were dying every year before the state took them under its care. The American waste of child life amounts to three hundred thousand annually under five years, the proportion of deaths being greatest among the foreign population, where the high birth rate is balanced by a heavy death rate. Beer, tea, coffee, condensed milk, watermelon, green corn and pork rind are among the 'dainties' handed out to the unfortunate tenement house infant.

'My baby sit up at table and eat everything all same as grown up, now,' said one young foreign mother, proudly, displaying her saffron-colored one-year-old to the pitying eyes of the superintendent of a day nursery.

CRACK IN A FAMOUS BELL.

An ominous crack has just been discovered in one of the most famous bells in the world, the so-called 'La Clémence,' in the Cathedral of St. Peter at Geneva. It is the bell which was sounded at the 'Escalade' of the dark night of St. Thomas's day, Dec. 21, 1602, when the eight thousand Savoyards made their attack upon the 'Rome of Protestantism.' The assailants had crept close to the fortifications unobserved, and had planted their ladders, the Jesuit missioners exhorting them in whispers, 'Climb, climb! every rung of the ladder is a step towards heaven!' when the loud clanging of La Clémence was heard, calling the citizens to arms, and Geneva was rescued. The Savoyards were driven back, and the aged Theodore Beza called the people into the cathedral, where they sang the one hundred and twenty-fourth Psalm. From 1602 to 1901, on every Dec. 21, the now silenced bell has been rung in memory of the 'Escalade.'—Westminster Gazette.'

THE LONDON 'BOBBY.'

(London 'Chronicle.')

As the Duke of Cambridge came out of Westminster City Hall yesterday a large crowd had gathered, and converging streets were thronged with a jumble of vehicles. Suddenly from towards Whitehall came that wonderful carrying cry which tells of the approach of the fire engine. Policemen waved hands right and left, and a wide lane was magically cleared toward St. Martin's Church. Up narrow St. Martin's lane 'buses, hansoms, broughams and butchers' carts made a solid line as far as the eye could reach, leaving the left side free. The fire engine hustled through with slackening speed—then all was confusion again. An American who saw this grasped the hand of an astonished policeman. 'We'll give you all your ships back,' he cried, 'if you peelers'll come to New York and work our streets for us like that.'

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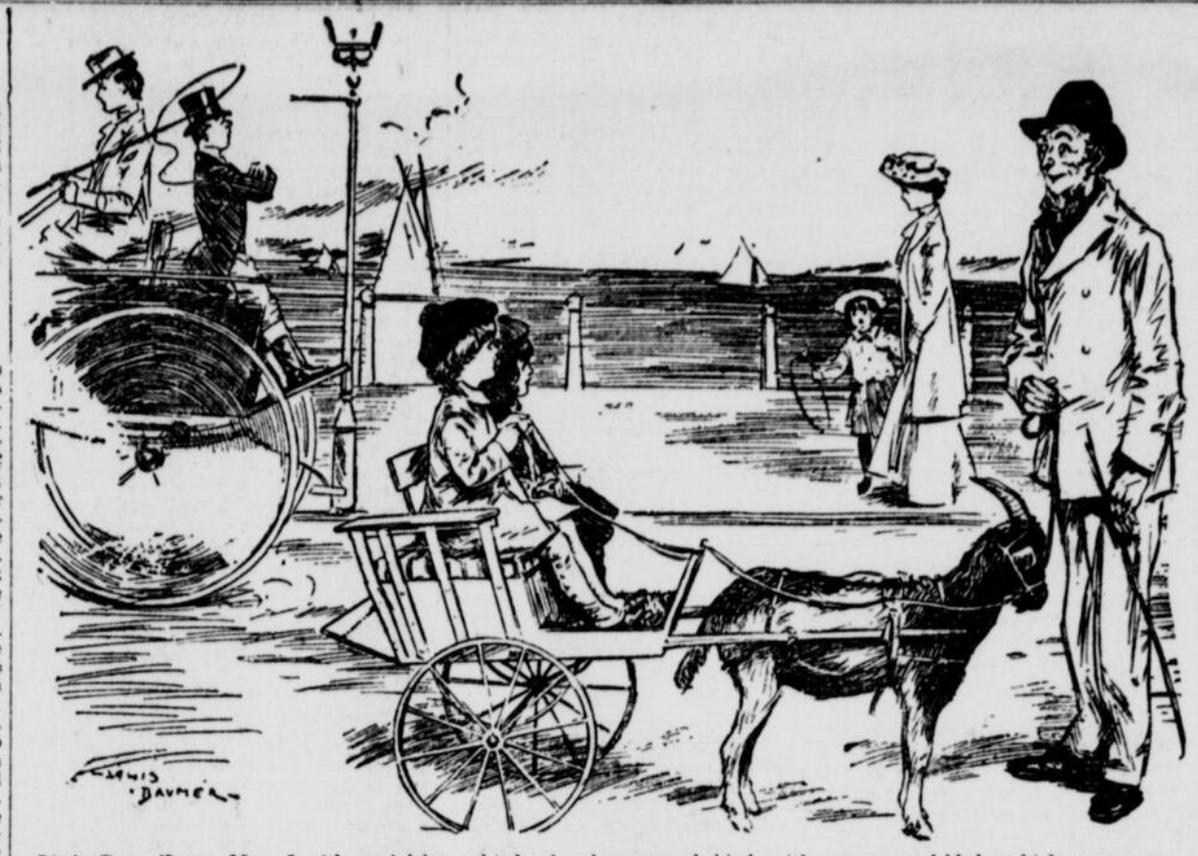

Little Boy.—'I say, Man, I with you' d let go his head and squat up behind w ith your arms folded as high up as you can. Then we shall look ever so much better!'—'Punch.'

KITCHENER ANECDOTES

SOME STRIKING AND CHARACTERISTIC STORIES OF THE HERO OF THE DAY.

A war correspondent who knows the hero of the hour well says that he is silent almost to dullness, except on the subject of his profession. Then he is almost as voluble as a golf enthusiast on 'stimies' and 'bunkers.'

A good instance of Kitchener's laconic style of speech was that given to his officer who, after struggling vainly to get an artillery train through roads that were almost rivers of mud, came to Kitchener.

'It is no use, General,' he said, 'we are so deep in mud that we cannot move our heavy guns another mile, and the Boers will get them for certain.'

Kitchener looked at this worn-out and discouraged officer a moment, then quietly said: 'Go on with your work, but don't forget that the mud is not only clogging our wheels, it is clogging the Boer wheels as well.'

HIS SARCASM.

Kitchener's scathing sarcasm is well illustrated by the reply he is said to have sent to the leader of a not over-successful column. This officer had several slight engagements with the enemy, mainly consisting of flinging a few shells at them at long range. After each engagement he wired to the Commander-in-Chief, substantially: 'During action several Boers seen to drop from their saddles.'

The thing was becoming tiresome, for Lord Kitchener's rule was that only those actually 'gathered' should be counted. He soon thought of a remedy, and sent back to the officer this polite telegram: 'I hope when they fell they did not hurt themselves.'

This reminds one of the answer Kitchener sent to a certain nobleman whose son was serving in the Yeomanry. Kitchener's detestation of the 'playtime' sort of warfare indulged in by certain officers is well known. One cannot imagine Lord Kitchener as regarding anything more important than war. Therefore, when the nobleman in question, with a large idea of his own importance, sent this wire: 'Please allow son return at once; urgent family reasons,' Kitchener answered it laconically: 'Son cannot return at all; urgent military reasons.'

THE GENERAL AND THE DOCTOR.

Here is a story showing the South African Commander-in-Chief in another light. There was in the Royal Engineers a private of exemplary character, who one day reported himself ill and unfit for duty. The medical officer of the corps examined him, decided that the man was malingering, and ordered him back to duty. Against this there was no appeal. The soldier returned to his work which was preparing planks for a temporary bridge. He found himself too weak to work and said so to the sergeant.

'Why not lay the case before Lord Kitchener' said the sergeant; 'he is in the office now.'

'Oh, I dare not,' replied the man, 'he is too stand-off and cold.'

'Well, if you are afraid, I'll do it myself,' and he did.

'Order the man here at once,' said the Commander-in-Chief without looking up, 'and also Drs. Y. and X.' Each of these he made examine the patient in his presence. They both reported typhoid in a marked stage.

'Send for Dr. Z.,' slowly muttered Lord Kitchener.

'Please, Dr. Z., examine this man carefully; he is either ill or malingering.' Dr. Z. performed the commanded task, and nervously said: 'Sir, I fear I have made a mistake; this man is in the early stages of typhoid.'

'Have the man at once removed to the hospital,' came in cold, passionless tones, 'and you, sir, apply to the adjutant for your papers and at your earliest convenience return to England.'

Lord Kitchener has been described variously as 'a machine,' 'the man who never smiles,' and 'Gen. Hard-as-Nails,' but here is an anecdote showing him in a whimsical and unexpected light.

Young Lieut. Maxwell, Kitchener's aide-de-camp, one day picked up the chief's gilt-edged staff cap and was holding forth to a party of friends, when Lord Kitchener, who was in the next room, missed the cap. Through the open door he perceived the reason of its absence. Without a word he picked up Maxwell's plumed head dress, put it on his own head and walked into the room, saying, 'Maxwell, how should I have done for Roberts' Horse?'

Lord Kitchener has a particularly soft spot in his heart for all kinds of pets. A few months ago, says the 'Army and Navy Illustrated,' he possessed a tame starling. This bird for the time being was the apple of Lord Kitchener's eye. He always had it near him, and often, when some difficult problem of the campaign troubled him, he could be seen standing in front of the cage, cigar in mouth, gazing at the captive bird.

One day an idea struck him; it seemed that the bird was in poor spirits. Lord Kitchener conceived the idea that the bird was lonely—that it required a mate. In a moment the whole of the headquarters was in a ferment. Staff officers who had not a moment to call their own were sent right and left through Pretoria hunting for a mate for the pet of the chief, who had steadfastly refused to allow any of his married officers to be joined by their mates while in Pretoria.

The Yeomanry have done such splendid service in South Africa that this one little story at their expense cannot be taken amiss. A party of Colonials and Yeomanry was told off to capture a small laager. A friendly Boer volunteered to show the way, and left them when within sight of the fires of the Boer laager to make the attack as soon as dawn appeared. Dawn came, only to find our men themselves surrounded by the Boers. There was one gap in the cordon, and for this gap the Yeomanry made, their officer at their head, leaving their Colonial comrades with the guns to tackle the Boers as best they could. In due course the Yeomanry came to General Clements's camp, and he wired to Lord Kitchener, 'Company of your Yeomanry turned up. What shall I do with them?' The reply was almost immediate: 'Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers.'

An anecdote illustrative of the difference between Lord Kitchener as a chief and Lord Roberts is worth recalling. Before Lord Roberts left Capetown he called into his office a certain Colonial and charged him with a particular mission. 'How,' said the chief, 'how soon can you put this through? I know you will do the best you can.'

'Well,' replied the Colonel, 'I'll try to do it in a fortnight.'

'Well,' Lord Roberts repeated, 'I know you will do the best you can, and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer.

Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener.

'Well?' asked Lord Kitchener, with business-like abruptness, 'what are you doing?'

'Oh,' said the Colonel, 'Lord Roberts wants me to do so and so.'

'When are you going to get it through?'

'Well,' said the Colonel, 'I promised to try to do it in a fortnight.'

'Now, Colonel,' was Lord Kitchener's retort, 'if you cannot do it within a week we shall have to see about sending you home.'

And done it was.

Lieut.-Col. Girouard, the Canadian engineer officer and Director of Military Railways during the war, is probably the only man who has ever 'answered back' to Lord Kitchener. It was years ago, when the railway was being pushed into the desert. Girouard, independent colonial, was superintending a piece of construction when Lord Kitchener appeared on the scene. The work did not please him, and he spoke his mind freely as is his custom. Girouard is reported to have listened silently until the torrent of words was spent. Then he stepped up to his chief and said: 'Look here, Mr. Kitchener, are you bossing this railway or am I?'

What Lord Kitchener said to this has not been reported; but it is a fact that Girouard's 'cheek' did not prevent Lord Kitchener from selecting him to be chief of the railways in South Africa. And when one thinks of his railway work during the war one cannot help commending his selection. — 'London 'Mail.'

OSMAN DIGNA'S VALUE.

(London Paper.)

As Lord Kitchener was starting on one of his earlier expeditions into the Soudan, old General Olyphant ('Hell-Fire Jack') said to him: 'Watch Osman Digna, watch him, but whatever you do don't kill him. He's been worth more promotions and decorations than any one since the first Napoleon.'

ROYALTIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES

NOT MUCH VARIETY BECAUSE OF EXTREME CONSERVATISM IN CHOICE.

(From the London 'Express.')

Royal circles are notorious for their conservatism as regards Christian names, the same name being kept in the family from generation to generation.

Victorias abound, Alexandras are tolerably plentiful, and Louise is a favorite name in English and German Court circles. It was the name of the late Queen of Denmark, and is inherited by Queen Alexandra, whose names, besides, are Carolina Maria Charlotte Julia. Other royal Louises are the Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Argyll, the Empress of Germany and her little daughter, and the youngest daughter of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Louise was also the name of the late Empress Frederick.

Charlotte is a very royal name, and attaches to the Queen of Wurtemberg and Princess Charles of Denmark, among other ladies.

Of royal Marys or Maries there are a particularly large number. To quote a few, the Queens of Belgium, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, the Empress of Germany, the Princess of Wales and her little daughter, the two younger daughters of the King, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Henry of Prussia, and all the daughters of the Duchess of Cumberland (Queen Alexandra's youngest sister.) The late Princess Alice of England and the late Duchess of Teck were also Marys.

Another queenly name is Olga, which finds charming representatives in the Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of England, and two of her cousins, several Russian Grand Duchesses, and the hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Augusta has many royal representatives, among ladies of this name being the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Germany—who is also a Constance—Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and her two daughters, and Princess Margaret of Connaught. The German Empress was also christened with the old-fashioned name of Matilda, and finds a handsome namesake in the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia.

Amelia is a fairly popular name at Court, and attaches to the Duchess of Cumberland and one of her daughters, the Queen of Portugal, and several other royal ladies.

There are not many royal Agneses, but three at least may be quoted, namely, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Connaught, and one of the daughters of the Duchess of Cumberland. Of royal Sophies we may mention the Queen of Sweden, the Crown Princess of Greece, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

The pretty Irish name of Norah is not usual at Court, but it can claim one royal representative, at least, in the person of the eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

Helen is the name of the Queen of Italy and the Duchess of Albany, and Helena belongs to several royal ladies, among them the Empress of Russia and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The regal name of Elizabeth sits well upon the poet Queen, 'Carmen Sylva,' and also belongs to the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, the eldest little daughter of the Crown Princess of Roumania, and the second daughter of the Duchess of Cumberland, who is also a Vera.

There are two or three royal Paulines, notably the Princess of Wales, to whom also belongs the pretty name of Claudine, and the daughter of the Duchess of Albany; and we find a royal Irene in Princess Henry of Prussia. Adelaide and Feodore are also royal names. Then, again, there are a great many royal Alices, several Beatrices, and at least one Dorothea, in the person of the Crown Princess of Greece.

Society favors Blanche, Sibyl, Evelyn Violet, Maude, and Theresa a good deal, and, of course, Maude is a royal name, too. Lady de Trafford is Violet Maude, and the Marchioness of Granby is another Violet. Sibyl is the name of the Countess of Westmoreland and Lord Rosebery's unmarried daughter, and the Countess Grosvenor is Sibell Mary.

The quaint name of Lettice is met with here and there in society, as witness Lady Lettice Grosvenor and Lady Lettice Cholmondeley, and the stately Hermione is another favored name.

COST OF NEGLECTING A HINT.

(From 'American Medicine.')

In 1881 a physician, Dr. Finlay, suggested that mosquitoes are the transmitters of the germs of yellow fever. The professions ignored the suggestion. This fact has a many-sided significance, the chief of which is its cost in human lives and suffering. The financial expense cannot be estimated, and in only one small part of the world can we estimate the life expense. In Havana yellow fever continued to claim its victims as it had done for two centuries. In 1900 there were 1,244 cases, with 310 deaths. Then came a most dramatic and startling re-discovery and demonstration of Dr. Finlay's discovery, and there was a sudden end of yellow fever. The last case was on Sept. 28, 1901. But during the twenty years that have elapsed over eight thousand lives have been lost. Major Gorgas in his report may well say, to the immortal honor of the army medical corps, that 'the discovery made is only excelled by that of Jenner, and as time goes on it will stand in the same class as that great boon to mankind.'

WALTER SCOTT AS A VOLUNTEER

The recent discovery in Edinburgh of a summons calling upon Sir Walter Scott, advocate, to attend and join the Edinburgh army reserve during the troubled period of 1803, has been followed by the unearthing of Scott's reply. Dated from Lasswade Cottage, July 22, 1803, and addressed to Mr. James Laing, clerk to the lieutenancy of the city of Edinburgh, the letter reads as follows: 'Sir, As I observe by the enclosed summons that I am drawn a soldier of the army of reserve, I beg to inform you it is my intention to claim the exemption provided in favor of volunteer cavalry, having been for twelve years a member of the Edinburgh troop of the R. M. Lothian V. Cavalry. I understand from Col. Dundas that the adjutant, Mr. Adams, is to supply the lieutenancy with a list of the corps, in which you will find my name regularly inserted. If further verification of the exemption is requisite, have the goodness to acquaint Mr. Adams or me. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, Walter Scott.' In spite of his lameness, Scott was an enthusiastic—and immensely popular—volunteer, and used to turn out to drill at five in the morning.—London 'Chronicle.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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Advertisements.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

SOME HOME-MADE GIFTS.

Training of Children—A Good World, After All Broom Exercise—Selected Recipes.

OUT OF THE BUNDLE BAG.

Mrs. Rose Sell Seelye-Miller in the New York 'Observer.')

Once upon a time there was a woman who loved her friends and wanted to make gifts, but had nothing but an accumulation of bundles, a willing heart, working hands, and some ingenuity, with a very little money.

She set to work early in the fall, and she evolved the following: She first sorted the bundles, those pieces like garments still in use, she put in a bag by themselves, as she did not want to use anything likely to be called for later. The very fact that she did this gave her an idea, 'bundle bags.' Yes, there were a number of pieces that were probably good for little else that would make pretty good bags of this sort. One black and white check, two red percales of different shades, and a piece of blue gingham,these were cut as big as the pieces would allow, seamed up, a hem made around the top, and a casing for tapes wherewith to draw and hang and, presto, in a very little time a start had been made. Button holes should be made on either side of the bag before the hem is put in, these are for running in the double string for drawing up.

While in this sort of work, she found some pieces larger, and these she made into laundry bags, just the same way. Some small pieces of pretty sateen were made into button bags, also ditto. These latter had ribbons for draw strings. A piece of purple and white lining material was made into a button bag, too, and this had a lining of purple which was also on hand. A piece of cloth about half a yard square was cut into a circle, another piece of contrasting color was cut just the same size, these were seamed together and turned, leaving seam on inside, and the small place left from turning was over-seamed. Brass rings were sewn in spaces around the edge, and a ribbon used for drawing up, and a most convenient button bag resulted.

There was a white linen sadt sack, that when opened made a piece about a yard square, this was trimmed by thread, and the edges fringed, a row of feather stitching set just above to keep it from ravelling more, and an occasional blue thread drawn in the fringe. The corners were decorated by pieces of blue denim appliqued on, stars and crescents, squares or diamonds, conventionalized designs, anything that can be put to use would do. These appliqued pieces were buttonholed down closely with embroidery silk, or with linen floss. When this little square was done it was pressed with a wet cloth over it, and ironed until dry and smooth. Although the material was most plebian, a very pretty little tablecover resulted.

This encouraged her so that she took another sack, this was twilled drilling, about the same size; some pieces of red denim were stitched around it, in narrow bands, three of these, then in a corner was set a blue star, appliqued down with red silk. A third small table cover was made from a yard square cut from a corner of an old-fashioned flannel sheet, home woven years ago. This was embroidered with a corner design, and a fringe put around the edge. This cost a little more, as she had to buy the silks and fringe, but it was a memorial for a family member, and a relic of past days when the dear mother had spun and woven the yarn for those self-same sheets.

As for cushion covers, there seemed a wealth of material for these. For some one's kitchen lounge a cover was made from red percale with a double ruffle, one white and one red.

Some pieces of denim left while making waists for Johnnie, did not at first seem to offer much scope, but finally two eighteen inch pieces were laid out, and some strips about three inches wide were cut to go around the squares; these were sewed into a box shaped cushion, and 'I'll stuff it with clippings that I have at the end,' she said cheerfully. This was for a floor cushion, and when stuffed with the snips of rags, till it was solid and hard, it made a very fair foot-rest. Such a cushion could be ornamented to suit the taste. This cushion made her think of a little bedroom in green that a sister had; she found some pieces of green rep that had once covered a chair, these pieces were looked over and made into a second floor cushion; a piece of neutral colored mohair plush was put around it to form the box shape. There were some pieces still left, and a shoe box top was made; the box was lined with cambric and a valance of cretonne was put around the edge of the cover to fall to the floor. She bought the cretonne with a green groundwork.

There was a piece of bright red serge, that she made into a work bag, a circular bottom was cut from pasteboard; about five inches in diameter; this was covered with wadding and then with the material. A straight strip about twelve inches long was cut, and this was arranged with buttonholes for a draw string, seamed together and then gathered around the circular bottom; red ribbons were used for drawing up, and these were bought.

She found another piece of material from which she made a second work bag, but this was cut simply straight, and made bag fashion. This was brown, and she appliqued a piece of wide brown ribbon that she had through the centre lengthwise of the bag. A black handbag was made from a piece of black satin that had not been used. This was not quite as large as she wanted, so she set in a strip of ribbon and featherstitched it down with purple silk; the bag was lined with purple, which she bought. Some black ribbon was used for draw strings.

An old black umbrella cover was still good, and of fair quality silk, the handle having gone the way such handles do. This silk she ripped off, and by careful cutting she managed to get out a second hand bag. She pieced the pieces together, and put a ribbon diagonally to cover the seam; when lined it made quite a neat bag. She made a pair of sleeves to draw on over other sleeves for a school ma'am who liked to keep her gown nice, although she did handle chalk and live in a school-room. Besides this, there was a good bundle of the silk left which was used in crazy patchwork, the black making a foil for brighter colors, and being set on the corner of each block, it helped a good deal towards the piecing and making enough to make a small slumber robe cover. Some pieces of thick cloth were patched up into cushions for chairs, to be much used.

Having done these things she looked over the bundles of goods that had been worn; being a careful woman, she had saved from time to time back breadths of gowns, and these having been made into children's clothes, which were now not large enough for making over, were worked up into patch-work. She pieced two quilts, or comforters (this is a true story), and from the small pieces she worked out a few blocks towards a slumber robe. In cutting she saved the strips that would do for carpet rags, and at the end she had enough to weave five rugs. She had to buy the warp, of course, and pay for weaving, but, when she had done all this, she felt encouraged to keep on, and she is to-day saving the fragments that fall to her share and in time will work them up into useful things. Lest some may question her having such an accumulation on hand, I will say that her bundles had been saved for a good while. It is only because she couldn't buy new for gifts that she turned inward to their resources. There are many other women in the same condition of flat purses and bloated bundle bags. Go thou and do likewise.

THE BETTER WAY.

(Ida Wright Hanson in 'American Mother.')

'Oh, dear! that child does worry me to death!' Mrs. Barnes sank wearily into a chair. 'How do you manage so well with Dorothy? She always seems willing to work, and Agnes grumbles at everything.'

Her visitor, Mrs. Graham, threaded her needle, took one stitch in her embroidery, then laid the pretty work down and answered:

'I think the secret of my success lies in this: As soon as Dorothy was old enough she had her regular tasks to perform. She knew what they were, and when they were to be done. It became a matter of habit with her.'

'Agnes dawdles so!'

'There are times when Dorothy "dawdles" as you say. She is not a perfect child by any means. I should be alarmed if she never needed correction. But she realizes that the longer she takes for her work the less time she has for play.'

'I have talked and talked, and Agnes doesn't realize anything!' Mrs. Barnes's tone was so doleful that Mrs. Graham laughed; then she said hastily.

'Please forgive me. I know it is no laughing matter,and it is no small responsibility to manage these children of ours. I have found that the less talking, or nagging—for that's what it amounts to—I do, the better. The continual "Hurry up with your work," "Come, move faster," "Oh, my patience, what makes you so slow," will spoil the sweetest child-temper. Besides, the effect of nagging is terrible upon the mother. The care of the home and its inmates is robbed of its terrors if she who has that care can keep her nerves quiet in trying times. And she can—it is not an impossibility with any of us.'

'Yes, it's easy for you to say so, you who are so sweet-tempered always.'

'I thank you for the compliment, but if you had known me when my first baby was born, and during the nine years of her little life, you would have called me anything but sweet-tempered. It is not pleasant to remember how I got vexed and and scolded from morning to night. It is not pleasant to remember what I overheard little Lettice saying to her dolly one day when I had been—perhaps no worse than usual.' She choked back a sob and continued:

'She was hugging her dolly to her breast, and rocking back and forth in her little chair. Oh, I can see her now in her pink dress with the ruffles over her shoulders, and her black curls bobbing with every rock. She was whispering: "I love you so, Daisy; if you died, I should cry a barrel of tears. I guess I love you heaps better than mamma does me; if I went to heaven, mamma wouldn't care." She did go to heaven a month later.'

There was a moment's silence, then Mrs. Barnes said haltingly, 'And—after—that?'

'After the first agony was over, and I was again busy with dainty baby robes, I communed within myself, sparing myself not one whit. And after that I prayed, and began anew.'

'I pray, too, but it doesn't seem to do any good.' Mrs. Barnes was getting gloomy again.

'I thought I had prayed before, but then I realized that I had said over some words in the attitude of— "What's the use? I shan't do any different to-day from what I did yesterday." My prayers have changed since Dorothy came. I do not depend upon God to do for me what I can do for myself.'

'Do you ever pay Dorothy for doing work?'

'Never. She came to me one day telling me that one of her little playmates got paid for all she did. Naturally, Dorothy was quite taken with the idea. I said nothing till our quiet hour, which is the half hour before bedtime—her bedtime—then I talked with her about the servant who works for money, and the daughter of the house who works as father and mother do, for love of home and one another. She at once announced that she would rather be the daughter than the servant, and that's the last I ever heard about her being paid for what she did.

'On the first day of the month she is given a small amount of money; out of this she is taught to save a little, and to lay a fraction aside to help someone poorer than herself. In this way, we hope to teach her economy and benevolence.'

'You say Dorothy has her tasks to do, and knows when they are to be done. Do you mean you never call upon her when she is at play to do errands for you?'

'Rarely, but when it is needful she is always willing. We "made" a little play for such occasions. I am the queen, and she is my lady-in-waiting. Then she flies to do my bidding with all the zest of a queen's subject.

'As to her regular daily work: when breakfast is over, she stacks the dirty dishes, washes and wipes them. By that time I generally have the rooms ready for dusting, except, of course, on sweeping-days, and she dusts as well as a grown person. There may be some little things for her to do, then she has her play time till dinner is to be prepared. She helps me with the vegetables, and sets the table. Then she attends to her room,which she had put into shape for airing as soon as she was dressed. In another year she will attend to my sleeping room, also. She helps me with the dinner and tea dishes,or she does them alone. I think I am safe in saying that Dorothy is of more real help than many girls much older.'

'I believe you are right about interrupting a child in her play,' said Mrs. Barnes thoughtfully. 'I suppose it annoys them as much as it does us to be constantly interrupted when we are doing something. The other day, when I called Agnes, I heard her say to her playmate, "Oh, I s'pose she wants me to come and shut the door for her!" '

'And when she came slowly in, you scolded her, or shook her for being impertinent.'

'Has Agnes been telling you?'

'Oh, no, I was remembering my own shortcomings,' and Mrs. Graham took up her work again.

'Your talk has helped me, and I am going to try your way.'

'Agnes may not lend herself readily to the new order of things, but if you are earnest and patient, I am sure that in time you will be successful.'

AFTER ALL.

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep and
heedless feet may fail.
But yet the days are cheery
And night brings rest when weary
And somehow this old planet is a good
world, after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave outrank the cowards and the
leal are like a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fail the feeblest, never,
And somehow this old earth remains a
bright world, after all.

There's always love that's caring
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and
keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the hearth-flame burns it is a
good world, after all.

The lisp of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices,
The bugle sounds of hope and faith
through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a
good world, after all.

—Margaret E. Sangster,in 'Lyrics of Love.'

MISTAKES OF WOMEN.

One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives; if the undertaker interrupts, and he is right. A woman will choose ice cream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls,embroider doilies. Doesn't she know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted, she will write letters or figure her accounts. She would laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them, and even build bridges to cross. They imagine misfortune and run out to meet it.—Illinois 'Signal.'

BROOM EXERCISE.

In an article on 'The Lady Who Does Her Own Work,' Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe dwells on the value of housework in giving the very healthiest form of exercise, and for the average woman shows it to be far preferable to the work of the masseurs, who, even in those days, more than thirty years ago, seem to have found plenty of patients. 'Would it not be quite as cheerful and less expensive a process,' she asks, 'if young girls from early life developed the muscles in sweeping, dusting, ironing, rubbing furniture, and all the multiplied domestic processes which our grandmothers knew of?' And then adds: 'I will venture to say that our grandmothers in a week went over every movement that any gymnast has invented, and went over them to some productive purpose, too.' Here is a hint which women with thin arms would do well to take. It is said to be really a fact that Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, when a young girl, was much annoyed by the attenuated appearance of her arms when she began to don evening dress at her crowded concerts. Some one recommend a brisk use of the broom, which advice she followed, and soon had a round, plump member as the reward of her labor. If a thin, listless girl, with a dull eye can by any means be persuaded to try the 'broom cure,' she will be astonished to find what a beautifier it really is.

LIGHT SOUPS FOR HOT WEATHER.

For the light soups that are especially palatable for the hot weather, the thrifty housekeeper will find it easy to provide. Much of the usually discarded part of vegetables may be retained to advantage. Clean, fresh pea-pods, for example, make an excellent light soup stock. They should be put on in cold water, and simmered slowly till tender. Then press through a colander, flavor with a clove of garlic, a carrot, and a bit of parsley, and a single slice of bacon, and a very good soup is the result.

An emergency soup that the suburban housekeeper may sometimes find useful can be made from a can of salmon. The oil is drained off and boiling water poured quickly over the fish to remove the last particle of oil. The bones and skin are taken out, and the salmon flaked off with a fork before being rubbed through a sieve. A pint and a half of milk is then brought to the scalding point, and poured over the fish. A piece of butter melted, four tablespoonfuls of flour added, and the thickening stirred smooth in little by little to the soup. Season well, adding chopped parsley just before it is sent to the table.

SAUCE FOR COLD SALMON.

Beat the yolks of two eggs with three tablespoonfuls of cream, season with salt and cayenne, pepper and celery salt; pour into a little saucepan, and set over boiling water, and stir until it thickens; then set aside until cold, stirring it now and then. When ready to serve mix in half a cup of vinegar.

FISH SOUFFLE.

A fish souffle can be made of chopped fish and potato, or from the fish mixed with mashed potato, or with a thick cream sauce, or a paste of bread crumbs and milk. Whichever foundation is used,combine with each cup of the mixture one egg, yolk and white beaten separately. That is, for three cups of creamed fish well seasoned, take three eggs, beat the yolks thoroughly, and mix with the fish; then beat the whites stiff and fold into the mixture as eggs are folded into sponge cake. Bake in a rather moderate oven till puffy, and brown, but do not let it get too dry. It may be baken in one dish, but can be done more quickly, and is rather more delicate cooked in individual portions in scallop shells, paper cases or ramekins.

FIVE MINUTES' PUDDING.

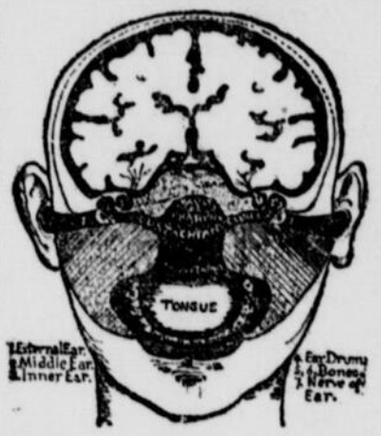
Two and one-half ounces of sugar, two eggs, two ounces flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix all well together, and spread on a tin thinly, bake for five minutes, spread a layer of raspberry jam on it, and roll up just before sending to table; do not add the eggs until just before baking, or it will be heavy.

Advertisements.

DR. SPROULE,

ON

CATARRAL DEAFNESS.



There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease. The treatment that cures the majority of cases of any diseased condition is a great boon and a godsend to men.

Nearly every case of deafness results from catarrh. Many, many are the patients afflicted with deafness that I have cured after they had tried ear specialists in vain, simply by curing the catarrh.

Until within a few years most of the diseases of the ear were pronounced incurable, and even to-day this belief is widespread. Fortunately there is an error, for nearly all the diseases of the ear are curable.

Do not listen to the advice of those who tell you that your deafness has lasted so long that nothing else can be done for it. Very many who have been deaf for years can be entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business, or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them useful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

There, TAKE NO RISK! Do not let a trouble of the ear of any kind run on from week to week, month to month, or perhaps year to year, until the parts are so completely destroyed that there is little hope of regaining this valuable and important sense.

Symptoms of Disease of the Ears.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

Is your hearing failing?
Are your ears dry and scaly?
Do your ears discharge?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Have you pain behind the ears?
Is a there throbbing in the ears?
Do you have ringing in the ears?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Is your hearing bad on cloudy days?
Do you have earache occasionally?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do the ears crack?
Do noises in your ears keep you awake?
Hear better some days than others?
Do you hear noises in ears?
Is hearing worse when you have a cold?

Answer the above questions, cut them out, and send them to me. I will then diagnose your case free, and will write you a plain description, and tell you what to do to get well.

Dr. SPROULE, English Catarrh Specialist. 7 to 13 Doane Street. Boston.

HOW TO MAKE POTATO SALAD DRESSING.

A very palatable and economical dressing, suitable to serve with either tomatoes or potatoes, may be made from a mixture of egg and mashed potato with a little butter or oil. As a rule, melted butter dressings have the reputation of being the most indigestible and objectionable of all salad dressings—more so, of course, where they are seasoned with mustard. We may have had cold, boiled potatoes for Sunday's dinner. We could use one of these mashed as foundation for our potato dressing; cut those remaining into blocks, and for that day's supper mix them with the dressing, and serve on lettuce leaves. For the dressing, smash one potato fine, then rub it with a limber knife until perfectly smooth. Now add gradually two tablespoonfuls of butter, work in the uncooked yolks of two eggs, season with a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white or red pepper, and then add gradually a tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice. At the last give a thorough rubbing until the dressing has the consistency of a good mayonnaise.

WAYS TO COOK MACARONI.

It is claimed by many persons that macaroni may be classed as one of the most valuable of foods. Its use is daily becoming more general, with the result that many new ways of preparing it have been originated. The finer strings, known as spaghetti, are considered more delicate than large ones. Some cooks think that the macaroni of a deeper color than the usual white or cream is the better flavored. A way of serving macaroni which is especialy liked is to cream it.

Creamed Macaroni.—Ingredients: Half a pound of macaroni, three pints of milk, enough flour to thicken, and half a cup of butter, salt and pepper to flavor, and half a cup of grated cheese. Boil the macaroni in salted water, being sure that the water is bubbling when the macaroni is put in. It will be sufficiently cooked in twenty-five minutes. Drain off the hot water, put the macaroni in a colander and, holding it under the cold water faucet, let the water flow over it. Make a cream sauce by heating milk in a double boiler, thickening it with flour, and adding the butter and seasoning. When it has become sufficiently thick, add the grated cheese, put the macaroni in a pudding dish, and pour the sauce over it, sprinkle the top with grated cheese, and put in a quick oven to brown.

Macaroni a l'Italienne—Half a pound of macaroni, half a pound of grated cheese, one pint of milk, part cream if desired, butter the size of an egg, and pepper and salt to season. Prepare the macaroni as in the foregoing recipe, then put in with the milk, butter, cheese and seasoning,cook until the ingredients are thoroughly heated and serve.

Macaroni with Tomatoes.—One-half pound of macaroni or spaghetti, one pint of canned or stewed tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. After boiling and blanching the macaroni, let it remain in cold water while preparing the tomatoes. Put the butter in a granite ware frying pan, and when it has melted rub in the flour. When the mixture has become smooth add the tomatoes. These may be strained if preferred. Let this boil, add the spaghetti, and serve when it is again at the boiling point.

Macaroni with Cheese.—Boil macaroni in boiling salted water until very tender, and drain off the water and turn the macaroni into a colander; pour cold water over; put it in a baking dish and mix two-thirds cup of grated cheese with it; pour over a white sauce, and spread with buttered crumbs.

Macaroni with Ham.—Add one cup of minced ham, seasoned with one-fourth of a teaspoon of mustard, and beat one egg into the white sauce; have the cooked macaroni in a dish and pour the sauce over it.

MANUSCRIPT FOR THE PRINTERS.

There are a few general rules which no one should fail to observe who writes for publication. And let it not be forgotten that they apply to minutes of committees, boards or elderships, as well as to any other manuscript.

1. Write on only one side of the paper. There are good reasons for this rule and it should never be violated.

2. Write with ink. It is more legible, and will not rub out in the mails or in editing.

3. Do not write closer than paper is usually ruled. This affords space for interlining corrections.

4. Do not use any abbreviations which you do not find in printed reading matter. Sometimes writers have a shorthand system of their own, and they inflict it on editors. They write '2' for 'two,' or 'to' or 'two'; 'th' for 'the,' or 'thee'; 'ad' for 'and,' and scores of others. Others have their manuscript sprinkled full of other abbreviations which are never used in print. The singular fact is that the better educated writers are the worst offenders.

5. Write proper names with special care. Other words we can guess at, but proper names are sure to come out wrong if not plainly written.

6. Reread your articles before mailing, and make corrections.

MEDICINAL USES OF COLD WATER.

(By Mrs. Helen M. Richardson.)

'I am beginning to think that cold water is more beneficial than drugs,' a friend said to me recently 'When I am sleepless, as I frequently am, I wet a cloth with cold water and hold it alternately at the back of my neck, the pit of my stomach, on my wrists, and across my forehead. This lowers my temperature and leaves me so refreshed that I am usually sure of falling asleep very soon after the application.

'For constipation I know of no better remedy than a couple of glasses of cold water taken upon retiring, and also the first thing in the morning.

'Rheumatism also is said to flee from a persistent deluging of the system with this simple fluid. A gallon of water should be taken daily, two quarts in the morning, before breakfast, and the other two between meals during the day. Of course this quantity cannot be taken at first, but must be attained to gradually. Neither must it be bolted down as one gulps a glass of soda, but taken slowly, with intervals of rest.

'A chronic case came to my notice recently. The lady had been afflicted for a number of years, her finger joints were crooked and swollen, and she had been a great sufferer. Her physician prescribed a gallon of water daily. She explicitly followed the directions given her, until now she tells me she has been entirely free from pain for several years, and her fingers have attained nearly their original shape. Another patient was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism in four weeks, by simply drinking cold water, and carefully regulating her diet, which consisted mostly in abstaining from sweets, and red blooded meat, beef in particular.'

Rheumatism, constipation and sleeplessness are three formidable foes. If nature's beverage can successfully grapple with them, is it not well to avoid drugs, and to cleanse the system with pure water, free to all, and unfailing in its supply?—N. Y. 'Observer.'

'Curious' would like to know if Almond Paste, such as is used on wedding cakes, etc., can be procured ready to put on, or can any one give a good recipe for making the same.

Advertisements.

ALMOST IN DESPAIR.

THE CONDITION OF MRS. JOHN SHOTT, OF ORANGEVILLE.

Suffered from a Burning Sensation in the Stomach—Food Became Distasteful and She Grew Weak and Despondent.

(From the 'Sun,' Orangeville, Ont.)

The 'Sun' is enabled this week, through the courtesy of Mrs. John Shott, a lady well known and much esteemed by many of the residents of Orangeville, to give the particulars of another of those cures that have made Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a household remedy throughout the civilized world. Mrs. Shott, in conversation with our reporter, said: 'About three years ago, while living in Ingersoll, I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. The trouble first began with severe headaches, dizziness and sometimes vomiting. Next I suffered continually from a burning sensation in my stomach; food distressed me; I did not sleep well at night; lost flesh and became very weak. I was continually doctoring, but it did me no good. In fact I was gradually growing worse and despaired of ever being well again. One day a friend who called to see me strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She spoke so highly of them that I decided to take her advice, and I soon discovered that they were not like the other medicines I had been taking and that I had at last found something to help me. I continued using the pills for perhaps a couple of months, when I found myself fully restored to health. I have always since enjoyed my meals with relish and have had no return of the trouble. With my experience I feel certain that if other sufferers will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial they will find a certain cure.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and nourish the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is thus that they cure such troubles as dyspepsia, kidney ailments, rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart troubles, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of misery. These pills never fail to drive away pain, bring a glow of health to the whole body and make despondent men and women bright, active and strong. Do not take any pills without the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A donation of $71.70 was received at the Mission Headquarters in Shanghai, from the native Christians of Epi, one of the beautiful islands of the New Hebrides. This is deeply interesting. Twenty years ago the natives of Epi were cannibals. To-day the island is Christianized and the Church there is taking a practical interest in the spread of the gospel into 'the regions beyond.'

The Y. M. C. A. of the St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, Asia Minor, reports a deep spiritual work among the students. Eighty have been led to Christ since the dawning of this year, and at present nearly every student in the institute is a professing Christian. The influence has spread to many neighboring towns, and seniors and juniors have been sent out to conduct special services in co-operation with the missionaries.

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, with her husband, head of the steel trust, have devoted much time to perfecting their plans for outings of poor youngsters of New York at Richmond Beach. One hundred thousand poor children will be given excursions during the hot months, 1,500 each day. This charity will cost Mr. and Mrs. Schwab $100,000. Bathing suits are to be furnished at the beach to all who wish to take a dip, and there is to be plenty of refreshments, particularly ice cream, which is to be made on the spot in a plant now being constructed, with a capacity of 250 gallons a day.

The Rev. Dr. Hanson, who has made an extended visit to Australia, has returned to England, and has given to the 'British Weekly' some of his observations and impressions. He states that in Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, there is a population of 500,000, and that of these 350,000 have no church connection. This is the sad heritage of neglect in the early days of settlement where the material things of life were the main things, and is full of meaning for the Canadian Church in its relation to the west to-day. It is also stated that out of the 40,000 nominal Presbyterians in Sydney, only 8,000 are in church connection. He states that the vice of drunkenness is prevalent to no small degree.—'Westminster.'

'We have a brigade of reformed drunkards,' said General Booth in Exeter Hall recently. 'We propose now that they shall not be known as the drunkards' brigade, but as the "drunkards' friends." Where shall they operate? We already attend 10,000 public-houses per week; these will be the churches and chapels in which we shall hold our meetings; we have held such meetings with very remarkable results. We propose to enroll the known drunkards in every town, village and parish where we are at work. The publicans will in many cases assist us. We want to hold midnight meetings, after the public-houses are shut; we want to see the drunkards home; we want a guard-room where they can be taken to sleep, where the kettle is boiling, and there is some salvation ready for them; we want to help their wives and families.'

The Rev. J. W. Mackenzie, of the New Hebrides Mission, writes to the 'Presbyterian Witness': Five native teachers, all from Fila Island, our head station, left us by the 'Mambare.' One went to assist Dr. Crombie, two, having been home on a visit, returned to Uripiv, Malekula, and other two went to Panama. Two of them were trained under Dr. Annand. There was rather a pleasing incident at our weekly prayer meeting previous to their leaving. At the close of the prayer-meeting I asked that all who were willing should go to their homes, and bring back a coin to present to the teachers who were going out, to manifest our sympathy with them in going to labor among the heathen. I also told those who were present to inform the absent of our intention. In the course of half an hour almost every man, woman and child in the village came with something in their hand. The sum amounted to £4 8s 8d sterling, and was divided among the teachers and their wives.

[For the 'Witness.'

ECHOES.

Words of truth in kindness spoken
Long their living power retain;
For by nature's laws unbroken
Echoes speak such words again.

And like bells sublimely pealing
They to us most plainly say:
'Let each act and word and feeling,
Start glad echoes on their way.'

Start glad echoes in their mission
To the toilworn and the sad;
They to such may bring a vision
Of a future bright and glad.

Start glad echoes which may ever
Through the coming ages ring;
They may lead to grand endeavor
In the cause of Christ our King.

Start glad echoes in their ringing,
Down the changing vales of time;
Sighing may be changed to singing
By their melody sublime.

Start glad echoes which may linger,
When your voice is heard no more;
They may, like the watchman's finger,
Point toward the shining shore.

Start glad echoes swiftly flying,
Like the angel hosts above,
Keep your life's work multiplying
By their ministry of love.

Start glad echoes brightly darting
Like the sun's resplendent rays,
Still receiving, still imparting,
Let your life show forth his praise.

T. WATSON.

Colborne, 1902.

ANOTHER CANADIAN TOUR.

(Reform Bureau Literature.)

The Rev. O. R. Miller, the new field secretary of the International Reform Bureau, is to devote most of September to a Canadian tour, to follow up the work inaugurated last spring by the superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, who spoke in Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal, and in all those places organized a local bureau committee of prominent pastors and laymen to co-operate with the bureau, first, on securing a favorable response from the British Government to the proposal made by our Secretary of State, in behalf of the President and Senate, that the two great English-speaking nations should unite in submitting to other commercial powers a treaty that would suppress the sale of all intoxicants and opium among all the uncivilized races of the world; and second, in driving out of Canada foul literature and foul theatricals, mostly imported from the United States, whose good citizens are therefore bound to help Canada, to protect herself against them. Gambling is also to be fought by these committees and the bureau will co-operate in the great battles for temperance and the Sabbath. A good beginning was made in the purity crusade, especially at Toronto, where the police ordered that three bandit libraries and four foul periodicals should not again be sold in the city. Mr. Miller, with his popular address, 'Give the boys a chance,' and the moral street cleaning which accompanies it, should carry the well-begun work to greater completeness, being able to remain longer in Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton, which had but a day in the spring tour.

Thousands of our Quarterly and documents have been sent to moral leaders and a thousand documents about the Hay treaty, under State Department franks, to all members of all Canadian governments and parliaments, an unprecedented and impressive propaganda, which was timely in that it came when the Boer war had just closed and left the Imperial Government free to make the acceptance of this great proposal the crowning act of the coronation season, as the bureau proposed also in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, which has been courteously acknowledged. In all the cities visited in the spring tour memorials in behalf of the treaty were adopted, and this matter will be again urged in the September tour. In all the cities also the government was asked to be more strict in excluding foul bill posters and certain periodicals which committees examined after each meeting.

It is planned that Mr. Miller shall spend Sept. 7 in Montreal, Sept. 14 in Kingston, and Sept. 21 in Toronto. Other towns desiring week night addresses or that will gather conventions at convenient dates and places, should write to the Rev. O. R. Miller, Holyoke, Mass., for dates, themes, etc. Collections for the International Reform Bureau will take care of expenses, except that local entertainment should be otherwise provided. The Ontario Sabbath Alliance and other religious bodies and leaders have already expressed their cordial welcome to Mr. Miller, who will strengthen prohibition wherever he goes, and the imperilled Sabbath, as well as the purity crusade.

A MODERN PARABLE.

THE FACTORY THAT WOULD NOT GO.

(From an Address by Mr. Edgar Geil, the American Evangelist, who has been helping to carry on remarkable revival meetings in Melbourne, Australia.)

A man had a factory!

He walked round the outside and then walked round the inside. There were the shafts, all properly set, the cogs all sharp and clean, the great engine all complete. The machinery was all there, but it didn't move a spoke.

He was looking disgustedly at the

WM. EDGAR GEIL, D.C.L.

factory when a man came up and said, 'Your factory?'

'Yes,' he replied.

'What do you make?'

'That's the trouble. I don't make anything.'

'Doesn't it run?'

'No.'

'What's the matter with it?'

'I don't know.'

'Ah,' said the man, 'I'll tell you; you want to get some hook-nosed oil-cans and some imported oil, and oil up all the bearings.'

So he got the hook-nosed oil-cans, and the imported oil, and he employed men to go round and oil all the machinery and all the bearings.

Then he came down again, walked round inside and outside. Nothing moved. A man came up to him and said:

'Your factory?'

'Yes,' he replied.

'What do you make?'

'Don't make anything.'

'Don't it run?'

'No.'

'What's the matter?'

'I don't know.'

'I'll tell you; you want to fresco it—side walls and ceiling—and I would recommend you to put a couple of barefooted angels, with trumpets eternally ready to blow—and do it properly.'

So he put workmen in and frescoed the factory, putting a couple of angels on the ceiling, with trumpets at their lips, ready to blow.

Then he came down, and looked it over again, but still it did not move, and while he was looking a man came up and said:

'Your factory?'

'Yes.'

'What do you make?'

'Nothing.'

'Why? Don't it run?'

'No.'

'What's the matter?'

'I don't know.'

'Ah,' said he, 'I will tell you. It has got no steeple. You want to put up a nice steeple on one of the corners, and I'd advise you to put in a fine pipe-organ, and get a quartette choir at the same time.'

So he set men to work, got the steeple up, with a chime of bells that was marvellous, put in a pipe-organ, with lots of pipes, got a quartette choir that would beat anything you ever heard, especially on the 'Amen.' When they got hold of an 'Amen' they just chased it up and down stairs fit to make your hair stand on end.

Then the man came down, saw the steeple and the organ, and heard the choir and the chimes. But not a thing moved.

'This your factory?' said a man who came up.

'Yes.'

'What do you make?'

'Nothing.'

'Does it run?'

'No.'

'What's the matter?'

'Don't know.'

'Ah,' he said, 'you want a picture of the thing taken. Get a photographer to take a picture, have a lot of big copies made and framed and hung up all round, in the railway stations, in the hotels, in the barbers' shops, and so on, telling about the time the thing is expected to move. Say it will move at eleven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock at night, and the people will come to see it move.'

So he got a great big picture taken, and had copies hung up at all the places the man told him about.

Then he came down, walked round inside and out; but couldn't see a hair moving. He was perfectly disgusted. Not a cog trembled!

Just then a working man came up, a hard-handed man. He took off his hat—he was very polite—and said:

'Beg pardon, sir, is this your factory?'

'Who told you to ask me that?' grunted the owner of the factory.

'Beg pardon, but is that your factory?' repeated the man.

'Yes.'

'What do you make?'

'Don't make anything.'

'Don't it run?'

'Run! No, it don't run at all—except into debt!'

'What's the matter, sir?'

'I don't know. A man told me to get some hook-nosed oil-cans—and there they are. Another man told me to fresco it and put in a couple of angels. I frescoed it, and if you will come in and have a look you will see two barefooted angels on the ceiling ready to blow their two trumpets.

'Another man told me to put on a steeple, to get a pipe-organ, to engage a quartette choir, and I did. Do you hear those chimes? See that organ? Listen to that choir chasing that "Amen" up and down! Another man told me to get a photograph taken and hung up. I have hung it up! But the machinery don't move a spoke, and I am disgusted with the whole business.'

'Well,' said the working-man, 'pardon me, sir. I have never been to school, and I don't know anything about angels; but I would like to ask you one question: "Did you ever put any fire under the boiler?" '

'Why, I never thought of that.'

'Well,' said the working man, 'if you will take the chances—it will scare the choir, likely—but if you will take the chances I will put some fire under the boiler.'

'Oh,' said the man, 'go ahead. Move it somehow. Make something of it, if it's only ashes!'

So the working-man went inside, took off his coat, opened the door of the furnace, put in the wood, threw on the petroleum, put in the coal, lighted a match, got the fire going, set on the draughts shovelled in some more coal, and pulled back the throttle valve. The steam rushed into the cylinder, hit the end of the piston rod, the great wheels began to tremble. It revolved, and the machinery all over the factory began to move. A little more coal—and more—and more—and more, while faster—and faster—and faster went the machinery. The quartette choir got scared to death—went out at the back window. The whole thing was moving. Something had happened. Praise the Lord! —The 'Southern Cross,' Australia.

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 19, 1902.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

August 31, 1902.

THE BRAZEN SERPENT.

Numbers 21: 1-9.

(By James M. Gray, D.D.)

Golden Text.—As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have eternal life.—John iii., 14, 15.

The unbelief and rebellion of the people as evinced at Kadesh in the matter of the spies, aroused the indignation of Jehovah as in the case of the golden calf at Sinai. Speaking after the manner of men, again would he have disinherited them but for the intercession of Moses on their behalf. (xv., 11-21.) Nevertheless, he decrees that all that generation shall die in the wilderness from twenty years old and upward (except the two faithful ones, Caleb and Joshua), and their children only shall enter upon the land. The men who brought the evil report died by the plague. (xv., 26-37.)

And yet, notwithstanding all this, the people sin again. This time by presuming to attempt to take the land anyway, in their own strength, and contrary to the divine will. No wonder they were ignominiously defeated and driven back. The first experience of the kind with which they had met on their journeyings. When God is with us, and he is always with us when we are walking in obedience, all is victory; but in his absence all is defeat. This is as true to-day as it was then. (xv., 40-45.)

God now commands them to go into the wilderness again by the way of the Red Sea, to return on their tracks, indeed, and it is in the course of this part of their wanderings that the event of the present lesson occurs.

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

We may pass over the first three verses of the chapter, as being in a measure irrelevant to our theme, beginning our catechism at verse 4. From what point did they now start forward on their journey? This place is memorable as that of the death of Aaron. (See the preceding chapter, verses 22-29.) What land did they have to go around? Examine the map here. Edom was the land given to the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob, the human founder of the nation of Israel, and hence the Edomites were really blood relations of the Israelites. Their conduct, therefore, which made necessary this wide detour on the part of Israel was very unkind and reprehensible. Let the teacher read the story in chapter xx., 14-21, in order to explain it intelligently to the class. God has not forgotten this treatment of his people Israel by Edom, and the prophets tell us that the punishment fallen upon that nation long ago is not the whole of it by any means. As the result of this long and wearisome journey what effect is produced on the spirits of the Israelites? (Verse 4.) What did their discouragement lead them to do? (Verse 5.) The 'light' or vile bread they loathed you will doubtless recognize as the manna which had been given them from heaven, on the strength of which they were able to perform their toilsome journey for forty years.

What punishment is now sent upon them? (6.) What was the effect of the punishment on them? (7.) How does their language show that they had come to know God better than they did? How is the love and consideration of Moses again displayed? What provision does God now make for the healing of the people and their deliverance from this plague? (8.) Is the provision complied with on their part? And with what result?

We learn from the commentaries that 'that part if the desert where the Israelites now were—probably near the head of the gulf of Akaba—is greatly infested with venomous rentiles of various kinds, particularly lizards, which rise themselves in the air and swing themselves from branches; and scorpions, which being in the habit of lying among long grass, are particularly dangerous to the bare-legged, sandalled people of the East.' The serpents that caused so great mortality among the Israelites are not specifically described except by the word 'fiery,' which may refer either to their color or the violent inflammation caused by their bite. If the Israelites had been obedient and faithful to God, they might have walked on these reptiles without fear. (Psalm 91:9.14.)

THE LESSON AS A TYPE.

This is one of the Old Testament lessons whose Golden Text is to be regarded as an integral part of it. Teachers should read and re-read in the spirit of earnest prayer, the whole of the context of the latter in the third chapter of John, and ask themselves in what sense or in what particulars the brazen serpent may be regarded as a type of Christ. These thoughts suggest themselves: 1. In the need which gave occasion for it, viz., the sin of the people, with its inevitable punishment of death. 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' (Ezekiel 18: 20.) 'The wages of sin is death.' (Romans 6: 23.) This shows us why we need a Saviour as the Israelites needed the brazen serpent. 2. In its divine origin. It was God's own plan, His own devising for saving his people. The Israelites themselves did not conceive of it, and had they done so it would have been ineffectual, of course. So Christ our Saviour is God's gift to the world, God's way, and hence the only way, of our salvation. (John 3: 15.)

3. In its likeness to the cause of their distress. It was a serpent that injured them, and it was the likeness of that serpent that healed hem. So in our case, it is sin in the flesh that condemns us, and Christ our Substitute was made in the likeness of sinful flesh, and judged sin in the flesh, and bare our sins in his own body on the tree. (Romans viii., 3; I. Peter ii., 24.)

4. In the conspicuousness of its position. It was elevated on a pole, and doubtless on a high place in the centre of the camp, easy of access to the eye of every afflicted one. So Christ was lifted up upon the Cross in the great city of Jerusalem, at that particular period in the history of the Roman Empire, and of the world, when the facilities for spreading the glad-tidings and thus bringing him to the eyes of all men had never been so perfected.

5. Other points of comparison will crowd upon the mind of the reflective and prayerful teacher such as the freeness of the remedy, its simplicity, its applicability to all, its entire sufficiency, its absolute certainty, its demand for faith and for that alone, and its call for the unfailing gratitude of them whose lives it spared.—'Union Gospel News.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 25.—Num. xxi., 1-9.
Tuesday, Aug. 26.—I. Kings xvii., 1-7.
Wednesday, Aug 27.—Isa. xlv., 20-25.
Thursday, Aug. 28.—I Sam. xii., 18-25.
Friday, Aug. 29.—I. Cor. x., 1-12.
Saturday, Aug. 30.—John iii., 5-17.
Sunday, Aug. 31.—John i., 29-36.

THE CAMPUS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY—DR. WOODROW WILSON, THE NEW PRESIDENT.

General surprise was occasioned at the announcement, at the recent commencement of Princeton University, of the resignation by Dr. Francis L. Patton, of the presidency of that institution. So brilliant and successful has his administration been, that it is difficult to understand his reason for terminating it. It could not have been on account of his age, for he has not yet reached his sixtieth year, while his illustrious predecessor, Dr. McCosh, remained an efficient president at the age of seventy-seven. It may be that his well-known preference for the life of a student to that of an administrator has weighed with him. In that case, there is reason to hope that the reading public may profit by Princeton's loss. He will continue his work with the university as professor of ethics, and also retain his chair in the seminary.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who, at Dr. Patton's suggestion, was elected as his successor, has been for some years professor of jurisprudence in the university. It is the first time in its history that Princeton has had a layman as its president. He is forty-six years of age, a graduate of Princeton, and at one time a professor in Wesleyan University. He is popular with the students, and is said to be a man of ripe scholarship and of marked executive ability. His father having been a Presbyterian minister, Princeton cannot be considered to have altogether broken with its traditions in electing him. It is gratifying also to learn from his own lips that he does not contemplate any revolutionary changes in the methods of the university, but hopes to develop its usefulness on the broad lines already laid down. It is possible, however, that under Dr. Wilson's administration the elective system may be extended on the lines adopted at Harvard and that changes may gradually be made, which will render Princeton less of a theological institution and more of a secular school of learning.—'Christian Herald.'

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AUGUST, 1902

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POPULATION OF CANADA BY AGES.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—According to the last census bulletin the population of Canada by ages is as follows:—

0-1	131,580
1-2	123,587
2-3	129,427
3-4	128,966
4-5	129,485
5-9	615,899
10-14	580,539
15-19	552,503
20-24	506,804
25-29	423,385
30-34	363,067
35-39	331,226
40-44	293,264
45-49	289,858
50-54	239,186
55-59	160,671
60-64	140,693
65-69	105,673
70-74	76,380
75-79	47,796
80-84	25,820
85-89	9,828
90-94	2,310
95 over	961
Not given	47,077

The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902.

A coinage of silver and copper, varying from half a cent to half a dollar, has been adopted by the United States Government for the Philippines, and has given the anti-imperial humorists a fine target for their shafts of wit and sarcasm, some of which is so sharp that, though all right at the hands of citizens, could not with grace be even repeated by outsiders. The design, which is the same on all denominations, is by a native artist and represents on the obverse the figure of a woman, not the Goddess of Liberty, in flowing robes, holding a hammer with the head resting on an anvil, and an active volcano in the background. On the reverse is a spread-eagle perched on a shield bearing the stars and stripes. The obverse device suggests that the Filipino lady is a pounder who means business, while the volcano in eruption conveys a broad hint of ructions in the future. But what strikes these critics is the absence of the emblems of liberty and of the legend 'In God we trust,' while the bird of all despotic empires is still in evidence.

Though we hope all signs are wrong, yet from all that has been made public Canada would appear to have taken the least worthy place at the Colonial Conference. She seems to have gone there to demand new advantages at the expense of our fellow-subjects who are already laboring wearily under the burden of our protection, and resolute to contribute nothing towards that burden, or, at least, not without an offset of enough of the aforesaid new advantages to make it a profit instead of a cost to us. All this is such a complete reversal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proudest traditions that he can surely take but a sickly pleasure in the daily adulations of the 'Patrie' upon him for having resisted all demands upon Canada, and still less delight in the evident exultation of the United States press in this alleged marplot attitude of our country. The conference passed a majority resolution in favor of a free contribution of aid 'to her navy on the part of the colonies.' Indeed, the South African colonies seem to have assessed themselves royally and Australia is to do a great deal on certain conditions. We still hope the indications are correct which imply that Canada constituted the minority on this resolution.

It has been announced that, in his forthcoming tour through the New England states, President Roosevelt will hold no receptions. This means that he will not stand in some public place and have his hand shaken by everybody who comes along. Mr. McKinley was the last president to go through that excruciating function, and his terrible fate has added a new and serious argument for its abolition. General Grant, as tough a man as ever held sway, has left on record a painful memory of the agony inflicted by thousands of men wringing his hand in succession while he had to stand and endure it. The President will still be democratic enough in his appearances to suit the most anti-Imperial taste as he addresses the people from balconies, from open-air platforms and the rear ends of Pullman cars, but nowhere will he be forced into close personal contact with whomsoever, and he will henceforth be safe from the fate of that man in Ohio who lost his hand from the grip of a too ardent friend. Indeed, if all we hear of the President's heartiness be true, it is his friends and not himself that have reason to dread that fate.

Surely the South African war is buried in the grave of Lucas Meyer, upon whose coffin lay side by side the wreath sent by Mr. Kruger and the orchids sent by Mr. Chamberlain. The three Boer generals who have come to Europe to gather offerings for the distressed families among their countrymen have had such a reception in England as no diplomatic arrangements could have provided for them. The people positively mobbed them with their plaudits. They declined to see the naval review, which took place on the day of their arrival, and went on after luncheon to London with Lord Roberts, but on the following day, Sunday, they waited on the King, on board his yacht at Cowes, and then sailed round the fleet, rather spoiling the jubilation of the continental press over their supposed sulkiness. As for their quest we believe that they will learn from it who are their true friends. They have already received in England some good contributions to their patriotic fund. We hope that Canada, as she was not behind in sending volunteers to the war, will also not be behind in this testimony of good will.

The cordial reception of Generals Botha, De La Rey and De Wet by the people of England is the last act of the war, and with the great naval review at Spithead, the many spectacles planned in connection with the coronation have come to an end, and England has gone to the moors and to the seaside to quiet down before buckling to the hard work and the many questions that are before her. The worst thing we hear about the present situation is that the workhouses are said to be filling up with returned soldiers. It has to be admitted that if it were not for her adventurous, and possibly if it were not for her reckless classes, our empire, which depends on a volunteer army, would be hard put to it in time of war. There are always those who, when there is an opening for adventure, find it impossible to stay at home, even though by going they risk their situations by which they have their living. There may be among these stranded ones some of this sort, for whatever may be the sentiment of an employer, it is not always within his power to keep a place for men who go away for years. More of them, however, probably belong to a class to whom the war was a godsend in the way of employment while it lasted, and who are now where they would have been had there been no war. There is no doubt, however, that campaigning unsettles and unfits many for steady work, having just picked out those who are the most unsettled by nature. We pity those who are disabled by the loss of a limb; we should pity those also who are equally disabled by instability of nerve, and the nation which shouted wildly over her soldiers when they went to war shows in itself a sad instability of character if it drops any of them when they have fought its battles into undeserved penury and neglect.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners continues in progress, after thirteen weeks, or a full quarter of the year, and the 175,000 men concerned are said to be more determined than ever. In the meantime it appears that the operators are actually paying the men now working an additional ten percent on their former wages, and are ready to pay the same to all who will take up their picks again. The great difficulty in coming to an understanding now seems to be that the operators will not recognize the Mine Workers' Union. The New York 'Evening Post' considers that in the case of such a vast labor organization, already recognized and treated with, the practical question for the operators is not that of acknowledging its existence, but of passing upon the reasonableness of its demands. In so far as the Mine Workers' Union attempts to control a business not its own, it is not defended; it has doubtless been tyrannical and unreasonable, which exonerates the operators for fighting it so far, and for being determined to conduct their own business, but it does not excuse them for not letting the men know directly that they are willing to concede a ten percent advance in wages. Anthracite coal is now very dear, and, if mining is not soon recommenced, it will soon be unobtainable. This would mean all round suffering wherever anthracite coal is used, and already poor people have had to pay prices which they could not at all afford to pay. In the meantime, on the men's side, the strike has as usual degenerated into terrorism on the part of the rowdy element, which is always active at such times, and a prolongation of present conditions will almost surely result in more blood being shed and bitter feelings accentuated and prolonged.

Mr. Tarte in his recent visit to St. John made the important announcement that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways have actually agreed to combine in the use of one, if not two, Canadian ports on the great lakes from which they will handle the produce of the west. The two railways are expected to build great grain carriers for the transportation of this western grain to the ports in question, and thence convey it in summer to Montreal. If there is any connection between this statement and what Mr. Tarte said at Midland, it would seem that Midland is to be this great eastern lake entrepot. Mr. Tarte says he has suggested also to the Minister of Railways that elevators should be built by the Intercolonial at Montreal and Port Colborne, or at both ends of the canal system, for the storage of western grain. Then he is going to deepen the approaches to the harbor of St. John, with a dredge now building at Sorel, which is expected to do the work at about a cent a square yard, compared with fifty cents charged by contractors. Then, as he has now determined that Halifax and Quebec are to be the terminals of the fast line, and St. John and Montreal are to be great freight ports, he is prepared to recommend government aid in building new wharves at St. John. The Board of Trade of Quebec passed a number of modest resolutions yesterday urging the claims of Quebec to be the terminus of the fast line as the 'true national port of the Dominion.' It matters very little to Montreal if Quebec is made the nominal summer terminus so long as there is nothing in the contract to prevent the steamers coming to Montreal if it pays them to do so. Precedent in this respect is all in our favor. And, meanwhile, Mr. Tarte is having the busiest time of his life.

It is natural for a political party in power to be optimistic and claim credit for prosperous times. This is the boast of the Republican party in the United States at present, and, with people who do not take the trouble to think closely, such claims have considerable weight. But really the best a government can do to aid the prosperity of the nation is to allow the freest play to the movements of commerce and industry. It is an easy matter for a politician to show by statistics of population, production, increase of wealth, exports, imports, bank clearances and savings deposits how the country is prospering. But that prosperity is owing wholly to the intelligence, energy and industry of the people. The fact that one party happens to be in power during a time of exceptional progress is fortunate for the party, but of no particular advantage to the people, unless it refrains from interfering legislation or, still better, removes interferences which exist. The chief claim of the Republican party under these conditions is that it upheld a sound monetary system at a time when it was ignorantly assailed, yet Mr. Bryan's extremism did most to develop its clear ring on that subject. Had the Republicans been as wise with regard to their tariff, which has become the fruitful mother of trusts, the results would have been vastly better for themselves and for the business and social interests of the nation. It would be impossible for a country so situated and constituted as the United States not to grow rich. What legislative interference with industry has done for it has been to secure an extremely unjust distribution of the rewards of industry.

There are few Canadians who will not regret Judge Caron's decision in the Gaynor-Greene case, under which certain fugitives from the American courts, charged with having carried off great spoil, have been set free upon our soil when their extradition was demanded. Such decisions, however necessary they may be rendered through technical irregularities, place the country in an unenviable position. The case has been much noised abroad, because, in the first place, of the sensational way in which the men were arrested, and, after that, because it was found that the firm of lawyers acting for the prisoners included the Premier of this province and the Minister of Justice of the Dominion. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this coincidence, in face of the insinuation, if not the charge, made by our neighbors, that Messrs. Gaynor and Greene had, in some way, made themselves safe at Quebec. Indeed, it was professedly because the United States law authorities were convinced of this that they tried to get the extradition proceedings to be held in Montreal, and the result has seemed to justify their fear, even although it may be due to their own blundering. About whether Judge Caron's decision that the offence charged was not extraditable is right or wrong we have apparently his opinion against that of Judge Andrews. About their guilt there would appear to be no doubt. Their very presence in this country proclaims it. It is not at all likely that the United States has done with the case and it probably will have another good try to give Messrs. Gaynor and Greene a fair trial for their alleged offences, which they, on their part, are so anxious to avoid.

Most of us are ignorant of the great work the missionaries have done for the empire, and many of us are too ready to sneer at them in our ignorance. Only the other day, however, a ship put out from Auckland to visit the Fiji Islands to see how the natives celebrated Coronation Day, and the correspondent of the 'Otago Witness,' after describing many strange and wonderful scenes, talks about the people as they were before they 'got religion.' Here, she says, old Tanoa reigned, a cannibal king, who had an offending relative of his slowly dismembered and drank his blood. This was the king who returned from war with a number of infants dangling from his boat. His son, who after became famous as Thahombau, king or over-lord of Fiji, at five years old murdered his first victim, who was held down while the boy clubbed him to death. When Tanoa died it fell to the lot of Thahombau to strangle his mother. In his days, even after the missionaries arrived, fearful cannibal orgies were held, and hundreds of human victims were tortured, butchered, and then cast into ovens. Yet this terrible chief became converted, and died a devout Christian' amidst the tears and prayers of his family and friends. Former things have all passed away, and to-day there is not a heathen left among the thousands assembled at the old capital. Probably the most religious military contingent that visited England for the coronation was the black, bare-legged company from Fiji. They might have belonged to the Salvation Army. Discount this grand work as much as you like, and there still remains a great residuum that no scoffing can discount. It is a wonderful testimony to the humanity that is the direct result of Christianity. Even to read of such dreadful past things is fearful, but is it not wise, even necessary, to recall them when many of us are all too ready to discredit the labors of past Christian martyrs?

The arrest of French fishermen on the treaty coast of Newfoundland and their being fined for smuggling whiskey, again calls attention to a great source of demoralization along the coasts of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. St. Pierre and Miquelon are in reality nests of illicit traders, and it is even said by those familiar with the islands that their whiskey and liquor trade generally is of more value and importance to the French than are their fisheries. All who have visited the counties bordering on the Gulf know how cheap and abundant Miquelon whiskey is, and the fact proves the extent to which the stuff is smuggled into the country. The refusal of the French Government to admit a British consul to the island suggests that it is patron of this illicit trade. But the abuse is greatest in Newfoundland, where the French fishermen have the right to land, and where they systematically make use of that right to violate both colonial and local laws against the smuggling of liquor. This state of affairs cannot last. The western part of Newfoundland is rapidly coming under settlement owing to railway construction, the opening up of mines and lumbering operations. Some way will have to be found for putting an end to conditions which are fast becoming intolerable. By no twisting of treaty stipulations can French fishermen claim the privilege of deluging and demoralizing the shores they visit with villanous contraband whiskey.

A study of the terms on which President Roosevelt has granted the Commercial Cable Company permission to land its cable on United States territory on the shores and islands of the Pacific Ocean, will show how completely he has secured the supremacy of the government in regulating the affairs of the company in time of peace as well as in time of war. Monopoly and overcharging are guarded against, and the right to assume government ownership, on valuation at any time, is provided for. Another important provision is that which places all citizens of the Republic on an equality in the transmission of messages. It is also worthy of note that the line is to be operated by citizens of the United States exclusively. By these terms the President evidently contemplated the prevention of those abuses in corporate management which have become so notorious of late in the relations between railways and trusts. They also introduce a principle, heretofore neglected in the granting of public franchises to corporations by the national government, but now always included in such grants by municipal authorities. The right of the government to purchase the property of the company and take over its business, plainly stated, is said to be the first direct assertion of the principle of eminent domain with reference to a business enterprise that has been made on behalf of the Government of the United States. Its propriety is obvious since it has become generally admitted that the telegraph is in its nature an extension of the post-office system. Meantime the terms granted by the President to the Commercial Cable Company mark a new departure in the relations of the national government towards private enterprise in the public service.

If it is true that a big Anglo-Canadian steel combine has been formed, it would seem to be about time that the government, and therefore the people, got a little better return from our enormous iron deposits. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which enjoys a big bonus on its manufactured product, is said to figure largely in the new merger, and it only wants the Clergue Company to join in for the combination to have practical control of the iron and steel industry of Canada. Then if the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company joins forces there will be a practical monopoly of coal as well, and, even as things stand at present, the country loses rather than gains by its mineral wealth, its extraction and manufacture. Our riches of this kind are practically illimitable, and they should be so administered as in time to reduce taxation, direct and indirect, to a minimum. Mr. Schwab, president of the United States Iron and Steel Corporation, in giving evidence in the court of New Jersey recently, stated that the iron and Bessemer ore properties of his company were estimated to be worth $700,000,000, or more than twice the amount of our national debt. Before the great steel combine was formed, however, these properties were not valued at anything like what Mr. Schwab says they are worth now, and the only conclusion is that the enhanced estimated value is owing to the steel combine's monopoly of the ore and the means of transportation. The cable from London states that the Anglo-Canadian Steel Combine contemplates making arrangements with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways and with the new British Canadian steamship service, and if that is done this country will be Morganized with a vengeance. It is no use to expect that our government will save the situation by abolishing the duty on manufactured iron and steel, even so far as the imports from England are concerned. The trusts are too strong and the people too weak to look for such a thing. On the contrary, they are bound for the next few years to pay a heavy bounty to Canadian manufacturers. The provincial governments at this stage would seem to be called upon, however, to protect the great deposits that are not already in the hands of companies or private individuals, and to alter their past lavish policy in this respect.

The Province of Ontario now goes so far as to lend a helping hand to the miner of the ore, after which the Federal Government comes along and bonuses the company producing the pig iron, puddled bars or steel. In addition to this direct aid the tariff of Canada imposes a duty of $2.50 a ton on pig iron and $2 a ton on iron or steel ingots, puddled bars, and so forth. The Province of Ontario has provided a fund of $125,000, called the Iron Mining Fund, out of which there may be paid to the producers or miners of iron ore raised and smelted in Ontario a bounty at the rate of a dollar a ton of the pig metal product of the ore. The period of the bounty extends to January 1, 1906, but there is a limitation to the effect that not more than $25,000 shall be paid out in any one year. If the quantity of ore mined and smelted in any year exceeds the equivalent of 25,000 tons of pig iron, the bounty is to be proportionally reduced. The Dominion bounty on steel ingots is three dollars a ton when not less than fifty percent of the pig iron of which they are composed is made in Canada; three dollars a ton on puddled iron bars manufactured from pig iron made in Canada, and on pig iron manufactured from ore three dollars a ton on the proportion produced from Canadian ore, and two dollars a ton on the proportion produced from foreign ore. The period for the payment of these bonuses expired on April 23 last, but the bounty period has been extended to June 30, 1907, and a sliding scale enacted. According to this sliding scale, ninety percent of the above rates are to be paid from April 23, 1902, to June 30, 1903; seventy-five percent from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904; fifty-five percent from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905; thirty-five percent from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, and twenty percent from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907. During the fiscal year, 1900, the Dominion Government paid a total bounty of $238,296 on pig iron and $74,481 on puddled bars and steel. This will seem small, however, compared with current payments, now that the Clergue Company, the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company are beginning to work away in full blast. These payments cannot be avoided, but now that our iron deposits are proved to be so valuable and likely to be generally worked, it is the duty of the government to see that they do not become the monopoly of a few rich men.

A DANGEROUS BOOM.

In general the crop prospects throughout North America are excellent. Some cutting of wheat has been done on high spots in Manitoba, and cutting will be general there in a few days. The condition of the grain is so good that many predict an average crop of wheat of more than twenty-five bushels to the acre, and this crop is now considered almost safe from danger. The government estimate of the grain crop in western Canada puts the wheat in Manitoba at 53,634,217 bushels; oats, 35,561,320 bushels; barley, 12,434,950 bushels; while in the Territories the estimate is 14,487,000 bushels of wheat, 10,961,700 bushels of oats, 906,000 bushels of barley and 750,000 bushels of flax. This makes a grand total of some 129,000,000 bushels, compared to 109,000,000 bushels last season, or an increase of twenty million bushels, if the estimate turns out to be correct. Wheat shows a total estimated increase slightly exceeding 5,000,000 bushels, and to gather in this enormous crop an army of twenty thousand outside laborers is said to be needed. Quite a number of these will come from the United States, according to Mr. Golden, provincial immigration agent at Winnipeg, and agents have been sent to the United States by the Manitoba Government to secure laborers. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is said to be in a better position to move this bumper crop than it was to move the big crop of last year, and the Canadian Northern is now in a position to lend a hand to prevent another grain blockade. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Canadian Pacific has still twenty-two million acres of land left, which gives the company still some

$66,000,000 to take from the country, if the land is reckoned at an average of only three dollars an acre. The Winnipeg 'Commercial' says that the good crop prospects and the active immigration movement have given speculators a chance to work up a land boom, which it looks upon with grave misgivings. It is quite probable, says the 'Commercial,' that already many people have been led to pay prices for both farm and city property which are not justified by the conditions which govern property values, and it is certain that many people have been obliged to pay higher prices for land and property than they would have done if the boomsters had not been abroad. The same journal also declares that Winnipeg is to-day infested with land speculators, and that Main street seems to be largely devoted to real estate business, judging from the endless string of signs displayed. This is a very grave menace to the glowing prospects of the whole North-West, and intending settlers will take warning. Booms have blighted every place they have infested, and it is to be hoped that this kind of boom is not to retard western growth to any very considerable extent. Still we read of immense tracts of land being sold to speculators by the different railway companies and others, and speculators are generally in such a hurry to cut off their pound of flesh as to disregard the condition in which they leave the body.

MONEY IS TALKING.

Mr. Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stated in his annual address last week that Australia has adopted a tariff generally higher than our own. We have not been able to compare the two as a whole, but in agricultural machinery and many items essential to industry we find the comparison favorable to Australia. There was a big fight in Australia to reduce agricultural machinery and implements from 20 to 15 percent, but it was done at last, while our farmers are still mulcted 20 percent. The Australian tariff for fencing wire is 10 percent, and ours is 15 percent. Upon electrical machinery and appliances the Australian tariff is 20 percent, the New Zealand is 10 percent, and our tariff averages quite 25 percent. On steam engines our tariff is still 25 percent, while the Australian is 20 percent and the New Zealand is 5 percent. Other comparisons to the same effect might be given, and in comparing tariffs allowance must be made as to the incidence of the taxation. In the same way the effect of giving a third off of our tariff to Great Britain bears very differently upon different articles. For it is found, after the British rebate is made on some of them, that they are still so highly protected as to defy competition. New Zealand is a protectionist country the same as Canada, but the New Zealand Parliament has recognized that 'no protection can gal-'vanize the community into prosperity 'unless its mining and agricultural indus-'tries are prosperous.' In its tariff we find therefore that these two main branches of industries are practically free of tariff interference, which means, as the Melbourne 'Argus' well expresses it, that 'there the agricultural, pastoral and 'mining population has been strong en-'ough to decline to be sacrificed to the 'other subsidiary interests that live upon 'them.' In Australia there are many free traders who succeeded in reducing the proposed tariff from 20 to 15 percent on agricultural machinery, mining machinery from 25 to 20 percent, axles from 25 to 15 pecent, barbed wire from 20 to 10 percent, and so forth. The party that has done this intends to work for further reductions, and to obtain a much larger free list than is on the present tariff schedule. In Canada, on the other hand, we have a strong, wealthy association, made so by the farming community, which is working tooth and nail to make a political party its bond slave, and to force it to increase the cost of living of every family in the Dominion. It is time the farmers took action on their part and made very strong representations to the government. Many a rough squeeze has been prevented by a powerful squeal beforehand. Remember that the manufacturers have the money, and 'money talks.'

ONTARIO CROPS.

The bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture regarding the crops of the province, based on the reports of its correspondents, August 1, shows high averages nearly all round, and the promise of an exceptionally good year. The acreages in the bulletin are final, but the yields will be revised from actual threshing results in November. The area of fall wheat is 748,529 acres this year, compared with 911,,587 acres last year, a decline in acreage of 163,058 acres, or nearly 18 percent. The estimated yield, on the other hand, is 19,356,056 bushels, or 25.9 bushels an acre, compared with 15,943,229 bushels last year, or 17.5 bushels an acre. So that while the falling off in area was nearly 18 percent, caused by the farmers of Ontario giving more attention to barley, to stock and dairying and general mixed farming, the estimated yield has increased 3,413,827 bushels, or more than 21 percent. Three hundred and three thousand one hundred and fifteen acres of spring wheat are estimated to produce 5,993,695 bushels, or 19.8 an acre this year, compared with an acreage of 358,048, and a yield of 5,498,751 bushels last year, or 15.4 per acre. This shows the same relation as fall wheat, a considerable decline in acreage and a promised considerable increase in yield. The abundant promise is further shown by the fact that 20 bushels an acre has been the average for fall wheat during the past twenty years, compared with an estimated 25.9 for this year, while the average yield of spring wheat for the last twenty years has been 15.5, compared with the 19.8 estimate of this year. Barley has considerably increased both in area and yield, the area this year being 661,622 acres, compared with 637,201 acres last year, while the estimated yield this year is 21,281,108 bushels, or 32.2 an acre, compared with 16,761,076 bushels last year, or 26.3 an acre. The average of the twenty years has been 26.1 bushels an acre. Oats promise to show a big increase in acreage and yield, the acreage this year being 2,500,758 acres and the estimated yield 105,540,510 bushels, or 42.2 bushels an acre. Last year the yield was 32.5 an acre and the average yield for twenty years has been 34.8 an acre. The yield of rye is estimated at 3,686,476 bushels, or more than a million more bushels than last year. If the estimate is fulfilled it will show 19.5 bushels to the acre, compared with 16.1 for last year, and 16.2 the average for twenty years. Peas are also expected to be a bumper crop, while beans are rather a poor crop. There will be nearly five million tons of hay and clover, the average being 1.87 an acre, compared with 1.81 last year, and an average of 1.40 for the past twenty years. The wet injured the beans, and it also injured the corn, so that the latter is expected to be below the average, but the prospects are favorable for a large yield of potatoes. The root crop also promises to yield heavily. The apple crop, while promising to be good, will be considerably reduced in quantity because of the rain, the 7,024,890 trees of bearing age being estimated to produce 41,174,552 bushels, or nearly six bushels to each tree. Here, then, is the nearly sure promise of a fine harvest, applying to almost all the different crops, and the same is true of the crops from one end of the country to the other. No wonder the Corn Exchange Association men are anxious about the grain elevator, especially as there seems to be a further dispute as to the safety of the foundations. You must get a hustle on, Messrs. Harbor Commissioners, as we want that elevator to be ready for business by the opening of navigation next year.

MR. TARTE IN THE WEST.

Mr. Tarte has captured the hearts of the west, especially of Port Arthur and Fort William. They gave him a banquet at Fort William, and among other things he told them that 'in spite of ac-'cusations about my motives here, I am 'really on a simple business trip, and do 'not want to be called names. I con-'sider it is the best possible plan for a 'public man to see how matters stand 'with his own eyes, and I have endea-'vored to do this, and as far as I could 'to be my own engineer.' Then he told them that as a result of his visit he had let a contract for the construction of a turning basin on the river, had changed the existing dredging contracts from nineteen feet to twenty-two feet, and had entrusted his engineer, Mr. Coste, with the task of preparing plans for the other improvements in the harbor he had determined upon. 'They call me the master of the administration,' he said, 'and in this way,' he acknowledged; 'I am. There are twelve at the council table, and I am the spender of the whole gang.' Naturally, Fort William men, who are as progressive as any men in the Dominion, were pleased to meet with such tangible evidence of appreciation, and no city better deserves public money spent upon it. However much we may disagree with Mr. Tarte at times, we fully recognize his energy and good intentions, and we do not expect him to be perfect. Fort William and Port Arthur are most important factors in the transportation trade from the west to the east, and it is necessary that their waterways and transportation facilities should be brought up to date. In the same way we approve of Mr. Tarte's promise to deepen the approaches to the wharf at Sault Ste. Marie. After the considerable outlay of public moneys in making our fine locks there it was humiliating to the Canadian to see goods landed on the United States side and ferried across to ours, because we had not sufficient depth of water at any of our own wharves. Mr. Tarte is doing good work, too, in the St. Lawrence channel, and we are pleased to agree with him in his assertion that the money he has spent on his recent travels has been well spent. Mr. Tarte concluded his speech by saying: 'I am glad to have 'this opportunity of assuring you that I 'am going to equip your harbors here in 'such a manner that you never need be 'ashamed of them. I am in need of 'your help, and if you and the west 'stand by me I venture the prophecy 'that in the next five years Canada will 'have made more progress than she has 'during the last thirty or forty years.' We trust Mr. Tarte's prophecy will come true. Certainly we have moved pretty rapidly commercially and financially during the past six years or so, and, whether or no, optimism is ever cheering. For the rest, we quite agree with Mr. Tarte that the improvements he proposes at Fort William and Port Arthur are necessary to the progress of Canadian transportation.

More or less in this connection is the great progress made in New Ontario of recent years. The past year has witnessed an unprecedented influx of settlers into the Rainy River Valley, and they are not simply settlers of limited means, but men of capital who go to invest their money in improved farms. Just recently some 144,000 acres of land have been thrown open to free grant in this district, and the completion of the Canadian Northern has greatly facilitated settlement. This is only one district of many of which the same tale might be told, but in face of recent Russian politics it is interesting to observe that the Finlanders who were settled in the township of Lybster, in the White Fish River Valley, are proving themselves valuable settlers, and are constantly receiving additions. More than three hundred of them have settled in this neighborhood during the past year, and they all seem thrifty and contented. They are fine people, and we are glad to learn that they may be expected in increasing numbers. Canada is good enough for the best, and these are among them.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

According to the returns of the Bank of New Zealand for the year ending March, 1902, and the report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year 1901, the colony is doing well. The most noticeable feature in the bank's balance sheet is the fact that the deposits have increased from £8,632,504 in 1901 to £10,016,638 in 1902, or an increase of over a million and a quarter in twelve months. This is undeniably good. Then, during the last year, 48,370,816 letters were posted, equal to 62.18 letters to each head of the population, an increase of 12,185,771 on the previous year. This is the result of adopting penny postage throughout the colony, and amply justifies the reform. In Canada last year 191,650,000 letters were posted, but then our population is some 5,400,000, to New Zealand's some 815,820, including Maoris, and so our average number of letters posted per person is only 35.50, compared with New Zealand's 62.18. Indeed, the percentage of letters to each head of the population in New Zealand is believed to be the highest in the world. Then since the introduction of the sixpenny telegrams in 1896 the number of forwarded ordinary and urgent telegrams has increased from 1,701,524 to 3,521,986, which is 4.31 per capita, and probably also unprecedented. The number of messages sent by the private telegraph companies in Canada last year were 5,105,280, and some 76,400 were sent over the lines owned by government. This gives a total of 5,182,680, or less than one message per head. In the United States last year 65,657,049 messages were sent, compared with 93,515,124 sent in Great Britain, which is less than one per head in the United States and more than two per head in the United Kingdom. Yet the United States has some 193,589 miles of line, Canada has 35,902 miles, Great Britain has 44,500 miles, and New Zealand only 7,240 miles. The New Zealand lines would therefore appear to pay enormously the best. That the New Zealander is thrifty is proved by the fact that the total amount to the credit of depositors in post office savings banks on December 31 last was £6,350,013, as compared with £5,809,552 for December, 1900. The balances to the credit of depositors in Canadian post-office savings banks amounted to $37,507,456 on June 30, 1900, and to $39,950,813 at the end of June last year. This shows about $7.40 for each Canadian in the post-office savings banks, and about $39 for each New Zealander, according to the last statistics, but these figures do not prove that the New Zealander is better off than the Canadian, as our people have many facilities for saving their money in the chartered banks, the City and District and the Caisse d'Economie of Quebec. In these two savings banks alone there were deposits of the people amounting to $20,360,888 on June 30 last.

There is one paragraph in Sir Joseph Ward's report on the Post and Telegraph Department which is highly interesting in view of the well-known predilection of Sir William Mulock for state-owned cables and telegraphs. Says Sir Joseph: 'The prepayment of government 'telegrams and correspondence may here 'be appropriately raised again. The abo-'lition of free telegrams is as urgent to-'day as it was when the question was 'last reviewed. The system is still abus-'ed—diffuse and inconsequential tele-'grams and matters which could be 'equally well dealt with by post are too 'frequently being sent by wire, to the 'exclusion at times of more legitimate 'telegraph business. The franking list 'is also getting beyond reasonable limits 'and out of hand, owing to the large 'number of names added to it from time 'to time. Economy would assuredly re-'sult were government telegrams requir-'ed to be pre-paid; and to a lesser de-'gree would this apply to the large quan-'tity of mail matter now sent through 'the post-office. Such has been the ex-'perience in Cape Colony since the gov-'ernment there decided that government 'telegrams and correspondence should 'be paid for—more particularly in re-'spect to the telegrams, which imme-'diately fell off by nearly one-half. The 'Commonwealth Government, it may be 'mentioned, has determined to abolish 'the franking system in Australia for 'good and sufficient reasons.' That 'this is really a big fly in the ointment' will be seen when the fact is stated that the value of free telegrams forwarded in New Zealand last year was $137,500 and that of free postage $310,700, a total approaching half a million dollars. The free letters sent in Canada last year numbered 6,839,000, which gives an outlay of $136,780 if reckoned at two cents a letter. Compared with ourselves therefore New Zealand seems to have been very extravagant in this respect, even making allowance for the free postage of blue books and other printed matter issued by the various government departments of the Dominion. The obvious moral is that if we take over the private telegraphs at any time we must avoid the abuse of free telegrams.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has been holding its annual meeting at Halifax this year, is very much in earnest in its efforts to induce Canadians to use Canadian made goods. It is proposed to inaugurate an educational campaign and to raise a fund of fifty or sixty thousand dollars for the purpose. One idea of the association is to get one of the political parties to adopt 'Canadian goods for Canadians' as a plank of its platform; another idea is that the association should educate the people by means of newspaper articles and public addresses. The 'Canadian Manufacturer,' however, a journal which formerly represented the association, does not believe in the efficacy of either of these forms of 'education.' It advises the association to go boldly in for a higher protective policy, such as obtained in the halcyon days of 'Sir John A.' In those good old times we are told that the 'captains of Canadian industry' took counsel together and did just what the manufacturers of to-day should do. They knew that as a class they possessed sufficient power and influence to control elections should they make up their mind so to do.' So they made up their mind, and the 'opportunity produced the man.' The demand for recognition was acknowledged and 'John A. Macdonald was the man who led the host out of bondage.' The 'Canadian Manufacturer' does not mention that these banded bandits first offered to Mr. Mackenzie, then Premier, the alternative of having their interested support or their united opposition on condition of his delivering the people of the country bound into their hands. This offer Mr. Mackenzie indignantly refused, but when it was made to his opponent, who was, up till then, equally a free trader, it was jumped at. The 'Manufacturer' goes on to say:—

But neither the Tory nor Grit party could have been induced to advocate the cause of the manufacturers had they not, forgetting past party affiliations, banded themselves together, and into an Association, the weight of which turned the scales in their favor. The Association did not endeavor to educate the electorate by means of newspaper articles and public addresses alone, as now proposed. It did not rely upon a $50,000 fund to pay hired newspaper writers and orators to advocate their cause; but these earnest men rolled up their sleeves and did their own electioneering. They did not beg the Tory party to help them, but they commanded and obtained its services. Their Association as such did not hesitate to announce its unwavering support of the policy of tariff protection to Canadian manufacturing industries; and that policy being emblazoned upon its banner, it marched to victory. Why not do the same thing now? The Canadian Manufacturers' Association of to-day includes a larger number of members than it did when it commanded the services of John A. Macdonald and his party, and yet we observe that the leaders of it decline to pledge their organization to the support of a party which would do as Macdonald and his party did. It is true the Conservative party, after the death of Sir John, betrayed those who put it in power, and it richly deserved the defeat that followed the betrayal; and it is now up against the Association and manufacturers generally to pursue the same tactics that on a previous occasion worked so successfully. It would be well, should the $50,000 fund be raised, to use it in educating manufacturers to the fact that a protective tariff is essential to their best interests.

All this is frank enough to warrant its reproduction; it explains what the manufacturers are really trying to bring about and the danger there might be if such a bargain as proposed were struck with the present government. Mr. Tarte would probably favor such an arrangement, as he makes no secret of his high protection principles on any occasion, and we may expect to hear them enunciated again at the banquet of the association to-morrow. 'Canada for the Canadians' is an attractive cry, and 'Keep the goods of the other fellows out' appeals very strongly to the home man who has the same sort of goods to sell—or 'something just as good.' But if 'Canadian-made goods for Canadians' is all right, why do not our manufacturers stay at home and not go poking their noses into the markets of other people? It is curious indeed that the same people who boast of their growing success in foreign markets are exerting every energy to keep the foreigner out of ours. And yet it is an axiom of commerce that you cannot sell unless you buy. Our farmers have a say in this, for it is they who have most interest in the export and therefore in the import trade. We are British enough to prefer 'a fair field and no favor' as a motto of trade, and that it is the best motto is proved very conclusively by Great Britain's commercial history. Anyhow, it is well to be forewarned of the anticipated raid upon Canadian freedom, and to remember that if it succeeds the ruling party will be neither Tory nor Grit, but the Manufacturers' Association.

A NAMELESS PEOPLE.

According to a Canadian writing from Kiating, in innermost China, we embarrass Canadians abroad by speaking of the people of the United States as Americans. We do not doubt it. Mr. Smith asks the Press to take up the matter and insist on the United States people finding a name for themselves. Mr. Smith has, no doubt, specified a grievance under which we Canadians suffer. We may remark that the 'Witness' avoids the use of the term American in that meaning more than most people, as we do also the use of the term English to mean British. Neither can be always avoided without great inconvenience. The latter usage involves an equal grievance to the Scotch and Irish, and even to ourselves on occasion, and a much more gratuitous grievance at that, seeing that as far as the adjective is concerned at least, there is a right word in this case though we are at a loss for a good substantive. But what is to be done? These misuses of words will be put down to the shouldering aggressiveness of the Anglo-Saxon and to his indifference to other people's rights. Yet this explanation may possibly be all wrong. It is true that the people of the United States use the adjective American as describing things pertaining to their own country, and in a general way speak of that country as America. But if there are any who are specially guilty of this misnomer, it is the English, who use the name America in the most formal way as synonymous with the United States. A United States visitor would rarely speak of his own country, as distinguished from Canada, as America, whereas that is quite a common thing for English visitors to do, so wedded are they to that abuse. Indeed we Canadians ourselves, while we never use the substantive America in that sense, constantly, as our correspondent points out, use the adjective American in that way, which, though sometimes impossible to avoid, is pretty nearly as bad. Moreover, though we live in America, any of us abroad would promptly resent being called American, while we should probably accept the term English quite meekly, and even use it ourselves. In fact, the common use of English for British is more the doing of Scotchmen, Irishmen and colonists when among foreign peoples than of the English. The British are known everywhere as English, and to that category in the native mind all British abroad naturally refer themselves. The Canadian finds it awkward to call himself a Britisher, which has a slangy sound, and it is impossible for the New Englander to call himself a United Stateser. Even if the United States people, with the best intent, set themselves to invent a name, say Columbia and Columbian, who is going to force it into use? These words were considered almost successfully launched at the same time that Briton and Britain and British were apparently thoroughly adopted into English literature, but in spite of their excellent fitness they are not used.

BRITAIN'S DEBT.

Because of the Transvaal war, the British Government has, during the past three years, borrowed $570,000,000, and now is about to borrow $160,000,000, making a total of $730,000,000. This is an enormous amount upon which to pay interest, and a recent writer on the subject recalls that Great Britain is still paying interest to the amount of $100,000,000 yearly on debt created during the wars with Napoleon. When the war with France began in 1792, the public debt of England was some $1,195,000,000, and at the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1815 it was some $4,305,000,000. The total outstanding debt at the beginning of the Boer war was some $3,140,000,000, so that now it amounts to some $3,710,000,000, and will amount to some $3,870,000,000 when the $160,000,000 worth of new consols are issued. The redemption of the debt went steadily on from 1815 to 1854, at the rate of some $7,000,000 odd a year. Then came the Crimean war, for which some $165,000,000 was borrowed, while the annual debt redemption was suspended. In 1857 it was renewed, however, and continued up to 1899, at an average of some $23,000,000 a year. The growth in the debt does not seem to be so serious as the growth in expenditure. Lord Goschen pointed out recently with what very little distress the country had borne the strain of the war. On the other hand, when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was discussing the loan of a year ago, he said: 'I am afraid it is not only a war deficit. I am afraid the real difficulty before us is not so much the cost of the war in South Africa and China as the increase of what may be called our ordinary expenditure.' After a reference to the increase of taxation last year, he went on to say: 'What was that taxation imposed for: Not for ordinary expenditure, but for war services. It was proposed and it was intended by the House to be additional taxation for war expenditure. We all hoped and expected that at the end of the war it could be remitted. But since then our ordinary expenditure, apart from the war, has enormously increased, and looking to the way in which the increase is going on, supposing the war came to an end three or four months hence . . . our ordinary expenditure would not permit us to remit the additional taxation imposed for war purposes last year, which, let me remind the committee, included an income tax of no less than 1 shilling in the pound' . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then suggested that it would be necessary to put the financial system of the country on a broader basis and that was his reason for the export duty on coal and the tax on imported breadstuffs, with the threat of more of the same sort of taxation to follow. It appears, however, that the country will not submit to taxation of this kind, and it will be interesting to see what the government will do to live within its income and resume the debt redemption. Because of its excellent budget system, there has rarely been a year when the British income has not exceeded expenditure during times of peace, and if deficits should appear now that the war is over, some radical changes will be imperative. Most of this increase of ordinary expenditure is, we presume, due to the increase in the armament, which has been felt to be necessary. Some of it will also be due to money spent on behalf of the colonies which are doing nothing to help pay for the armament.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

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The Coronation—and After — New York 'Daily Tribune.'

The Education Bill:—
- A Summary of the Provisions — 'The Outlook,' New York.
- Public Education Must be Secular—'The Nation,' New York.
- Mr. Balfour's Proposed Compromise — 'The Spectator,' London.
- From a Nonconformist Point of View —'Christian World,' London.
- A Dispassionate View—'The Pilot,' London.
- The Quebec Method of Applying the Rates—'The Fortnightly,' London.

The Religious Element in the Chinese Character—By Roland Allen, in 'The Pilot,' London.

Lucas Meyer—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

Interview with General Lucas Meyer—'Manchester Guardian.'

The Bad Manners of the Well-bred—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Reminiscences of Frederick Goodall, R.A.—'The Athenaeum,' London.

The Teaching of Art in Universities—New York 'Evening Post.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Pilgrims—Poem, in 'Westminster Budget.'

Cradle Song—By St. John Lucas, in 'Longman's Magazine.'

The Going of a Bee on Pilgrimage—Poem, from Cutwode's 'Caltha Poetarum.'

The Muse and the Poet—'Punch.'

Proverbs in Song—Poem, by Una Taylor, in 'Westminster Budget.'

Curiosities of Popular Proverbs—Part I.—By J. Churton Collins, in the 'New Liberal Review,' London.

Mr. Kegan Paul—'The Athenaeum,' and 'Academy and Literature,' London.

Finland's National Bard—By Gustav Hein, in 'The Speaker,' London.

Mark Twain—'The Speaker,' London.

Mrs. Stoddard—New York 'Daily Tribune.'

Mr. Swinburne on Dickens—'The Mail,' London.

The Old Curiosity Shop—By A. T. Story, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.

Who's Who in America—'Chambers's Journal.'

Mr. Kidd's Social Theories—By A. J. Jenkinson, in 'The Commonwealth,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Ignorance of the Learned—'Daily News,' London.

The Absurdities of the Almanac—By F. Legge, in 'Academy and Literature,' London.

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TWO WARRING CZARINAS

THE ILL-FEELING WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN THE DOWAGER EMPRESS AND THE WIFE OF NICHOLAS.

That a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law should look on each other askance is no new thing. Eve was probably on none too good terms with her sons' wives. The two Czarinas, however, the mother of the Czar and his wife, do not content themselves with looking on each other askance; they are openly at war. In St. Petersburg society glances are exchanged and smiles whenever it is officially announced—as it is for form's sake just from time to time—that these two august ladies will be present at any ceremony or festivity. For all the world knows full well that, although one of them probably will be present, both of them certainly will not; that the one or the other will discover, in fact, when the appointed day comes round, that she has a headache, a touch of fever or something of the kind which renders it impossible for her to appear in public. There is a tacit understanding between them, it seems, that wherever the one goes the other does not. Czarina Marie Feodorowna broke through it the other day, it is true, for the sake of gratifying M. Loubet; for although it was her turn to stay away she insisted at the last moment on going to the great review, and thus threw all the court arrangements out of gear. Czarina Alexandra, however, always adheres to it strictly. She makes no attempt, indeed, to conceal the fact that she dislikes meeting Czarina Marie Feodorowna, and that nothing but sheer necessity will induce her to go where meet her she must. And that it should be thus is by no means extraordinary, considering how very trying is the position in which she finds herself whenever she and the Dowager Czarina are together.

The Czar is devotedly attached to his mother, so attached that his first care, when he ascended the throne, was to prevent any loss of prestige being entailed on her by the fact of his taking his father's place. (The way the Emperor William had demeaned himself toward his father's widow, when he ascended the throne, had excited much severe criticism at the Russian court.) In defiance alike of usage and etiquette, therefore, he at once gave the court officials, and all others whom it concerned, to understand clearly that it was his will and pleasure that she should retain all her rights and privileges as sovereign consort, and take precedence even of his wife when he should have one. The result is that upon state occasions, even now, it is Czarina Marie Feodorowna who sits on the Czar's right hand, and in processions walks by his side on the right, while Czarina Alexandra must sit and walk where best she can. It is to the former, too, not the latter, that all who have wrongs to right or favors to gain address themselves; for every one in Russia is well aware that the Czar never turns a deaf ear to his mother's pleading, whatever he may do to his wife's. M. Loubet, it may be noted, while contenting himself with exchanging formal greetings with Czarina Alexandra, hurried off as soon as his feet touched Russian soil to pay a visit to Czarina Marie and have a long conversation with her.

The two czarinas have both many good qualities; the one, as the other, is kindly and clever, eager to give a helping hand to all in distress, eager to make life pleasant for others. Still, they differ from each other so fundamentally that there could never have been much sympathy between them, even if circumstances had not raised up a barrier. Czarina Marie is one of the ablest women in Europe; and, grandmother though she be, one of the most beautiful and fascinating. Her whole life long she has lived in an atmosphere of adoration; her mother, Queen Louise, idolized her, and so did her husband, the late Czar, to the day of his death; while her father idolizes her still. Even as a child, in Denmark, she could always by dint of smiles and tears make those around her do what she would; and once in Russia, it was a case of veni, vidi, vici—she took the hearts of the whole nation by storm. Never was there so popular a czarina. Thus, not unnaturally, perhaps she has come to look upon it as her right that she should be loved and made much of, consulted on all points, and that deference should be shown to her opinions. For she has opinions, clearly defined ones, too. Though seemingly with no thought in her head beyond chiffons, she is in reality a keen politician, just as her mother was before her—a politician though, of the old grande dame type, not of the latter-day female suffragist. She attaches more importance to privileges than to rights, and pins her faith to persuasion rather than to argument as a means of gaining her end—a fact that accounts, perhaps, for the many victories she has scored.

Czarina Alexandra, it must be confessed, is by no means so well equipped as her mother-in-law for playing a leading role in court life; for although more beautiful than the Dowager Czarina, she is infinitely less fascinating; and although more intellectual, she is less clever, less adroit, less worldly-wise. What is more important still, perhaps, she has none of the subtle charm of manner that stands her rival in such good stead. For she is quite painfully shy, so shy that when strangers are presented to her, her hands tremble visibly, and she seems quite unable to make to them even the simplest remark—she hardly addressed a single word to M. Loubet during a long state banquet at which he sat by her side. Then she has no more idea than a child of adapting herself to circumstances, or trying to win popularity; for that she is too straightforward, too uncompromisingly honest. It is a pure waste of time to seek to induce her to express admiration for what she does not admire, or liking for what she dislikes. She simply loathes everything that smacks of intrigue, and would turn against her own best friend were she to detect him scheming even for her benefit. Thus she is singularly ill-fitted by nature to hold her own in such a court as that of Russia, especially when at the head of the forces against her is a general of such consummate skill as Czarina Marie.

The war between the two Czarinas has been going on now for nearly eight years; for the beginning of it dates back to the day when the younger of the two, then Princess Alix of Hesse, crossed the Russian frontier at the summons of the dying Czar, Alexander III. Whether Czarina Marie had opposed the sending of this summons no one knows, but she certainly seemed to resent the fact of its being obeyed, for the welcome she vouchsafed to her future daughter-in-law was of the coldest. In the first private interview she ever had with her, indeed, she is said to have brought strong pressure to bear on her to induce her to break her engagement and return forthwith to Germany. She told her plainly—so, at least, the tale runs—that a marriage between her and the Czarewitch would be fraught with misery for both, as he was devotedly attached to another who was already his wife in all but name. And when the princess refused to be guided by her, declaring that the marriage must take place, as it was too late to break off the engagement, she was bitterly indignant—nay, furious. Whether this story is true or not, one thing is sure, the Czarina went out of her way again and again, in the troublous days that followed the death of Alexandra III., to slight her son's betrothed and inflict on her humiliation. The young princess was treated as one who was forcing herself into the imperial family—was made to feel herself an intruder, in fact. Even after her marriage the same state of things continued, for when she tried to take her place as Czarina by her husband's side she found her mother-in-law firmly installed there. Even to-day, after years of married life, between her and the Czar there is always Czarina Marie.

The young Czarina is in a very trying position, one so trying, indeed, that for a proud woman—and she is a proud woman—it must sometimes be well nigh intolerable. She is full of energy; she has a head that can think and a heart that can feel, and she would give her right hand to be able to do useful work in the world and better the lot of those around her. And she can do nothing; she is helpless, tied hand and foot; for whenever she tries to do anything Czarina Marie bars the way. If she announces her intention of undertaking any work whatever, no matter what, she is sure to be informed that Czarina Marie has already made arrangements for the doing of the said work; and if, in spite of this warning, she persists in undertaking it she is sure to be forced to give it up sooner or later, let her struggle as she may. For all officialdom is on the side of her rival, and to struggle against officialdom in Russia is as useless as to struggle against the gods. Yet there are Russians who rail against the Czar's wife for wasting her time reading English novels! So far as society is concerned, she has no influence at all. It is Czarina Marie who decides what fetes shall be given and to whom invitations shall be sent; and if Alexandra insists, as she does sometimes, on having a voice in the matter, she insists in vain as often as not. There have been many battles royal on this point between the two Czarinas; those that were fought while the coronation festivities were under discussion are still spoken of at the Russian court with bated breath. It is always the dowager, however, who has carried the day, and who will no doubt do so in the battles to come, so long, at least, as the consort is the mother only of girls. Should she ever present the Czar with an heir the state of things might perhaps be altered.—London 'World.'

THE GARDEN PARTY AT HATFIELD HOUSE: LORD SALISBURY RECEIVING INDIAN PRINCES.

Hatfield House and its beautiful grounds presented a picturesque scene on July 5, when a brilliant company assembled in response to the ex-Premier's invitation. The guests were received by Lord Salisbury and Lady Gwendoline Cecil, and among those present were Raja Pertab Singh, the Maharajahs of Jaipur, Bikanir, Cooch Behar and a number of other distinguished Indians, the Chinese, Japanese and Turkish ministers, King Lewanika, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lord George Hamilton, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, Sir William Richmond, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, Lord and Lady Kelvin, and a large attendance of the members of the foreign embassies and legations and distinguished foreigners, while society, art and letters were well represented in a gathering which seemed to include all the most distinguished men and women of the day.—London 'Graphic.'

BANK OF ENGLAND AND ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The present Royal Exchange is the third to be built on the site, the second having been destroyed by fire in 1838. The present Royal Exchange was built by Sir William Tite and was opened by Queen Victoria on Oct. 28, 1844. The Bank of England on the left of the picture covers about four acres and was founded in 1694. The present building was enlarged in 1770 and 1788 and presents to the street a low triangular wall without windows. On the right of this square and out of the picture is the Mansion House and Queen Victoria street and the Cheapside lead directly into the square from the front of the picture. The traffic is enormous and here may be seen as well as anywhere perhaps the most distinguishing feature of London life for the past half century, namely, the rush of Londoners which takes place each day after business hours from the centre of the town to the outskirts.

AN OPERA-BOUFFE ARMY.

THE RAGS AND TATTERS OF THE HAYTIEN SOLDIERY.

According to a telegram published yesterday Hayti is at war—apparently with itself—and the Haytien army is on the rampage.

Hayti is chiefly remarkable by reason of its being a military republic, with an army of four thousand generals and four thousand privates—a general to each Tommy. The generals are extraordinary men in more than one sense of the word. There is one who commands a large province in the republic, who is of the lowest of the people, who can neither read nor write, and who is nevertheless a great revolutionary power. This man—General Johannis Merisier—is obliged to ask one man to read to him what another man has written for him, and yet in his hands are the lives and deaths of the people over whom he rules.

Every third man you meet in Hayti is a general, but it is only every tenth general who gets paid; it has to be conceded that each general does his best to pay himself. The authorized rate of pay is a hundred and forty pounds annually for a division general and a hundred and five pounds for a brigadier. A captain is passing rich on twelve pounds a year; a private thinks himself fortunate if he receives two pounds ten shillings during the same period.

'Blanc,' once said a private, in the hearing of a well-known English journalist. 'Blanc, I am a soldier. Give me ten centimes.'

'You have your pay.'

'My general has taken my pay. I am a poor man and a soldier. Give me ten centimes.'

'How long have you been a soldier?'

'Three years.'

'When did you have your pay last?'

'Very long ago, and I am hungry. Give me ten centimes. Merci.'

The Haytien soldier's uniform is a fearful and wonderful thing. Let us review a regiment on parade. Some of them are shod in dried grass slippers. They wear a little blue cap with a red band. One man, perhaps, is wearing a shabby pair of old tweed trousers, and slung by a hemp rope over his shoulders is an old-fashioned flint-lock gun. The officer who commands the regiment is brandishing a rusty sword.

A general has but little sense of justice. An unfortunate Swiss went out shooting once in Hayti without a passport. 'Who are you?' said the general when the poor man was brought before him.

'I am a foreigner.'

'What nationality?'

'Swiss.'

The general turned to his secretary.

'Have the Swiss a navy?'

'No, my general.'

'Then put the brute in prison.'

The army, it goes without saying, is miserably housed. In Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, you will find a post of soldiers every fifty to a hundred yards. They live in wretched guard rooms, which are merely long hovels, with piazzas raised two feet above the street. Below flows an open drain. The men themselves drink, smoke and gamble all the weary day.

But they have a good idea of themselves. Two Haytien generals, discussing a review in which they had just taken part, thus express themselves.

'But the review to-day; what a great spectacle!'

'Without question the most magnificent spectacle that one could have seen.'

'Yes, indeed, our army is composed of brave men. The troops are the finest in the world. Do you not think so?' turning to a travelling Englishman.

He (diplomatically choosing his words) —'I have seen none like it. The army of Hayti is one that depends upon its officers; an army without officers, what is it?'

'The army of Hayti never has been conquered. The French were here; we drove them out. The English fought with us; where are they? But we—we—we are here always. We have never been conquered!'

You must never allow a smile to cross your face—however tempted you may be to laugh—if you meet a Haytien soldier. A European diplomatist landed once at Port-au-Prince, and on his way from the ship he fell in with what he imagined to be a tattered mountebank carrying a rifle. He smiled, for the black man's pompous solemnity was immensely funny. At once the negro's face changed.

'You laugh at me! You laugh at me!' he cried furiously.

He was a soldier of the republic; his fingers flew to his cartridges; and the visitor waited for no more, but fled up the street.

The Haytien soldier needs but the license of a political strife to lash him into a frenzy. No wonder that on Monday the American consul-general at Port-au-Prince telegraphed to his government to send a man-of-war without delay. Given political troubles and a modicum of shooting in the streets, and a man such as we have just described, with intense irascibility of temper and thousands of companions like himself, he would become a very perilous and terrible element in the general anarchy.—London 'Daily Mail.'

ENGLISH PEW AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

American visitors to St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, will remember that one of the best pews in the church, immediately behind those reserved for the House of Commons, is a pew with the American flag under a glass cover. The pew bears a plate marked, 'Reserved for American visitors.' The trustees and leading men in Plymouth Church, under the leadership of Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy, have raised a fund for five years, to set apart the best pew in Plymouth Church, immediately behind the old Henry Ward Beecher pew. An English flag has been placed under glass, and a plate bears the inscription, 'Reserved for English visitors.' Not a Sunday passes without one or more Englishmen visiting the church, and their presence has finally led to this action. The enthusiasm of the strongest men of Plymouth Church for England, has always been one of the striking characteristics of that congregation.—New York 'Observer.'

Advertisements.

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THRIFTY GERMANS IN CANADA

Stories of Hardy Farmers Who Live in Trenches

ENERGETIC WOMEN—THE RUSSIAN GERMAN'S DOUBTS.

(London 'Christian World.')

On almost any day at present a resident on the West Canadian prairies may see strange-looking caravans, strings of waggons in some cases drawn by valuable horses, but more often by any four-legged beast—wild broncho, unbroken colt, ox or cow—that can be pressed into service. The waggons are loaded with farm implements, tools and household stuff, and topped off with young children and the weaker members of families. Many are followed by men and women, and boys and girls, patiently trudging the score or two of miles between a 'C. P. R.' station and the homestead in some back settlement that they have just claimed from the government.

The shabby felt hats, duck trousers and 'jumpers' of the men, and the black silk handkerchief headgear, plain full skirts and loose jackets of the women bear a striking resemblance to the present-day attire of the 'noble red man' and his women folk, but there is a determined purpose about these people never found in an Indian, so you are left wondering where you have seen such beings before. Then you remember certain magazine pictures of Boers on the trek, and when, in the cool of the evening, the travellers don greasy sheepskin coats, the resemblance is complete.

Indeed, they bear some relationship as to race, as well as likeness in other respects, to our late antagonists in South Africa, for they form contingents of the great army of German immigrants who, tempted by descriptions of its rich harvest of last season, are now pouring into the western provinces of the Dominion, not as in former years in small parties of two or three hundred, but as a body, all told, of thirty or forty thousand persons.

Among these are families of Pennsylvanian and Nebraskan 'Deutsch,' who, though having made one 'pile' in Yankeeland, rebel at its high taxation, and cast themselves on the Canadian wilderness, where, doubtless, they will soon make another. Then there are German 'down-easters,' and Germans from the Fatherland itself, the latter mostly fugitives from military service and from oppressions which they fear to specify, in case their great Emperor or some of his officials should be listening. But the most notable, the poorest, and probably the most numerous class comes from Southern Russia, to which their ancestors of some generations back removed in considerable numbers. Now, such of their descendants as have survived the tyranny and religious persecutions of their adopted country, 'make tracks' with what little worldly goods the exactions of its nobles have left to them, for this far western land. Though seeming to many of us a country of cold and hardship, it is to them a veritable land of Goschen; its free grant of land represents wealth, and the absence of soldiers, policemen and lords represents liberty to use it as seems good to themselves. In physique, both men and women are a tough, hard-looking lot. Their minds are attuned to but one idea—the pursuit of the main chance.

These Russian Germans are positively abject in the presence of those whom they consider their superiors. A general merchant on whom two of the men called with an interpreter to purchase farm implements, felt quite shamefaced as they stood before him, hats in hand and heads hanging down. 'My good friends,' said he, 'put your hats on and sit down. If you can't find chairs enough take the sewing machines or anything else, and for goodness sake remember that Canada is a free country, and that you are men here and not slaves.' When this was interpreted into a kind of Russianized German they smiled doubtfully, for it takes years before such can bring themselves to feel any confidence in the powers that be.

A townsman having occasion to drive out to a newly-settled German colony—a long stretch of rather marshy country—saw no sign of human habitation. On all sides the prairie was being torn up with the aid of every available animal, and women and children not in use as teamsters were digging garden ground and also long, wide, deep trenches, to be roofed over later, and partitioned, to house several families. He enquired by signs where they all lodged at present, and some of the women stopped work for a moment to point out in like manner that the ground under a waggon, hung round with sacks, made a good bedroom, and what more was necessary in summer-time?

Referring to some of their horse-breaking exploits that he had witnessed, my friend asked a German having a little English, how he would tame a really vicious and unmanageable broncho.

'We trow heem down,' was the answer, 'near to ze Frau, zen we tie hes legs, all of zem togedder, zen ze Frau he seet on heem and kneet and ze children walk on heem and pull hes tail, and we give heem noting to eat till in two or tree days time he knows not he is horse, and he walk where we tell heem.'

For several miles the banks of the Qu'Appelle River, north of the railway town of Grenfell, have been settled with a colony of Germans of mixed extraction. Though these colonies are extremely prosperous and possess some of the best cultivated land in the North-West, as well as the finest stone and wooden houses, they have never lost their original habits of thrift and extreme economy. An elderly Frau was lately discovered sitting in a shop crying bitterly. On being asked the cause she answered, 'I have planted and hoed, and dug with mine own hands 800 bushels of potatoes. Now I cannot get but twenty cents (10d.) a bushel for them.' Her grief then became intense and uncontrollable. The same woman was never known to come to the shop without something to barter, if only a pair of knitted stockings or a few pounds of senega root.

One morning at eight o'clock, standing in front of the grist mill in the same town talking to the clerk, we spied two exceptionally fine teams approaching, heavily loaded with wheat. 'Here come Mrs. Steinberg and Mrs. Meyer,' he exclaimed, 'I must be ready for them,' and he hastily threw open the shoot of the 'elevator' and prepared to receive his first customers that day. These two German women had been driving on the trail since four o'clock. Promptly on arrival they backed their loads on to the weighing-bridge and helped to shoot their sacks without any expectation of or desire for, male assistance. Having unhitched their horses, they tied them to the waggons and fed them, and repaired to the engine-room of the mill where they boiled coffee and breakfasted on a bit of bread and sausage. As they ate, men crowded into the mill, and the clerk brought their cheques. They signed receipts in business fashion, and it was noticeable that no joke was passed at their expense, but that they were treated with the same hearty good-fellowship that the men showed to each other. The clerk remarked that the two women would clean and bag other loads of wheat the same afternoon and be in town at the same hour the following morning.

As a rule the sport and excitement of money-getting is all-sufficient to our German friends, but occasionally three or four will club together and buy a shillings worth of pure alcohol, and this, diluted considerably, will be consumed at some street corner. One who tasted a little of the beverage described it as like swallowing a yard of barb-wire fence.

In political matters the German vote is solid. As a body they always know exactly what they want—generally the making of branch railways to their own remote farm colonies. When election-time comes their undivided interest goes to the candidates most likely to bring about the desired result.

MARIA R. BIRD.

HARDSHIPS OF CHINESE EXCLUSION.

(Boston 'Congregationalist.')

We called attention recently to the harsh and unwise execution of the laws of Chinese exclusion, and to its effect upon the opinion of America held by the more intelligent of the Chinese people. The 'United Presbyterian' vouches for another instance of this unnecessary cruelty which illustrates and confirms what we have said. Two Christian Chinese students, one a graduate of the North China College and the other a lineal descendant of Confucius, both of whom had risked their lives in defence of Americans during the Boxer insurrection, came to this country to complete their education at Oberlin. They have been detained at San Francisco because of some informality in their passports, though they had a personal letter from Viceroy Li Hung Chang guaranteeing their standing as students. They came in the steerage, and it was their purpose to support themselves by working a few hours a day during their college course. Because of this plan of self-support while studying, the decision is that they are reduced to the rank of laborers and must be excluded, and the recommendation from the great Chinese Viceroy is not even considered in deciding the question of the validity of their passports. This is what we call an unchristian and indecent use of law. By all the decencies of life men on trial for their position are entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Are our own students who support themselves in college mere laborers? Do we want friendly relations with the educated and progressive Chinese, or do we not? Is it for our interest to train the leaders of the new life in China? Are cordial relations with 400,000,000 neighbors across the sea of advantage to us? If so we must not use our laws without consideration, or refuse the courtesy to others which we expect and demand for ourselves.

MONEY MADE BY MATCH-MAKING

CUPID'S LIEUTENANTS IN SOCIETY.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

You would be astonished, said a society woman to the writer, if you knew to what a science match-making is now reduced in fashionable circles, and what a source of profit it is to some at least of its professors.

Of course, in the higher as in the middle classes, there are many amiable women who make quite a hobby of bringing suitable young people together and 'hatching matches' from a sheer love of the thing, and without the least thought of any material reward; but there are also many ladies whose lineage is longer than their purse who make very comfortable additions to their incomes by practicing this art.

I know one dowager lady of title who for many years has made an excellent income in this way; and from the skill with which she conducts her business she really deserves every penny of it, for I don't know anything that requires more tact and diplomacy than this matrimonial agency in high life. Let me give you an illustration to prove this.

About three years ago a South African magnate sent his only daughter to England to see something of society, and with a remote view to getting a titled husband. For this purpose a suitable chaperon was necessary, and the Dowager Lady —— offered her services for a substantial fee, running into four figures a year. At first sight the girl seemed perfectly hopeless. She was fairly educated, it is true, but gauche and provincial to the last degree and plain almost to the verge of ugliness.

From this raw material Lady —— was expected to evolve a society girl and to qualify her for a coronet; and, incredible as it may seem, she did it within the space of two years. The girl had two redeeming physical points, a glorious head of hair and a shapely arm, and she had also a marked aptitude for music, and this was quite enough foundation for Lady —— to begin work on.

She engaged the best possible masters for her protégé, had her trained thoroughly in music, dancing and deportment, and herself carefully drilled her in all social tricks and graces. Within twelve months no one would have recognized in the graceful, self-possessed girl with the lovely hair and shapely arm, who played so exquisitely on the harp, the raw, unattractive colonial of a year earlier.

She was gradually introduced to society as 'a distant cousin of mine, daughter of an immensely rich man,' and Lady ——'s 'heiress' soon became an object of considerable interest to impecunious young aristocrats. It is no exaggeration to say that she could have had the choice of a dozen titles, and she ultimately married the heir of one of our greatest peers, who, I honest believe, loves the girl for herself rather than for her prospective millions.

On the morning of her wedding-day Lady —— received a cheque for five thousand pounds from the gratified father, and she had certainly earned it. Altogether, that little matrimonial experiment brought her about eight thousand pounds, although, of course, a fair portion of it went in out-of-pocket expenses.

This is only one of many similar cases I could give you which have come within my own knowledge; and, indeed, if it were not for such women as Lady —— I really don't know how our penniless young aristocrats would be able to exchange rank for riches. This kind of thing is tacitly recognized in society; and no one thinks any the less of Lady —— for supplementing her income in this useful way.

Even among young people who are strictly within the preserves of society there is a great deal of professional match-making. I know of one peer, with a family of daughters out of all proportion to his ability to provide for them, who has married off all but one through the kind offices of a lady friend, who is not too proud to receive a cheque on each wedding-day. This lady has a large circle of acquaintances, and a positive genius for bringing young people together under conditions favorable for love-making. By all kinds of diplomatic arts which an ambassador might envy she seems able to make almost impossible people fall in love with each other, and last year, I am told, she was responsible for more than a dozen engagements.

But the cleverest match-maker of them all was a dowager marchioness who died some years ago, and whose matrimonial feats are still talked of in West End drawing-rooms. A friend of hers, Lord B ——, once playfully offered to lay five to one in thousands that, clever as she was in making matches, she couldn't bring about an alliance between two noble families mentioned who had been at daggers drawn, like the Montagues and Capulets, for several generations, and who were just as likely to mingle as fire and water.

The bet was promptly accepted, and within twelve months the marchioness had, by what diplomatic arts the world never knew, wrought a miracle by marrying the heir of one house to a daughter of the other, with the result that the feud of centuries was dissipated by the chiming of wedding bells.

Advertisement.

Miss Annie Hoban, Post Pocahontas of Yemassee Council of Red Men (Women's Branch), writes from 872 Eighth Ave., New York:

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Secretary Woman's State Federation.

Mrs. Julia M. Brown, Secretary of the Woman's State Federation of California, writes from 131½ Fifth St., Los Angeles, Cal., as follows:

"I have never known of any patent medicine which did what it professed to do except Peruna. This remedy does much more than it claims, and while I have never advocated any medicine I feel that it is but justice to speak a good word for it because I have found it to be such a rare exception.

'I have known several women who were little better than physical wrecks, mothers who dragged out a miserable, painful existence, but were made well and strong through the use of Peruna. I have known of cases of chronic catarrh which were cured in a short time, when a dozen different remedies had been experimented with and without good results. I use it myself when I feel nervous and worn out, and I have always found that the results were most satisfactory."—JULIA M. BROWN.

HER GREAT FORTUNE.

A Woman Saved From Life-long Misery and Made Happy and Useful.

several years with a chronic female derangement had finally given up hope of being cured.

A woman confined to the house for She had tried physician after physician, and remedy after remedy, without any permanent improvement.

Her treatment had cost her husband, who was a poor man, hundreds of dollars. They had been obliged to deny themselves many comforts of life in order to get money enough to pay the physicians.

Yet, in spite of all economy, there was a small mortgage on their property because of the expense her illness had brought upon them.

The woman had become weak, nervous and wretched, and scarcely able to keep out of her bed. Her children were growing up neglected and ragged, because of the want of a mother's care. Her husband was becoming discouraged and broken down with overwork.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms.

She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do, and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks she was well and strong again, able to do her own work.

This offer of free home treatment to women is still open to all who may need the services of this eminent physician. All letters applying for treatment will be promptly answered, and be held strictly confidential.

Miss J. Newlove, 25 Rowley Street, Rochester, N.Y., writes:

"I suffered with systemic catarrh, had such a tired feeling, faint spells, pain in the back of my head and over my eyes, got so I could hardly see. I was getting very nervous, so that my hands trembled. I was chilly nearly all the time. During the months I doctored I lost 40 pounds, so I thought I would have to try something else. Peruna was recommended to me by a friend, and I gave it a trial. Now I feel better than I have for years—do not think I could feel any better." MISS J. NEWLOVE.

Miss Estella Richardson, 48 Straight street, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes:

"I have been troubled, as most women are, with irregularities and pains at my menstrual period, and a friend advised me to try Peruna, and so I did. This seemed to relieve the pain, and I kept on taking it until now I am well and strong, have no pains whatever, and feel like a new woman, and am gaining in flesh and strength."

MISS ESTELLA RICHARDSON.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

HIS LAST SPEECH

THE LATE SHERIFF PEARSON'S THRILLING ADDRESS BEFORE THE METHODIST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND.

At the last meeting of the Maine Methodist Conference Sheriff Pearson, whose death was announced yesterday, by invitation, delivered an address. Sheriff Pearson placed a revolver, a razor, and two 'sand-peeps' on the desk, and then turned and faced the Conference.

A 'sand-peep' is the local name for a little flat bottle, supposed to contain a good drink. The sheriff had been advertised to speak on the subject, 'Doth prohibition prohibit?' and he used the revolver, razor, and 'sand-peeps' to illustrate his points.

When the Conference caught sight of the familiar white head there was a burst of applause. Before the sheriff spoke the Rev. I. Luce offered prayer. He thanked God for the long and useful life of the sheriff.

The Rev. Dr. McAllister presided, and in his brief opening speech bitterly assailed what he termed 'the compressed and running-over hypocrisy of the people of Maine in dealing with prohibition.'

Sheriff Pearson, after a few words of greeting to the Conference, plunged into what proved to be an aggressive, radical, at times impassioned, and occasionally pathetic speech. He said in part:—

'Does prohibition prohibit is still a vital question here. This revolver is one of my best friends, but it is harmless as I hold it now. Put my 141 pounds behind it, and it could kill. This razor has as keen an edge as any razor in Yarmouth, but I couldn't shave with the back. This 'sand-peep' is harmless as it is, but it would help to get a man drunk. We got a man yesterday who had sixty sand-peeps on his person. The prohibitory law will not enforce itself, but even my 141 pounds, if back of the law, can do much. The law is not a person or a thing, it is a legal enactment.

'Why has not the law been enforced? The church has been too languid. Dr. McAllister is the most aggressive temperance man we have, and he got a unanimous call to go back. God help a minister when a rum-seller can look up from his pew and say, 'Be careful, I chipped in $100 when your salary was raised.' For twenty-five years you have been hide-bound and party-bound. You may not like to have me say so, but God knows it is true, every word of it.

'I stood between two rumsellers and voted the Republican ticket one year. I will never, God helping me, be the filling for that sort of a political sandwich again.

'I took a solemn oath at midnight, on Jan. 1, and have I kept it? A Boston paper says I have cut down the Portland orders for liquor fifty percent. I will wipe it all out in six months more. When I came into office 239 persons in Portland held a United States liquor license, and it was said that there were a hundred and fifty kitchen barrooms. I ask this question:—Does any man know where he can stand up to a bar in all Portland, and drink in peace? Where are the Portland saloons? We seized $461 worth of liquor in a stable yesterday. How would you like to take a drink there? I could go out of office worth $200,000, but how should I stand with God? I won't do it. (Cries of "Good!") In one case it was said that $40,000 would be paid me to get out and that it would be worth $10,000 to the man who could arrange the deal. I was offered $2,000 to dismiss Charles A. Plummer, one of my deputies, but he is still a deputy. A leading citizen sent for me; I did not go. He was buried in politics, and I hate politics. He sent a message to me by a liquor-seller. I said to him, 'You and I have nothing in common, and I will not go.'" A liquor-seller came to my office and said, "Sheriff, you're looking poorly. Some of your friends have raised $2,500 to send you to Europe for three months." I said, "I won't go." If it's worth $2,500 to get rid of me when I am only a little used up, I'll stay until I am prostrated.' (Cries of 'God bless you.')

'I won't die rich. I've earned the right by twenty-nine years of good, honest work to die poor if I want to—to die in the poorhouse if I please. Think of it, brethren! I've seen hundreds converted, and made to see the light that shone in the face of Jesus Christ. I've seen husband and wife reunited. I say to the men who talk money to me, as Ben Butler did, "Get out, you're getting too near my price." (Great laughter.)

'Brethren, I will not let up. (Cries of "God bless you.") I will win. I pray before every seizure. God is with me. I would have my heart cut out before I would give in to a rumseller. Brethren, these are no idle words. I broke the heart of my mother. I was saved by God's grace. Pray for me.' (Cries of "We will.")

'Here the sheriff almost broke down, and the scene as he stood there was dramatic. 'No Methodist Conference ever saw a scene like that,' said a minister after it was over.

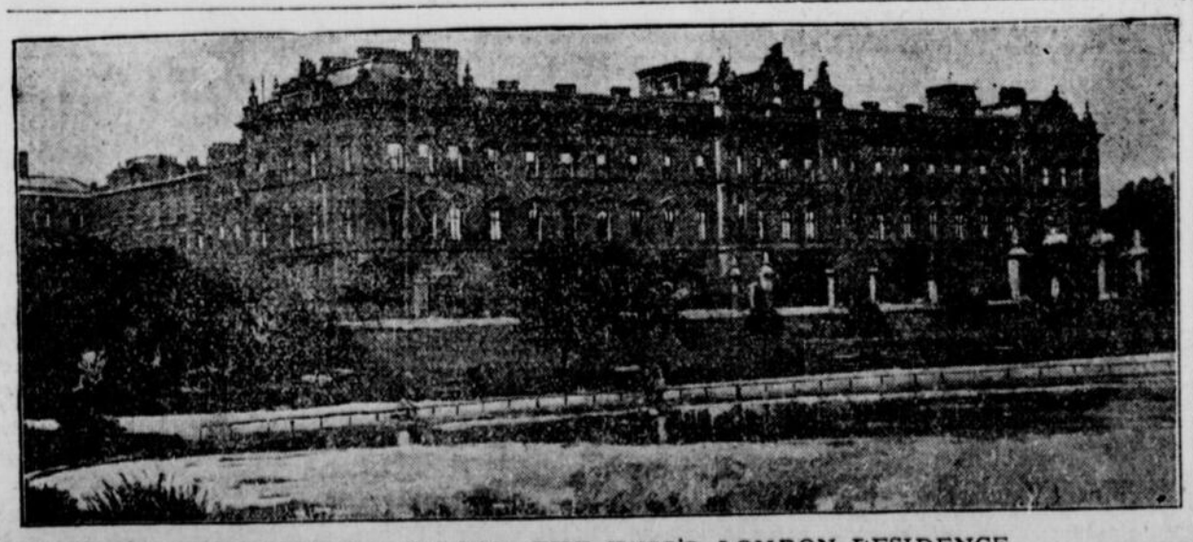
'And the Attorney-General of the State, when I asked the legislature to help me save homes, said: "Pearson will be here two years from now to ask you to prohibit buttermilk." Great logic, that. Am I a buttermilk pup? Not much. But when I tried to get the legislature to help me, a meeting was held in Portland and $3,000 was raised and sent to Augusta. What for? I don't know, but, brethren, how long would it take the church to raise $3,000 to help on this fight? I say, with Dr. McAllister, that it is no use to pray for the coming of Christ if you are working for the kingdom of the devil. Not a bit of it.

'I am killing the liquor business in Portland, but what is the result? A candy dealer says his trade with the children is going up now. The kids get the coppers now. A clothing dealer said his January trade was $800 better than that of the year before, his February trade $1,300 better than that of February, 1900, and his March trade $1,800 better than a year ago.

'This means something. I love Portland, and I'm helping it, not hurting it. For twenty-five years Portland was bedaubed with the brush of hypocrisy. I thank God it is so no longer.

'Brethren, good-bye, and God bless you all. I have talked plainly to you, but I'm a plain old man. I must catch my car. I have six extra men and three teams to-night, and, with the help of God, I'll make it a bad night for the rumsellers. (Cries of "Go on!") Think of what I've said, and pray for me. Take this last thought home. No Methodist Church wants a nobody in the pulpit. Speak out; speak strong, brave words for God. Don't be afraid.'

The Conference was greatly aroused by the address. Old members said they had never seen such a scene. From first to last the sheriff's speech was punctured with round after round of applause, while volleys of hearty Methodist amens were almost constant. As Mr. Pearson left the church the ministers arose in a body and cheered him vociferously.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE KING'S LONDON RESIDENCE.

DYNAMITE FOR GLADSTONE.

Among the most amusing of the errors made in the transmission of news over the cables to Australia was one that occurred some years ago, when a Gladstone bag, full of dynamite, was found on the railway platform at Ludgate Hill. Some of the newspaper conductors at the other end, not yet having heard of the new bag, read the message as having reference to the statesman, and one organ, whose editor was always 'giving Gladstone fits,' came out with a curious leader: 'Our readers are aware that we have no love for, nor sympathy with, Mr. Gladstone or his policy, but in face of the dastardly outrage just attempted, as our cables inform us, on that old public servant, it behooves all honest men to speak out. This dynamite movement must be stamped out. If Mr. Gladstone had not opened his bag—probably to get out some papers to read in the train—that charge of dynamite might later on have blown up Hawarden Castle, with all its innocent inmates, including the aged statesman, who, with all his faults,' etc.—London 'Chronicle.'

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.]

THE KING AS A FARMER

HIS MAJESTY A GREAT PATRON OF AGRICULTURE.

King Edward VII. has been a good patron of stock breeding and agriculture generally. While Prince of Wales, he at Sandringham, established a record for advanced stock breeding, setting an example to the landed nobility of Britain which has been extensively followed. As early as 1866 he had both Booth and Bates Shorthorns, then followed Shire horses, Hackneys, and later, thoroughbreds, and still later have been added Jersey cattle, Irish Dexter-Kerry and Scotch West Highlanders. The Sandringham Shorthorns have not attained the celebrity enjoyed by the Windsor herd of the late Queen Victoria, but have always contained very good animals. The Shires have taken a good place, and with the thoroughbreds he twice won the Derby with Persimmon in 1896 and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900, both sons of St. Simon. His flock of Southdowns have made probably as good a record as any of the stock bred at Sandringham. Sandringham is in the County of Norfolk, and borders the sea. It has been added to of recent years and now includes about 11,000 acres. On the death of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII. succeeded to the Windsor farms. These have long been celebrated. The Prince Consort, his father, made many improvements over the old style, which George III. had followed, when he had 180 working oxen and not a horse kept on the farms. There are several farms at Windsor.

The Home farm is known as the Royal Dairy, and here are kept the milking Shorthorns, Red Polls and Jerseys. About half a mile distant is the Shaw Farm, where Mr. Tait long resided, the Scotch manager of the farms. Here are the Scotch Shorthorns. This was the early home of the champion heifer, 'Cicely,' so well known in Canada. The horses here are Clydesdales, and some good ones are bred. Bentinck, 10,505. A mile along the Queen's Drive is found the Flemish farm, on which are kept the red Devons and white-faced Herefords. Away up in the north at Abergeldie Maiers is kept a lord of the black polled Aberdeen-Angus. The farm here is a high lying one of 170 acres and the success of the blackies has been well won at Smithfield Show, where three firsts and two champions have upheld the Royal honors. May the present King be long spared to win more prizes and honors in his stock breeding.

THE LARGEST HARVESTER.

SELF-MOVING, CUTS THIRTY-SIX-FOOT SWATH AND WEIGHS OVER 100 TONS.

(Los Angeles 'Herald.')

What is said to be the largest automobile in the world, and the largest combined harvester, as well, is now at work on a big ranch in Central California, where it is being used in cutting forty thousand acres of barley. The big machine consists of a traction engine, capable of handling seventy-five tons, and which takes the place of sixty horses, a header or mowing machine, which cuts a swath thirty-six feet, and a threshing machine all complete. The threshing machine and header are run by a thirty-horse-power engine, entirely separate from the traction machine, save that they both get steam from the same boiler.

The apparatus moves over the ground at different speeds, according to the thickness of the crop, while all the time the header and thresher are going at full speed, whether the grain be thick or thin. The average speed made is three and a half miles an hour and a hundred acres a day can be threshed by the machine.

The drive wheels of this monster traction engine are eight feet in diameter and have tires forty-eight inches wide, on which are ridges an inch and a half high. Eight men are employed on the thresher. Half a minute after the header starts to work the threshed grain begins to fall into the sacks on the other side from where it is cut, while the straw falls into a cart behind. The heads are carried away from the header by a draper, or moving belt, forty-eight inches wide. They are carried through a colander, which breaks the beard from the barley and sheils it at the same time, then by a narrow belt through two cleaners and finally to a bin, from which it is sacked. The sacks are sewed and set aside as fast as filled. When twelve sacks have been filled they are allowed to slide off the cart on which they are stacked to the ground. Likewise when the straw cart is full it is dumped.

This giant automobile is sixty-six feet long and half as wide, weighing over a hundred tons. It uses oil as fuel, necessitating the use of four horses to haul oil and the water for the boiler as it travels around large areas.

HARVEST IN THE WEST

FARMERS' SONS EXPECT TO GO OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Farmers in aManitoba and the Canadian North-West are calling for 20,000 men to assist in gathering the abundant crop of grain which their broad acres have produced this summer. There are more farmers and consequently a greater acreage of wheat and other grains in the west this year than ever before. Hundreds of those now owning the farms they are working on, first went out on harvest excursions, not so much to earn a couple of months' good pay as to see if it was a good country in which to make their future home. They found things better than they expected. To-day instead of working in a city factory or as a hired man on an Ontario farm for from $15 to $30 per month, they possess a few hundred acres, or if the farm is not already paid for, a year or two more, with such crops as last year and this have produced will pay for it besides yielding them a living, taken all round, as good as they ever got.

Harvest in Manitoba does not commence until about Aug. 20 or 25. By that time the busy time for reaping in Ontario will be over and many farmers' sons and others will be able to get away for the harvest in the Prairie Province. In Quebec, where haying is a busier time than harvest and where much less grain is grown than in Ontario, the young, strong, ambitious farm hand will be able to get away even sooner than his fellow in Ontario. The colonization agitation which has for years been carried on is bringing forth good results to the advantage first of themselves and also to New Ontario and Manitoba, where they make good citizens and prosperous settlers. On Aug. 25, the Canadian Pacific Railway will run the first of a series of farmers' excursions from stations in the Province of Quebec, including Quebec city, Megantic and west, to Manitoba and Assiniboia, etc., as far as Moose Jaw, Estevan and Yorkton, for only $10.

FLAX RAISING IN ESSEX

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 13.—A new industry has been born in Essex County that promises to greatly increase the agriculture of the district. Some time ago a company settled in Strathroy purchased five hundred acres at a venture and erected a flax mill in Essex. The first crop has been harvested and the owners visited their factory to inspect the material. Mr. G. H. Thomas, of Essex Centre, who was in the city to-day, says that experts pronounce it the finest flax grown in Canada. The soil is said to be well adapted to the plant and the success of the experiment will doubtless give birth to an extensive industry in the raising of flax throughout Essex County.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Following are the dates of leading fall exhibitions, with the secretary's name:

QUEBEC.

Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, at Sherbrooke, Aug. 30 to Sept. 6; Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke.

Provincial Exhibition at St. Johns, Sept. 8 to 13; Mr. A. N. Deland, St. Johns.

Iberville County Agricultural Society, at St. Alexandre, on Monday, Sept. 1; Mr. J. E. Boivin, N. P., secretary-treasurer.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Division B, at Howick, Sept. 17; Mr. R. Ellerton, Hemmingford.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, Division A, at Huntingdon, Sept. 11 to 12; Mr. W. S. Maclaren.

Chateauguay County Agricultural Society, at Ste. Martine, Sept. 9; Mr. Nap. Mallette.

Missisquoi County Agricultural Society, at Bedford, Aug 27 and 28; Mr. George Sulley.

Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, Dunham, Sept. 17 and 18; Mr. D. Westover, Freighsburg.

Brome County Agricultural Society, Brome Corners, Sept. 9 and 10; Mr. G. F. Hall, Brome.

Stanstead County Agricultural Society, at Ayers' Flats, Aug. 27 and 28; Mr. George Robinson.

Shefford Fruit Growers' Association, at Granby, Sept. 11 and 12; Mr. John Lincoln.

Shefford County Agricultural Society, at Waterloo, Sept. 16 and 17; Mr. N. O. Rockwell.

Danville Union Agricultural Society, at Danville, Sept. 28; Mr. C. C. Brown.

Argenteuil County Agricultural Society, at Lachute; Mr. G. J. Walker.

IN OTHER PROVINCES.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Aug. 22 to 30; Mr. E. McMahon, Ottawa.

Dundas County Fair, Morrisburg, Aug. 27 to 29; Mr. G. H. Broafield, Morrisburg, Ont.

Kingston District Fair, Kingston, Aug. 25 to 29; Mr. J. P. Oram, Kingston.

Canada Industrial, Toronto, Sept. 1 to 13; Mr. H. J. Hill, Toronto.

Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, Sept. 10 to 18; Mr. J. E. Wood, Halifax.

Ontario Western, London, Sept. 12 to 20; Mr. J. A. Nelles, London, Ont.

Peterborough Central, Peterborough, Sept. 9 to 11; Mr. W. J. Green, Peterborough.

Ontario Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 23 to 26; Mr. T. W. Archer, Collingwood.

Prince Edward Island Agricultural, Charlottetown, Sept. 23 to 26; Mr. C. R. Smallwood, Charlottetown.

Lindsay Central, Lindsay, Sept. 25 to 27; Mr. James Keith, Lindsay, Ont.

CHAMPION AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

'Royal Duke,' 75369, was the champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Agricultural Show at Carlisle this year. He is the property of the King.

CROP OUTLOOK IN INDIA

Bombay, Aug. 14.—The agricultural position in the whole of the Bombay Presidency is extremely critical. The rainfall has been so deficient that young crops are withering, and unless there should be abundant of rain soon the autumn harvests will fail over a wide area. The cotton crop is much impaired. Everything hinges on the progress of the monsoon in the next ten days, but forecasts of the weather are discouraging.

A BLUE ROSE.

(New York 'Times.')

The announcement was made a few days ago in a London paper that a perfect blue rose had been received from America at Kew Gardens. There was nothing in the short notice, aside from the mention that the rose was considered a botanical curiosity, to indicate that the flower, a perfect blue, marks an epoch in rose culture.

Among the faddists in the growing of the rose it has been for ages the sought-for color. Not that there would be any particularly large money reward, but there seems to be some allurement in the hope that their name may go down in botanical history trailing after a Latin prefix as the grower of 'a perfect blue.'

In other countries and in by-gone years things were different as to the monetary rewards for successful growing of floral monstrosities. This was notably the case in the Netherlands during the early part of the seventeenth century. The country went mad over the tulip, and large bonuses in cash were offered for the production of perfect specimens of the different varieties, especially a true black. And one instance is recorded where 13,000 florins was paid for a single plant.

While the growing of these floral freaks has always been a matter of much interest to botanists, it has been a luxury with which the commercial florist, no matter how enthusiastic, could not afford to toy. He is mostly concerned in the successful raising of varieties for which there is a well-known public demand. Thus experimentation has become a monopoly enjoyed by private botanical students and those at the head of botanical gardens and the conservatories attached to private estates.

And, like the preliminary work on inventions in other lines, the experimental botanist surrounds his work with a shroud of secrecy, seemingly fearful of the loss of his idol or that some one may steal the secret of its rearing. Thus, while the announcement states that the rose came from this side, its existence in this country was not suspected by any of the experts in rose culture interviewed.

The cultivation of the blue rose has long been considered an impossibility. 'A seeker after blue roses' is an old phrase signifying the unattainable. But such wonderful things have been done with the rose in the way of cultivation, enlargement, beauty, and fragrance that it is not surprising that ambitious rose culturists should strive for this high goal.

One head gardener, in speaking of the matter, said that it did not surprise him that the blue rose had been grown at last. There have, according to him, always been some few enthusiasts working to that end. Probably their patience had at last been rewarded.

'For you must understand,' he continued, 'that the perfection of such a rose means much—the work of a lifetime. Even the attempted cultivation of such a monstrosity presupposes a premiership in the ranks of botanists. It involves an age of personal experience and a knowledge of the continued experiences of others along the same line.

'Years and years of individual experiment, grafting and regrafting, budding and rebudding, crossing and recrossing with endless varieties, all the while keeping minute records of the habits of the plant in its different stages, its varying color, this time a nearer approach to the cherished blue, and then again a casting off; at times in the seventh heaven of ecstacy over some slight indication of advancement toward the goal, only to be cast into the nethermost depths of despondency by the contrariness of the next cross.'

A CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN.

In order to improve the wild red Canada plum, by planting stones of the best fruits, the following prizes are offered:

For the earliest red plums of good size and quality..	$1.25
Second prize..	1.00
Third prize..	.50
Fourth prize..	.35
Fifth prize..	.25
For the best red plums, taking into account size and sweetness.	$1.25
Second prize..	1.00
Third prize..	.50
Fourth prize..	.35
Fifth prize..	.25

Five other prizes of 15c each.

Every competitor is guaranteed a prize of at least 10c.

In addition to the foregoing, the amount actually paid for postage—not exceeding 10c.—on any fruit, will be refunded in any case.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fruit must be carefully put up in cardboard or other boxes, packed in sawdust, or otherwise, and mailed (or delivered) to 'Mount Victoria Farm,' Hudson Heights, Que., shortly before becoming ripe. The competitor's name and address must be clearly written on each box.

2. Each exhibit should consist of twenty to twenty-five plums. The fruit of two separate trees should not be mixed. If plums be taken from different trees they should be entered as separate exhibits.

3. Any competitor shall, if requested, furnish (at the proper time of year) scions or suckers from the tree or trees from which his fruit was taken. A liberal allowance will be made to cover trouble and expense in this connection.

4. No prizes will be given unless in the opinion of the judges the fruit shown warrants it.

5. The judges will be the Rev. Jos. A. Reid, Rev. E. S. Morrison and Mr. T. B. Macaulay (all of Hudson, Que.), and their decisions shall be final.

FEEDING SKIM-MILK TO HOGS.

Hogs in the New York market are bringing over $7 per 100 pounds; skim-milk is estimated by the average New York farmer to be worth but little over 10 cents per 100 pounds. The farmer who does not make the most of his skim-milk is allowing a large percentage of the profits of his labor to go to waste. Theoretically skim-milk is a valuable food for pork production; it is of equal value in practice. It is not only a good flesh-producer in itself, but also makes the ordinary grain feeds more digestible, and so adds greatly to their value.

To obtain the most value from it when fed to pigs it must be fed in connection with grain, but even when fed alone, without the added grain, its value is far above the usual estimate, as the following feeding trial shows: In 1887 a large Wisconsin creamery fed a lot of shoats, averaging 100 pounds each, for 56 days, on nothing but skim-milk. The pigs were bought in the stock market for $4.50 per 100 pounds. They were fed for 56 days, and at the end of that time were sold back in the stock market for $4.50 per 100 pounds. An accurate account was kept of the number of pounds of skim-milk consumed, and the gain made by the pigs on skim-milk alone made this waste product worth 22½ cents a hundred. This experiment was before careful feeding trials had shown the proper relation of skim-milk to grain to obtain the best results, else the feeding of grain in connection would have made the skim-milk of still higher value. With skim-milk alone, from 20 to 40 pounds are needed to make a pound of gain, but when mixed with grain, in the proportion of three pounds of milk to one pound of grain, its feeding value, and consequently its flesh-producing value, is greatly increased.

WORMS IN SHEEP.

The ravages of worms in American flocks are appalling. Stomach worms and nodular disease are killing more sheep and lambs than scab and all other diseases combined. In a wet season like the present the losses from these two causes alone run up into millions of dollars. Yet a simple and comparatively inexpensive remedy for these fatal diseases is within the reach of every flock owner. That remedy is toxaline, the careful use of which has not yet, in a single instance, failed to cure when administered in season. It seems incredible that flock-masters should see scores and even hundreds of their ewes and lambs go to destruction for want of a saving remedy so cheap and easily obtained. Stomach worms cannot resist the subtle influence of this volatile fluid which goes almost instantly to the seat of their work in the fourth stomach and suffocates the deadly parasites with unerring quickness and despatch. In the case of nodular (knotty guts) trouble, the parasites not yet incisted are quickly destroyed, and even those incisted checked in their destructive progress in the intestines. We have so many times published testimonials to the value and effects of this simple remedy that no one who keeps sheep should be without a knowledge of its curative power.

BUDDED FRUIT TREES.

('National Stockman.')

Buds put on last August or September, if growing, should now have the stubs cut off. The stub is the three inches or so of the stock left above the bud when the top of the stock (the young tree that received the bud) was cut off in spring. This leaving of two or three inches of the stock above the bud helps the latter in starting to grow. Some leave no stub, but cut off the top even with the bud in spring. This saves labor, but is not so certain to grow, and the wound does not heal so well as when there is a second cutting in July or August.

The cutting is not difficult as the stub is half an inch or less in diameter, but care is required to avoid cutting the bud. The cut is made on the side opposite the bud and should be slanting, about 45 degrees. A sharp knife and a steady hand are necessary, otherwise the knife may slip or the point of the knife may not come out soon enough, and the bud will then be cut off and all the previous labor lost.

The proper cut is a somewhat rapid draw cut from left to right, slightly inclining upward, and if properly managed the point of the knife will be drawn out before the edge can come in contact with the growing bud. One cut may be sufficient, but frequently more than one will be required, and better three or four efforts than to run the risk of cutting the bud by one injudicious cut. Should the stub be considerably over half an inch in diameter, a small saw may be needed at first, smoothing the cut with the knife afterward.

Cutting off the stub during the growing season in July or August, the healing process will proceed at once, and by the time the leaves fall the wound will in many cases be entirely covered by the new growth.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

Soak one rennet in water enough to cover it well—one gallon, for instance. Put in salt enough to make it thick on the bottom of the jar, and keep enough salt in this rennet water to prevent souring—a handful every day should be sufficient. The milk should be warmed to 75 or 80 degs. To 100 lbs. milk, use one tablespoonful strong rennet water. Stir it thoroughly into the milk, then leave perfectly still for 30 minutes to one hour. When it has thickened, check off in inch squares with a sharp knife. When this curd settles and the whey begins to rise, stir carefully with the hand. Let it settle, then stir again, keeping this up until the curd feels rather hard and the whey is well started. If you do not use a vat with a heater, dip off the whey and heat it to 100 degs., then pour back on to the curd to cook it. Keep dipping off a portion of the whey, heating thus, and pouring back until the curd is heated thoroughly and uniformly to about 95 or 100 degs. You must keep the curd well stirred to insure even cooking.

When it is cooked enough draw off the whey, and salt, using half a teacupful to the curd from 100 lbs. of milk. When cooled to 65 degs., put it into the hoop, which should have had the cap neatly arranged in it. Press slowly at first, then harder as the curds gets packed, leaving it in the press for about 24 hours. When taken out of the hoop, grease with melted lard; and every morning until cured, turn and rub each cheese.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Cut the weeds out of the fence corners and around the lots before they go to seed.

Fall ploughing should be done early—the earlier now the better. There is no surer way of keeping ground free of weeds.

The area sown to sugar beets in the United States in 1902, as estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray, New York, is 259,513 acres, against 137,925 acres sown in 1901 and 132,000 acres in 1900.

What varieties of fruit will do best on your farm? Go into the orchards and berry fields of your neighborhood and determine which kinds are hardiest, are the most prolific bearers, and have the greatest number of desirable qualities. Other things being equal these are the kinds to choose.

Trees planted out this spring will now require a little attention. Bedford's advice is to water them with a hoe; that is, cultivate about them to prevent a crust from forming which would hasten the evaporation of soil moisture, and also keep down weeds and grass. Trees that are newly set out have no chance against grass and weeds.

Glove pruning is now in order. By rubbing off the sprouts on young trees where limbs are not wanted one will not only save the labor of removing limbs later, says the 'Rural World,' but also spare the vitality that would be wasted by allowing such unnecessary limbs to grow. In other words, direct the vitality from the start where it will do the most good. With one motion a dozen or more sprouts may be removed, where later on the same length of time would be required to remove one of the limbs or branches these sprouts would produce.

The best clover hay, as regards nutrition, is that which grows in the second crop when the ground is warm plants are reaching down into the subsoil for moisture and mineral plant food. This late clover does not grow so large stems as the first crop, but as it contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter it heats quickly and is more or less discolored in curing. But it is an especially good feed for sheep, and also for young stock of any kind. This clover had best always be saved till toward spring, when cows and sheep are ready to farrow, and need the most nutritious feed that the farmer can give them.

Advertisements.

TWO LETTERS.

Has Not Changed His Mind in Seven Years.

This Correspondence Tells More Emphatically than Perhaps Anything Could, the Perfect Permanency of Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Gelert, Ont., Aug. 15 (Special).—Mr. Samuel Kernahan, of this place, is a wonderful example of what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do for sick and suffering humanity.

Mr. Kernahan had been very ill, indeed so ill that the doctors had given him up as incurable. He had spent a great deal of money in trying to obtain a cure, but all in vain, until at last a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. This wonderful remedy soon made him a well man, and although this was nearly seven years ago, he has scarcely known what illness has been since, and has never had a return of his old trouble. The following letters which he has addressed to the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills, tell the story:

Gelert, Ont., Oct. 12, 1895.

In December, 1893, I was taken sick and laid up, unable to work for 14 months. I was confined to my house and to my bed. I was attended at various times during these months by five different doctors. Three of them decided that my ailment was floating kidney and incurable. The other two said that it was spinal disease, but all five of them pronounced my case absolutely and positively incurable. My money was nearly all gone, for I was not a rich man. Some one advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and as a last hope I did so. After I had taken three boxes I was able to walk about, but I continued the treatment until I had taken eighteen boxes. Now I can say I am entirely cured and able to do my work as well as ever.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Gelert, April 24, 1902.

I am as sound as I ever was and have not had the slightest return of my old trouble, since Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me away back in '94.

SAMUEL KERNAHAN.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure to stay cured.

Advertisements.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Plenty of shade from trees or sheds in pastures will save many pounds of flesh during fly time.

There is no better feed than barley for young hogs. It is not necessary to run it through a machine. Simply haul out a load of the sheaves, or a load of the loose grain, and scatter it on fields where the hogs can get it. They will thresh out and eat every grain, and work over the straw in a way that will make a good fertilizer out of it after awhile.

After the calves have been turned out, do not be so hard-hearted as to give them no place of escape from the sun and flies. A shed or little house of some kind will afford them shelter and give them a chance to grow.

While it is very important that a pig should have good feed in order to thrive, it is quite as important that it have a good dry and clean nest, especially when the weather is cool and wet. Whatever gives comfort gives thrift, and thrift brings profit.

Milk is one of the very best of all foods for the production of the highest quality of bacon, and wherever it can be procured in any quantity at a moderate price a point should be made to include it in the food rations of the animals. There is no better bacon-producing food known than a mash made of barley meal, a few boiled potatoes and some fresh skim milk.

A California reader of Hoard's Dairyman reports having had good success, as many others have had, in using scorched flour as a remedy for scours. He browns a cup of wheat flour, mixing it first with a little cold milk to prevent cooking, then stirs it into boiling sweet milk, either skimmed or new, and gives the product to the calf quite warm; continues this manner of feeding as long as there is any trouble, and in one or two days the calf is generally well. It is a good plan to continue the flour, but without scorching, for some days longer.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The Eastern Townships Bank is donating the sum of $500 to be given as prizes for cheese at the Sherbrooke exhibition to be held Aug. 30 to Sept. 6. The first prize in each case will be $100. The competition is open to the Dominion.

An ointment, of which all owners of dairy cows should keep a supply on hand during the spring and summer months, is made by blending: 1 drachm of oxide of zinc with 1 ounce of vaseline. This makes an excellent dressing for cracked or sore teats in cows, and a small quantity of it should always be kept within reach for application of the teats whenever there is an occasion therefor. Another useful dressing for the same purpose consists of: Tincture of myrrh, 1 ounce; solution of alum, 1 ounce; water, 6 ounces.

Cheap labor is not economical in any line of business, and least of all in the creamery or factory. In ordinary work perhaps a man may blunder and yet not do irreparable injury. If he blunders in butter or cheese making, the injury can not be repaired. When a butter or cheese maker is wanted, the question of wages ought to cut no figure. It is a question of competency, a question as to whether the man can take your milk and turn it into the highest possible value. The wages of butter and cheese makers are cut because there are so many incompetent people who are offering their services for such positions. We would much sooner pay sixty-five dollars for a man who understood the business perfectly than to pay a man who was incompetent forty or even thirty-five dollars.

Advertisements.

GERMS CAUSE CANCER

Our New Constitutional Remedy Destroys the Cancer Germs, and Completely Cures the Patient.

Cancer is a deep-seated blood disease caused by germs or microbes. Cutting away the lump or external evidence of the disease, does not reach it at its origin.

Our new Constitutional treatment for cancers and tumors, completely destroys the cancer germs, so that when you are cured there is no recurrence of the disease.

This remedy is a simple vegetable compound that can be taken in the privacy of your own home, and that will not do injury to the most delicate constitution. For full particulars send two stamps to W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

RECITATION BOOKS.

A.B.—Please tell me the name of a recitation book with selections suitable for a girl of fifteen or twenty. Ans.—The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., publish a number of recitation books. Write to them for a catalogue.

SONG WANTED.

Lachine.—Can you furnish me with the words of the song in which the following lines occur as a refrain:

'The lights flashed, the music played,
The stage was all aglow,
But the story of that sorrowful heart
Nobody cared to know.'

I heard it in England a short time ago, and shall be much obliged if some one can let me have it.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Canadian, N.Y.—In the song, 'The Red, White and Blue,' which were written first—the words as sung in the United States, or those sung by the British? Ans.—The date when either song was written is not ascertained, but the internal evidence of the songs themselves is that 'Columbia' is modelled after 'Britannia.' The 'red, white and blue' obviously applies to the British flag rather than to the Stars and Stripes.

EDUCATION FOR MISSIONARY.

Missionary—How much of an education is necessary to be a missionary? Are ladies trained for missionary work? If so, where? Ans. — It depends altogether on the branch of mission work taken up, but generally speaking those who engage in any form of mission work should be well educated. Some of our brightest college graduates are volunteering for the mission field. The pastor of your church will be able to direct you if you wish to become a missionary.

COOKING BANANAS.

Reader, Harbor Grace.—Will you be kind enough to state how bananas ought to be cooked? Ans.—Bananas may be baked, or fried. Cut the bananas in two, and square the ends to make them look like croquettes. Roll them in flour and fry in hot lard or butter to a light brown. Serve as dessert with currant or other jelly. For breakfast the bananas may be cut into slices,, floured, fried in hot butter and served with toast, or, instead of bacon, with poached eggs. A baked banana is not unlike a baked potato in taste. Twenty minutes in a moderate oven is about the time required to bake them.

RACCOONS.

Stornoway.—Kindly inform me how to care for three little coons that have lost their mother. It seems as if the poor little things have come right to the house for protection. I do not know how old they are, but they are about the size of a cat. Ans.—They are probably between two and three months old, as the young raccoons are born about the month of May. They are easily trained, and will learn to follow their master about; it does not take the young ones long to learn to climb up to one's coat pockets and rifle them of any dainties they may contain. The raccoons will eat fish, frogs and small animals, corn, fruit, nuts, etc. While your pets are young, give them bread and milk, with some corn, and occasionally a bit of fish or other flesh. They will need to be watched lest they help themselves to a chicken occasionally. At night they can be shut into a clean, airy kennel.

TO CLEAN BRASS.

A.N.E.— The brass trimmings on my hanging lamp are turning green. I have tried several solutions without effect. Please advise me how to clean and restore them to their natural color. Ans.—Wash the brass first in a strong solution of soda and water. Then dip it in some kind of acid, either oxalic, sulphuric or sulphuric and nitric in equal parts; mix whatever acid you use with water in an earthen vessel, the strength of the solution depending on how badly the brass is oxidized. If the ornaments cannot conveniently be dipped, roll a piece of white flannel around the end of a stick and use it to moisten all the tarnished places. Then wash the brass first in clean water, then in water with a little ammonia added. Then rub well with a little sweet oil and powdered rotten stone, and polish with a piece of chamois leather and dry rotten stone. If you cannot get the last named, use whiting. Be careful in using acids, and remember to wash the brass clean from the acid, and to rub it up afterwards as directed, or it will soon tarnish again.

EDUCATING ONESELF.

Pupil.—Is there any way of getting an education at home? I dislike school. Ans.—Some great and good men have been self educated, not because they 'disliked school,' but because they were too poor, or had to work all day, or were unable for some reason to attend school, and could only use their spare moments and their evenings to study. It is altogether likely that a girl or boy who 'dislikes school' would 'dislike study' just as badly at home or anywhere else. There is 'no royal road to learning,' you know. Your parents are the best judges as to whether you should go to school or have instruction at home. Think of how dreadful it would be to grow up an ignoramus. Be thankful for your opportunities, and if you try to do your very best at school, you will lose your dislike of it.

TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL.

V.—Is there anything that will make the hair curly, like naturally curly hair, without injuring it? Ans.—There are preparations which tend to keep the hair in curl, but none that we know of which will make it curl permanently. Hair that is naturally straight cannot be made to stay curled very long at a time, and it is better to leave preparations alone, and trust to absolute cleanliness. If the hair is inclined to be oily wash it once in two or three weeks; if not, at longer intervals is sufficient, if it is well brushed every day, and brushes are cleaned frequently. Use warm, soft water and a good soap to wash the hair, and rinse it through several waters to remove all the soap. If you can dry it in the sun or by hot air fanned into it, so much the better. Washing it too often makes the hair dry and more apt to break. Keeping it perfectly clean and free from accumulated oil is the nicest way of making it stay curled as long as straight hair can be induced to stay.

SHORT STORY WRITING.

Literary Aspirant.—1. Is there any place where short story writing is taught; also where such stories can be disposed of? 2. Which of the great poets is the most educational, and would most help one who aspires to write? Ans.—1. Short story writing cannot be taught. Learn to speak and write good English in the first place, and to this end read good standard authors. After that, you must do the rest yourself. Reading well-written short stories will show you the compass, limitations and possibilities of the short story. There are a great many publications that are glad to get good short stories, but a story has to find a way into print solely on its merit. Before you try to write anything for publication be quite sure you have something to tell worth telling. A good many girls are wasting their time trying to write stories without any ability in that direction, when they have real talents for making their homes happy if they would exercise those talents. Reading poetry will not make a writer of you but it will hold up for you noble thoughts, high imagination, and beautiful forms of expression. Cultivate a habit of committing special passages to memory. If you have not much acquaintance with the poets, it might be advisable for you to begin with a collection of selected poems, such as Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury.' Read Shakespeare with notes.

VALLOMBROSA.

Addie.—Please give some description of Vallombrosa. When Milton wrote:

'Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High overach'd embower.'

Why did he make that particular reference? Ans.—Vallombrosa ('shady valley'), lies among the Apennines, eighteen miles east of Florence. The valley is only a few acres in extent forming a sort of 'pause' in the mountain-side, some 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. An order of monks was founded here some time in the eleventh century, and the present pile of buildings which constituted the Convent of Vallombrosa were built in 1673. The monastery was suppressed with others in 1869. There is a hotel in the valley now for the accommodation of tourists. Milton arrived at Florence, on his Italian tour, in September, 1638, and remained there two months, during which he probably paid his visit to Vallombrosa. It was a place to which the attention of a scholarly stranger would be directed; the Vallombrosan order was then rich and prosperous, and their abbey contained treasures of learning and art. Forests of beech and pine and groves of chestnut surround the valley, and the convent is approached through a long shaded avenue. A writer describing a visit to the place a quarter of a century ago pictures a scene such as Milton may well have passed through more than two centuries before: 'The noonday sun turned the chestnut leaves to gold, the birds sang in the tree tops and fluttered about us without fear, fresh ferns and delicate heather bordered the path, and mosses clung to every rock. Through the forest openings we caught glimpses of the world below and the brilliant sky above; it was a picture full of glowing color, and yet of repose. Suddenly we saw rising before us a wall of shadow, and in another moment, out of this atmosphere of light and warmth, we had passed, as through a cathedral door, into the gloom and chill and silence of the pine forest. The pine needles under our feet hushed every sound of footsteps; the trees shot up a hundred feet or more so closely together that scarcely a ray of sunlight reached the ground; no bird's voice was heard here, and not a flower was seen. It took twenty minutes of steep climbing to cross this pine belt, and then we came out into a soft green meadow, in the midst of which rose the Convent of Vallombrosa.' There have been changes in the valley of late years, and it can now be approached in a carriage. No doubt the quiet beauty of the place remained in Milton's memory, and when he wished to use 'leaves' to give the idea of multitude, probably the vision of the valley rose spontaneously in his mind, and the musical sound of the word made it particularly fitting.

DOMINION LANDS.

Blackville, N.B.—Please say whether male persons, natives of the Eastern provinces of Canada, going to the North-West to settle, are treated by the government the same as immigrants coming from abroad and given a free grant of 160 acres of land. Ans.—The Dominion Lands Regulation state that: 'Homestead entry for one-quarter section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land) open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands, and on payment of an office fee of $10.' This applies to settlers from the Eastern Provinces as elsewhere. The number of homestead entries for Dominion lands made during the twelve months of 1901 was 9,103. The entries were made by 3,520 Canadians, 2,753 from the United States, (205 of whom were returned Canadians), 945 from the United Kingdom, 48 were French, 245 Germans, 969 Austro-Hungarians, 257 Russians, 112 Swedes and Norwegians, 162 Icelanders, 97 from other countries.

'PHILOPENA.'

Constant Reader, Ottawa.—Please describe a philopena, and say how it originated. Is there any significance attached to it, or is it merely regarded as a joke? Would you consider it in any way an indelicacy for a gentleman to ask a young lady to 'eat a philopena' with him? Personally, I dislike such things. How shall I politely decline when a gentleman asks me to 'eat a philopena' with him? Ans.—The word is of undetermined origin, and is spelled in various ways, but the game, or custom, is said to be of German origin. Two persons share a nut containing two kernels, usually an almond, and one of them incurs the obligation of giving something as a forfeit to the other, usually by being first addressed by the latter with the word 'philopena' at their next meeting. The forfeit and the manner in which it shall be incurred are agreed upon in advance. In itself, the game has now no significance, whatever it may have had once. It was once rather a favorite game in some rural districts, but one does not hear the word often now. There would not be any 'indelicacy' in a gentleman's asking a young lady with whom he was on terms of friendship to 'eat a philopena' with him. You can decline by saying good-humoredly that 'you always lose, and have given up taking such risks,' or in whatever way your tact and the circumstances suggest.

MEDICAL.

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

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'Clara,' a young lady, has for years been much troubled with dandruff, although it is not so bad now. The hair is coming out very profusely, and is turning grey She has had no recent illness to account for this. Scalp is naturally oily. The hair is very long, and has always grown very fast until the last year or so. After washing, the hair is dry. Ans.—We are afraid the trouble will be difficult to cure. You will have to try to remove the dandruff as it forms. You should not wash the head more than once a month. Then do not use common soap, but only castile. Still better, would be spirits of green soap which could be obtained through a druggist. A profuse lather should be formed and allowed to soak into the scalp. Do not rub at all. Then after five minutes, wash out with very hot water, followed by cold. The hair should be wrapped in a towel for a few moments to absorb the surplus water and then shaken out to dry in the air. At night use a lotion consisting of a saturated solution of boric acid in rectified spirit. Apply to scalp and allow to dry on. In the morning use the following hair tonic: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, half an ounce; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. There is nothing further that can be done to improve the color of the hair short of a dye, and this is not advisable.

CARBUNCLE.

'Toronto' asks for some instruction as to the treatment of a carbuncle on the neck. Ans.—If it is a true carbuncle, your friend is very unwise in neglecting it. This condition is much more serious than a boil, and may lead to general blood poisoning. If poulticing and application of hot carbolic lotion (carbolic acid, one part; water, one thousand) does not quickly cause it to discharge, he should see a doctor at once. The only safe treatment for it is incision and cauterization.

THE MANITOBA CROP

HARVESTING HAS COMMENCED AND MEN ARE BEING EAGERLY SOUGHT.

The Government's estimates of the coming grain yield in western Canada this year show a decided increase over the actual crop garnered in 1901. The figures are procured through a large number of responsible correspondents throughout the country and in the past have been very accurate. In Manitoba the estimate of the wheat crop is 53,634,217 bushels, of oats 35,-561,320, and of barley, 12,434,960—a total of 101,630,487 bushels. In the Territories the estimated crop of wheat is 14,487,000 bushels, of oats 10,961,700, and of barley 906,000 —a total of 26,354,700 bushels. The expected output of flax in the West is about three quarters of a million bushels. This would make the total yield of grain in Western Canada this year nearly 129,000,000, compared with a little over 109,000,000 bushels last year, an increase of nearly 20,000,000 bushels. The principal grain is wheat, of course, and this promises an increase of over three and a half million bushels in Manitoba and 1,679,000 bushels in the Territories. Over 18,000 men were required to gather the harvest last year, and not less than 20,000 will be needed during this and next month.

Mr. J. J. Golden, provincial immigration agent at Winnipeg, is authority for the statement that while this will be a record crop, there will be little or no difficulty in gathering it in. He said:

'I expect we will have at least 20,000 outside harvesters in the West this month. There are more inducements for harvesters and farmers to visit the West this year than there were last. Wages will be as good, if not better, in the harvest fields, than they were last year, and with low rates of transportation from all points in the south and east, people who are anxious to see the country at its best are bound to visit us. A man who cannot make from $30 to $40 a month in the Canadian West for the next three months has no right to come here under the pretence that he is a laborer and is willing to work.'

Quite a number of laborers, Mr. Golden said, will come from the United States, and the number from Eastern Canada, he thinks, will be even larger than it was last year.

The Manitoba Government has sent agents to the United States to secure laborers, and Mr. Joseph Burke is in Quebec, and Mr. La Touche Tupper in the Maritime Provinces, arranging for the transportation of those who wish to take advantage of the cheap labor excursions which are to be run on Aug. 18 from the Maritime Provinces; Aug. 20, from points between Toronto and Sharbot Lake; Aug. 21 and 22 from points west of Toronto; Aug. 23 from points in Eastern Ontario, and Aug. 25 from points in the Province of Quebec.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 12.—Mr. McNicoll, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is here, when asked as to his opinion in regard to the importation of harvesters to the Canadian West, said: 'I have no doubt but that there will be plenty of hands to harvest the fields of the Canadian West. We do not expect 10,000 people from the Maritime Provinces, but we are perfectly convinced that fully 20,000 harvesters, including men who are interested in the West from eastern provinces, will come to the Canadian West this year.

'I have travelled through the entire West and through a portion of the Province of Manitoba, and I can say that the crops never looked better, that the prospects were never brighter. We have added to our plant fully 50 percent to cope with the conditions in Manitoba and the West. We realize that we have a record crop.'

Mr. McNicoll and his party will remain in Winnipeg for several days.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 13.—Reports from all over the province and Territories still show bright and warm weather. Wheat cutting has already begun at several points in Manitoba and will likely be in full blast in about a week. All that is now wanted to harvest the largest and best crop ever garnered in the North-West is a continuance of the present fine weather and plenty of farm hands from the East. East.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The following crop reports are published here to-day:

Gladstone—The weather is great for filling the wheat. Early sown wheat is coming on fast and will be cut about Aug. 20. There is not very much early wheat sown. Haying has commenced, but many meadows are still wet and will not be cut until after harvest.

Virden—Harvesting commenced here today on the farm of Mr. R. J. Mullins. He started to cut a field of 65 acres of wheat—the wheat field is ripe and a most bountiful crop. Harvesting will be general here in a week or two. The crops in this district are looking splendid and a big yield is looked for.

Fort Qu'Appelle—Crops are looking well; some farmers expect to start harvest about Aug. 22. With favorable weather farmers north of the valley are still drawing last season's wheat to market, some having to draw over thirty miles.

Edmonton—Cutting of barley has commenced in this district.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT

FALL WHEAT IS MUCH ABOVE THE AVERAGE, DESPITE THE WET.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The following bulletin regarding the crops of the Province of Ontario has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

The yield of fall wheat has been from fair to large, except in Essex and most of the counties of the Lake Erie group. In several instances from thirty-five to forty bushels have been reported, and the average yield will be considerably above the average for the last twenty years. Spring wheat is expected to be a good crop, both in point of yield and quality, although a number of poor fields are reported in various sections.

In a few localities the barley harvest began in the third week of July, but most of the crop was yet to cut on Aug. 1 There will be a large yield of plump grain, much of which will be discolored.

Oats promised to be one of the best crops on record, both as regards grain and straw. Rye has turned out very well this season, though suffering from the unusual amount of rain. The yield of peas is generally regarded as the most irregular on record, some correspondents reporting large returns, while others describe the yield as a very poor one. Beans have suffered more than any other crop from wet weather, and it was necessary in some places to plant a second and third, on account of the earlier plantings being drowned. The indications are that corn will be considerably below the average owing to the cold weather and excessive rains.

A considerable number of farmers were fortunate enough to get their big cut of hay housed in first class condition, but much of the crop will be of only medium quality, and a portion of it will be unfit to market on account of wet weather.

The prospects are favorable for a large yield of potatoes, the vines being, as a rule, in excellent condition and promising well.

The reports of the tobacco crop are somewhat unfavorable, the continued rains having had an injurious effect.

The reports of the flax crop are of a highly favorable character, the crop being fine and heavy.

Apples promise to yield very well. Reports as to the yield of plums are generally unfavorable; peaches will be an abundant yield, and pears also promise satisfactory returns. Grapes have sustained considerable injury from frost, but the yield bids fair to be an average one.

Reports as to the yield of honey vary greatly according to locality, but are on the whole favorable.

The following are the crop estimates for 1902 as judged from appearances on Aug. 1. The acreages are final, but the yields, except in the case of hay, will be revised from actual threshing results in November:

Fall wheat shows an area of 748,592 acres harvested, the estimated yield being 19,-356,656 bushels, or 25.9 bushels per acre. In 1901 the yield from 911,587 acres was 15,943,229 bushels, or 17.5 bushels per acre. The average yield for the past twenty years was 20 bushels per acre.

Spring wheat—303,115 acres, and 5,993,695 bushels, or 19.8 per acre. In 1901, 358,048 yielded 5,498,751 bushels, or 15.4 per acre, the average of the past twenty years being 15.5.

Barley—661,622 acres, and 21,381,108 bushels, or 32.2 bushels per acre. In 1901, 637,-201 yielded 16,761,076 bushels, or 26.3 per acre, the average of the twenty years being 26.1.

Oats—2,500,758 and 105,540,510 bushels, or 43.2 per acre. In 1901 there were 2,408,264 acres yielding 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 per acre, the average for twenty years being 34.8.

Rye—189,318 acres and 3,686,476 bushels, or 19.5 per acre. In 1901 there were 158,-236 acres, yielding 3,545,268 bushels, or 16.1 per acre, the average for the twenty years being 16.2.

Peas—532,639 acres, and 11,363,346 bushels, or 21.3 per acre. In 1901 there were 602,-236 acres, yielding 2,545,268 bushels, or 16.7 per acre, the average for the twenty years bing 19.6.

Beans—53,964 acres, and 630,099 bushels, or 11.7 per acre. In 1901 there were 53,688 acres yielding 824,132 bushels, or 15.4 per acre. The average of twenty years was 17.3.

Hay and clover—2,646,202 acres, and 4,-955,438 tons, or 1.87 per acre, as compared with 1.81 in 1901, and 1.40 for twenty years.

Other Crops—Corn for husking, 371,959; corn for silo, 209,859; buckwheat, 93,324; potatoes, 144,732; mangels, 76,553; carrots, 8,625; turnips, 186,725; rape, 49,673; flax, 7,-101; hops, 2,277; tobacco, 2,961; orchard, 356,261; vineyard, 14,028; red clover for seed, 135,390; alsike, 54,135.

Apples—7,024,890 trees of bearing age are estimated to yield 41,174,552 bushels, or nearly six bushels per tree.

MYTHICAL DOCTOR.

More than one newspaper recently announced that Dr. Apeldoorn had been hastily summoned to attend Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and that on his arrival at the palace he had held a long consultation with the other physicians. The remarkable fact about this is that there is no Dr. Apeldoorn in Holland nor, so far as is known, anywhere else and that the only Apeldoorn in Holland is a village which is a few leagues distant from the castle of Loo.

Advertisements.

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Used over Half a Century

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Note this Fac-Simile and Refuse the Dangerous Preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract.

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CHESS

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

Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 601.

(By C. C. W. Sumner.)

Black—7 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

PORBLEM NO. 602.

(By J. O. S. Thursby.)

Black—6 pieces.

White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solutions September 6th.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 595. Carpenter. Two moves. Key: B—B 4.

No. 596. M.W.T. Tourney. Three moves. Key move: B—Kt 4, but B—R 5 is just as good in every way.

GAME NO. 528.

The excellent notes to this fine game are from the New York evening Post.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. G. Maroczy.	Black. Amateur.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3 (a)	P—Q 3
6 P—B 3	B—Q 2 (b)
7 Q Kt—Q 2	P—K Kt 3
8 Kt—B sq	B—Kt 2
9 Q—K 2 (c)	Castles
10 B—B 2	Q—K 2 (d)
11 Kt—K 3	B—K 3
12 P—K R 3	P—Q 4
13 P—K Kt 4	P x P (e)
14 P x P	Q R—Q sq
15 B—Q 2	K—R sq (f)
16 Kt—Kt 5 (g)	Kt—K sq (h)
17 P—K R 4	Q—Q 2 (i)
18 Castles Q R	Q—K 2
19 K—Kt sq (k)	Kt—Q 3
20 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q 2
21 P—B 3	K—Kt sq (l)
22 P—R 5	K R—K sq (m)
23 P x P	R P x P
24 Q—R 2	P—K B 3 (n)
25 Q—R 7 ch	K—B sq
26 Kt x B ch	R x Kt
27 B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4 (o)
28 B—R 6 (p)	B x B
29 Q x B ch	Q—Kt 2
30 Kt x P	R—K 2
31 Q—R 8 ch	Q x Q
32 R x Q ch	and wins.

(a) The present variation in conjunction with White's next move, and the subsequent manoeuvre of the Q Kt originated with Steinitz, who first introduced this form of attack in his match with Blackburne in 1876. The late champion achieved some of his proudest successes with it, notably his fourth match game with Tchigorin, Havana, 1892, and his second match game with Lasker, New York, 1894, will endure as long as chess is played.

(b) As played by Lasker against Steinitz, Blackburne brought out the K B to K 2, and it is debatable whether this or the K's fianchetto deserves preference. In the match by correspondence between Paris and Vienna, the latter also played 6..B—K 2, and the game proceeded 7, Q Kt—Q 2; castles; 8, Kt—B square, etc., etc.; 3, P—B 4; 10, P x P, R x P; 11, B—Kt 3, K—R sq, which defence could be improved upon by 8..Kt—K sq instead of Q 2. White, however, may retard the development of the Q Kt, playing instead 7, P—K R 3, to be followed by P—K Kt 4, as in the Steinitz-Blackburne game mentioned above.

(c) On theory Black's third move, P—Q R 3, is pure loss of time, inasmuch as it drives the B where it wants to go, which view the present game tends to confirm. Supposing Black had continued 3..Kt—B 3, the position would have been identical with the above, as White would have had to retreat the B anyhow in order to not exchange his most formidable weapon. The point in difference would be that Black then had already castled, whereupon White's now powerful move, Q—Kt 2, would be of doubtful value, because of the rejoinder, Kt—Q 5, giving up a pawn for a strong attack.

(d) Better Kt—K sq, followed by P—B 4.

(e) Well played.

(f) But here he shows a lack of plan. P—Q Kt 4, followed by doubling rooks on the Q file, would have been in order.

(g) White models his attack after Steinitz in his game with Lasker. The Kt cannot be dislodged from its commanding square.

(h) For if 16..P—R 3; 17, P—K R 4, P x Kt; 18, P x P, Kt—R 2; 19, Kt—B 5, Q—Q 2 (best); 20, castles Q R with a winning attack. A similar position occurred in the Steinitz-Lasker game.

(i) The second player is at a loss what to do; the last move does not improve his position.

(k) Necessary now, as B x R P is threatened, which obviously could not have been ventured on the preceding move.

(l) Black at this juncture may obtain rook and two pawns for two minor pieces, but he would then expose himself to a terrific attack, e.g.:

21	21 Kt x P
22 P x Kt	22 B x P
23 Q—R 2	23 B x R
24 B x B	24 P—B 3
25 P—R 5	25 P x Kt
26 P x P	26 P—R 3
27 B x P	

Followed by 28, B x P.

(m) If P—B 3 then Kt x B, followed by 24, B—Kt 3 would prove irresistible.

(n) There is no longer any satisfactory defence at his disposal, for instance:

24	24 B x Kt
25 P x B	25 Kt—K 2
26 Kt x R P	26 Kt—Q 4!
27 B—Kt 5	27 P—K B 3
28 B—Kt 3	28 P—B 3
29 R x Kt	29 P x R
30 B x Q P	30 Kt—B 3
31 Kt x P ch	31 B x Kt
32 B x B	

and mates in a few more moves.

II.

24	24 Kt—K 2
25 Q—R 7 ch	25 K—B sq
26 Kt—B 6	26 Q—B sq
27 Kt x B ch	27 Q x Kt
28 Q x B ch	28 K x Q
29 R—B 7 ch	29 K x Kt
30 P—Kt 5 mate	

Or 29..K—B sq; 30, B—R 6 mate.

(o) The present game implies many brilliancies which, however, as in most cases do not come to the surface, must be looked for in the discarded variations. Had black, for instance, retreated, the rook, this trenchant termination would have taken place:

News comes from Berlin that, while excavating to connect the old royal palace of Oranienburg with the water works, laborers laid bare a subterranean vault containing several skeletons. The vault was directly underneath and connected by a trap door with the apartments at one time occupied by the third wife of the great elector, who was suspected of having murdered several sons of her husband by his previous marriages in order to secure the crown to her own issue. These young princes vanished one after the other. Their remains seem to have been discovered at last.

Advertisements.

LIVE STOCK.

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

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy.
NO COST IF IT FAILS.
Write today for important circular No. 5 T 2
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.
Cured in 15 to 30 Days

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

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Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

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837o St. Paul street, Montreal.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MORMON DOCTRINES

AND HOW THEY ARE SPREAD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago I received a lengthy letter with several stamps from a man in the States. He asked me many questions about India and said he wished to do all the good he could, etc.—then there was a kind request for 100 addresses of natives in India who could read English. Some good angel must have been guarding me, for there came over me the queerest feeling of apprehension. As a rule I am delighted to receive letters evincing so much interest. It was quite easy for me to have sent the whole number asked for as I have hundreds of addresses. He said he had most helpful literature to circulate and wished me to acquaint him with particulars as regards different provinces, etc. I asked advice of our great commander over this letter which gave me so strange and uncertain a feeling. At the time I was not acquainted with the Mormons' insidious manner of work, but I had strong suspicions that this letter had been written by one. I replied, saying that I never gave addresses to any save to those who sent me samples of papers and were prepared to send undenominational Christian literature such as 'The Northern Messenger,' etc. I advised him to write to Mr. Laflamme, of Cocanada, India. Then I mailed a note to Mr. Laflamme telling him what I had done and urging him to be careful. Mr. Laflamme has the reputation of being a clever, far-seeing man, and I thought if I had been led by a blind impulse, his better judgment would counteract a possible blunder on my part. After sending off these two letters I happened to meet a lady friend fresh from Detroit, Mich. I told her of the odd sensation I had had over that letter from the States, and she at once gave me full and particular warning concerning the Mormon method of a mission by mail.

This morning the following communication arrived. It tells its own story

12 South Parade,
Bangalore, India.

My dear Mrs. Cole:

The post-office crusade is being more and more a medium of blessing to India. Old and young, Christians, Hindu, etc., desire to have the literature you send. But I write specially without any delay to say that by last mail a packet of Mormonite publications came to me with a letter from Joseph D. Pine, Gunnison, Utah, urging me to take in their literature and to read what was sent as I would find them much better than the 'Northern Messenger,' and be convinced of the error of my way and return to the true and living God. He states he means to send more and writes at length as if he intended to do his part in propagating his views. I leave the matter to you to consider how best to try to stop if possible all this coming in to injure the Kingdom of God. I shall tell our national superintendent of literature to warn everyone to look carefully over packages received and shall write to Mr. Pine in reply to his letter.

I am far away in the north of India, and scatter the 'Messengers' wherever I go. Many send papers and kind letters from your country. I tried to reach those whose names I do not know by writing a few words lately to the 'Northern Messenger.'

This extract is from a letter received from Miss Dunhill, W. C. T. U. organizer for the whole Empire of India. On examination of my papers I find that Mr. Joseph D. Pine, of Gunnison, who wrote to Miss Dunhill, was the individual who asked me for 100 addresses in India. Will those who have the addresses of missionaries connected with their denomination kindly post this copy of the 'Witness' containing this letter to them, marking the article. I will also send all I can to Y. M. C. A. centres, and ask missionaries and editors to circulate this extract of Miss Dunhill's letter by post and by press in India.

After I received Mr. Pine's letter I was told that the same methods of circulating Mormon doctrines were spreading rapidly and silently through Canada. These facts should speak for themselves and the Christian and secular press of the Dominion should take every means of exposing the terrible evil of Mormonism.

My friends, is not this a warning to us to wake up and be more instant in season and out of season doing our very best to circulate pure and wholesome truths.

M. E. COLE,
Superintendent of the 'Northern Messenger' Post-office Crusade.
112 Irvine avenue, Westmount, Que.
Aug. 15, 1902.

Advertisements.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

A PROTEST FROM INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In this far away land I constantly take the 'Weekly Witness,' and appreciate it very much as good news. But one thing you (perhaps accidentally) print is the term American as applied to a United States citizen, in distinction to 'Canadian.' This is very objectionable to us, as we are Americans; but not Staters. I have never learned in geography of a country called America, therefore there cannot be an American citizen. If the press will only take up the subject and insist on the United States finding a name for themselves it will be a great favor conferred on all Canadians and Mexicans abroad. It would be absurd to use the term European exclusively to French citizens; it is equally absurd to use the term American to mean only a United States citizen. America is a big continent with many countries. Hoping you may soon correct the error.

W. E. SMITH.

Kiating, Canadian Methodist Mission, via Chungking, West China, Dec. 27, 1901.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

At the Moss Rigg Quarry, Coniston, Lancashire, a huge blasting operation successfully dislodged a mass of rock estimated to weigh 40,000 tons.

Three thousand applications for South African farms have been received from intending British settlers, nearly all with capital. Each applicant is required to furnish £300.

As two youths were painting the shaft of a windmill at Barton-on-Humber the sails commenced to revolve. After making several revolutions one fell and was killed, but the other managed to hold on until the sails were stopped.

Mr. Seddon has been presented with the freedom of St. Helen's, his native place. Amongst those who met him was a man who was foreman of the works at which Mr. Seddon was an apprentice.

A widow, sexton of the village church of Wick, near Bristol, has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday. She had been sexton for over half a century but the duties are now performed by a deputy.

About three hundred people in East London suffered from poisoning after eating cheese. The medical officer for Finsbury while making investigations ate a sample of cheese submitted to him and was himself extremely ill for twenty-four hours. A chemical examination showed that the poison was due to the action of a ptomaine, which may have been present in the milk.

The premises of a bank are being demolished at Colchester, and the workman while excavating six feet below the foundation found a leaden cask containing nearly twenty thousand early English silver coins all in good condition, although many of them are of the reigns of Stephen, John and Henry II.

The honor of being the first lady to navigate an air-ship has fallen to an English woman—Mrs. Stanley Spencer—the wife of the well-known aeronaut. On Monday she successfully steered the Mellin airship around the polo ground at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Gully, youngest daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the occasion of her marriage was presented with a necklace, tiara and bracelet of diamonds and opals subscribed for by 250 members of parliament.

A Chatham resident having appealed to the Queen for help, pleading that her husband was away, and that she was in poverty and distress, Her Majesty, after causing inquiries to be made, kindly sent her correspondent £3, together with presents of tea, coffee and cocoa.

The famous old building known for generations as the Bluecoat School, in Newgate street, the site of which has been bought by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for an extension of that ancient institution, has been given over to the house-breakers.

An extraordinary fiddle, a relic from the front, has been brought home by a Yarmouth gunner. The body of the instrument has been fashioned from a meat tin, the finger-board and neck from an axe handle, the bridge is a tent peg, and the tail a tent ring. Curious as is its structure, the fiddle provided merry music at many a camp fire on the veldt.

Mrs. Hirst, an old lady living at Middlesbrough, has just had a gracious message from the King sympathizing with her in her illness, and expressing His Majesty's hope that she will speedily recover. Mrs. Hirst, who married a soldier, had five sons, all of whom entered the army. Mrs. Hirst's only daughter is the widow of a soldier, and has two sons serving the King.

The unusual spectacle of an entire battalion of infantry bathing by the word of command was witnessed at Clacton recently. The 9th Provisional Battalion, after marching eighteen miles from Colchester, undressed, and on the order by their officers advanced into the sea. After fifteen minutes the bugle sounded the 'retreat,' and the men went to the tents which had been already pitched for them. The battalion will camp at Clacton for ten days.

The fourth Founders' Day of the Hostel for Women Students in Horticulture and the Lighter Branches of Agriculture, founded by the Countess of Warwick in 1898, took place recently in charming weather at Reading, a large and distinguished company attending. Lady Warwick said the work was going forward steadily and prospering, and new posts and new professions were being opened up for the vast army of educated women, who were making for themselves a distinct place in the world by the thoroughness in training and keenness with which they had undertaken what was but a few years ago pioneer work.

About two hundred and fifty of the Indian troops who are in Britain in connection with the coronation paid a visit to Edinburgh on the 30th ult., and received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens. The proceedings included a march from Piershill Barracks, where the troops are accommodated, through the principal streets to the Castle. The picturesque procession was witnessed by thousands of people. In the evening the men were entertained in the Waverley Market.

Three miles of anglers were to be seen on the Macclesfield canal the other day, when the Lancashire Anglers' Association held its annual competition. No fewer than 650 'contemplative men' were squatted on the banks of the canal, ten yards apart, but the sport was poor, and many, after two hours' fishing, could only show one little fish of less than an ounce, while a still larger contingent had to record an empty bait can. The cold weather has rendered the fish sickly, and catches have been light in Lancashire. One club the other day, the Bradford (Manchester) Teetotallers, could only find winners for six out of the sixteen prizes, the first prize being taken by a 'basket' which turned the scale at 2¼ ounces.

Mr. J. C. Horobin, principal of Homerton College, Cambridge, who, to the regret (says the 'Daily Telegraph') of many friends, died recently after a brief illness, was quite a self-made man. At six years old he worked in a factory, and as he grew older his taste for reading attracted attention, and he was finally sent to Emmanuel College, where he took a degree. For some time he was a member of the London School Board, and a well-known authority on education. He successfully contested Stowmarket as a Liberal at the last election, and was only forty-seven years of age.

Albert Howard, aged nine, has performed a very plucky act, and, what is more noteworthy, seems quite unconscious that he has done anything out of the common. He was bathing in the River Roding with his younger brother, when the latter was carried out of his depth. Seeing his danger, the elder lad dived after him and succeeded on the second attempt in bringing him to land. Congratulated on his pluck by an eye-witness, the little rescuer replied simply, 'Don't tell mother; we were told not to bathe, and I dared not go home without Jimmy.' Another act of remarkable heroism on the part of a child has just been witnessed at Sunderland. Three litlte boys, aged six, five and four respectively, were playing on some ferry steps when one of them, Andrew Mickle, fell into the water. As he disappeared the lad shrieked 'Robbie,' whereupon Robert Shield, the eldest of his playmates, flung off his coat and jumped to the rescue. Both were drowned, the bodies when recovered being clasped in each other's arms.

SCOTCH.

The ancient custom of shooting for the 'Siller Gun,' which was presented for competition to the various trades of the town of Dumfries by James VI., was revived at Dumfries a few days ago.

A splendid large brass tablet, commemorative of Queen Victoria, was unveiled in the Parish Church of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, on the 24th ult., by Lord Napier and Ettrick. The tablet is the gift of Colonel Anderson, of Caerabank.

Sheriff Mair, who was one of the Sheriffs-Substitutes of Lanarkshire for 22 years, and who recently retired from office, was entertained to dinner by members of the Bar in Glasgow. The chairman said Sheriff Mair had decided about 7,000 cases a year, or altogether about 150,000 cases.

The Ochil Hills Sanatorium, which has been erected for the treatment of consumption, occupies a plateau on the eastern spur of the Ochil Hills, and is about 800 feet above the sea level. The sanatorium, which has cost £35,000, is constructed of blue whinstone, with red sandstone facings, and forms a handsome pile.

On the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Stewart, Danzig Shiel, wife of Mr. Donald Stewart, late head deer-stalker to His Majesty, the King and Queen sent a wreath, which was placed on the coffin by Mr. Michie, the factor on the Balmoral estate. The interment took place in Crathie churchyard. The wreath sent by Their Majesties bore the following inscription:—'From the King and Queen Alexandra, with sincere regret, in memory of a worthy wife and mother.'

Drumclog Station! the words will hardly sound euphoniously in the ears of those who have been taught to regard the spot, so rich in Covenanting memories, with an almost sacred regard. But we live in utilitarian days, and the peat moss battlefield of Drumclog, where worthy men fought valiantly for God and the Covenant, has been chosen as the site of a railway station in connection with a new line, which, starting from Darvel, in Ayrshire, crosses the Lanarkshire border to Strathaven, and thence to Stonehouse.

Edward Toy, an active looking little fellow, while in one of the rooms of the County Buildings, Glasgow, awaiting trial before the Sheriff, on a charge of theft by housebreaking, suddenly picked up a glass of water which stood upon a table, dashed the water into the face of the officer who had charge of him, and then, taking quick advantage of the temporary blindness of the officer, threw up the window of the room and leaped into Brunswick street, a distance of between thirty and forty feet, and made off.

James Ritchie, aged sixty-five years, died at Abbey Court House, Holyrood, Edinburgh, a few days since. The deceased enlisted in 1853 with the 72nd Highlanders, and on the outbreak of the Russian war in 1854 transferred to the 79th Cameron Highlanders in order to see active service. He served with his regiment throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign, taking part in the great actions of Alma, Sebastopol, and afterwards forming one of the expedition to Kertch. On the conclusion of peace with Russia in 1855 his regiment was sent home, and remained there for about a year. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, the deceased was with his regiment in Hindostan and, in addition to other engagements, was present at the relief of Lucknow. He left the army in 1860 and was appointed ranger of Holyrood Park in the same year. He remained there till 1873, when he transferred to Lanlithgow Palace as keeper. Leaving the latter place in 1884 he once more returned to Holyrood Park, where, after a few years, he was appointed custodian of Queen Mary's apartments in Holyrood Palace, a post which he held until failing health two years ago caused him to resign. He was a well-known and respected figure in Holyrood neighborhood.

IRISH.

An attempt is being made to again build up the hardy breed of Connemara ponies which have largely disappeared from their old districts.

The exodus of Irish laborers from the west of Ireland to England and Scotland for the harvest has been in progress for two or three weeks.

The Annagh Bog, near Carrick-on-Shannon Co. Leitrim, which is several hundred acres in extent, split one night recently, and moved a considerable distance. One house was overwhelmed, and other damage was done to property, but there has been no loss of life.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. O'Hickey, in proposing the report of the education committee of the Gaelic League, said the new rules of the Intermediate Board embodied the triumph of the battle carried on by the League for the last two or three years. Irish was now on a similar footing with other languages in the intermediate examination rules.

An interesting relic of the war, says the 'Daily Mail,' in the shape of a flag of the 2nd Irish Brigade, one of the two regiments commanded by Col. Lynch, has been presented to the Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames by a soldier who has returned from South Africa. The flag, which is in the Boer colors, bears the name of the brigade, and the words, 'For liberty, and Remember '98,' a reference to the Irish rebellion of that year. The circumstances in which it was found were dramatic. It was discovered after an engagement wrapped round the dead body of one of the members of the brigade. Pinned to the flag was the fly-leaf of a Bible, on which was written in blood, 'Send this flag to Dublin, and pray for the soul of Patrick Mooney. Good-by.'

In Durrow the declaration of peace was fittingly celebrated. Lord and Lady Ashbrook provided a dinner for their workmen, gave them a holiday with full pay, and entertained at tea about two hundred children from both of the National Schools in Durrow. Dinner was served in a large marquee erected on the beautiful Obelisk grounds, which were thrown open to the public for the occasion, and the school-children had their tea under canvas also. Music was supplied by the band of the 4th Leicesters, under the baton of Mr. Gilbert. When it was found impossible owing to the rain to continue sports outside, Lord Ashbrook gave the use of his spacious coachhouse, and here during the afternoon and evening, music and dancing were continued. During the day several cheers for Lord and Lady Ashbrook were asked for and given heartily. The playing of the National Anthem brought a most enjoyable day to a close. Lord Ashbrook had arranged for one of the biggest bonfires in the country on the Ballagh Hill on Coronation night.

GARDEN TALKS

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

The scarlet poppies cluster by the road,
The sweeping scythes flash in the falling grass,
The lumbering waggons, with their heavy load,
Along the dusty highway, lingering pass,
In harvest time.

O bounteous season, rich through every hour,
In gifts that make our souls with joy attune,
The fruitful earth is lavish of her dower,
From morning's flush—till glows the yellow moon,
In harvest time.

Driving along the road when fields of grain still have a tinge of green, I thought of other and happier years when it was the pride and ambition of one home to have the last load garnered by the midle of this month.

And when that came there followed a day's holiday, with lunch baskets and fishing rods, and a group of happy children ready to enjoy it. The sky was generally clear and blue for this memorable picnic, and a fire was lighted on the sandy shore, and fish cooked, and sweet corn boiled in serene enjoyment. It is only a memory now, yet one that these children will ever cherish and carry in their hearts.

This year the corn is late, and the harvest is irregular, but will ripen in good time, and fill the barns with plenty.

In the garden the annuals are covering the ground with color; sweet peas are riotous at last, and attaining their ambitious height, while fiery nasturtiums brighten their corner. Asters are gay in pink and white and purple; pansies hold their face-like flowers to the sky, and the perennial phlox already supplies a background of mauve and white. Tuberous begonias flash their bright scarlet and yellow, and tea roses are sending out wealth of new buds and blossoms.

The continued wet weather seems to have disconcerted the stocks, while our friends, the pansies, revel in the showers, thus proving the old saying of 'one man's meat is another's poison.'

Plantains are going to seed where left, making ready for a multitude next year, and wild asters already blossom to remind us gently that summer is going.

MANY PERFUMES.

'The scent of that jasmine flower,' with its still whiteness, pervades the air that is laden with the heat of mid-August. It is a rich, heavy perfume, and reminds one of oriental flower scents. It is a favorite but obscure theory that the sweet smells of aromatic leaves and flowers, have a certain virtue for different conditions of health. To smell wild thyme is said to renew the vital energy if breathed under an August sun. Tea roses invigorate, and wild honeysuckle is a refreshment to the spirits.

Rosemary, if its scent is inhaled, reacts in strength to the body. Sweet peas are unendurable to the olfactory nerves of some people, while others find their fragrance delightful.

The Marie Louise violet has a perfume that is comforting, and the smell of the sweet briar tends to cheerfulness.

In 1657, a writer on fruit trees said:—'Health is preserved by pleasant and wholesome odors, and perfumes found in a garden of fruit trees, the blossoms of them are not simply healthful, but are accounted cordial and refreshing to the vital spirits.'

A plant of Nicotiana, that opens only in the evening, will fill the air with delight; it has a charm all its own, and no one would suppose it could belong to the flower that looks so wilted and ragged all day, or was closely related to the Tobacco.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS, ETC.

Lilla.—It is too late to do anything with your roses now, for the mischief is done. Cut them back a little, and next spring you had better make some kerosene emulsion, as told in this paper many times, and spray it on the leaves as soon as they appear.

The black aphis you mention on the snowball needs the same treatment. Candytuft will be safe if dusted with sulphur, putting it on afresh when washed off by rain. The ants are after food, and they eat the black insects that are on your plants. For quick growing annuals the Dolichoes or Hyacinth bean is good, and scarlet runner beans are satisfactory. Morning Glory and Canary Bird flower grow fast and blossom early.

PLANT FOR NAME.

M.B.P.—The leaf sent belongs to the greenhouse Araliae, and is a native of the South Sea Islands. It was brought to England in 1881, and the great trouble with it is that it is subject to scale. This can be prevented by repeated washing with fir tree oil, or careful sponging with kerosene emulsion, as told often in these columns. They require a light, rich soil, sandy loam, peat or leaf mold, and thrive best with plenty of water and in a moist atmosphere. Your leaf looks quite healthy, and doubtless the plant will grow quite large.

YELLOW RAMBLER.

J.T.S. — It is not likely the rose will bloom in the house, but I am not certain. Keep it very cool, but do not allow it to freeze. It is an out-door bloomer, and should have been planted in a sheltered position, and then covered late in the autumn. It will probably live in a cool cellar with occasional watering. Keep the Liberty rose cool till the sunny winter days come again, and then bring it to the sunshine. Flowers are not discouraging, but need care, and are often expected to bloom when they are hungry and thirsty, or else over-fed and over-watered.

Yes, August is the month to make rhubarb jelly, and the recipe for which you ask is as follows:

Wipe the rhubarb, and cut up without peeling, and heat on the back of the stove till the juice flows freely. Strain the liquid, but do not press it from the bag. Boil the juice ten minutes, then add a pound of granulated sugar to every pint of juice, first heating the sugar on plates in the oven. This helps to keep the color as when put into the juice hot it does not need such long boiling. As soon as it will set when poured on a cold plate it is done.

A REQUEST.

J. L. A.—Your request will be granted as soon as the time comes for sending out the plants. What an interesting time you must have, up there above us all, who have to be content in the valley. Hunting deer and trout fishing sounds very fascinating, and there are many who will envy you. Have you any land where plants can remain out of doors, or are they for house culture? Send me a postal answering these questions, as it makes quite a difference in the selection.

FRUIT EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR.

A farmer asks if it is possible to have fruit for his family all the season, and I reply it is quite easy to have it on the table, home-grown, every day of the year. We had apples of last year's growing, and this year's strawberries on the table together. And after the strawberries that are now divided into 'early' and 'late' there comes raspberries in the same distinction. Cherries and currants and gooseberries lengthen out till early apples are again ready, when plums and pears follow. This which is only meant for the Province of Quebec where peaches do not thrive in the open air, is a very good variety for any family.

A LILAC HEDGE.

Mrs. H.—There are lilacs and lilacs, but the pink flowered with dark green heavy foliage makes a fine hedge. It can be kept thick and compact, leaves out early in spring and remains in good foliage quite late in the season after most of the trees have shed their leaves.

Make a trench deep and wide, and if you wish to plant this autumn let it be in a damp season in early October, or have the trench ready to plant the very earliest in spring. Many things have been tried for this purpose, but as a screen there is nothing preferable to lilac for utility and beauty combined.

CRIMSON RAMBLERS.

Mrs. E. C. P.—Your question will be answered by mail, but for the benefit of other readers I will state that the Ramblers need protection or they die down to the root and send up new shoots that do not bear flowers that season. If twined in and out of the wires as you have described the best way will be to have a matting made and cover it, or strong close bagging will answer the purpose. The sun upon the stems when frozen is sure to cause damage, and freezing and thawing is worse than severe steady cold. It is a trying situation for such roses, and they would have a better chance if laid down on the ground and covered with earth, or else a board placed flat over the plant, the length of the stem. One of mine remained on a trellis all winter, but although it blossomed the foliage did not look robust, and it is not yet as healthy in appearance as those that wintered close to the ground.

AN AQUARIUM.

Mrs. A. L. would like to know something about an aquarium, and if it is easy to manage, or expensive to purchase. Ans. —A permanent aquarium need not be an expensive affair, for a simple home-made one of wood and glass can be made by any one handy with tools. Use an inch board 11½ inches wide and 12 inches long for the bottom, and two boards of the same thickness and length 10¾ inches high for the ends. Three eighths of an inch from the edge on either side make a groove a quarter of an inch deep, and wide enough to receive loosely double strength glass. Groove the end boards and fasten them to the bottom with screws, so that the grooves will exactly match. Partially fill the grooves with soft putty, or better still, with aquarium cement, and press in a pane of glass. Draw the ends in till the glass is held quite firm and then fasten them with narrow strips of wood, one on each side of the tank.

Before filling with water oil the inner surface and pack with putty. Let the box stand in water for a day or two, so that the joints will swell.

To stock an aquarium it is not necessary to have expensive things in order to have it interesting, but to keep it in a healthy condition there must be living plants, and the sediment must be removed once or twice every week. A few tadpoles and snails are necessary scavengers and devour the unhealthy growth that is sure to accumulate, for the aquarium must be kept clean, it must have plenty of light to encourage growth, but not direct sunlight. Eel grass is an interesting plant in a large aquarium and Washington fish grass is a beautiful plant. Sagitaria nutans is a fine winter plant, and small plants of Water Hyacinth are curious additions. Most of these are submerged and necessary to success, but care must be taken not to have any of the plants form a mat, or become too dense or the fish may be suffocated.

KEEPING CAULIFLOWERS.

New Beginner.—Grow the late varieties and when the heads are white and crisp tie the leaves over the top of them, and pull them up with a little earth. Then plant close together in sand in a very cool roothouse or cellar, and they will keep a long while. But it is no use trying to keep early sorts, or to make the attempt until late in the season.

SEEDLING PALMS.

E. L.—The seeds of palms will generally germinate in a warm greenhouse, provided they are fresh, but the period required for them to start into life varies with the different species. The seeds are usually sown in four-inch pots that are filled with light soil and have good drainage, covered with half an inch of soil and watered thoroughly. They are then placed where they can have some bottom heat, and at no time allowed to become dry. The seed leaf is often a long narrow leaflet that looks alike in many of the varieties, and it is not easy to distinguish them at this stage of growth

E T L TOPIC

Aug. 31.

COMMUNION AND TRANSFORMATION.

Ex. xxxiv., 29-35, Luke ix., 28, 29.

These two passages, one from the old and one from the New Testament, picture for us very vividly one of the normal phenomena of an exalted life in its exalted moments. Great orators on great occasions have often added to the eloquence of their words the more involuntary eloquence of an appearance transformed by the noble enthusiasm of the hour. And which of us has not seen some face, fatherly, perhaps, or motherly, become for a moment all tenderness and beautiful solicitude. There are saints who, in unconscious imitation of Moses, put on a veil of commonplace benevolence in public, and the play of their highest emotions is very seldom seen in their faces. Perhaps in this they are wise. The course of years brings them permanent beauty of expression. The permanent expression of a good face is a higher glory than the transitory illumination from some passing thought or aspiration. Both are outward signs—symbols—of something wrought by the grace of God within. One is the symbol of the religious mood, the other is the symbol of holy character. Transformation in mood and character, not merely in their outward showing, is the result of communion with God.

It is not the temporary mood that is important, it is the permanent character. Yet moods have much to do with character. And the brightest moments of religious joy may be so woven into the web of life that the whole will shine. Moses was lifted nearer to God by his hours of prayer, and his life was gradually transformed. Compare the rash Moses, who killed an Egyptian and buried him in the sand, with the patient Moses who governed a rebellious people so long and so lovingly.

In a former age good people may sometimes have given too large a proportion of their time to religious exercises, but in these days we need to lay great stress on prayer, especially private prayer, without which the Christian life withers away. Have you nothing to pray for? No everyday trials and perplexities that you wish God would see you through? No failings which you must seek grace to overcome? No hopes which you may confide to 'a faithful Creator'? Take up the Bible at your time of prayer in any case. Read some Psalm of David's, some teaching of Paul's, some gentle or authoritative word of Christ's. You will find here something definite to pray for. The Bible is the great helper of prayer. Remember to 'give thanks' as well, even if it takes more effort than the simple 'asking.' When you are used to it perhaps it will become the most spontaneous part of your devotion.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

('Christian Work,' New York.)

The British census returns, with one exception, are very complete. 'Religious profession' is not registered in England, or Scotland, but it is in Ireland, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic. In England the great plurality, but not the majority, is Episcopal. The 'Quarterly Register' gives these figures:

	Church Sittings.	Communicants.
Baptists	1,267,424	353,682
Congregationalists	1,800,092	403,711
Presbyterians	166,391	76,071
Wesleyans	2,224,057	564,324
Primitive Methodists	992,909	187,260
Calvinistic Methodists	455,349	58,114
Salvation Army	540,000	no ret'rn
United Methodist Free Churches	381,872	81,464
Methodist New Connexion	167,946	37,383
Fible Christians	153,600	30,257
Society of Friends	no return	17,346
Six smaller bodies	123,579	36,919
Total	8,139,219	1,945,932
Episcopal Church	7,000,375	1,974,629

In the English-speaking world, omitting all non-Protestant bodies, these figures are given:

	Communicants.	S. School scholars.
Methodists	7,659,285	6,961,529
Baptists	5,454,699	2,586,692
Presbyterians	3,916,450	3,087,713
Congregationalists	1,201,254	1,455,100
Total	18,231,688	14,091,034
Anglican and daughter churches	3,367,052	

The Methodist Church, therefore, ranks as the largest non-Episcopal body of English-speaking Protestants in the world; the Baptist Church ranks next; the Prebyterian comes third; at a considerable distance behind comes the Episcopalian, the Congregationalist bringing up the rear.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING AT HALIFAX LAST WEEK.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—According to statements made yesterday at the luncheon here to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on their way to Halifax, it is not unlikely that the next convention of the association may be held in Quebec. It was also stated that the association now numbers 1,069 members, who have over three hundred millions of capital invested, yet that this membership hardly represents more than a third of the manufacturers of Canada. Another statement made was that Quebec at present has twenty-six shoe factories, employing 5,000 hands, and paying out $40,000 weekly in wages. The principal speakers were Messrs. G. E. Amyot, chairman of the local reception commitee; Munro, of Montreal, president of the association; Berge, of Hamilton; McNaughton and George, of Toronto; George E. Drummond and Henry Miles, of Montreal, and Marsh, Quebec.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 13.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the first ever held in the Maritime Provinces opened in the Legislative Council Chambers here at ten o'clock this morning, there being fully three hundred members present besides a large number of prominent citizens and ladies. Messrs. Joseph R. Henderson, president of the local branch, presided and in a few brief remarks welcomed the visitors to the city by the sea and expressed the hope that they would carry away with them pleasant recollections of their visit. He then called upon Lieutenant-Gov. Jones, who, in a length address, welcomed the Canadian Manu-

ROBERT MUNRO.

facturers' Association to Halifax. He was followed by Mayor Crosby, Attorney-General Longley and Mr. Campbell, president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, replied to the address of welcome on behalf of the association.

The president then delivered his annual address. The association has had a long and useful career, having been organized over thirty years ago. The original object of the association was to work for the promotion of Canadian manufacturing enterprises by the establishment of a high tariff. Meetings of manufacturers for this purpose were held as early as 1871, but it was not until 1873 that the association took a prominent form. For two years it had rather a hard struggle for existence, owing to the small number of members and the difficulty of getting its members together. In 1875 the association was reorganized and from that date its history really begins. There is no body of commercial men in Canada whose representatives are treated with greater deference, or whose deliberations wield greater influence than the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The association meets in Halifax to-day largely owing to the suggestion made by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in his speech at the last annual banquet.

In developing our industries we find that our Dominion cannot furnish the needed skilled labor. You will recall the fact that within the last two years we were constrained to interject an amendment to the Alien Labor Act, in order to provide against this difficulty. Can we ever hope to compete successfully with other nations, while we are dependent on them for our factory managers, superintendents and foremen, or even as in some instances for our general operatives? We are face to face with the fact that we are rapidly extending our industries without having laid the foundations for our technical labor supply. But I would not minimize what has been, and is being done. We would not now be exporters of $20,000,000 worth of cheese, but for the technical training imparted by our experts. Nor would we have developed our fruit trade, but for the lessons afforded by our entomologists. Our Department of Agriculture is worthy of the highest praise. Considerable progress has been made in manual training during the past year; Prof. Robertson, and the Department of Agriculture deserve much credit for the energy they have displayed in reducing to practice the munificence of our member, Sir W. C. Macdonald. But this department applies only to children and gives them only the first practical ability. At the other extreme we have our efficient scientific universities.

But where the bulk of the work is to be done, with the industrial classes, our facilities have been shown to be quite deficient. The demand for tuition is abundantly proved by the fact that 25,000 Canadian students patronize United States correspondence schools, and these must pay out not less than half a million dollars annually in fees. Surely, as it is unsatisfactory to be obliged to import our skilled operatives, it is equally undesirable to have our operatives trained in foreign schools.

This question is one for business organizations to deal with, and our own Association is called to a prominent part in the work. Destined as we are, to be an industrial nation, we can no longer afford to be indifferent to this great problem.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

At 11.30 the first business meeting of the association opened, when reports of the following committees were received:

The Reception and Membership Committee reported an increase in the membership of the association of 226, the total being now 1,021, with 25 applications waiting. A branch was organized in Halifax, and one is proposed for Quebec.

The Commercial Intelligence Committee reported 2,498 foreign trade inquiries received and forwarded to members of the association, often leading to considerable business. The committee deplored the use of the word 'American' as applying only to the United States. Letters had been sent to the Departments of Education in the various provinces and Territories of the Dominion, asking 'that the school children should be educated as to the desirability of referring to matters pertaining to the United States as such, and not as American.' Similar letters were sent to leading British newspapers.

The Industrial Canada Committee reported that the circulation of the Association's organ had increased from 1,750 to 2,325. The paper is now on a paying basis, owing to its advertising.

This afternoon the ladies of the party and some of the members are guests at an 'at home' at Mrs. R. L. Borden's residence. The weather is beautiful. This evening they will attend a grand concert in the public gardens as guests of the city.

The topics to be discussed have been arranged as follows: Transportation—Steamship communication between Canada and Great Britain, British West Indies, South Africa, Australia, Japan and New Zealand; railway commission; improvement of Canadian harbors, and shipbuilding in Canada. Also legislation affecting the act respecting trade marks, designs and patents; importation of skilled alien labor; postal legislation re catalogues; postal insurance; Yukon rates, etc. Also the tariff policy of the association during the coming year; the sending of a special trade representative to South Africa; the appointment of representatives abroad by the government. Also recommendations re West Indies trade; Canadian building in London, etc. Other matters to be discussed will be regarding an educational campaign fund, technical education, an all-Canadian exhibition, a new Canadian trade index, revision of the constitution of the associaton, and election of officers and committees for the coming year.

TARIFF REVISION.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 14.—The features of yesterday's sessions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were the reading of the president's address, a declaration in favor of an immediate revision of the customs tariff, and the announcement that the government had signed a five years' contract for a direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa. The latter announcement was made by Mr. Munro, the president, at the afternoon session, who read a cable which the secretary of the association had received from Sir William Mulock in London, announcing the fact.

The most important business was the consideration of the report of the tariff committee.

The Tariff Committee reported that they had not, during the year, 'seemingly made any headway towards a revision of the tariff. . . . But we believe that the situation at Ottawa is being gradually changed, and time as well as the logic of events is on our side.'

The committee had sent circulars and conducted correspondence with all the members of the association concerning some thirty changes which were wanted in the tariff, and finally a large deputation visited Ottawa in January, and interviewed the ministers on the subject. They 'received an excellent hearing,' but 'were given to understand that while the government would make changes just as soon as the electorate of Canada demanded them, still in their opinion (especially in view of the then coming imperial conference) the time was premature for any decided action on their part.'

Later, when the government put a number of articles on the free list, on the ground that they were not manufactured in Canada, a strong letter of protest was sent to the Minister of Finance, stating that some of the articles were manufactured in Canada to a considerable extent, and suggesting that the association should be consulted before such changes in the tariff were made.

The committee also made representations to the Department of Customs on the importation of prison-made goods and the under-valuation of imports, with satisfactory results.

On the whole, the committee believed that the tariff needed thorough revising, and considered that the pressing duty of the hour is to do all that lies in our power to educate the public regarding tariff requirements and the advantages of using Canadian products.' They urged the members of the association to give their sympathy and financial support to the educational campaign fund, and to make a strong and united effort for a general revision of the tariff, bringing all the influence possible to bear upon the government towards that end.

On the adoption of this report, a resolution was submitted calling upon the government at its next session to enter upon a thorough revision of the tariff upon such lines as will afford better protection to all Canadian industries.

The resolution was as follows:

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this association, the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which will more effectively transfer to the workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries;

'That in any such revision the interests of all sections of the community, whether of agriculture, mining, fishing or manufacturing, should be fully considered with a view not only to the preservation but the further development of all these great natural industries;

'That while such tariff should be primarily framed for Canadian interests it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the Mother Country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged to mutual advantage, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers.

The resolution was moved by Mr. T. A. Russell, the former secretary, and seconded by Mr. Robert Drummond of Montreal, both of whom made lengthy speeches. The reports of the treasurer, secretary, president and the various standing committees were all received and adopted.

MR. DRUMMOND'S VIEWS.

In speaking to this motion Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, of Montreal, thought all were agreed that the changed conditions which now prevailed rendered tariff revision necessary. The balance of trade between this country and the United States was fifty million dollars which we had to pay in gold. At least seventy million dollars' worth of the goods we import should be made in Canada. They did not object to the British preference. If we have anything to give away it will be to the mother country. It would be interesting to calculate what the country has lost because the tariff was not revised last year. The members of the government then wished to be left free to go to the colonial conference unfettered. It is not a question of what suited ten years ago. Conditions have changed and what was effective then is no longer so. They asked that the tariff be made sufficient and effective to reserve to Canada her manufacturing industries.

Mr. T. A. Russell said the tariff should only be dealt with at long periods and then thoroughly. The present tariff was out of date as times had changed since it came into force. He referred to numerous inequalities that should be remedied. The adoption of the British preference had wrought a great change. He thought no level lump sum of a certain percentage should be taken off as a British preference, but it should be graduated according to the requirements of the several industries. The farmers' opposition to a higher tariff will not be as strong as formerly. The manufacturers are responsible for the sustenance of a third of the people of Canada. They were asking for protection not only for themselves but that the same principles should apply to the farmer, the miner and the lumberman. It was not by giving a preference that more would be done for the Empire, but in building up our own country. Let a policy be adopted that will give the young men an inducement to stay at home.

CANADIAN PULP-WOOD.

Mr. E. B. Eddy then submitted a resolution asking the government to impose an export duty of not less than $4 a ton on pulp-wood. This was sent to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Eddy, in a forcible speech, contended that this country was being robbed of its wealth, and that if prohibitory export duties were imposed millions of capital would be invested in Canada, and in ten years the population would be ten millions.

A motion re the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and another asking that alcohol be admitted free of duty for pharmaceutical purposes were sent to the committee of resolutions.

The treasurer's report and the report of the auditors were read and adopted, as was also the secretary's report.

The following resolution submitted by the parliamentary committee was adopted: 'That, whereas the Dominion Government, having been petitioned during the past two years to amend the present act pertaining to patents, designs and trade marks, and the minister in this department having listened attentively to the representations made by our representatives and promised the prompt attention of the government to the amendments requested;

'Resolved, that this association, assembled in annual meeting, desires to impress once more upon the Dominion Government the importance and necessity of the changes asked for, and to urge upon them immediate action.'

A resolution favoring the holding of an all-Canadian exhibition in 1903 was also passed.

The Special Exhibition Committee reported that they had interviewed the Premier last April with regard to an all-Canadian exhibition. The Premier told them that the government could not make a large grant at present, but would consider it later. The committee recommended that the Association use its influence to have such an exhibition in 1903, preferably in Toronto.

Mr. George H. Dobson, of North Sydney, moved in amendment that the exhibition be called British-American; carried.

The place of holding the same was not named.

OTHER REPORTS.

The Parliamentary Committee reported that besides obtaining the incorporation of the Association, they had got an amendment to the Alien Labor Act introduced into parliament, which would permit manufacturers to import skilled laborers whenever such labor could not otherwise be obtained. The bill was not passed, but was expected to be at the next session of parliament. A bill to transfer the punishment of violations of the Alien Labor Act from the Department of Justice to that of Labor was strongly opposed by the Association, and was not passed.

A list of minor changes in regard to patents and trade marks, which were considered desirable by the committee was submitted, and the committee will proceed to impress their importance and necessity on the government.

It was recommended that the matters of insolvency and copyright legislation be left in abeyance for the present.

A protest had been sent to the government against the changes in the postal rates, those on books and catalogues to the Yukon being considered particularly unfair. No answer was received.

The Conciliation Act, providing for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, was opposed by the Association, 'owing to the difficulty always experienced in securing proper arbitration and also because the measure laid undue emphasis upon the protection of union membership without providing in any way for recognizing the rights of the employer.' The bill was not passed.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Exhibition Committee reported that the city of Toronto had voted $135,000 for exhibition buildings, mostly to be used for a two-acre building for manufactures, to be ready for next year's exhibition. The committee had representatives on the exhibition boards at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Winnipeg. The committee wished especially to impress the manufacturers with the importance of the North-West as a market for Canadian manufactures. Goods made in the United States were much in favor there, and Canadians should use every opportunity to exhibit their goods to western consumers.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The question of steamship services was dealt with by the Railway and Transportation Committee. They recommended that the association urge the Dominion Government to grant a reasonable subsidy for a fast line between England and Canada, reserving the right to fix passenger and freight rates, and keeping the service open to all transportation companies. They commended the government's course in arranging for a line to South Africa, and pointed out the importance of having the boats call at Port Elizabeth and Durban, for the Transvaal trade. The steamship service from St. John and Halifax to the West Indies was declared unsatisfactory in freight rates and frequence of sailings, and it was recommended that the government should arrange for more frequent sailings to Demerara and intermediate points, and a direct line to Jamaica, and should consider the advisability of imposing a duty on bananas imported otherwise than by a direct route to a Canadian port. Similar complaints were made about the service between Canada and Japan, with a request for the establishment of a service that would give satisfaction as to both rates and sailings.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The committee also reported that through their representations the freight rates on the White Pass & Yukon Railway were very much reduced before being accepted by the government. Also the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway companies, at their request, became very much more prompt in settling claims.

A resolution of the Halifax Board of Trade, recommending that the Intercolonial Railway be handed over to the Canadian Pacific, had come before them, but on mature consideration they had decided that they did not favor such a proposal, but on the other hand desired the extension of the Intercolonial westward to Georgian Bay.

The members of the association were present at the concert in the Public Gardens last night and were greatly pleased with the entertainment.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 14.—The closing session of the Canadian Manufacturers Association was held this morning, when the reports of the following committees were received and adopted. Railway and transportation, special exhibition, woollen section, agricultural implement section, and the committee on resolutions. The election of officers was then proceeded with, the principal ones being:—

President, Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton; vice-president, Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, Montreal; treasurer, Mr. J. R. Booth, Ottawa.

A cable was sent to Sir Wm. Mulock, thanking him for the cable sent the association yesterday.

The weather remains delightful, and this afternoon the members are enjoying an excursion on the harbor, including a visit to the flagship 'Ariadne' and the harbor forts. The banquet will be held to-night.

LARGE INCREASE

NET EARNINGS OF THE C. P. R. FOR THE YEAR ARE $14,035,912.

Last week the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway declared a dividend of two percent on the preferred stock and two and a half on the common stock for the half year. Something better was expected on the street, especially in regard to the increased earning power which the company had recently shown, and the remarkable increase in land sales which had been reported. Out of the earnings, however, dividends had to be provided for the $20,000,000 of new stock in addition to the old capital, while the proceeds from the land sales were applied to the redemption of land grant bonds.

In connection with the above, the following statement was issued, showing the operations of the company and the position it occupies with respect to earning power:

Gross earnings	$37,503,054
Working expenses	23,417,141
Net earnings	$14,035,912
Income from other sources	958,827
Total net income	$15,044,739
Less fixed charges, including interest on land bonds	7,334,825
Less amount applied against ocean steamships	150,000
Net revenue available for dividends	$7,559,914

After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is $3,063,074.

In 1901 the figures of the statement were as follows:—

Gross earnings	$30,855,203
Working expenses	18,745,828
Net earnings	$12,109,375
Income from other sources	933,425
Total net income	$13,042,800
Less fixed charges	7,305,835
	$5,736,965
Less amount applied against ocean steamships	150,000
Amount available for dividends	$5,586,965

FRENCH TOURISTS KILLED.

LOST THEIR LIVES DURING A STORM ON MONT BLANC.

Chamounix, Aug. 12.—Two French tourists and two guides lost their lives to-day on Mont Blanc. They were overtaken while descending the grand plateau. The two tourists perished in the snow, and the guides set off to obtain assistance from the Grands Mulets. They were, however, unable to reach the hut and also perished.

SONS OF ENGLAND

BIENNIAL MEETING HELD LAST WEEK AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—The results of the gathering of the Sons of England in the capital of Manitoba cannot fail to be far-reaching. This is the first occasion on which a majority of the delegates have entered the western province, and all are full of enthusiasm over the vast possibilities of the country as revealed to them on the trip from the east. The story of this land of promise will have a place in the reports which over seventy delegates will present to as many lodges meeting in all parts of Ontario, Quebec and the east. The committee on general purposes opened the session at two o'clock, and were still at work at a late hour last night. It has accomplished much preparatory work for the Grand Lodge's consideration. Last evening the delegates and the local brethren, four hundred strong, attended special service at Christ Church, the officiating clergy being Bros. the Rev. S. G. Chambers, M. A., superintendent; F. B. Smith, B A., chaplain; and the Rev. Messrs. Buttram and Free.

The grand secretary's report shows the following increases in membership during the past two years: In 1900, there were 385 members in Newfoundland; in 1901, 436. In New Brunswick, 1900, 223; 1901, 243. In Nova Scotia, 1900, 337; in 1901, 337. In Prince Edward Island, 1900, 153; in 1901, 144. In Quebec, 1900, 1,198; 1901, 1,233. In Ontario, 1900, 10,602; in 1901, 10,581. In Manitoba, 1900, 643; in 1901, 611. Assiniboia, 1900, 93; in 1901, 93. In Alberta, 1900, 132; in 1901, 140. In British Columbia, 1900, 429; in 1901, 432. In 1900, there were 13,103 in good standing, with 1,092 owing over 13 weeks. In 1901, there were 13,171 in good standing, with 1,079 owing over 13 weeks. This is an encouraging statement as compared with 1899, when only 11,895 were in good standing, with 1,773 owing over three months. During 1900, 886 names were struck off the lodge books; in 1901 the number was 1,008. While a good percentage of these struck off will no doubt come back to the society, there are a number with whom we have no desire whatever to renew acquaintance.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Benefit Society met yesterday afternoon in biennial session, the supreme president, Mayor Fred. Cook, of Ottawa, in the chair. Fully 100 delegates were present from all parts of Canada.

After a reception by the civic authorities, and the local lodges, the grand officer's reports were presented.

Supreme President Cook, in his opening address, said:—

'For the first time, in the history of our grand body we meet beyond the confines of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Our society is not a local one Its lodges are found in every province of the Dominion, in Newfoundland, and in South Africa. It is, therefore, but fitting that from time to time we should assemble at different points within the jurisdiction, in order to give the representatives of subordinate lodges a fair opportunity of attending the sessions of Grand Lodge without too much inconvenience. He then went into a eulogy of the country, and made a reference to the death of the late Queen, and to the ascension of King Edward to the throne. He also referred to the Imperial tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to the death of the first grand president of the society, Mr. George F. Carrette.

'The past two years,' he went on, 'have been characterized by steady progress. Our membership has increased in a satisfactory manner, and the condition of the various funds has greatly improved. The financial condition of our lodges at the close of the year 1901, is exceedingly gratifying. After payment of all claims for sick benefits, doctors' attendance and medicines, and all management expenses, the lodges have to their credit the largest balance since the formation of the society. This is evidence of the substantial and successful growth of our institution.

'The work before the Grand Lodge at its present session promises to be of a very important character. As usual, there are many notices of proposed amendments to the constitution. In dealing with them I am sure you will do so with a full desire to further the best interests of our society. At the same time may I express the hope that the greatest care be exercised regarding these proposals. In the past I am afraid changes have been adopted without due consideration, as we have found from actual experience clauses which contradicted each other. It is with a view to harmonizing these that most of the amendments suggested by the Supreme Executive are presented for your favorable action. Personally, I believe that the time has come when it would be to the advantage of our order, if, instead of adding to the constitution, it were abbreviated and simplified.'

In conclusion, Mr. Cook said: 'And now, brethren, in inviting you to proceed with the business of the Grand Lodge, let me express the hope that our deliberations will be conducted in the spirit of true fraternity; that promptness and despatch will characterize our proceedings, that harmony may prevail, and that, on the conclusion of our labors, it will be said of us by the membership at large that the Grand Lodge meeting at Winnipeg was the best in the history of our society.'

According to the report of the supreme grand secretary of the order, the financial standing of the subordinate lodges is in every sense satisfactory. The amount of cash received during 1900, $90,998.16; in 1901, $95,757.88, or $10,065 more than the year of 1899. The amount paid out for sick benefits, 1900, $25,358.23; 1901, $26,254.50; $1,300 less than in 1899. Paid doctor, 1900, $17,588.42; 1901, $17,034.62. Cash to the credit of subordinate lodges, Dec 31, 1900, in blank and other securities, $71,739.26; 1901, $78,834.64. This shows an improvement in the financial condition of the subordinate lodges, after meeting all liabilities in 1900, of $4,675, or over $4,000, and in 1901, with liabilities of $3,721 of over $11,000.

PROPOSAL TO ADMIT OTHERS THAN DESCENDANTS OF ENGLISHMEN THROWN OUT.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 14.—The Supreme Lodge Sons of England, at yesterday's session rejected, without a dissenting vote, the proposal to destroy the national character of the society by admitting other than descendants of Englishmen. The proposal to debar non-beneficiary members from sitting at the Supreme Lodge and from election as supreme officers was not approved. The clauses seeking to change the personnel of the executive by creating a new office of second vice-president and leaving the supreme secretary off the board, met a similar fate. Equally unsuccessful was the proposal to elect the financial or assistant secretary by the Supreme Lodge. It was decided that delegates be elected in December instead of in June. Past supreme presidents will henceforth be entitled to sit at Supreme Lodge only if elected as delegates. A long and warm debate was held over the causes amending the constitution of the white degree. The champions of the present system prevailed. Many minor changes were made to harmonize the constitution. A resolution moved by Ald. Stroud, of Ottawa, favoring the principle of engaging an organizer was referred to the general committee with instructions to recommend what sum should be devoted to the purpose.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THIS CITY.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16.—Mr. John Aldridge, of Toronto, who has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Sons of England, was elected supreme grand president of the society at its session yesterday. The choice, as shown by the vote, was a most popular one. Mr. Tattersall, of Montreal, was the unanimous choice of the Grand Lodge for supreme vice-president. The city of Montreal was selected by vote of a large majority as the next place of meeting. The other nominations were Toronto, Sarnia and Vancouver. The complete list of officers is as follows:—Supreme grand president, Mr. J. Aldridge, Toronto; supreme grand vice-president, Mr. A. Tattersall, Montreal; secretary, Mr. John W. Carter, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. Ben. Hinchliffe, Toronto; past supreme president, Mayor Fred Cook, Ottawa; supreme auditors, Messrs. G. C. Coy and W. Barker, Toronto; trustees, Messrs. T. J. Davis, Toronto; Ald. W. R. Stroud, Ottawa; Mr. A. E. Miller, Aylmer, Ont. The officers were installed last evening.

TRADE RETURNS

FIGURES FOR JULY AMOUNT TO OVER TWENTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Canada's foreign trade for July amounted to $29,686,065, as against $27,409,946, that is to say, on the basis of goods entered for consumption and export of Canadian produce only. Exports of Canadian produce were $15,612,783, an increase of two millions and a half. The exports of foreign produce amounted for July to $2,885,297, as against $2,544,149 last year. Imports of dutiable goods increased from $8,284,112 to $8,987,688, but free goods, no doubt by reason of the decreased imports of anthracite coal through the big American strike, decreased from $5,760,037 to $4,738,898. The duty collected was $2,406,053, as against $2,172,505 in July, 1901. The exports of Canadian produce by classes is as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Minerals	$1,682,320	$2,668,902
Fisheries	657,942	705,937
Forest produce	3,753,686	3,872,060
Animals and their produce	4,548,438	5,348,875
Agriculture produce	1,362,081	1,962,398
Manufactures	1,034,867	1,048,762
Miscellaneous	2,910	5,449

FUTURE OF YUKON

JUDGE MACAULAY THINKS MR. HEES'S REPORT IS ERRONEOUS.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—'I agree with Mr. Wade that the Yukon country is only on the eve of development, and I cannot but consider that Mr. Hees's impressions, as given in his report to the Manufacturers' Association, are entirely erroneous.' This was the statement of Judge C. D. Macaulay, of Dawson, last night, when asked about matters in Yukon. Judge Macaulay, who has been for a year at Dawson, left there in June to escort Mrs. Macaulay and family from Belleville to the Yukon capital, and they are now on their way to the far North-West. It was too early when Judge Macaulay left Dawson to estimate the gold output, but the impression among miners was that it would be as large as it ever was. The thought that struck Judge Macaulay when he read Mr. Hees's report was that it would accentuate the neglect of the Yukon trade by the merchants of Eastern Canada. In the lines of canned fruit and vegetables Ontario men had got in and got the bulk of the trade, but in regard to nearly everything else the feeling among the people of Dawson was that the merchants of Canada had neglected a very profitable field, and one that will be a good one for many years to come. He wondered whether Mr. Hees had not fallen into the hands of those who wanted to keep this trade for coast houses, for certainly the people of Yukon had formed no such pessimistic opinions as to the life of the camp.

FLOODS IN CHINA

A THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN KWANGHAI PROVINCE.

London, Aug. 16.—In a despatch from Hongkong, the correspondent there of the 'Daily Express' says there have been terrible floods in Kwanghai province, in which a thousand persons were drowned. Several houses have collapsed at Hongkong, and twenty persons were drowned.

THE FAST LINE

Service Will be Subsidized to the Extent of About Half a Million Dollars.

FIRST STEP TAKEN TOWARDS MAKING THE EMPIRE INDEPENDENT OF OUTSIDERS FOR HER FOOD SUPPLY.

London, Aug. 15.—In its issue of this morning the 'Daily Express' asserts that Canada will subsidize to the extent of $150,000 and Great Britain to the extent of $75,000 a year the new line of steamships to be established between Canada and South Africa, which is the first portion of the great plan elaborated by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to make the British Empire independent of American and foreign supplies of food, etc.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, assisted, according to the 'Daily Express,' 'in arranging Mr. Chamberlain's plan, which has the sympathy of the King and the Prince of Wales.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has thrown in its lot with the shipping lines concerned in the amalgamation, the paper concludes, and the same combination is arranging for a fast steamer service between Canada and Great Britain.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK'S PLANS.

New York, Aug. 15.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says that while Sir William Mulock has made an arrangement with the Allan, Furness and Elder Dempster lines for a monthly service between Montreal and Capetown, he evidently regards it as the first link in a much longer circuit ending in New Zealand and Australia. He receives many compliments from the English press and is urged to persevere in an attempt to establish a fast service across the Atlantic. The three steamship interests named have not yet agreed upon the tenders which either the Canadian and British Ministers can consider.

BEFORE THE CABINET

QUESTION INFORMALLY DISCUSSED THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—There was a meeting of the cabinet yesterday afternoon at which Sir Richard Cartwright presided. The other ministers present were the Hon. R. W. Scott, the Hon. James Sutherland and the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick. It was understood that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering tenders for the fast Atlantic service, or of awarding the contract for the service.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, after the meeting, said that it was a mistake to suppose that the meeting had been called expressly for the purpose of considering the fast Atlantic service. The public, he stated, were already aware, through cable despatches, that a fast Atlantic line would be established, and what the ministers in England were doing in the matter. As to the ministers who were in Ottawa, he said that they had among other things at the meeting, discussed the fast Atlantic service. He denied, however, that they had under consideration the acceptance of tenders at the meeting or did more than talk informally of the question. 'You know it is an important matter,' the minister said, 'and we would not decide anything until we have a full cabinet meeting. There was nothing decided at the meeting, nor will there be until the other ministers return. We have a lot of routine business to transact, which necessitates calling a cabinet meeting once in a while, and that was the reason of the meeting.'

MR. TARTE'S VIEWS

HE SAYS MONTREAL CANNOT BE THE TERMINAL.

Halifax, Aug. 15.—The banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which took place last night at the Halifax Hotel, was a great success, over five hundred being present. The president, Mr. Birge, of Hamilton, presided, and on his right was the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and on his left Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Tarte, in the course of a speech, spoke of his recent visit to the great west, and deplored the fact that the bulk of the Canadian trade of the lakes was done in American bottoms and through American channels. This must be immediately remedied, he declared. Those who said the Canadian people cannot spend money for necessary improvements do not know the Canadian people. The shortest route to the seaboard is destined to be the great highway for the commerce, not only of Canada, but of the whole American continent. The G. T. R. and the C. P. R. must work together to carry this Canadian trade. Canada could offer the exporters a route from the Georgian Bay to Liverpool, 300 miles shorter than via New York. We must have trains from the west to the east.

'Sectional differences must be laid aside,' continued Mr. Tarte. 'This country must be one. I believe we will have the fast line, and we will have it very soon. The magnificent port of Halifax is the natural terminus of the fast line. If we have a fast line it must be the best we can get.

'Let us look at the question as business men, and not from sectional points of view. Montreal cannot be the terminal of the fast line. Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer are the natural terminals. Montreal will supply the freight and passengers. St. John is the port for freight, but not for a fast passenger service.'

Mr. Tarte declared that this country must be united by cheap transportation and a strong Canadian tariff. Our markets must no longer be slaughtered by American agricultural implement makers, and our carrying trade must not be done in American bottoms and through American channels.

Speaking of the French-Canadians, the minister said: 'Let me say as boldly as I can that the French-Canadians are just as loyal and proud to be British as you are. We are by the same British family and all proud of our land. We are a free people. A happy people, we make our own laws and boast of our freedom as a nation, we have magnificent resources, and we look forward to a future of many promises.'

QUEBEC AND THE FAST LINE

Board of Trade Urges Her Claims as the Summer Terminus

IN A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS.

Quebec, Aug. 16.—A very important meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade was held yesterday, the president, Ald. Tanguay, M.P.P., presiding. The object of the meeting was to pass resolutions in favor of Quebec as the summer terminus of the fast service, and several speeches were made against Sydney being chosen as a port of call. After speeches by Ald. Tanguay, Messrs. William Macpherson, H. M. Price, G. E. Amyot, L. A. Carrier, E. H. Wade and A. Evallerand, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Proposed by Mr. H. M. Price, seconded by Mr. Roger Larue:

'Whereas, the need or the urgency of a fast line of steamers between a port of the United Kingdom and a Canadian port, in the interest of the development of the Canadian trade and of the country at large, is indisputable, is perfectly understood and admitted by every one, and is even on the point of passing from the stage of a simple project to an accomplished fact.

'Whereas, the St. Lawrence river is the sole fluvial artery or the most important waterway of the Dominion, and that Quebec is, without any discussion, the head of the ocean navigation on our great river.

'Whereas, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, the navigation for the most powerful vessels and steamers of any draught can be considered as absolutely safe, and that, moreover, the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries has wisely decided to further improve the navigation of the Gulf and of the lower part of the St. Lawrence river, so as to dissipate all fears from the marine insurance.

'Whereas, the port of Quebec is undoubtedly one of the finest ports of the world, is even without any par as to deepness and extent, and that consequently its facilities for shipping are unreproachable and really exceptional.

'Whereas, as the port of Quebec is at least five hundred miles nearer Liverpool than the port of New York, and that with steamers of great speed we could certainly have the advantage over New York of one day less navigation.

'Whereas, the port of Quebec will certainly be one of the most modern and improved seaports on the continent before the expiration of the next two years.

'Whereas, it is in the interest of the whole Dominion that the most advantageous port for national facilities, extent, depth, improvements, and specially for easy access to vessels of any draught and of the largest tonnage, be chosen as the terminus of the steamers of the fast line.

'Whereas the port of Quebec meets certainly all the above mentioned conditions, and is, moreover, the terminus of many important lines of railway, the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific, the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, the Quebec & Lake St. John, Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, the Quebec Central, the Boston & Maine, and the Quebec Southern.

'Resolved, That the steamers of the fast line should be as to speed and tonnage the most perfect steamers which can be built, according to the latest improvements of the modern nautical art and science, or should be vessels of the largest tonnage possible, and of a rate of speed of at least twenty-two to twenty-three knots per hour, in order that they could successfully compete with the most powerful and perfect crafts on the Atlantic Ocean.

'That the Quebec Board of Trade is of opinion that with such subsidized steamers navigating the St Lawrence river as far as Quebec, the passenger traffic would become so large that other lines of fast steamers will be started before long to profit by the unsurpassable advantages of our port.

'That the national terminus of the fast line for at least the summer season should be the port of Quebec, the head of oceanic navigation on the St. Lawrence river, and the true national port of the Dominion, and that the steamers of the fast line ought not to stop over inward or outward to any other port except Father Point for the mails.'

CABLE TO STRATHCONA.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following cablegram was sent to Lord Strathcona:

'A large and representative meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade was held to-day concerning the fast line and its Canadian terminus. It was unanimously resolved to recommend that Quebec, owing to its great facilities, should be the summer terminus, and that the service should be of the best in speed and tonnage to compete successfully with other routes, and that there should be no intermediate port of call. Please transmit this to Sir Wilfrid Laurier Full text of the resolutions being forwarded by mail.'

RICH GOLD STRIKE

RIVAL TO THE WITWATERSRAND DISCOVERED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg, Aug. 14.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of a new gold reef, which is said to traverse a large extent of territory. Local geologists think the strike is a continuation of the Witwatersrand main series, but the discoverers declare that they have found new gold fields that will be the equal in the size of the Witwatersrand.

OUTBREAK IN COREA.

Movement for Expelling the Foreigners Begun in Four of the Provinces.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the 'Tageblatt' says a popular insurrection for the purpose of expelling the governors and foreigners has broken out in four Corean provinces. It is especially serious in Jenham, where several Japanese merchants have been killed and many others expelled.

London, Aug. 14.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the 'Globe' says that Japanese naval officers on their own responsibility have landed guns, contsructed a battery and posted guards on the Island of Kothnesan, and that Corean officials who were sent to investigate were driven away by the Japanese.

BARCELONA HAS FALLEN

UNITED STATES MINISTER AT CARACAS CABLES FOR PROTECTION.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Minister Bowen has cabled the State Department from Caracas that the U. S. Consul at Barcelona has informed him by wire that Barcelona has been taken by the revolutionists, that they are sacking the town and that in his judgment the protection of a vessel should be immediately afforded him. Mr. Bowen says he has cabled the 'Cincinnati' to return without delay. He says the 'Topeka' is at Porto Cabello, and the 'Marietta' up the Orinoco River.

After a conference between the State and Navy Department officials in connection with Minister Bowen's despatch, the following instructions were prepared for the commander of the 'Topeka,' at Porto Cabello:—

'Vessel needed immediately at Barcelona. If you sail before the 'Cincinnati' arrives from Curacoa, leave for her instructions cabled you yesterday.'

Before the instructions were sent the 'Cincinnati' reported her arrival at Porto Cabello, whereupon the instructions were modified so as to direct that one of the ships proceed immediately to Barcelona. This leaves it discretionary with Captain McLean, of the 'Cincinnati,' the senior officer present, to send the 'Topeka' or go himself with the 'Cincinnati.' The vessel which remains will be prepared to land bluejackets at Porto Cabello in case of necessity.

THE HAYTIEN UPRISING.

The Navy Department received two cablegrams to-day from Commander McCrea, of the gunboat 'Machias,' dated Cape Haytien, Aug. 12. He reports that the attempted blockade of the port by the revolutionists is ineffective. In the first despatch he said: 'Have decided blockade spasmodic, therefore ineffective. Have notified Consuls. Will protect innocent, neutral commerce.' In the second despatch, which came later, he says: 'Consider blockade abandoned. American schooner reporting blockade absent.'

Port au Prince, Hayti, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of the Associated Press visited Petit Goave yesterday and found that the town had been entirely destroyed, there being nothing left but a pile of ruins. About four thousand persons are homeless and are greatly in need of assistance. The greater number of them have sought shelter in the Simmonds factories, near the town. The French cruiser 'D'Assas' arrived at Petit Goave yesterday with provisions for the sufferers, and returned to Port au Prince with 200 women and children and fifteen wounded men. The authorities refused to permit the Firministes to leave, fearing they would go to other points to take up arms again. Each party accuses the other of having set fire to Petit Goave, but the general belief is that General Chicoye, the Firminist commander, resolved to destroy the town when he saw that he could not hold it against the Fouchardists.

A Port au Prince despatch on Saturday last gave news of the burning of Petit Goave after an attack had been made on the place by Fouchardists. According to that despatch Gen. Chicoye, who is Minister of the Interior in the Firminist Provisional Government, set fire to the town and abandoned it.

BESIEGED CITY HELD OUT AS LONG AS IT COULD.

Port-of-Spain, Island of Trinidad, Aug. 13.—Details of the fighting at Barcelona, Venezuela, received here by boat show that a terrible battle started on Sunday, Aug. 3, and that on the following Wednesday the revolutionists entered the city. They kept up a continuous firing, day and night, destroying houses one by one in the centre of the city. At midnight on Thursday, two-thirds of the city was in their power. On Friday the government strongholds were carried, and the survivors of the government officers tried to escape by the river to the sea. Failing in this they made one last stand, after which at noon on Friday, they surrendered to the revolutionist commanders, Gens. Francisco, Monagas and Platero. Among those taken prisoners are Martin Marcano, president of the State of Barcelona, and commander of the government troops, eight generals, and twenty-eight colonels. The dead on both sides numbered 167. All the houses in the city were sacked and in some instances inoffensive women and children were maltreated and killed. All stores were pillaged, especially those belonging to foreigners, and the French cable office was robbed. The American, Italian and Dutch consulates were pillaged, and the consuls have asked for men-of-war to protect life and property.

United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has cabled the United States cruiser 'Cincinnati' to go to Barcelona without delay, and take provisions. The 'Topeka' is anchored at Porto-Cabello, the 'Marietta' is on the Orinoco, the German warship 'Falke' is at Curacao, and the Italian cruiser 'Giovanni Bausan,' and the British cruiser 'Pallas' are at La Guaira.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—At the Foreign Office it was said to-day that the German Government knew nothing of the reported intention to land German marines at Porto-Cabello, Venezuela, and that if the United States has sent a vessel to land marines there it must be for other reasons than the reported German landing. Comamnders of the German warships in the Carribbean, it was added, would not go beyond their discretion, if they considered it necessary to land a force to protect German interests.

LOTTERY SUPPRESSED.

FORCIBLE JUDGMENT RENDERED BY MR. JUSTICE CHOQUET.

There was a very large attendance in the Montreal Police Court to hear the judgment of Mr. Justice Choquet, in the case of Rivet, Déjourdy, Giguere, Sciotte and David, charged with carrying on a lottery under the name of Colonization Society.

The charge was brought under three headings. The first accusation was that of keeping a gaming house at No. 1631 Notre Dame street. The court found that the proof did not justify that part of the charge, and it was consequently set aside.

The two other charges were those of carrying out a plan with a view to determining who would gain certain property by means of drawing by lots, and of helping and abetting the sale of tickets in connection with said drawings, the whole constituting an indictable offence under sections B and C of article 205 of the Criminal Code.

The learned judge held that the proof went to show that during the period mentioned in the indictment the accused had carried on operations, the result of which was to determine who should gain certain property by chance. He then related how incorporation had been asked and obtained, under the name of 'Colonization Society,' and how about one hundred agents were employed to secure subscribers for the twenty-five-cent shares of the company's ordinary stock, the inducement offered being that the subscribers would share in the preferential stock by means of drawings by lot. The board of management established certain tables under which the drawings were to take place, each of them founded on a mere game of chance, and it so happened that the winners found a ready money purchaser of the lots which they gained.

Under all the circumstances of the case the court could come to no other conclusion but that the operations thus carried on constituted a lottery pure and simple. Under article 205 of the Criminal Code, disposal of property by such means is not allowed, but the accused sought protection in the charter obtained by them from the Secretary of State in June last. Section 3 of said charter allows the shares to be 'distributed in drawing by lot.' Could the Secretary of State, under the new law concerning incorporated companies, grant such a privilege? Neither the Secretary of State nor any one else could grant powers or privileges extending beyond the law concerning such companies, and said law does not authorize anything in violation of the Criminal Code. Now, in 1892 the law enacted by parliament made lotteries a criminal offence, and so long as parliament has not changed that law they will remain such an offence, and no other power can change that. No doubt the Secretary of State and those who drafted the charter did not intend to go against the criminal law, but anyhow the terms of the charter granted could not be invoked in defence of the accused. The court having come to the conclusion that the operations carried on by the accused were simply a lottery in disguise, the accused must be declared guilty of the two last charges laid against them.

The five men were then ordered to stand up, and the judge asked them whether they had anything to say before sentence was pronounced against them.

Déjourdy remarked that he had obtained and operated the charter in good faith.

Addressing first Giguere, the court told him that he had been the leading spirit and soul of the whole business. He had full charge and control of the operations, and appointed the agents. A year ago he had come before this very same court on a charge of selling lottery tickets, and had been sentenced to pay a fine. His record showed a sentence of one year for forgery in the United States. In the present instance he had secured the services of at least one hundred agents, whose business it was to induce poor workingmen to risk their hard-earned wages on the lottery chances. His work was worse than that of the vulgar gambler, for through his agents he actually kept over one hundred gambling places, constituting as many temptations for human weakness. The love of gambling could never be thoroughly eradicated, but it was the duty of the authorities to restrain the evil as much as possible. In the past, justice had perhaps been too lenient in the matter, and offenders, relying upon the mere imposition of a fine, seemed to defy the law. The time had now come for greater severity. Hardly a month ago the Cyclorama gambling had been stopped, but immediately afterwards the present operations were started under the pretence of helping colonization. More than that, between the laying of the charge and the hearing of the case, the business had actually been carried on. It was now the duty of the court to be severe, when it had the principals before it. Montreal was the only city in the Dominion where this gambling was persisted in, and stringent measures must be taken to exterminate it. Under all those circumstances, and with the attenuation of the charter used as an excuse, the court sentenced Giguere to three months' imprisonment.

The four others were each condemned to pay a fine of $100 or go to jail for three months.

AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT

MILLIONS OF SHEEP HAVE DIED OF THIRST.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 12.—Advices received by the SS. 'Miowera' from Australia tell of terrible drought in New South Wales and Queensland, which has devastated the sheep ranches of that section of the southern colony. Millions of sheep have died, and men, formerly considered wealthy, have been compelled to seek employment as bullock punchers, etc. Samuel McCaughy, the sheep king of Australia, lost over a million sheep of his herd of a million and a quarter, and other large herders have been equally unfortunate.

CANADA AND THE CAPE

Allan Line SS. 'Brazilian' Will Open the Service.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS PROMISE THEIR SUPPORT AND THE SERVICE WILL BE MONTHLY.

There is general satisfaction among the members of the Board of Trade that the government has arranged a regular service between Canada and South Africa. The news is the more pleasing as the contract has been divided up between the Allan Line, Elder-Dempster Line and the Furness Line, all of which have done a great deal in fostering the commerce of this port.

With the exception of the cable to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, from Sir William Mulock, little or no information has been received, but notwithstanding this the freight departments of the C. P. R., G. T. R. and the I. C. R. are unanimous in stating that the new service will be a good thing for Canada and that they will do everything in their power to provide the steamship people with the necessary freight.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association received the following despatch from Sir Wiliam Mulock, Postmaster-General, on Wednesday evening:

'Pleased to inform you that the government has completed a contract with a syndicate composed of Allan, Elder-Dempster and Furness lines for cargo service between Canada and South Africa, sailings at least monthly, with provision for increased frequency. Summer sailings, Montreal and Quebec; winter, St. John and Halifax. African ports, Capetown and two other ports. First sailing first week in October, from Montreal. Ships will carry mails; also supplied with cold storage. Contract for five years.'

Mr. G. W. Cook, freight manager of the Elder-Dempster Line, stated at noon yesterday that he had been notified from the company's headquarters at Liverpool that an agreement had been arranged with the Canadian Government for a service to South Africa to be supplied by the Allans, Furness, Withy & Co. and the Elder-Dempster Line, and that the first boat to sail from Montreal for South Africa would be the Allan Line SS. 'Brazilian.'

'The main thing is,' said Mr. Cook, 'if Africa wants our trade she can have it. Take for instance Bristol. At one time there was no business of any consequence being done between Canada and that port, but it was fostered, with the result that to-day some of our largest steamers are employed in the regular service. What we want to get is the Canadian grain which at the present time is being shipped to New York. With the assistance of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and the Ogilvie Company there should be no difficulty in filling up a steamer. Take, for instance, the manifests of three steamers which left New York for South Africa this week. The SS. 'Clan Colquhoun' among her cargo carried 50,219 bushels of wheat and 12,898 sacks of flour; the SS. 'Anglo-African' carried 27,198 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn and 7,800 sacks of flour, while the SS. 'Swazi' carried 12,131 sacks of flour.'

CRIME IN CANADA

RECORD OF CAPITAL CASES DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—'Will you to your power cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all your judgments?' The Sovereign's accord in this important clause of the coronation oath carries with it what is known as the Royal prerogative, that is to say, the exercise of mercy to the condemned. It is the prerogative because it is the only arbitrary function left to the monarch in these days of responsible government. In Canada it is exercised through the Crown's representative, the Governor-General. The right of the British subject to appeal to the Throne for justice and mercy is as old as the monarchy itself. The habit of Her Late Majesty was in all such cases to be governed by the advice of her Ministers, but the undoubted right was hers, although unexercised, to follow the dictates of her individual judgment. It is certain that the King will continue to seek the counsel of his Cabinet on these matters, but whether he will take this as final and concur therein as a matter of course remains to be seen.

In this country the Governor-General is directed to take the advice of his Council on capital cases. But it has always been an open question what was meant by this instruction—that is to say, whether the Governor is free, if he sees fit, to reject the advice of his Cabinet, and to deal with applications for clemency as he sees fit in his own view. It may even be that in the framing of the Governor's instructions this point was purposely left open, that while the Imperial authorities wished their representative to act upon the opinion of his ministry, they may have seen fit to leave him this discretion to follow his own line if he so determines. Unquestionably if the occupant of the gubernatorial chair insisted on taking his own road independently of his Cabinet there would be an ugly situation brought about should the latter insist on their advice being followed. Either Governor or Ministry would have to step down and out. In the case of Valentine Shortis, Lord Aberdeen discovered that his Cabinet was equally divided on the question of commutation. His Lordship felt warranted under these circumstances in acting independently of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and took a step which laid him open to censure in a number of quarters.

Many people look upon the announcement made from time to time in the despatches from Ottawa that the executive clemency has been extended in this instance or that as a gross interference with the enforcement of justice. But nothing could be a greater mistake. As Sir Matthew Hale, a former chief justice of England, says: 'The judge sits clothed with the prerogative of justice only. That is to say, it is the judge and jury's duty to bring in a finding in accord with the strict line of justice. All such cases are tried over again 'in mercy' before the Throne. That is a privilege which the vilest criminal of the Empire enjoys.

In this country the pronouncement of sentence in a capital case is followed by a review of all the facts and evidence at Ottawa. The matter is dealt with by an officer of the Justice Department, who has read over every capital case of the last generation. His recommendation goes before the Minister of Justice, together with a confidential report from the trial judge. This report is not even available for presentation to parliament. In it the court gives its opinion upon any extenuating circumstances. It is not the custom to hang a man where the trial judge's report is in favor of commutation. The late Attorney-General, the Hon. David Mills, insisted upon reading over himself every word of the trial proceedings in capital cases and thereon forming his own opinion if the matter was one for interference. He then compared his view with that of the departmental official who had gone over the like ground and presented his report to his colleagues. It is not all the managers of a busy department who would be as scrupulous as this. Mr. Mills's reading of the evidence was all done in the late hours of the night at his hotel after other business was disposed of.

Canada's record of capital cases is one that bears favorable comparison with any part of the world. With a population composed of diverse elements we can yet claim an observance of law and order that is hard to match. The total of individuals upon whom the death sentence has been pronounced since Confederation is only 340. Since 1885 there have been 145 of these sentences. The prerogative of mercy was extended to 57 and in the remaining 88 instances the culprits paid the penalty on the scaffold for their misdeeds. This is a modest showing alongside of the United States, with its 7,852 murders last year, its 118 legal hangings and 135 lynchings.

It has been said in some quarters that the present administration has let off more criminals than the Conservatives; that crime may increase if so many convicted of the shedding of blood are to escape the gallows. Perhaps the best refutation of this charge is the following record of the years since 1885, taken from the official record.

	Convictions	Commutations.	Executions.
1885	19	8	11
1886	8	4	4
1887	6	3	3
1888	11	5	6
1889	2	0	2
1890	12	2	10
1891	4	2	2
1892	6	3	3
1893	6	4	2
1894	8	3	5
1895	5	2	3
1896	4	4	0
1897	6	2	4
1898	11	4	7
1899	14	3	11
1900	8	2	6
1901	7	4	3
1902	8	2	6

The annual report on criminal statistics for the year up to Sept. 30, 1901, shows a decrease in the number of convictions in Canada in proportion to the population. The Territories, Nova Scotia and Quebec alone of the provinces show increases. In Yukon there is a decrease from 35 to 14 percent, showing that law and order are well established in that region. The proportion of female offenders in Canada steadily decreases. There were 128 fewer charges for indictable offences than in 1900, while the convictions numbered 5,638, or less by 130 than in 1900. There was an increase of 1.07 percent in the summary convictions.—G. H. B.

CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM

THE 'MATIN' GIVES DETAILS OF HIS LOVE AFFAIR.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The 'Matin' continues to publish details of the love affair between the Crown Prince of Germany and Miss Gladys Deacon, says that the Duchess of Marlborough is in entire sympathy with Miss Deacon in her dreams of becoming an empress. The Duchess, the paper says, argues that she married a duke, and why, then, should not her protege marry a prince of the empire. The 'Matin' says that the Duke of Marlborough was at first ironical, but afterward fell in with the dreams of Miss Deacon and the Duchess, but the Emperor William, viewing the affair in a different light, sent a messenger to Miss Deacon demanding the return of the ring given to her by the Crown Prince, and saying that the ring was not the property of the Crown Prince, but was a gift of the Empress Frederick to the German nation.

Miss Deacon, backed by the Duchess of Marlborough, indignantly refused to part with the precious love token. Messenger succeeded messenger, each of higher rank, and each more diplomatic and caressing in his manner than the preceding one, until at last Miss Deacon, in a fit of anger and wounded love, threw the ring in the Emperor's representative's face.

Meantime the Crown Prince was closely confined to his rooms, and his uncle, Prince Henry of Prussia, was sent to represent the Emperor William at the coronation of King Edward.

VISITED MONTREAL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bonner, New Hamburg, Ont., who are on a short vacation in the city, paid a visit to the 'Witness' office last week. This is Mr. Bonner's first visit to the city in fifty years, and he expressed his surprise at the wonderful changes wrought in that time. He experienced some difficulty in introducing to Mrs. Bonner some familiar scenes of his boynood, but only succeeded in the outskirts of the city. He was surprised at our extensive car service, which, he says, far exceeds that in the city of Toronto. Mr. Bonner has had the 'Weekly Witness' in his home for the past forty-five years, and his father subscribed for the first issue and continued a reader up to the time of his death.

GENERAL SYNOD

Will Discuss Missions, Marriage and the Prayer Book.

MEETS HERE IN FIRST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER.

The General Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, will meet in Montreal on Wednesday, September 3, the sessions of the Upper House being held in the Diocesan College, and those of the Lower in the Synod Hall. A service will be held in the Cathedral in the morning, and the regular sessions will begin at 3 p.m.

The first business will be to elect a president of the Synod, as the Primate of all Canada is seriously ill in England. Archbishop Bond will probably be elected. A new prolocutor for the Lower House must also be chosen to replace Bishop Carmichael, whose elevation to the Upper House makes him ineligible.

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first question for discussion will be the Primate's scheme for "The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.' All members of the Church are to be members of this society, and its control will be vested in a board consisting of the General Synod, with power to add to their number. There will also be a board of management, composed of the bishops and clergymen and two laymen from each diocesan synod, meeting twice a year, and an executive committee of two bishops, two clergymen, two laymen and the officers of the society, meeting monthly. The society will take charge of all funds raised by any diocese for work without its own borders, and will inform each diocese of the sum expected from it annually.

Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., has a similar scheme, the principal difference being the splitting of the general board into three divisions, controlling the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada and Rupert's Land and the diocese of British Columbia respectively.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Mr. Wilson proposes the adoption of the table of prohibited degrees as given in the prayer-book, and that if a divorced person asks to be married during the lifetime of the other party to the divorce, the case must be submitted to a bishop, except in the case of two divorced people who wish to come together again, when any clergyman may perform the ceremony.

Judge Sabary proposes a canon that no divorced person may be re-married, except one whose marriage has been nullified on the ground of some antecedent impediment, or the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery. This subject was discussed last year, but was held over to see what the Pan-Anglican Synod would decide.

THE PRAYER-BOOK.

Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., and Mr. J. A. Worrell, K.C., propose the authorization of a Canadian edition of the prayer-book. In the same connection, the Rev. Canon Welch proposes making the reading of the Athanasian Creed optional, and the Rev. Prof. Clark moves the legalization of the Revised Version for reading the regular lessons.

Among the constitutional amendments is one by Mr. Wilson, to have dioceses represented in the General Synod according to the number of licensed clergy. Where these are less than twelve there will be one representative from each order; 12 to 24, two; 25 to 49, four; 50 to 99, six; and 100 or over, eight. Mr. Wilson will also propose a canon on appeals to and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in matters concerning the General Synod.

Archdeacon Pentreath proposes canons on the admission and preparation of candidates for holy orders, and the reception of ministers from other religious bodies.

A large number of minor motions are also prepared, dealing with the support of theological colleges, the diocesan beneficiary funds, the Gothenburg system, and parochial missions, besides a request to the Governor-General to appoint a Thanksgiving Sunday, as well as Thanksgiving Day.

The members of the General Synod from the diocese of Montreal are in the Upper House, His Grace the Archbishop and the Bishop coadjutor, in the Lower House, Very Rev. Dean Evans, Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, Ven. Archdeacon Davidson, Rev. Elson I. Rexford, Chancellor Bethune, Senator Owens, Dr. L. H. Davidson and Mr. Charles Garth.

ONTARIO ODDFELLOWS

GRAND LODGE MET LAST WEEK AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—About 500 members of the I. O. O. F. gathered yesterday at Victoria Hall for the 48th annual session of the Grand Lodge in Ontario. Mr. Lyman, the Grand Master, presided. Mr. John N. Kellas, Grand Master of the New York jurisdiction, was introduced. Three hundred new representatives were given the grand lodge degree. An invitation was received from Hamilton to meet there next year. Alds. Ward and Oliver extended a welcome on the part of the city of Toronto.

The grand master reported a creditable increase in membership. During the year there were started five subordinate and three Rebekah degree lodges. During the term just ended there were initiated 1,195, while the suspensions for nonpayment of dues were 519. After deducting losses from withdrawals and deaths, it shows a net increase for the last six months of 586, and the total membership on June 30, 1902, 26,252. This does not include the membership of the two new lodges instituted during July. The assets over liabilities on December 31, 1901, amount to about $1,091,000. During the year of 1901 there were disbursed in financial relief the sum of $85,414.61.

The Grand Master was of opinion that a transfer of lodges in New Ontario to Manitoba could not be legally made owing to the present insurance law in force in Ontario, to comply with the request of the national Oddfellows' Sanitarium of Florida for permission to solicit aid in the Ontario jurisdiction in view of the efforts to establish an Oddfellows' home and orphanage in Ontario.

The grand secretary reported 291 lodges, all except half a dozen active. The abstract from the returns of lodges for the year shows the receipts from all sources to have been $259,211. During the year the payments for death and disability claims were $10,073, or $6,000 less than last year.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The grand encampment elected officers as follows:—E. J. Speckman, Exeter, grand patriarch; L. B. Cooper, Belleville, grand high priest; E. C. Garbutt, Picton, grand senior warden; W. D. Dawson, London, grand treasurer; Geo. C. Mortimore, Toronto, grand junior warden; Frank Jeffrey, Stratford, representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The appointed officers, nominees of the grand patriarch, were announced as follows:—Robert Chambers, Lindsay, grand marshal; W. J. Butt, Windsor, grand sentinel; R. N. Jennings, Palmerston, grand outside sentinel. The chief event in the election was the choice of grand junior warden, which post was recognized as the stepping stone to promotion. There were seven candidates and three ballots were necessary.

A recommendation by the grand scribe that a per capita tax of 25 cents be imposed for the fund for the Oddfellows' home, was modified so that it will be optional with each subordinate encampment. The recommendation for bi-annual meetings of the grand encampment was rejected. Consideration was postponed.

AN ODDFELLOWS' HOME.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., concluded its annual meeting here last night, adjourning to meet in Hamilton next year. Mr. A. L. Lewis, junior past grand master, Chatham, was elected by acclamation to represent the Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which meets in annual session at Des Moines, Iowa, next month. Mr. Lewis was authorized to endeavor to secure the passage of an amendment to the Sovereign constitution of the order, that will change the age of admission to the subordinate lodges from 21 to 18 years. One thousand dollars was voted towards the projected Oddfellows' Home. The full amount required, namely, $20,000, being now on hand, it was decided to commence operations at once, and a committee was appointed to select a site for the home.

The new officers were installed as follows:—

Grand Master, R. K. Cowan, K.C., London; deputy grand master, Mr. J. B. Turner, B.A., Hamilton; grand warden, Mr. E. B. Butterworth, Ottawa; grand secretary, Mr. J. B. King, Toronto; grand treasurer, Mr. W. J. McCormack, Toronto; grand auditor, Mr. Charles Packert, Stratford; grand marshall, Mr. D. B. Brown, Orangeville; grand conductor, Mr. R. R. Brett, Essex; grand guardian, Mr. R. H. James, Oshawa; grand herald, Mr. W. G. Graham, Guelph; grand chaplain, the Rev. C. R. Morrow, Bartonville; auditor, Mr. Abner Fraser.

IMPORTANT DELEGATION

BRITISH EDUCATIONISTS WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT CANADA

On Tuesday afternoon a distinguished party of English educationists arrived at the Place Viger Hotel and left at night for the coast. They were headed by Dr. J. Robbins, of St. Stephen's, Watford, England, and included the following well-known educationists:—

Rev. Mr. Fry, Berkhampstead school; Rev. Dr. Rendall, Charterhouse school; Dr. R. P. Scott, Parmiter school, London; Rev. P. S. G. Propert, St. Augustine's, Fulham; Mr. J. C. Isard, M.A., Leys school, Cambridge; Rev. R. G. Hodgson, M.A., King's school, Canterbury; Mr. T. A. V. Ford, M.A., Haileyburg College; Mr. Stuart Garnett, Ninth Wrangler, Cambridge University; Rev. A. B. Simeon, St. Edward's school, Oxford; Rev. Hall How, M.A., censor of Durham University; Mr. Clement Wheeler Bennett, Rugby.

The Rev. Dr. Fry is well known in England as a broad-minded educationist. He spoke favorably of the education bill which Mr. Balfour will reintroduce at the autumn session of the House of Commons. He is of opinion that England must take broader ground in educational matters if she is to cope industrially and commercially with the United States and Germany. The Rev. Mr. Propert is a poor-law guardian, who is interested in finding out where the young people whom they educate and care for—or the surplus of such—could make their way in this country, while all the members of the party want to know at first hand something about Canada—its resources, its conditions, its possibilities—with a view to more enlightenment on the part of the young people at the English schools, and with a view generally, to being able to bring home such information at first hand, which would be of more interest and importance than official literature. The party will visit the model farm of Lord Aberdeen at British Columbia, and will, from every quarter gather up all the information which can be available for dissemination from the platform and in the schools of the Old Country, with the intended effect of creating a new interest in the Dominion as a desirable place for settlement.

SZECHUAN RIOTS

CABLE REPORTS CONFIRMED BY THE REV. DR. KILBORN.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. O. L. Kilborn, Chinese missionary, confirming the recent cable reports of disturbances in the Province of Szechuan. The letter is dated June 21. According to the writer there was then danger to the peace of the province. The Boxers had for several months been attempting to get a footing in the province for their infamous doctrines. Early in May they surrounded a walled city about a hundred miles from Chentu but were driven off by provincial troops. A week later they were again repulsed at another city, which they had surrounded. On June 17 three hundred Boxers attacked a Methodist Episcopal mission in a country district, burned the buildings and massacred ten men and women, including one native preacher, whom they beheaded. The fiendish work did not stop there, other reports of Christians being killed were received almost daily.

GAYNOR AND GREENE

Judge Caron sets the Prisoners Free on a Technicality.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—Gaynor and Greene are now free men by the judgment delivered here this morning by Judge Caron, the warrant issued by Commissioner Lafontaine and all the proceedings had before him looking to their extradition have been quashed and set aside as illegal, null and void, and the prisoners have been fully and entirely discharged from custody.

PROVINCIAL POMOLOGISTS.

SUMMER SESSION HELD LAST WEEK AT AYLMER.

Aylmer, Que., Aug. 13.—The summer session of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Association of Quebec opened here yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. E. Jack, the president, was in charge of the meetings. On the platform with him was Mr. H. W. Wood, St. Johns, Qu., secretary-treasurer. Others present were Prof. W. F. Macoun and Mr. J. L. A. McMurray, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin, Que.; Col. White, C.M.G., and Judge Mosgrove, Ottawa; Messrs. A. Fuller, Malone, N. Y.; G. Reyneaud, Oka; Robert Brodie, Montreal; Robert Hamilton, Grenville; William Mead Pattison, Clarenceville, Que.; W. B. Whyte and A. McNeil, fruit inspector, Ottawa. Cherries as big as plums and plums rivalling in turn small potatoes attract the eye. Apples to suit varied tastes were also shown. All were grown in Quebec province.

The president's address, which was a very characteristic one by a gentlemen fully acquainted with all the details of the business of fruit growing, dealt with the several details of the trade, especially in connection with the work of the Fruit-growing Society of this province. The keynote of it was the need of co-operation and organization for mutual protection. This is of the utmost importance, and upon it depends the future prosperity of fruit-growing as a branch of agriculture which must ever be the mainstay of this country. The Department of Agriculture has done its part in furnishing the means of the safe carriage of fruit to Great Britain, the great centre of consumption and also of trade in fruit. It remains now for fruit-growers to co-operate intelligently so as to keep the market steadily well supplied with the best fruit in season, put up in such attractive packages that it will command a ready sale. In order to co-operate intelligently amongst themselves organization will be necessary; without it individual effort will be fruitless.

A grand association of all the fruit-growers of the Dominion, with immense central cold storage warehouses and local branches and warehouses, would tend to regulate supplies and prices at the same time. Under present conditions the fruit-grower stands to lose, no matter what occurs. He is manipulated by the city wholesale dealer, the middleman, and frequently has little for his labor. Under a better arrangement prices to consumers need not be at any time prohibitive, or even high, whilst as things have been hitherto immense quantities of fruit have at times been lost, or it has been sold at prices that only those with large incomes could meet.

Co-operation would have another useful result to fruit-growers. Now thousands of apple trees are occupying ground and taking up the time of men who might be better employed, which would, under the intelligent management of a central bureau, be re-grafted to more useful kinds and prolong the season of this useful fruit. The same might be said of the fruits produced in Canada, so that a steady supply of them all might be maintained and furnished to the consumers in such quantities that they may suffer no loss.

The president's address was followed by a paper by Mr. G. Reyneaud, head gardner at the Trappist Monastery, Oka, Que., on the culture of the pear in Quebec. The Flemish Beauty he chose as the pear best suited to Quebec province. To insure success the trees should be well sheltered and well cared for. Mr. Robert Hamilton recommended a selection from the numerous Russian varieties.

Prof. Macoun said the cultivation of pears at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had proved a failure after fourteen years' trial. The trouble, he believed, lay in the soil, which was very light.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd read a splendid paper prepared by Mr. W. W. Dunlop on plums. He advised special care in grafting, careful treatment to avoid black knot, and the burning of all branches so affected. Spraying after rains would also guard against black knot and plum rot.

Prof. Macoun said that untold wealth awaits the Canadian who takes up the cultivation of American plums that ripen in good season.

Cherries were next taken up, the discusison being led by Mr. Brodie, of Montreal. He showed several Russian varieties, which had been successfully grown by him.

Some one wanted a cherry tree that could be planted alternately with apple trees in an orchard.

Prof. Macoun recommended a new dwarf variety—the Koslob Morello.

'Pruning, its principles and practice,' was the title of a paper read by Mr. William Mead Pattison. The late winter or early spring were the times recommended. In no case should the bark of the tree be disturbed or the buds. A mixture of shellac and alcohol was recommended as best for protecting the fresh cuts from the rain. Under no consideration should any part of the tree pruned be exposed to the weather.

In the evening Prof. Macoun gave an address on 'Fruits for the home market,' and Mr. R. B. White, of Ottawa, one on 'Flowers.'

To-day the visitors made a thorough inspection of the fruit and fruit trees at the Experimental Farm.

BRAVE MEN REWARDED.

Paris, Ont., Aug. 15.—Adam Brown, president of the Royal Humane Society, in the presence of a large crowd of Kingsward people, on Wednesday, presented medals to five Paris citizens, who rescued Joshua Sanford, the now famous well digger, from his most perilous position some weeks ago. The medals were presented to John Carnie, David Mott, Robert Hamilton, Georgs Wentworth and George Blanchard, each of whom made suitable replies and modestly denied any claims to be termed heroes. Sanford was not present, having left last night for treatment at Deer Park Sanitarium, Toronto.

ANOTHER COMBINE

United States Farm Implement Manufacturers Have Amalgamated.

CAPITAL SAID TO BE A HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS, AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AFRAID.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—The reported amalgamation of the leading farm implement manufacturing companies in the United States, with a capital of $120,000,000 is a matter of no little importance to the manufacturers of that class of machinery in Canada.

The Hon. Hyman Jones, general manager of the Massey-Harris Company, being spoken to on the subject said: 'With an enormous capital of a hundred and twenty million dollars what such a corporation in the United States might do with only an imaginary line between us I cannot commence to say, or even conjecture. It would be a tremendous corporation for any Canadian firm to compete against under existing circumstances should they decide upon a policy of capturing the trade of this country. If the report of the amalgamation is correct the effect would be so far-reaching that no one could say what might happen. It would depend altogether upon the policy they pursued. If they made up their minds to shut down the manufacturers in this country they could do so by selling their machinery away below cost for a number of years. This they could easily afford to do with such an amount of capital as that mentioned. On the other hand if they did not adopt that policy things would continue as they are. Canadian manufacturers at any rate would be at the mercy of such a corporation and it would rest with our government in the arrangement of the tariff whether they should suffer or not.

THE FRENCH NUNS

SOLDIERS AND GENDARMES SUCCEED IN CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.

Brest, France, Aug. 15.— Soldiers and gendarmes left here last evening to protect the commissaries in closing religious schools at Plougonvelin and Ploumoguer, Finistere, and the schools were closed this morning, despite protests by inhabitants of the towns. It was rumored at first that the troops were going to St. Meen and Folgoet, and the peasantry flocked to those places, remaining on guard until six o'clock this morning, when it was learned that the soldiers had gone to Plougonvelin and Ploumoguer.

At Ploudanel the barricade of carts, which barred the way to the Sisters' school, has been replaced by a net work of barbed wire, and pointed stakes have been driven into the ground to injure the horses of the gendarmes. A moat has been dug besides, in front of the school door and filled with filth.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Cabinet met at the Elysee Palace to-day. The Premier, M. Combes, communicated reports on the situation in Finistere, one of them being from the Superior of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, to which the sisters belonged. In this report the Superior said that the Sisters had been ordered twice to leave their schools, but that these orders had not been obeyed, owing to opposition by the peasantry and by the owners of the properties where the schools are situated. M. Combes declared that official reports showed the agitation over the closing of the schools in Finistere was purely a Royalist movement. There had been grave occurrences, he said, which came within the penal laws, and which would result in prosecutions, instructions for which had been sent to the Procureur-General.

TIENTSIN HANDED OVER

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY ONCE MORE IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE.

Tienstin, Aug. 16.—The turning over of the government of the city of Tientsin to the Chinese authorities was completed yesterday with considerable ceremony.

Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Pechili, arrived in the morning and was received by a guard of honor of Chinese troops. After meeting the foreign commanders in the city the viceroy was given a luncheon as the guest of the city council, and the employees of the council handed over the city's government. The day's proceedings closed with a banquet to Yuan Shi Kai.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 16.—Mr. Conger, United States minister at Pekin, has transmitted to the State Department the Imperial decree concerning the raising of funds in the southern provinces for the payment of the indemnity exacted by the powers as a result of the Boxer uprising. The decree directs that there shall be no extortion, and that the people must not be irritated. The viceroys are commanded to do away with what will cause friction and needless severity. The decree declares that if any are 'found out in their old tricks' and 'filling their own pockets,' they will be severely dealt with.

He also sent a proclamation of the Viceroy of Chihli, in which the people are warned against carrying arms. Reference is made to the Boxer troubles, and the Viceroy says old scores must not be raked up. 'The people and the Christians must not retaliate against each other,' concludes the proclamation, 'but forever be at peace with each other. Tremble and obey.'

OBITUARY.

MR. HANNAFORD IS DEAD

THE END CAME SUDDENLY YESTERDAY.

Mr. E. P. Hannaford, formerly chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, died suddenly yesterday at his house, 2573 St. Catherine street. He had been away with his family at Campobello, N. B., and while there the heart trouble

THE LATE MR. E. P. HANNAFORD.

which had been threatening him became more acute, about ten days ago. They returned to the city Sunday, but possibly from the strain of the journey, he succumbed to heart failure yesterday.

Mr. Hannaford was born in England in 1834. He came to Canada in 1857, and the year following got a position with the Grand Trunk Railway. He rose to the highest point possible, the post of chief engineer, which he resigned in January, 1894. He leaves two sons, Messrs. E. P. Hanaford, jr., and Mr. R. M. Hannaford, and two daughters.

DEATH OF A VETERAN

Captain C. A. Westover Passes Away at Dunham

HE LED THE HOME GUARDS WHEN THEY DROVE BACK THE FENIANS AT ECCLES HILL.

The death of Mr. C. A. Westover at his home in the township of Dunham, Que., on Aug. 12, is announced. The deceased was known widely in the Eastern Townships as one of its best sons. He lived to be 86 years old, and was very much esteemed by all.

While his work on the homestead and his general conduct earned the respect of his neighbors, one episode in his life entitled him to the gratitude of the whole Dominion. It was when he and his fellow-frontiersmen turned out on May 25, 1870, and turned the Fenians down and chased them over the border, with the loss of one man killed and several wounded at Eccles Hill.

The story as told by Capt. Westover himself is brief, and the extract which follows is part of it. After explaining why the company was formed, he wrote: 'I was chosen captain, R. L. Gahr lieutenant, and J. G. Gahr ensign, and a distinguishing badge was assumed, which was a red scarf worn over the right shoulder and fastened under the left arm. On the afternoon of May 23 we received notice from two different parties that there was great activity among the Fenians in Fairfield, about twenty miles from the line, and preparations were being made for a move in this direction (Eccles Hill). Thinking there might possibly be some mistake, two of our guards drove across the line to Franklin, Vt., in the night, and on arriving there found some loads of arms and ammunition already on the spot, and ascertained that there was more on the way. The intention was that the men should be there to take the arms as they came in, and mass on the border next day, intending to cross over and take possession of their old camping ground at Eccles Hill—the same which we had selected as the headquarters of the Home Guards—they thinking their motions had been so secret that they could have their forces on the ground before the alarm could be given. While at Franklin our men heard the teamsters who were bringing the arms boasting that the green flag would soon wave over the length and breadth of the Dominion. They returned home as quickly as possible, and brought me word about four o'clock on the morning of the 24th. I at once notified my men to meet at Cook's Corners (about two miles from Eccles Hill) as quickly as possible, and although there was pouring rain, before eight o'clock from ten to fifteen guards were at the appointed rendezvous, and others came in as fast as possible after receiving notice of the threatening danger, and before noon between thirty and forty were on the spot, when we moved on to Eccles Hill and took up our position, determined to hold it and defend it with our lives, if need be. After getting into position, I sent over to ascertain, as nearly as possible, their intended movements, and found the teamsters had arrived, with the arms, in advance of the men who were to use them, and had tumbled off their loads about a mile and a half from the line. Some had returned for more arms, while others had gone towards St. Albans to meet and bring up the men. Before noon of the 24th they had some sixty or seventy loads by the roadside, and by dark it was estimated that there were some 500 or 600 men on the ground.

One of my men, who was well acquainted on the other side of the line, engaged a reliable young man to act as spy and notify us if they attempted to move during the night. Between ten and eleven o'clock he came over in great haste and said a large number of them were advancing. Very soon after wheels were heard and we listened intently to make sure if the enemy were really approaching, but soon ascertained that there were only two single carriages, which, after crossing the boundary line, slackened their horses to a walk.

'We are on invaded territory; we are in Canada and we shall be halted before we get through.'

'Who will halt us?' enquired the other, 'there are no troops on the border, and the volunteers are not called out.'

'I tell you we shall be halted,' the first went on, 'before we get through, for Westover's company is out, and there's a slew of them.'

'A moment more I gave the "halt,' the last speaker had been expecting and brought them to a sudden standstill. They proved, however, to be only private individuals and were allowed to pass on after corroborating the news we had just received that the Fenians had been advancing, to which they added the agreeable news that they had for some reason or other turned back and that they had met them returning to their camp two or three hundred strong.

'On the morning of the 25th part of two companies of volunteers arrived. About 11 o'clock the Fenians were seen advancing and on their arrival at the boundary line the order "double quick" was given so loud that the guards could distinctly hear it. They came on four deep and as soon as the first man reached the appointed spot the guards fired, while the two volunteer companies on the hill behind also discharged their pieces. At this the wearers of the green broke and fled for cover. The rest was desultory firing and the Fenians threw away everything as they ran.'

On May 26 there were troops from Montreal on the scene and United States regulars had reached the border by May 28, when the scene became quiet; but vigilance was not relaxed until some days later, when Rowe, the dead Fenian, was disinterred in presence of a guard from the Prince of Wales Rifles and handed over to undertakers from St. Albans.

THE LATE MRS. McLEAN.

Mrs. McLean, of Finch, Ont., who passed away on Thursday last, had lived continuously on 'Valleyfield Farm' since 1855, when she married Hector McLean, who died in 1898. Mrs. McLean raised a family of nine children, all of whom survive her. Duncan, of Morden, Man.; David and Hector, of Chicago; Peter and Hugh, of Rolla, North Dakota, and Alexander, who has the old homestead, 'Valleyfield Farm.' Her daughters are Mrs. McMillan, of Finch; Mrs. Smith, of Watertown, N.Y., and Jean, who lives at the old homestead. Mrs. McLean was highly respected by all who knew her as a devout, energetic, courageous Christian woman, and an active member in the Presbyterian Church ever since it was organized, nearly fifty years ago. She will be missed in the church as well as by her family, who now mourn their loss. Deceased had been confined to bed for four months with heart disease, and bore her suffering patiently.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 14.—The Rev. John W. Muirhead, B.A., died this morning from Bright's disease at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Chown. Mr. Muirhead was a native of Brockville, a graduate of Queen's in 1891, and a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. For eight years he was in charge of the work at Whitewood, Assiniboia, where he labored assiduously until attacked by illness. At first it was considered that it was merely a severe cold, but it developed into the painful malady that ended his life. Mrs. Muirhead accompanied him to Kingston several months ago. He was twice married, and is survived by a widow and two sons.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 12.—Mr. E. R. H. Brooks, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Brooks, of Sherbrooke, died at his mother's residence last evening, after an illness of about three months' duration. For several years he was in the Post Office Department, but latterly was in the real estate business. He was forty-five years of age and was of rather a retiring disposition.

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 12.—Mr. George W. Cotterill, a well-known lawyer of New York city, died to-day at his cottage on Schroon Lake.

Winsted, Conn., Aug. 12.—Former Governor Cook died at 12.55 this morning. The cause of death was given as shock, resulting from an operation performed on Sunday.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 12.—Mr. John Clark, of Glenvale, this county, has just been advised of the sudden death of his brother, Andrew Clark, in the Klondike. Edwin and Andrew, brothers, had been up Indian river and were paddling back when Andrew stopped work, and when asked what was wrong, said, 'I don't know' He was hurriedly carried to a river cabin, where he died six hours later, never having spoken. At Dawson City investigation showed that death was due to apoplexy. The death occurred on July 15.

La Grange, Oregon, Aug. 12.—Professor Charles W. M. Black, assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Oregon, is dead here of consumption. Professor Black was on his way to Colorado, where he hoped his health would be benefited. He became seriously ill and was removed from the train in a dying condition.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Aug. 12.—Ex-Senator James Arkell died this morning at his home in Canajoharie, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Berkshire, England, and emigrated when a boy with his parents to America and settled at Canajoharie. He was a Republican in politics and was elected state senator in 1886. He is survived by his widow and five children, William J. Arkell, the noted publisher, being one of his sons.

Lakefield, Ont., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Percy Strickland died suddenly under unusual circumstances. The roof of her house caught fire, and this so startled Mrs. Strickland that she shortly afterwards died of heart failure.

Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 15.—Mr. Roy H. Smith, the founder and principal owner of the Ithaca Gun Works, died at his home here to-day of cancer of the stomach. He was 56 years old, and had been ill nearly a year.

New York, Aug. 15.—Chas. H. Smith, the publisher of a magazine called 'American Home,' and a retired army officer with the rank of colonel, was found dead in bed at a hotel in West 26th street, to-day, where he resided with his wife. Heart disease was the cause. He was sixty-two years of age.

SUCCESSFUL SALE

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS UNDER THE HAMMER AT HAMILTON.

The promoters of the sale of pedigreed Shorthorn cattle, which took place on Wednesday afternoon on the sale pavilion of the Hamilton Stock Yards Company, Hamilton, Ont., feel highly gratified at the success attained. Mr. W. D. Flatt, the manager, stated that there would be another sale within a few months. In all 59 cattle were sold, the total amount received for the same being $24,820, an average of about $420 a head. The highest price of the sale was paid for a bull, Captain T. E. Robson's 'Wanderer's Last,' which was sold to Mr. George Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., for $2,005. The Hon. John Dryden was an interested bidder, and bought two fine cows.

The amounts realized by the respective owners were: Mr. George Amos, Moffatt, $1,235; Mr. A. C. Pettit, Freeman, $1,675; Mr. James Douglas, Caledonia, $885; Mr. R. Miller, Stouffville, $2,720; Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, $1,845; Mr. W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, $5,355; Capt. Robson, Idlerton, $3,505; Mr. Harry Smith, Hay, $1,075; Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, $6,525.

The visitors included the Hon John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Messrs. A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich.; John McEvoy, Bay City, Mich.; E. Y. Williams, Mount Perry, O.; R. E. Owens, Iowa; George Stewart, Newton, Ia.; A. Johnston, Kansas City, Mo.; George P. Bellows, Marysville, Mo.; Dr. Volgena, Buffalo; A. McCain, Mercer, Pa.; Col. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Robins, Horace, Ind.; A. L. Herrel, Austin, Texas; H. Cargill, M.P., Cargill, Ont.; W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; Henry Wade, Frank Wade, Gerald Wade, Toronto; M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; Joseph Barnett, Rockland, Ont.; representing Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P.; G. E. Day, professor of agriculture; G. M. Woody, Newton, Ia. and Dr. Mills, principal of the Guelph Agricultural College.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

FINEL MEETING HELD IN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ROOM.

London, Aug. 12.—The final meeting of the Colonial Conference was held yesterday in Mr. Chamberlain's room at the Colonial Office. Consideration of the commercial relations for the empire, including preferential tariffs and the general fiscal situation, was continued, and a resolution on the subject finally was agreed to. Another resolution adopted provides for a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the empire. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain. The proceedings of the conference will not be published, but the resolutions adopted will be issued shortly in a parliamentary paper.

More practical work has been accomplished outside than within the conference and the colonial premiers and ministers have approached one another with broad-minded flexibility in exchanging views on tariff revision, shipping policies and military and naval defence. The utility of the conference has been demonstrated in this way and probably similar sessions will be recommended at stated periods. There is a slow drift in the open sea toward imperial federation, but land is not in sight.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—An 'Evening Telegram's' London special says: 'The provincial premiers are of opinion that the Dominion Government should defray all expenses of the provincial government houses, with the exception of living and entertaining.

RESULTS SET FORTH IN A DESPATCH FROM LONDON.

London, Aug. 13.—The King yesterday received the Colonial Premiers who have just completed their labors and presented them with gold coronation medals.

While the results of the Colonial Conference, which ended on Monday, are generally considered satisfactory as far as they go, it must be understood that the enforcement depends ultimately upon action by the Colonial Legislatures and by the Imperial Ministers whose departments they concern. In addition to the Australian naval arrangements by which the Australasian contributions are to be largely increased on condition that certain vessels be officered and manned entirely by Australasians, a general increase in colonial naval subsidies was agreed to. The scheme also provides that some colonies shall allot part of their local military forces to Imperial defence in case of emergency, but Canada and Australia contented themselves with agreeing to keep their local forces in a state of efficiency, relying on volunteers in case of Imperial need, as was done in South Africa. The contribution of Cape Colony to the Imperial navy was fixed at $250,000 annually and Natal's at $175,000.

The preferential tariff arrangement is in a nebulous condition, depending entirely on future arrangements between the Mother Country and each individual colony, the understanding being that such arrangements would follow the general lines of the Canadian tariff. The foregoing arrangements do not represent the unanimous opinion of the conference, but each resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London says: 'Resolutions were signed at the concluding meeting of the Colonial Conference. The resolutions were not broad in their scope. They covered the subject of commercial relations within the Empire, advocated common adoption of the metric system and favored an increase of colonial grants to the Imperial navy, and recommended that a conference be held every four years. The opinion here is that the result of the conference was merely the confirmation of friendly relations throughout the Empire.'

IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

London, Aug. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister of Canada, and Lady Laurier have started on a visit to the Island of Jersey, Paris and Rome. They will return to Ottawa about the middle of September. Prior to his departure, Sir Wilfrid said that not much had been definitely decided at the conference of colonial prime ministers but the establishment of a fast steamship service between England and Canada.

New York, Aug. 14.—Discussing the breaking up of the colonial assemblage, the London correspondent of the 'Tribune' cables that Sir Wilfrid Laurier started with Sir Gilbert Parker yesterday for the Channel Islands and Paris, and will visit Rome before returning to London in September. He will not discuss the work of the Imperial Conference, but it is an open secret that he has exerted a decisive influence in keeping the colonies out of what he calls the 'vortex of European armaments.' There was without doubt a vigorous effort on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to concentrate attention on this subject as the most available ground for common action, but there has been a complete failure to commit the colonies to the costly policy of military and naval defence of the empire. This question, apart from the increase in the Australian naval contribution, remains where it was, and the question of steamship subsidies has not been taken out of the hands of the colonial ministers interested in working out plans for a fast mail service on the Atlantic and Pacific. Preferential trade is virtually remanded to the serious consideration of the British and colonial governments and taxpayers. It has been recommended cautiously and tentatively within the bounds of existing tariff arrangements.

Mr. Seddon will not accompany Mr. Barton to Canada, having changed his plans. Mr. Fielding will remain a week longer in London, but Mr. Paterson, Sir William Mulock and the other Canadian ministers are preparing to return.

New York, Aug. 14.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says many English journals find cause for congratulation in the fact that the Imperial Conference has not advised the United Kingdom to abandon its free-trade system and put on additional revenue duties, and then take them off for the benefit of the colonies. They do not grasp the idea that the colonies are asked to tax themselves heavily for the support of military and naval armaments, and, owing mainly to the firmness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the proposal was rejected. If anything has been proved by the conference it is the impracticability of distributing the financial burdens of imperial defence among the colonies unless a preferential arrangement for their benefit can also be made. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has talked less than Mr. Seddon, but has exerted a decisive influence.

THE CORONATION MEDAL.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—An 'Evening Telegram's' London special cable says: 'The medals which the King yesterday presented to the colonial premiers bore portraits of the King and Queen on one side; on the other side was the simple monogram "E. R. VII.," and the date 26th June, 1902. Members of the Canadian coronation contingent were also presented with coronation medals. Members of the contingent who came for June 26 and returned home will not receive medals.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

On Wednesday night Oscar Pelletier was stripped of all his clothes except a small undershirt. In this condition he was found by the police in an empty freight car, lying unconscious with a cut on the forehead. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he is recovering. He was a wharf laborer.

William John Sims, of 268a Wellington street, a carter, employed by Messrs. Meldrum & Co., coal merchants, while at work, at four o'clock Thursday morning, unloading coal from the Allan line SS. 'Hungarian,' fell off the wharf into a small painters' platform hung to the ship's side near the water, and was killed. The coroner's enquiry showed that hsi death was wholly accidental

A Street Railway motorman, Armand Bourgeois, has been presented with $5 by the company, as a reward for saving life. On Notre Dame street, a few days ago, his car struck a little girl, who fell on the fender. Putting all his strength on the brake, Bourgeois stopped his car quickly and leaning forward over the front of the car picked the child out of the fender, putting her down beside the car in safety.

There were eleven deaths less in Montreal last week than during the one immediately preceding. The exact number last week was 136—117 Roman Catholics, 13 Protestants and 6 Jews. Among the causes of death were the following: Typhoid fever, 3; measles, 2; consumption, 10; broncho-pneumonia, 2; congestion of the lungs, 1; pneumonia, 1, and grippe, 1. The deaths from infantile debility numbered 63, against 84 in the preceding week.

Mrs. Desjardins, wife of Constable Desjardins, of No. 15 Station, accidentally shot her daughter, Mrs. Hambrick, of Quebec, on Friday. Mrs. Hambrick had just bought a Flobert rifle for her husband, and Mrs. Desjardins was examining the weapon at her home, 3 Lusignan street, when it went off, and the bullet lodged in the muscles in Mrs. Hambrick's stomach. She was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Michael Hurd, 24 years old, an employee of the St. James Club, was found dead Thursday morning in a bath in the house of Mrs. Wall, 19 Plateau street, where he boarded. Death is believed to be due to heart trouble. The body was taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner's enquiry elicited the fact that the deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and he evidently had a fatal one in the bath, as there was no other way to account for his death, the water not being deep enough to drown him. The body will be buried at Quebec.

Progress is being made with the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, which opens in the First Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors street, on Oct. 15, and continues until Oct. 21. It is expected that at least three hundred and fifty delegates will be present, and the responsibility for their entertainment rests with the members of the six Baptist churches in the city. Mr. L. H. Packard, representing the First Baptist Church, is the chairman of the entertainment committee, the members of which are one representative from each of the other churches—Mr. W. K. Grafftey, Olivet; Mr. W. H. Kenwood, Grace; the Rev. A. L. Therrien, French Baptist; Mr. T. K. T. Stone, Point St. Charles Baptist, and Mr. A. E. Tuddenham, East End Tabernacle.

Dr. Burnett Smith and Mrs. Smith are registered at the Queen's Hotel. The names convey little to the public, but Mrs. Smith is 'Annie S. Swan,' the well-known novelist, and proprietor and editor of the magazine, 'The Woman at Home.' Annie Swan's works, which have appeared regularly for many years, are wholesome in character, and are to be found especially in all the Sunday School libraries of the Old Country and this continent. As a writer she has appealed, not perhaps to the highest intellects, but to the average mind, and she has sought to inculcate through the medium of clean love stories, right relations, purity, high ideals of life and conduct, and, above all, noble Christian character. Dr. and Mrs. Smith, with a party of friends, came out on the 'Lake Megantic.' Saturday was spent in sight-seeing, the mountain especially claiming their regard. The party will go west, and Mrs. Smith will study conditions, with a view to the acquisition of material which can be used later either for article or story.

A number of cows, sheep and fowl have been stolen recently from farmers on the lower Lachine road. A few days ago the farmers decided that there had been enough of this sort of thing, and put the matter in the hands of private detectives. Descriptions of the stolen animals were issued, and Chief Tremblay, of Ste. Cunegonde, found that an animal resembling one of the cows had been sold to a Ste. Cunegonde butcher for $25. The butcher had paid $5 down, and was to pay the other $20 later to Alphonse Ladouceur, who had sold him the cow. On Monday, Mrs. Ladouceur came to collect the $20 and was promptly arrested, along with her husband, who was waiting outside. They were brought to Montreal, and appeared before Judge Lafontaine, where they pleaded not guilty of stealing the cow. An enquete was opened yesterday. Detective Gladu, who was looking for two others of the stolen cows, searched Ladouceur's room, and found a halter which resembles one worn by one of the animals in question.

The consumptive young man, Dicks, whose sad story was told in the 'Witness' some weeks ago, has been received back into the orphan asylum where he was brought up. His history is one that does not reflect credit on the people of Massachusetts. After being brought up in a Montreal orphan asylum, he went to the United States, and for six years worked at Worcester, Mass. Then he took typhoid fever and afterwards consumption, and was received into a state institution. When they found that he was a Canadian, however, though all his working life had been spent in the United States, they took him without warning to a railway station, and put him on a train with a ticket to Montreal and a dollar, to shift for himself as best he could. Montreal had prepared him for work, and now that Massachusetts had got all the work possible out of him, Montreal could keep him till he died. The institution in which he was brought up has ordinarily no dealings with incurables, but took him in out of sheer pity.

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FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

DOMINION STEEL STOCK STILL STRONG.

'Witness' Office,
Aug. 18, 1902

The past week has been chiefly notable on the local stock exchange for the commencement of another boom in Dominion Steel Common resulting in an advance, so far, of six or seven points and the transfer of considerable blocks of stock. The remainder of the market has been firm but not active.

This morning Steel Common opened at 74, an advance of two clear points from Friday's close. In the course of some very active trading the price further mounted to 75½ but the figure was not maintained and fell off to 74½ at noon. The total amount of shares which changed hands was 7,204. Street Railway was also strong but not active.

Can. Pac.—50 at 138, 50 at 138¼, 300 at 138, 100 at 137⅞.
Can. Pac. new—30 at 134.
Montreal Power—50 at 99¾, 100 at 100.
Detroit—200 at 87, 775 at 87¼.
Dom. Cotton—77 at 69.
Quebec Bank—10 at 117¼.
Dom. Steel Com.—50 at 74, 50 at 74½, 100 at 74½, 500 at 74½, 400 at 74¼, 100 at 74, 200 at 74½, 19 at 74, 25 at 74⅝, 50 at 74⅝, 150 at 74⅞, 100 at 74⅝, 100 at 74⅜, 10 at 74. 1,420 at 75, 300 at 75¼, 325 at 75½, 400 at 75¼, 410 at 75, 10 at 74½, 250 at 75¼, 825 at 75 1-8, 1,035 at 75, 100 at 74⅞, 225 at 74⅝, 50 at 74½.
Bell Tell—15 at 168.
M.S.R.—25 at 277¼, 25 at 277½, 25 at 278, 25 at 278¼, 120 at 278, 25 at 278 1-8, 25 at 278.
Twin City—280 at 126¼, 15 new at 124, 10 at 126½.
Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 99¾, 175 at 99½, 325 at 99¾, 100 at 100.
Bank of Montreal—6 at 257.
Loan & Mortgage—10 at 138.
Toronto Railway—50 at 122½, 50 at 122¾, 100 at 123.
Toledo Ry.—50 at 34½, 50 at 34⅜.
Nova Scotia—60 at 116½, 5 at 115½, 75 at 116¼.
R. & O. N. Co.—50 at 100, 75 at 108½.
Montreal Tell.—25 at 167½.
Dom. Steel Bonds—5,000 at 92, 30,000 at 91⅝, 2,000 at 91⅞.
Ogilvie Bonds—4,000 at 115.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Duluth com—25 at 18, 25 at 18¼.
Richelieu—25 at 108½.
C.P.R.—50 at 138½.
M.S.R.—10 at 278, 50 at 278, 50 at 278.
Ogilvie bonds—10 at 124.
Tor. Railway—100 at 122¾, 100 at 123.
Dom. Steel com—125 at 75, 50 at 74½, 200 at 74¾, 1,025 at 75, 150 at 75, 100 at 75⅛, 25 at 75, 150 at 75¼, 10 at 74½, 350 at 75, 100 at 75½, 125 at 75⅞, 475 at 75½, 25 at 75⅝, 75 at 76, 100 at 76½, 25 at 76½.
Mont. Power—250 at 100, 25 at 100.
Twin City—50 at 126, 25 at 126½.
Nova Scotia—50 at 116⅝, 10 at 117, 25 at 116½.
Detroit Ry—150 at 87½, 25 at 87½.
Dom. Steel pfd.—100 at 100, 100 at 100.
Quebec Bank—6 at 117¼.
Bank of Montreal—3 at 257.
Dom. Steel Bonds—70,000 at 92.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported by MacDougall Bros., 9 St. Sacrament St.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	138⅛	136¾
" " " new	135	134
Detroit Electric	87¼	86½
Duluth Com.	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	276	275
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	122¾	121½
Halifax Electric Ry	110	110
St. John Elec. Ry.	....	....
Twin City	126½	126¼
Do New	124½	120
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	109¾	106
Commercial Cable Co.	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	168	168
Bell Telephone Co.	167	167
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	12¾	69
" " pref.	99¾	98½
M. L. H. & P. Co.	100	99
Nova Scotia Steel	116	114
Ogilvie pref.	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	127	127
Dominion Cotton	59	59
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	60	60
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co.	....	....
Payne Mining Co.	....	....
Toledo Ry.	34½	33¾
Virtue Mining	....	....
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal Com.	142¾	141¾
" " pfd.	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Bank of Montreal	258	257
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	216	214
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	158¼	155¾
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	250	250
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Bank of Commerce	164	163½
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	137½	137
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	117	117
National Bank	....	....
Standard Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Bonds	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	101½	101½
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
International Coal Bonds	....	....
Ogilvie Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
M. S. Ry. Bonds	107½	107
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....
Bell Tel. Rights	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
West India	....	....
Ogilvie	115	115

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 18.—Wall Street— The tone of the opening stock market was decidedly irregular. Toledo, St. Louis and Western was lifted two points and the preferred over a point, and a few of the south-westerns showed a hardening tendency. But otherwise prices were shaded The grangers and Pacifics opened lower and there were sharp fractional declines in Norfolk and Western and Sugar.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The movement begun last week continued in the local market to-day with heavy trading in Dominion Steel and tractions. Values were very firm, a feature being a further advance in Dominion Steel to 75¾ with the close 75, a gain for the day of 2½ points. The preferred sold ⅝ higher at 100 and Nova Scotia Steel closed at 115⅝, a gain of 1 1-8. Dominion Coal opened ½ point up at 142¾, touched 143 and closed 142½. Lake Superior opened ⅝ lower at 28 and closed at 27¾ Bank shares were irregular at wide differences for small lots. Electrics were very firm. Toronto electric, after the six point advance of last week selling up 2½ to 162½. Navigation issues showed a somewhat better tone. Twin City, after opening ⅝ higher at 126½, sold off to 125¾. Sao Paulo continued its upward movement showing a net gain of 1½ for the day. Toronto Railway closed ¼ higher at 122¾. C.P.R. followed the New York lead declining half to 137¾.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 18, Noon—Money on call strong at 4¾ to 5 percent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾ to 5 percent; sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.86.625 to 4.86.875 for demand, and at 4.84 25 to 4.84.50 for sixty days bills; posted rates at 4.85½ and 4.88; commercial bills, 4.83½ to 4.84; bar silver, at 52⅜; Mexican dollars, 41¼; government bond steady; state bonds inactive; railway bonds irregular.

London, Aug. 18, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 95 7-16; do. for account, 95 9-16; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 94⅜; do.,pfd.,105; B. & O., 112; C.P.R., 141¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 55 1-8; Chicago, Great Western, 33½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul, 190½; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¾; do., preferred, 96; Erie, 40¼; do., firsts preferred 70¼ do., second preferred, 55; Illinois Central, 172¼; Louisville and Nashville, 157½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32⅜; do., preferred, 64½; New York Central, 168; Norfolk and Western, 71; do., preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 81¾; Reading, 34 1-8; do., first preferred, 43½; do., second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 41 1-8; do., preferred, 100¼; Southern Pacific, 73¾; Union Pacific, 110¾; do., preferred, 94½; United States steel, 41¾; do., preferred, 92½; Wabash, 32½; do., preferred, 57½; Spanish fours, 80¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; DeBeers, deferred, 23. Bar silver steady, 24 3-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ to 2 11-16 percent; do., for three months bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ percent.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Aug. 18, 1902.—Sales:
Twin—50 at 128, 50 at 128.
War Eagle—1,000 at 12.
Cariboo McK.—1,000 at 20¼, 1,000 at 20¼.
White Bear—1,500 at 3.
Republic—5,000 at 9.

INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The statement of the Inland Revenue Department for July is as follows:—

Spirits	$ 462,162.50
Malt liquor	5,950.09
Malt	$1,817.94
Tobacco	340,176.36
Cigars	89,241.67
Acetic acid	1,100.49
Manufactures in bond	3,894.47
Seizures	505.00
Other receipts	14,115.91
Total excise revenue	$ 998,965.34
Hydraulic and other rents	486.00
Minor public work	45.75
Inspection of weights and measures	933.95
Gas inspection	66.25
Electric light inspection	113.00
Law stamps	1,438.25
Other revenues	7,006.52
Grand total revenue	$1,009,044.06

The total inland revenue for last July was $912,036.93, showing an increase this year of $97,067.13.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

There have been practically no changes during the past week and to-day's markets show no alteration from what they were on Monday last.

The grain market, and to some extent the flour market also, shows a waiting attitude, and there is not likely to be any change of importance until the new crop comes into the market. In flour there is a good trade doing for export. Locally, buyers are still waiting in the hope that prices will drop, but of this there does not appear to be any immediate prospect or until the new crop is not only garnered but is also sufficiently dry for grinding. Feed continues very firm at unchanged prices.

Provisions are in very steady demand and prices are firm. Cheese and butter are also firm notwithstanding the enormous amounts that are being placed on the market, due to the cool weather and consequent state of the pastures. Eggs are steady at slightly lower prices than last week.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur No. 1, 73½c; No. 2, 71½c; No. 2 oats locally, Ontario, 47c; Manitoba, 47c to 48c; barley 58c to 59c; buckwheat, 68c to 68½c; peas, 85½c to 86c; rye, 68c.

FLOUR — Manitoba best patents, $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers, $3.80 to $3.90; Ontario straight rollers, $3.55 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77½; Ontario patents, $3.90 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.40 to $2.45 in bags, and $5 to $5.10 per barrel.

FEED— Manitoba bran, $16 to $17, and shorts, $23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $15.50 to $16; shorts in bulk, $23 to lots.

HAY—No. 1, $8.50; No. 2, $8; clover, $7.25 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; compound refined lard, 9c to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 11c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $9.25 to $9.50 per 10 0lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9¾c, and Quebec,9⅜c; Townships, 9⅝c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, 19c to 19¼c; held stock, 18c to 18½c; dairy, 16c to 16½c.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 14½c to 15c; No. 2, 13c to 13½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Aug. 14.

About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle were brought to the city for sale since yesterday morning, a large number of which were sold yesterday, and about 600 of them were offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was very slow and prices have still a downward tendency, the decline being greatest in the better classes of cattle as much more of this kind are being offered now than was the case two or three weeks ago, and a good medium steer that would have sold for 5¼c per lb. a fortnight ago would not bring over 4¼c per lb. to-day. The highest price paid for cattle weighed on the scales was 4¾c per lb., but Mr. G. Martel bought a very good steer by the dollars at about 5c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4½c and the common stock at from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Canners paid from 1½c to 2¼c per lb. for the lean animals and small bulls. Calves sold at from $2 to $10 each, or from 3c to 4c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c per lb., and the lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c per lb. for large sows and heavy porkers to 7¼c per lb. for good lots weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Aug. 18.

There were about 900 head of butchers' cattle, 150 cattle and 1,500 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and bought freely, but the prices continue very low, and unsatisfactory to the drovers. A few of the best cattle were sold at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb., and from that down to 3½c for pretty good stock; common cattle were very hard to sell, and prices ranged from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb., with the lean canners at from 1½c to 2c per lb. A considerable number will have to be held over for another market. Mr. Ritchot, of Seigneur street, bought a very fine veal calf,weighing 241 lbs., for $12, or almost 5c per lb.; the other calves sold at from $2 to $10 each, or from 3c to 4¼c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c per lb., and lambs at from 3¾c to 4½c per lb., the general price of good lambs was about 4c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 7c to 7¼c per lb., for good lots, weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—AUG. 15.

Nearly all the available space in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square, including Le Royer and Claude streets, were crowded to-day with produce laden vehicles. There was also more than a double row of vehicles on the lately widened Commissioners street. If the display of roots and vegetables is a fair sample of the products of the farms and gardens in the vicinity of Montreal unusual productiveness is the order of the season. The housekeepers were out in crowds, making it difficult to 'navigate' the platforms, on Jacques Cartier square, especially when a full basket has to be carried. Turnips five to six inches in diameter, beets from five inches and onions three inches in diameter, are to be seen, the like of which was never seen here previously at so early a period in the season. Very little oats are being offered, but as harvesting operations are in full swing in the country and the new oat crop is remarkably good, larger supplies with lower prices will not be long deferred. The potatoes are of very fine quality but the rot is beginning its damaging work in many sections. The supply of hay is increasing, but the quality is not always as good as it ought to be. Straw is still scarce and pretty high priced. A load of new barley straw was sold at $7 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. Oats sold at $1.10 to $1.15 phr bag; potatoes, 45c to 55c do.; Quebec turnips, $1.00 do.; beets, 15c to 20c per basket; carrots, 30c to 40c do.; onions, 5c to 10c per large bunch; cabbage, 15c to 30c per doz.; celery, 12c to 35c do.; cauliflowers, 25c to $1 do.; cucumbers, 12c to 15c do.; nutmeg melons, $6 to $9 per dozen for good specimens, but there are not a few partially damaged nutmeg melons which sell at from $1 to $2 per dozen; green corn ears, 7c to 10c do.; vegetable marrows, 40c to 75c do.; dead turkeys, 12c to 14c per lb.; fowls, 75c to $1 per pair; spring chickens, 40c to 85c do.; young ducks, 65c to 90c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 22c to 30c per dozen; older eggs, 15c to 20c do.; honey, 10c per box; tomatoes, $1 to $1.50 per box containing nearly 5 gals.; apples, 25c to 65c do.; blueberries, $1.50 per box; black currants, 60c per pail; raspberries, 10c to 12c per box; blackberries, 10c do. At the G.T.R. depot this morning western apples sold at about 25c per basket; peaches, 25c do.; raspberries and blackberries, 8c to 9c per box. Hay, $6 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $7 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

The movement in wholesale trade is fair for this season. The wholesale houses are shipping fall staples now, and the movement on placing orders promises to surpass that of a year ago. Crop conditions now seem to assure bountiful harvests, and that is having a good effect on trade. Values are generally firm. A good many British cottons have been imported this season, but scarcely any American cottons. Country remittances are fair for August. There is a good demand for money and rates are steady.

Business at Toronto this week has shown the effect of the general holidaying. Travellers, too, have been taking holidays, and that has had the effect of keeping down orders. Shipments of fall goods are now being made, and wholesale shipping rooms are at present busy at that work. The crop conditions are having a good effect on business, and continue to cause a buoyant feeling amon gall classes of business men. Payments are fair for this time of the year, and comparatively few extensions of credit are being sought by traders. Money is steady.

At Winnipeg there has been a steady expansion in the demand from provincial trade centres. With an estimated production of sixty-five million bushels of wheat and over forty million bushels of other grains this season in Manitoba and the Territories, retailers are satisfied that they will have to be much more largely supplied with staple goods than in any previous year, and they are, as a result, buying accordingly. The jobbers in the West are busy getting the goods ready and making shipments. Another year of marked prosperity at present seems to be assured for the West.

At Pacific Coast points, as reported to Bradstreet's, there is a steady demand for fall goods, and the outlook for business is generally considered brighter. Staple goods are held with considerable firmness in sypmathy with the strong markets in the East and in the outside markets. Payments are fair for this season, but might be better.

HIGH PRICES FOR HORSES.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The price of draught horses has advanced fully twenty percent in Ottawa within the last fortnight. The increased activity on the timber limits has created an extra demand for heavy, blocky horses. Farmers with animals of this type find no difficulty in disposing of them to the local agents and lumbermen at prices unheard of last year. The drain made on the available stock of Canadian horse flesh by the South African war has created a shortage, and this has had something to do with the advance in price. The fact that the farmers are engaged with their teams in the harvest fields at present, also accounts in part for the scarcity of animals offered for sale.

BUTTER IS DRY.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Some time ago a regulation was issued by the British dairy importers, that butter containing more than 16 percent of moisture would be considered adulterated and of inferior quality. In order to place Canadian goods on a proper footing it was decided to make a test of butter manufactured at different points. The analys's is being carried on by Prof. Shutt, of the Experimental Farm, and so far, although samples have been collected from a wide area, none have been found with anything near 16 percent of moisture, which speaks well for Canadian butter. The butter tested was manufactured under circumstances which would tend to produce moisture, but it has proved all right.

GERMAN CROPS SPOILED.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—Cold rains have been falling throughout Germany for a fortnight turning to snow in the mountains. Temperatures were reported to-day as low as 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The harvest just closing has been damaged, especially for wheat and rye, and imports of foreign grain will be required, for mixing, to improve the quality of flour. Berlin produce exchange dealers say the imports for this purpose will come from Russia. In Hungary, beets, which are the backbone of agriculture in large fertile districts are undersized have rank tops and are lacking in saccharine.

This is the time of year that beets require sunshine and warmth for developing. If the rains continue the sugar product will be the shortest in years.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

THE LARGE MAKE FETCHES STEADY PRICES.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Aug. 16, 1902:—

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro.	Total
To Liverpool—			
Mongolian	6,774	2,675	9,499
Lake Erie	2,972	484	3,456
To Glasgow—			
Rosarian	2,165	486	2,651
Alcides	813	1,576	2,389
To London—			
Lycia	2,387	1,311	3,698
To Bristol—			
Montcalm	17,226	499	17,725
Total	32,337	7,031	39,368
Corresponding week of last year	53,407	12,416	65,823
Corresponding week of 1900	69,172	16,092	86,264
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	834,888	191,508	1,026,196
Corresponding period, 1901	655,944	114,208	770,152
Corresponding period, 1900	838,712	283,330	1,122,942

Cheese.

Kildona, London, sailing Sunday, estimated	32,000
Kildona, Leith, sailing Sunday, estimated	8,000
Lake Ontario, should be local	4,553
Lake Ontario, instead of local	1,775
Lake Ontario, should be through	1,775
Lake Ontario, instead of through	4,553

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro.	Total
To Liverpool—			
Lake Erie	2,128	2,325	4,453
To Glasgow—			
Rosarian	476	....	476
To Bristol—			
Montcalm	6,417	275	6,692
Total	9,021	2,600	11,621
Corresponding week of last year	22,113	3,953	26,066
Corresponding week of 1900	5,019	1,195	6,977
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	206,874	21,440	228,314
Corresponding period, 1901	155,243	25,379	180,622
Corresponding period, 1900	117,163	23,773	140,936

Butter.

Kildona, London, sailing Sunday estimated	7,500

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending Aug. 8, 1902:

Cheese—The week has been broken by holidays, and the demand has been moderate, country dealers preferring to wait a while before coming into the market. Prices are a shade easier on the week. We quote to-day: Finest Canadians or States, colored, 48s to 49s; finest Canadian or States, white, 48s to 48s 6d; full cream seconds, scarce, 42s to 46s; lower grades nominally quoted at 25s to 38s, but no supplies.

Butter—The trade has been disappointing and the market is again weaker. Stocks of American and Canadian, however, are not large, but at present the demand is filled with goods from others quarters. We quote to-day: Choicest Canadian creamery in 56 lb. boxes, 94s to 96s; fine Canadian dairy, 80s to 84s; choicest Danish in Kiel casks, 103s to 106s; fine to finest Russian in Kiel casks, 84s to 92s; lower qualities Kiel casks,80s to 82s; finest Irish creamery 92s to 96s; Irish factory butter, 80s to 85s.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	70	70½	69	69⅛
Dec.	66¾	67¼	66¼	66⅜
May	69	69⅝	68⅞	69
Corn—				
Sept	51⅛	52¼	51¼	51½
Dec.	40⅞	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
Oats—				
Sept	26¼	26⅞	26½	26¼
Dec	....	25⅝	25½	25¼
Pork—				
Sept	15.95	16.00	15.55	15.95
Jan.	14.35	14.50	14.35	....
Lard—				
Sept	10.20	10.32	10.20	10.25
Jan.	8.30	8.32	8.20	8.27
Short Ribs—				
Sept	....	9.57	9.62	9.65
Jan.	7.55	7.55	7.50	....

CHEESE BOARD.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 16.—There were thirty-three factories represented on our market to-day, offering 2,475 white and 390 colored. Sales were as follows:—Watkin, 495 white; Hodgson, 700 white; Alexander, 420 white; Sprague, 70 white, and 140 colored. All sold at 9⅝c. Magrath bought 620 white and 140 colored at 9 11-16c. Balance of the offerings were cleared at 9⅝c after adjournment of the market.

Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 17.—At the cheese board on Saturday, 1,937 cheese were boarded, of which 1,206 were white, 635 colored and 46 American, against 165 over last year, when 1,772 were sold at 9 1-8c to 9½c. The price on Saturday was considerably better than last year, colored cheese going at 9⅝c, white at 9 11-16c, and American at 9 9-16c. All cheese sold on the board except one lot of 95 boxes. J. F. McGregor got 878 for Lovell & Christmas; J. W. Weegar, 233 for J. W. Williamson; J. A. Walsh, 585 for J. Alexander; W. Keenan, 100 for A. W. Grant, and S. Wotherspoon, 46 for the Ayer Company, Limited.

London, Ont., Aug. 16.—Two thousand boxes of cheese were offered; 9⅝c bid on board. No sales.

St. Hyacinthe, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the cheese board held here to-day, thirty-one factories offered 2,941 boxes of cheese. All sold except 90. Sales were as follows: Hodgson Bros., 170 at 9½c and 699 at 9 9-16c. J. Alxander, 159 at 9⅝c and 155 at 9½c. D. A. McPherson & Co., 127 at 9⅝c and 811 at 9½c. Lovell & Christmas, 201 at 9 9-16c. J. A. Vaillancourt, 135 at 9½c. F. Fowler, 215 at 9½c. W. Nivin & Son, 79 at 9½c.

Butter—Seventeen creameries offered 946 boxes. Unsold, 445. Sales were as follows: Hodgson Brothers, 119 at 18½c. Alex. W. Grant, 30 at 18½c Lovell & Christmas, 32 at 18½c. D. A. McPherson & Co., 182 at 18¾c. Geo. Hodge & Co., 97 at 18¾c. J. Dairymple & Sons, 39 at 18⅝c.

Cowansville, Que., Aug. 16.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange here to-day, thirty-four factories offered 1,471 boxes of cheese and seventeen creameries offered 1,526 boxes of butter at 18¾c, and 195 boxes at 18½c. T. S. Williamson, 125 boxes at 18¾c and 50 boxes at 18½c. Willer & Riley, 31 boxes at 18⅝c and 50 boxes at 18½c. Jas. Dairymple, 100 at 18¾c and 225 at 19c. Two hundred and sixty boxes unsold. F. Duckett secured 577 boxes cheese at 9 9-16c. Hodgson Brothers, 189 boxes at 9½c. Lovell & Christmas, 142 boxes at 9½c. T. S. Williamson, 33 boxes at 9 9-16c and D. A. McPherson & Co., 133 boxes at 9 7-16c and 132 boxes at 9⅝c. Two hundred and sixty-six boxes unsold. Eleven buyers present. Meeting adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 23, at 1 p.m.

AN OPIUM MONOPOLY.

London, Aug. 18.—In a despatch from Hongkong, the correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' says Ngpikao, formerly Chinese consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has acquired the opium monopoly of Canton by undertaking to contribute $1,000,000 annually towards the indemnity China is paying the powers.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Cattle, receipts, 27,000 including 1,500 Texans, 5,000 westerns; 10c to 20c lower; good to prime steers, $7.55 to $8.55; poor to medium, $4.25 to $7.50; and stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $5.25; cows, $2.00 to $5.50; heifers, $2.50 to$6.00; canners, 1.50 to $2.50; bulls, $2.25 to $5.00; calves, $2.75 to $7.00; Texas fed steers, $3.00 to $5.50; western steers, $4.50 to $6.25.

Hogs, receipts, 34,000; left over, 1,400; steady; mixed and butchers, $6.25 to $6.95; good to choice heavy, $6.75 to $7.10; and rough heavy, $6.00 to $6.60; light, $6.30 to $6.90; bulk of sales, $6.50 to $6.80.

Sheep, receipts, 35,000; sheep and lambs lower; good to choice wethers, $3.25 to $4; fair to choice mixed, $2.50 to $3.40; native lambs, $3.50 to $6.00.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Wheat is in good demand and firm. Old red and white are quoted at 80c bid west and 80c to 81c east. New red and winter wheat is quoted at 73c to 74c east and west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 81½c for No. 1 hard, Goderich; 87½c for No. 1 hard, 85½c for No. 1 northern, and 83½c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit.

Flour—There has been more inquiry for new winter wheat flour the past few days, and the market is firmer at $2.77 bid for cars of Ontario patents of ordinary export grades and old winter wheat patents are quoted at $2.90 in buyers bags east and west. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill Feed—The demand is less active and the market is easier at $18 for cars of shorts, and $14 for bran in bulk east and middle freights.

Barley—There is not much movement, local dealers quote 45c asked east and west and 40c bid.

Rye—Steady at 50c for new east and west.

Corn—The demand is fair and the market is steady at 62c for Canada west, and 68c for American No. 3 yellow on the track Toronto.

Oats—In moderate demand for prompt shipment; old No. 2 white are quoted at 44c east and 43c west. New are quoted at 32c for shipment this month.

Peas—Scarce and firm; old are strong owing the small crop of new. The old peas are quoted at 77c to 78c west and east, and new are quoted at 75c west.

Butter—The offerings are liberal. There is a fair demand for fresh creamery prints and choice dairies in pound rolls and in small packages. The market is steady; creamery prints, 19½c to 20½c; do., solids, 18½c to 19c; dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 15c to 16c, do., tubs and pails, medium, 13c to 14c; do., tubs and pails, culls, 12c to 12½c.

Eggs—The receipts of fresh gathered are fair; the demand is good for the hot weather and the market is steady at 15c for ordinary case lots; selected are bringing half a cent to a cent more. Seconds are quoted at 12½c to 12c.

Baled Hay—The offerings are fair; the demand is not large, because of the liberal offerings of new hay by the farmers. The market is steady; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9.50 to $10.

Baled Straw—The market is steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 18.—White wheat, 70c to 76c per bushel; red fall wheat, 70c to 76c per bushel; spring wheat, 70c to 76c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bushel; peas, 75c to 78c per bushel; oats, 42c to 48c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $17 to $22 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.75 to $7 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 13c to 14c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Aug. 4.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been large, and the general quality fairly satisfactory. Trade upon the whole has been slightly worse, and an average fall of about 1s 6d per cwt. had to be accepted. Sheep and lambs have been shown in much larger numbers. The demand also has been quietrer, and prices have suffered a fall of about 2s a head. Fat calves scarce and dear, while pigs easily maintained previous prices. Store cattle a good show for the time of year, but trade has been quiet, and the high prices asked checked sales, with a considerable number of those on offer left unsold. Rather more store sheep; demand is quiet, and prices is a head lower, with, however, a good clearance effected. Milch cows met a better demand than last week, and prices would advance 10s a head.

Quotations—Top price of best cattle per live cwt., to 46s 6d; current from 41s to 44s per cwt. Mutton from 7d to 8d per lb.

Newcastle, Aug. 6—Cattle trade slow and depressed yesterday. Prime heifers, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; steers same; second class, 8s to 8s 6d; coarse and inferior,6s 3d to 6s 9d. Pork firm, 6s to 8s. Sheep favoring buyers at 5d to 8½d. Lambs a trifle cheaper at 7¾d to 8¾d. Veal, 5d. Number of cattle, 1,952; sheep and lambs, 10,546; calves, 83; pigs, 44.

Salford, Aug. 6.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 1,738; trade slow, but prices unaltered. Sheep and lambs, 17,349; demand dull. Calves, 103; quiet trade. Quotations—Cattle, 5½d to 7¾d; sheep, 6d to 8½d; lambs, 7d to 8½d; calves, 5d to 7½d per lb.

Glasgow, Aug. 6.—A sale of Canadian sheep was held yesterday forenoon at Yorkhill, when there were penned in the sheds 276 sheep landed by the SS. 'Concordia' from Montreal. Compared with the previous sale the number on offer shows a falling off of 471 sheep. The shipment consisted of ewes and tups. They were all clipped, and were landed in the best of order. All the sheep were suitable for the trade. Buyers were more numerous, and trade was of a better character. The demand was brisk, and good prices were obtained. The deadweight quotations may be given as follows: Ewes, handy sorts, made 6½d per lb.; secondary and heavier, 6d per lb.; tups, best light, made 5½d per lb.; fat tups, down to 5d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, Aug. 5.—Firsts, 83c; seconds, 81s; thirds, 80s; fourths, 78s; superfine, 88s; fine mild, 82s; choicest boxes, 90s; choice, 81s; in market, 780 fresh; A., 84s; B., 80s.

Limerick, Aug. 6—Yesterday's quotations —Choicest centrifugal creamery, 90s to 93s; secondary and faulty lots in bad demand at 82s to 88s.

Manchester, Aug. 6.—Large arrivals of Danish, Finnish and Swedish continue, though there was a smaller supply yesterday as compared with last week. The holidays did not tend to bring buyers, and there was a generally depressed tone. The few inquiries for choicest Danish were met at 1s to 2s reduction. Other qualities were a drug, and are at present unsalable. Stocks are accumulating. There was but a small trade for Irish creamery. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 104s to 106s; choice, 100s; Irish creameries, 96s to 98s; Canadians, 98s to 102s.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18.—Beeves, receipts, 2,981; steers, 10c to 15c higher on light receipts; bulls and cows steady to 10 cents higher; steers, $5.75 to $7.10; oxen, $5.50; bulls, $3.00 to $3.75; extra fat, $5.25; cows and heifers, $2.10 to $4.32½ extra fat do., $4.90. Cables steady for live cattle; refrigerator beef, 12c to 12½c per lb. Shipments, 749 cattle, 30 sheep and 2,600 qrs. of beef. Calves, receipts, 121, market is strong; veals, $5 to $5.25; mixed calves, at $5.50; buttermilks, $4.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 6,946; sheep, 25c to 40c lower; and lambs, 15c to 25c off; about all sold except few late arrivals; sheep, $2 to $3.80; tops, $4. culls, $1.75; lambs, $4.50 to $6.75; one car, $7; culls, $3.50 to $4. Hogs, receipts, 751; market lower;

A ROMANTIC STORY

TRAGIC END OF THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE LARGEST GOLD NUGGET EVER FOUND.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—A romance and tragedy were bound up in the life of Mr. Samuel Hawkins Napier, in charge of one of the Gilmour & Hughson Lumber Company's supply stations two hundred miles up the Gatineau country, in the pine woods, far and away beyond the utmost limits of civilization, whose body, half eaten away by rats, was brought down to Desert for interment last week. He was the discoverer of the greatest nugget of pure gold that the world ever knew. Travelling with it from Melbourne, Australia, to London he became one of the lions of the world's capital and the guest of royalty Returning to Bathurst, New Brunswick, he was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament for his native county of Gloucester. But long since the fortune which came to him so easily passed from his hands and its former possessor was glad to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow at almost any employment he could command. The story is one for the latter day novelist, but with this feature about it, that it is altogether true.

In 1852 the world was stirred by the reports of the fortunes won by the pick in the gold fields of Australia. The adventurers of Europe and America found their way thither, some to the realization of the dreams they had cherished, other to the disappointment and grief of unsatisfied ambition. At that time a purser on a clipper sailing ship plying between Liverpool and Melbourne was the subject of this sketch. The fever in time caught him too, and in 1857 he threw up the sea to join his brother at the Kingowar diggings, not far from Melbourne. Their claim was not a large one in extent, thirty-six feet square, but in it was hidden a treasure that made even the eyes of the Queen of England sparkle. The two brothers toiled away with indifferent luck till Aug. 14 when the find was made that won the twain at once fortune and fame.

The circumstances are best given in Napier's own words as taken by Mr. John Lambert Payne, secretary to the Minister of Railways here:

'We had got down to the pipe-clay bottom which marked the bed of an extinct river and was the chief characteristic of all alluvial diggings in Australia, when my pick struck something hard. I knew at once that it wasn't boulder. There was not the same ring to it. It struck dead. Scraping the dirt away I caught sight of the bright yellow color of pure gold. I knew at once that it was a nugget but its size I could not tell. This was at about ten o'clock in the morning. My brother was working in another part of the claim and I immediately called to him to come. My first thought was that some one would come along and see what we were digging out; so we tried to keep it partly covered while we dug away with pick and shovel.'

'Weren't you excited?' I asked.

'Excited! I cannot describe to you how excited I was, especially when the nugget was at last got free. It was all I could do to lift it and I saw that it was solid pure gold. It was two feet four inches long, by ten inches wide, and from an inch and a half to three inches and three quarters thick. It weighed exactly 146 pounds, four ounces, three pennyweights, and was actually the largest and finest nugget of pure gold ever found anywhere in the world. One or two others were found that weighed as much, but they were not solid or pure gold.'

'You knew that it was of great value?'

'Certainly, I knew it was a fortune, and the very knowledge that it was enormously valuable made us afraid that someone would discover what we had found and rob us of it. The first thing we did was to cover it over with loose dirt and then we sat down to plan how we would get it out, so as to prevent any one knowing it. We discussed scheme after scheme until we worked ourselves into a great state of anxiety. How could we get that nugget out without someone seeing it? Had we only unearthed a fortune to find ourselves in danger of losing it?

'At last we lit upon a plan. We remembered that we had loaned a tub to a tailor in the mining camp. We would go down to his place and get the tub on a wheelbarrow and as we passed the hole where the nugget lay we would place it in the tub. We arranged the whole plan very carefully. We were to take turns in wheeling, and if any one spoke to us one was to stop and talk while the other wheeled right on. The scheme worked well and just about dusk we landed the nugget in our tent. We threw it under one of the low beds and sat down to wait till midnight. Early in the night we put out our light and pretended to go to bed. It seemed to us twelve o'clock would never come. But at last all lights were out and not a soul stirred in the camp. Now was our time to put the nugget in a place of safety.

'With a pick and shovel we began to work right in the middle of our tent. We worked hard, and in the course of a few hours we had a hole six feet deep. Into that we laid the nugget and filled in the earth with great care, so as not to leave a trace of our work. Then we felt safe. No one had seen the nugget but ourselves, and it was now buried six feet out of sight.

No one could get it without great trouble. But a nugget buried in the ground was no use to us. We must get it to Melbourne. There was plenty of time to organize a plan, and besides there might be other nuggets in our claim. We must see about that. For a time we watched the tent, but after a while we went to work every day and left the tent open. We thought it the best way to prevent suspicion, and it worked all right. No one in the camp knew of the nugget and our fortune and lives depended on the secret being well kept. For three months the nugget lay buried in the earth, and at the end of that time we washed out our claim. We found a number of nuggets in the same hole, one of which weighed eight pounds. But for the most part the big nugget was all we got out of the claim. After paying up all our scores we had only a thousand dollars left each from our washings. Supplies were enormously dear. Then we arranged to quit the diggings and go to Melbourne, which meant a long ride. Armed only with a shotgun and a revolver, we started in a one-horse cart and in due time without delay or suspicion on the part of the others that we had a prize, reached Melbourne. Next day we deposited the nugget in the bank, and our fears were at an end. The news spread like wildfire, and thousands rushed to the Kingower goldfields. While in Melbourne we named the nugget the 'Blanche Barclay,' in honor of the beautiful daughter of the Governor, and by that name the model in the British Museum is known. The bank gave us an insurance of $50,000 for the safe delivery of the nugget in London, and we sailed for England.

'When we arrived in England we were made the lions of London. The papers wrote up the story of the nugget and told who we were. I was born on the Baie des Chaleurs, so that I was recognized everywhere as a Canadian. The Queen sent for us and we dined at Buckingham Palace. We drove down from the Bank of England under a heavy escort, taking the nugget with us. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort received us most graciously, and the Prince of Wales, who was a lad of fifteen, showed a very deep interest in the nugget. I do not wonder at that, for it was one of the prettiest sights one could see. It was 23.7 carats fine, or as near absolutely pure gold as it is possible to get it. Of course the young Prince could not lift it. Then the nugget was put on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, for which privilege we were paid $250 a week. We lived at a swell hotel on the Surrey side and had a great time. This lasted for three months, during which time Sir Roderick Murchison had a cast made of the nugget for the British Museum. The work was so perfectly done by an Italian that you couldn't tell one from the other until you lifted them. He also gave me a duplicate. Finally we sold the nugget for $60,000. It was not worth more than $50,000 intrinsically, but being the largest and finest gold nugget ever found we got $10,000 more for it than its real value. After a time it passed into the hands of the Bank of England, the intention being to keep it for the British Museum. But about that time a new general manager or director-ate came in and to the surprise and regret of every one the nugget was melted down and turned into money. It yielded $10,000 sovereigns, and that was the end of the great nugget.'

The writer of this sketch sat opposite to Napier and listened to the recital of his strange account. That was in 1896, when he was hanging around the precincts of Parliament Hill, presumably on the lookout for government employment, which he never got. For a time thereafter he worked in Onderdonk's section of the Soulanges Canal, and then was sent up to the bush for Gilmour and Hughson, his only companion, a faithful dog, where remote from all mankind he perished, in all probability from heart disease, and was not found till days afterward, sitting at a table and half chewed away by the rats.

The 'Parliamentary Companion' gives his name as local member for Gloucester County, N.B., in 1872 and 1874, and adds that he was engaged in business at Bathurst as a merchant. The fact is that after returning from London he invested his all in shipbuilding, and either through mismanagement or hard luck saw it disappear.

The history is one of such fortune and misfortune, such luck and ill-luck as seldom fall to the same individual. What an end to a career of promise?

G. H. B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

DE SOLA—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 15, 1902, the wife of Clarence I. de Sola, of a son. 16

DORION.—At St. Andrew's, on Aug. 6, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Dorion. 15

McCALL.—At 17 St. Mark street, on Saturday, Aug. 16, 1902, the wife of J. T. McCall, of a son.

MYERS.—At 20 Abbott street, New Dorchester, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. David J. Myers. 13

PHILBRICK.—At Danville, Que., on Aug. 16, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Philbrick, twin daughters. 18

WALMSLEY — On Aug. 9, 1902, at 110 Anderson street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Walmsley. 16

WATERS — At Little Metis, on Aug. 9, 1902, the wife of George Waters, of 415 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, of a son.
Toronto and Carleton Place papers please copy. 12

MARRIED.

BAILEY — PARKER — At the residence of the bride's parents, 72 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. McKay, Joseph J. Bailey to Tetye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker. 16

BARBER—TENNANT. — On Aug. 9, 1902, by the Rev. G. R. Fasken, B.A., Rev. James Barber, M.A., Forest, Ont., to Adelaide, daughter of the late James Tennant, Toronto. 13

BROWN—LEWIS.—At the home of the bride's parents, Ruthergien, Man., on Aug. 5, 1902, by the Rev. J. Leishman, James T. Brown, barrister, of Moosomin, formerly of Hinchinbrook, to Alice M., second daughter of James M. Lewis, Esq.

BROWN—ELLISON — On Aug. 12, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Helstone avenue, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Walsh, rector of Christ Church, Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. David Ellison, to John C. Brown, of Toronto. 14

CULVERWELL — HILL — On Aug. 14, 1902, at St. John's Church, Port Hope, Ont., by the Rev. E. Daniel, assisted by the Rev. Principal H. Symonds, Trinity College School, John Alexander Culverwell, of Peterborough, Canada, to Jessie Houghton, daughter of James Dotta Hill, of New York, and sister of Mrs. (Captain) H. H. King, of Penryn Park, Port Hope, and of Pittsburg, U.S.A. 16

FURSMAN—McCLUNG—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hanover, on Aug. 6, 1902, by the Rev. G. E. Howell, Ala Electa, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McClung, to Mr. John D. Fursman, of Bentick. 16

GILBARD—HAWKE. — On July 26, 1902, at Tottenham, John Francis Hutchins Gilbard, of 73, Clarence Road, Clapton, N.E., to Thirza Hawke, of Templeton, Curzon Road, Muswell Hill, N. London, England. 13

GRIFFITH — HUTCHINS —At All Saints' Church, Toronto, on Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Charles Albert Griffith to Mable Hutchins. 14

GUILLEMONT—GRANT.— At the home of the bride's mother, John street, London, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. C. B. Guillemont, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James Grant, to Frank Guillemont, M.D., of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

LEE — CROMELIEN — At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, on Aug. 12, 1902, Miss Maud Cromellen and Colonel J. G. C. Lee, U. S. army, retired. 14

LEESON—THOMPSON. — In the Methodist Church, Smith's Falls, Ont., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1902, by the Rev. P. Pergan, B.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Mr. Andrew K. Leeson and Miss Mary M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson, both of Montague, Ont. 13

MACDONALD—CAMPBELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Aug. 7, 1902, by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, Alexander MacDonald, of Willow City, Dakota U.S.A., to Maggie Ann, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of the Township of Kenyon. 14

McLENNAN—MATHEWS. — At St. Matthew's Church, North Sydney, C.B., on Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, B.A., Alexander McLennan, of Nelson, B.C., to Lucie Irene, daughter of Capt. James Mathews. 18

MIDDLETON—STANLEY. — On Aug. 12, 1902, at Huntingford Church, East Zorra, Oxford County, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Johnson, Augustin Noverre Middleton, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to Bessie Annie, daughter of the late Timothy Stanley of East Zorra. 15

MOULDEY — HARKER — At the parsonage, Albert street, Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1902, by the Rev. Thos. Brown, B.A., Benjamin Mouldey to Miss Jennie Harker, second daughter of the late John Harker, both of the Township of Kingston. 12

MYERS—McRAE—At Bearbrook, Ont., on Aug. 13, 1902, by the Rev. George R. MacFaul, B.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Blatherwick, Miss Lillie May McRae, to Mr. Willis Ford Myers, of Morewood, Ont.

OVERHOLT—McLAY—At Woodstock, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Llewelyn Brown, M.A., of Petrolea, assisted by the Rev. P. G. Mode, M.A., of Woodstock, Bertha E., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. McLay, to Arthur M. Overholt, M.A., of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. 13

PATTERSON—CONNOR — At All Saints' Church, Collingwood, Ont., on Aug. 13, 1902, by the Rev. E. Horace Mussen, M.A., rector, Mr. William R. Patterson and Miss Dora Brett Connor, daughter of the late Henry N. Connor.

PIERSON—WESTAWAY. — On Aug. 12, 1902, at the Episcopal Church, Waterville, Que., by the Rev. Mr. Tambs, Mr. Geo. Pierson, of Sherbrooke, to Miss Lena Westaway, of Eustis. 15

ROSS—SUTTON.—On Aug. 14, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, 71 Langley avenue, by the Rev. J. McP. Scott, Mr. Thos. Ross, of Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Sutton, Toronto. 18

RUTHERFORD — BOOMER — On Aug. 6, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Linwood, Ont., by the Rev. Thos. Amy, of Welland Port, Addie, daughter of Mr. A. Boomer, clerk of 6th Division Court, to J. C. Rutherford, Principal of Davisville Public School. 12

SCOTT—GREER.—At Barrington, Que., on Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. A. Lee, Thos. Clarke Scott to Mrs. Robert Greer, of Barrington, Que. 15

TATTLE—SYLVESTER.—On Aug. 14, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Yonge street, Deer Park, Toronto, by the Rev. E. Phillips, Clara Jane Sylvester to George P. Tattle, of Toronto. 18

TURNER—MACKENZIE. — In St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Port Arthur, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Kathleen Florence Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackenzie of 139 Lisgar street, Toronto, formerly of Barrie, to Herbert Edward Turner, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Turner, of 226 Palmerston avenue, Toronto. 18

VERNON — McGURK — At St. Luke's Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1902, by the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., Sarah Lena, third daughter of James McGurk, to Thomas William Vernon, both of this city. 14

DIED.

ADAMS — Captain R. C. Adams, died Sunday, 10th August, at Sedgwick, Me., aged 63 years.

ALEXANDER — On Aug. 9, 1902, in her 87th year, Mrs. Helen Alexander, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Vallary, 7 Wellington avenue, Toronto. 12

BARCLAY — At Hyde Park, London, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1902, Mary Barclay, widow of the late John Barclay, in the 84th year of her age. 12

BROOKS — At 'Mountfield,' Sherbrooke, Que., on Aug. 10, 1902, Ernest R. H. Brooks, eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Brooks, aged 44 years. 12

COSGROVE — At Oates, Ont., on Aug. 10, 1902, Bridget Hogan, relict of the late James Cosgrove, aged 64 yers. 12

DEROCHE — At Newburgh, Ont., on Aug. 8, 1902, Elizabeth Jane Deroche, widow of the late Paschal Deroche, and mother of H. M. Deroche, R.C., and W. P. Deroche, local registrar, Napanee, in her 87th year. 12

GORDON — At the residence of E. W. Parker, Lennoxville, Que., on Aug. 10, 1902, Mrs. Hannah Gordon, widow of the late John Gordon, aged 90 years, 7 months and 19 days. 12

GILES — At Toronto, on Aug. 14, 1902, Janet Walton, relict of the late William Giles, in the 71st year.

HARRIS — At Brockville, Ont., on Aug. 11, 1902, John Harris, aged 82 years. 14

HORSWELL.—William H. Horswell, son of the late Elisha Horswell, formerly of Kingston, Ont., died at Rochester, N.Y., on Aug. 11, 1902, aged forty-two years. 15

HIGGINS — At Lachute, Que., on Aug. 12, 1902, Janet Drennan, widow of the late Howard E. Higgins, aged 56 years.

JACOBS—At St. Helen's, Ont., on Aug. 13, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Lockhart, Mrs. Jacobs, in her 93rd year, relict of the late Joseph Jacobs, J.P., of Newtonville, Ont., and mother of Mrs. (Rev.) Newton Hill.

JOYCE.— At Quebec, Mrs. Michael Joyce, aged 60 years.

LAIRD.—At Elmside, Bristol, on Aug. 12, 1902, Christina Y. Baird, relict of the late W. K. Laird.

LAFRANCE.—In this city, on Aug. 12, 1902, Victoire Eugenie Paon, aged 44 years and 2 months, wife of Pierre Lafrance, merchant, St. Lawrence street.

LUTTRELL — At midnight, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1902, Frances, widow of the late Wm. Luttrell.

LUCAS.—At Blackstock, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1902, William Lucas, clerk of the Township of Cartwright, aged 80 years. 18

MACPHERSON.—At Cardinal, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1902, Kenneth Macpherson, merchant, aged 82. 13

MARTIN.—In Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1902, Evelyn Gertrude M., second daughter of James F. Martin, 250 Johnston street, aged eleven years. 15

McCARTHY—In this city, at 27 Parthenais square, on Sunday, Aug. 17, 1902, Eva McCarthy, the eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. McCarthy, aged 17 years and 7 months.

McLAREN — At Levis, Que., on Aug. 15, 1902, Mr. Charles A. McLaren, veterinary surgeon. 16

McWILLIAMS.—At Quebec, on Aug. 15, 1902, Mary Hartigan, widow of the late Arthur McWilliams, of H. M. Customs.

MINAKER.—At his late residence, 6,405 Munroe avenue, Chicago, on July 25, 1902, Dr. Wm. Minaker, aged 56 years. Deceased was a native of Prince Edward County, Ont.

MUIRHEAD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1902, the Rev. John W. Muirhead, of Whitewood. Assa. 15

MYNARD.—At St. Lambert, on Aug. 15, 1902, Ruby E., aged 2 months and 11 days, youngest daughter of Thomas Mynard

MYERS.—At 20 Abbott street, New Dorchester, Boston, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 9, 1902, Archibald, in his second year, beloved son of David I. and Ada Myers.

O'FARRELL — At St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, on Aug. 9, 1902, Patrick O'Farrell, sail maker. 12

OSBORNE—Suddenly, on Aug. 14, 1902, Rose A. Tudor, wife of A. B. Osborne, M.D., of Hamilton, Ont. 16

PARKER — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Aug. 9, 1902, Richard Parker, of Maple Leaf, Que., in the 60th year of his age. 14

RUSSELL.—At Mhow, Central India, on July 2, 1902, Gordon Keith, third son of the late Rev. Norman H. Russell, B.A., aged 2 years 6 months and 14 days. 13

SAUNDERS.—On Aug. 13, 1902, at the residence of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Barly, Lachute Mills, John Waller, son of Albert and the late Mrs. Saunders, of 620a Park avenue, Mile End, aged 2½ months. Interred at Lachute.

SPROULE — On Aug. 11, 1902, at the residence of her son, William H. Sproule, Oakland Heights, Bank street road, Ottawa, Mrs. Hannah Sproule, aged 77 years and 18 days, relict of the late Henry Sproule.

SIMS—Accidentally drowned on Aug. 14, 1902, William John Sims, aged 44 years.

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THOMPSON.—At 'Whirlpool Farm,' Stamford Township, Ont., on Friday, Aug. 1, 1902, Walter Thompson, aged 80 years.

TRIMBLE.—In this city, on Aug. 17, 1902, Sarah Brown, widow of the late James Trimble, aged 77 years.

TWIGG.—Suddenly, on Aug. 17, 1902, at his late residence, 563 De Gaspe avenue, Town of St. Louis, Henry A. Twigg, formerly of Almonte, Ont.

WESTOVER — At his residence, in the Township of Dunham, Que., on Aug. 12, 1902, Asa Westover, Colonel of the Home Guards, Fenian Raid of 1870, aged 85 years.

WRIGHT — At Lamaroux, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1902, Elizabeth (Lizzie), youngest daughter of the late John Wright. 14

WILSON — At Woodstock, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1902, Edith Mary Wilson (née Scofield), formerly secretary Woodstock Baptist College, beloved wife of Bert. H. Wilson, jeweller. 14

WILSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. J. D. Webster, of East Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 13, 1902, Mary Ann Hooper, relict of Robert Wilson, of Ipswich, England. 15

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''