

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1904.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## THE WAR

### Report of Another Naval Fight

#### BEGUN AT PORT ARTHUR

Washington, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received advices from Chefoo to the effect that it is reported there that a general naval battle at Port Arthur was begun to-day.

#### PREPARATIONS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok, Aug. 15.—The commandant of the port has notified the pupils of the upper classes of the naval schools to hold themselves in readiness to assist in the fortifications on the visit of the squadron. A portion of the lower classes may also be called out. All is quiet at present.

#### VLADIVOSTOK FLEET CORNERED.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn to-day north of Tsu Island, in the Straits of Corea, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser 'Rurik' was sunk and the cruisers 'Rossia' and 'Gromoboi' fled to the northward after having sustained damage.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura cables the Navy Department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

The fate of the crew of the 'Rurik' is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned. The strength of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the 'Adama', 'Idsuma', 'Iwate', 'Iakashiho', and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce.

#### JAPANESE SHIPS LITTLE HURT.

In the fight of Aug. 10 the squadron under Admiral Togo was practically uninjured. The battleship 'Mikasa' suffered the most, but she continues on the fighting line.

The cruisers 'Yakumo', 'Nishin' and 'Kasuga' also were hit. Temporary repairs have already been made and they are fully serviceable.

#### PRINCE WOUNDED.

Eleven wounded officers and sixty-six wounded men arrived at Sasebo to-day. The Imperial Prince Kwaicho was hit in the region of the heart, but his wound is slight.

#### JUBILATION IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—8 p.m.—Flags are flying, lanterns are glittering, and cries of 'Banzai' are ringing in the streets of Tokio to-night in honor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S INTEREST.

London, Aug. 15.—Russia's latest naval disaster has a peculiar interest for Englishmen, as it was apprehension caused by the enormous power of the cruisers 'Rurik' and 'Rossia', of the Vladivostok squadron, which led the British to build the monster cruisers, 'Terrible' and 'Powerful.'

#### WITHOEFT KILLED.

#### SHOT ON THE 'CZAREVITCH'

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.—(1 p.m.)—Rear-Admiral Witthoef, who was in command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur, was killed during the engagement on Wednesday.

The Emperor has received a telegram from Tsoing chou, signed by Captain Matousovitch, the Rear-Admiral's chief of staff, reporting that Witthoef met his death aboard the flagship 'Czarevitch.' Both his legs were blown off.

Captain Wamoff, of the 'Czarevitch,' Commander Samoff and several officers were wounded.

Several officers besides Rear-Admiral Witthoef also were killed.

The battleship sustained severe damage. Her rudder was broken beyond hope of repair.

Captain Matousovitch did not report as to the whereabouts of the other vessels, but the despatch adds that the cruiser 'Novik' has left Tsoing chou.

#### BOARDED AND SEARCHED.

Gibraltar, Aug. 13.—The British steamer 'Ronda,' from Hull for Naples, passed here to-day and signalled that she was boarded by a Russian cruiser yesterday. A purse and other documents were examined and her hold was searched.

#### THE CHE FOO OUTRAGE.

#### JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

Tokio, Aug. 14 (3 p.m.)—The Navy Department has issued the following statement covering the Che foo incident:

'According to reports received to date the 'Asahiwo' and 'Kasumi,' belonging to the first destroyer flotilla, were dispatched in search of the enemy's ships, scattered during the engagement on the night of Aug. 10. They found a vessel resembling one of the enemy's destroyers and gave chase, but lost her in the darkness.

'Continuing the search they discovered that she had entered the port of Chefoo.

'The Japanese ships waited outside the port, but the Russian failed to leave. Captain Fujimoto anticipating its escape during the night, if possible, to attack merchant vessels, entered Chefoo with the two destroyers and found the

Russian destroyer 'Ryeshitleni' remaining undisturbed.

'Liet. Terashima was then sent to the Russian vessel with a message to the effect that the Japanese commander expected him to leave by dawn or surrender.

'The Russian commander refused to comply with either demand, and while the conference was still going on he was heard instructing his men to blow up the ship.

'At the same time he caught hold of Lieut. Terashima and threw him overboard.

'Our interpreter was next thrown overboard by some Russian sailors and others among the sailors showed signs of resistance.

'While this was progressing the forward magazine exploded, killing one and mortally injuring four of our men. We then captured the destroyer and retired. Lieut. Terashima and ten others were wounded.'

#### CANADIAN ATTACHE.

#### COMPLAINS OF STRICT SECRECY.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—A report received at the Militia Department from Captain Thacker, R.C.A., who was sent to the Orient to pick up whatever lessons may be drawn from the Russo-Japanese campaign, says that after a long delay in Tokio he was to leave on July 20 to embark for Dalny and join the Japanese army at Port Arthur.

The captain complains of the four months that he was compelled to remain in the Japanese capital before getting to the scene of activities, and adds that every obstacle was thrown in the way of his observing the methods employed in the mobilization, in training and embarkation of troops. The desire for secrecy extended even to the medical arrangements. He hopes that a little more latitude may be allowed when, in company with other attachés, he reaches the front.

Very strict regulations are enforced by the Japanese army for cleaning the field after an engagement and for burying those who may have been killed or those who have died of disease. From these it appears that the corpses are cremated separately, only the larynx bone being preserved and sent home. When this is impossible the hair is forwarded to the relatives. Provision is made for funeral ceremonies which shall be conducted by the Shinto or Buddhist priests, chaplains or priests of other religion. The regulations stipulate that burial shall be given to any of the enemy's dead that may be found.

#### JEWISH MASSACRES.

#### RUSSIANS STILL AT THEIR AWFUL WORK.

New York, Aug. 15.—The 'Tribune' this morning says:—

'The Jewish Morning Journal' will print to-day the following from its Warsaw (Russia) correspondent:

'On Sunday, July 31, in the city of Ostrowitz (government of Radom), a Jew was quarrelling with a Gentile. The latter, who was an epileptic, fell during the encounter, as a result of one of his epileptic fits. The Christian bystanders, however, raised the cry that the Jew murdered their comrade. In a short time all the Christian inhabitants of the town turned out and proceeded to avenge the alleged crime. The riot that ensued resolved itself into an awful massacre of Jews, of whom twenty were killed and a great number were wounded. The massacre lasted all day.

'Another massacre occurred on Saturday, July 30, in the town of Potosyn (government of Sedlitz), in the following manner: A local clergyman induced a small Hebrew girl to embrace the Christian faith. The parents of the girl went to the church, where their daughter was confined, accompanied by some of their Jewish friends, and demanded her release, on the ground that the court decided that the girl was underage and could not act independently in such matters, and that consequently her parents had the right to interfere with her action. The clergyman, seeing that the Jews were determined to use force if necessary, called the Mayor to his aid. The two incited the populace against the Jews and a fierce riot ensued. More than one hundred Jews were severely wounded. The number of dead is unknown, because the police withhold the facts.'

#### SUNDAY BALL.

#### MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION OF IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., GETS A STOP PUT TO IT.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Aug. 15.—Sunday baseball has been suppressed in this city. The Ministerial Association took the matter up and found that the local officers declined to interfere. City lawyers were consulted, also Judge Stone, of the Circuit Court. The latter used his influence for law and order. The Ministerial Association then appealed to Governor A. T. Bliss to compel the officers to enforce the law. The governor took but the first steps in the process of removing officers for non-fulfillment of duty. When the movement reached this crisis the officers quickly stopped the Sunday games. They had grown to be very popular, large crowds attending, often accompanied with a brass band. Of recent years Sunday baseball has become too common all over the state. But the ministers and their congregations have found a true friend in Governor A. T. Bliss.

#### CANADIAN CABLES.

#### Grand Trunk Declares Full Dividend for Past Half Year

#### THE PACIFIC CABLE DEFICIT—CANADIAN STORES CASE.

London, Aug. 12.—The Grand Trunk Railway has declared a full dividend for the past half-year. The company will pay four percent on the guaranteed stock, carrying forward £4,300.

London, Aug. 12.—The report of the chairman of the Pacific Cable Board states that the actual expenditure last year was £54,824, twenty-five thousand pounds less than the gross receipts. As the Board set aside £34,500 for a renewal fund and has also to pay an annuity to meet the interest on capital and to replace the whole capital in fifty years, the actual deficit amounts to £28,000, which has to be provided for out of the proportion already agreed upon by the contributing governments. A conference, the report says, will be immediately held in London of the various governments interested in the object to settle certain matters at issue between them.

#### DUNDONALD'S SUCCESSOR.

#### COL. LAKE, C.B., MAY COMMAND THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The Militia Bill of last session will result in a reorganization of the headquarters staff and changes in the military districts. The latter will not be made at once, but the organization of the Militia Council at headquarters will be accomplished very soon. The Minister has not received any definite word from the War Office yet as to whether the Dominion can have the services of Colonel Lake, C.B., as chief of staff, but it is pretty well understood that the Imperial authorities will throw no obstacle in the way of Canada getting this experienced officer, and that when he comes to Canada, moreover, it will be with the Imperial rank of major-general. Another appointment in connection with the scheme is the office of inspector-general, which will be bestowed upon Col. Lord Aylmer, the present adjutant-general, who took over the command of the militia upon Lord Dundonald's dismissal.

#### SENT BACK TO CANADA.

#### FIVE FRENCH-CANADIANS FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE UNITED STATES ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Aug. 10.—Five French-Canadians were stopped here yesterday by Mr. Ryle, immigration inspector, for violating the alien contract labor law and were returned to Canada.

#### TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

#### CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS INVITED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO SEND IN TENDER.

London, Aug. 10.—The Admiralty has invited the Clyde shipbuilders to tender for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said that these vessels in the matter of armament and armored protection will eclipse anything yet attempted. That the Admiralty officials are in a hurry to get the vessels started is indicated by the fact that the tenders must be sent in by Sept. 9, which is unusually short notice.

#### LOSS OF THE 'CANADA.'

#### OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

A painstaking and exhaustive inquiry opened at Montreal on Monday into the circumstances of the loss of the R. & O. steamship 'Canada,' which was sunk in June last in a collision with the coal steamer 'Cape Breton,' in the St. Lawrence, off Sorel. The hearing of evidence concluded on Thursday, and the court adjourned.

The most important matters brought out by the investigation were the disregard of the rule of the road off Sorel by R. & O. steamers, the omission to have an outlook in the stern of the vessels, and the custom of putting pilots in charge of the steamers. The evidence of the 'Canada' officers was that the colored lights of the 'Cape Breton' were not visible when she was first sighted,

#### and consequently they took her for a steamer riding at anchor. Mr. MacNeill, mate of the 'Cape Breton,' was severely cross-examined by Captain Salmon, who presided, on questions of seamanship.

#### FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—A story has reached Ottawa from L'Annonciation, of a fight between two men, in which one received injuries which caused his death soon afterwards. The quarrel was between Adelard Auger, a blacksmith of Rapide de l'Original, and a man named Primault, a mason by trade, of L'Annonciation, and the latter received injuries from which he died a few hours afterwards. An inquest will be held. It is said that Auger was under the influence of liquor when the dispute arose. Great excitement prevailed in the village. Auger has been arrested and will be brought to the Hull jail and tried at the Court House there.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### SESSION PROROGUED YESTERDAY—THE KING'S SPEECH.

London, Aug. 16.—After an admittedly barren session, marked by no less than seven fruitless attempts to turn out the government on votes of censure, parliament was prorogued yesterday afternoon, no more than twenty-five members being present, including one member of the cabinet.

The King's speech proroguing parliament was brief. After mentioning his visits to the King of Denmark and the German Emperor, at which His Majesty said his reception in each case was most cordial, and the agreement between France and Great Britain, which he pointed out, will be advantageous to all concerned and materially strengthen the friendship uniting Great Britain and France, His Majesty said: 'Hostilities, I regret to say, are still in progress between Russia and Japan. Upon the outbreak of the war I issued a proclamation declaring my neutrality and enjoining all my people to a strict observance thereof. Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce in the hands of belligerents have arisen in connection with these operations. The issues involved, which are of the gravest moment to the trade of the empire, will, I trust, be amicably settled without prejudice to the vast commercial interests of this country. My government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of rights recognized by international law as belonging to neutrals.'

The King said the scheme for the reorganization of the Macedonian gendarmerie under foreign officers promised satisfactory results, and expressed the hope that the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Council of the Transvaal, which was a 'step in the right direction of ultimate self-government,' would meet the united support of all his subjects in that colony.

In regard to Tibet the King said that the arrival of the 'political mission' at Lhasa afforded him the greatest satisfaction, and reflected credit on the officers and men of the small force. He hoped the conference at Lhasa would result in an arrangement of terms which would end the difficulties and friction on the northern frontier of the Indian empire.

After commenting on the satisfactory situation in Somaliland and enumerating the bills to which His Majesty had assented, the speech concluded with the King's thanks to both Houses of Parliament.

#### SENT BACK TO CANADA.

#### DR. ROSS, LIBERAL M. P. FOR RIMOUSKI, WILL RECEIVE THE APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER AT GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Ross, Liberal M. P. for Rimouski, will receive the appointment of medical officer at Grosse Isle. He succeeded Dr. Fiset in the representation of this county during the last parliament, when Dr. Fiset accepted a call to the Senate.

The name of Mr. A. A. Brunson, Liberal M. P. for Richelieu, is mentioned in connection with the new judicial appointment at Three Rivers, but it does not yet appear to be settled whether the post will go his way. He has been in the Commons since 1891.

Dr. Roddick only consented to stand for parliament eight years ago at the strong solicitation of his Conservative party friends, and has never allowed his representative functions to interfere with his important medical practice. He is but seldom seen in parliament, and takes little part in the debates. The member for St. Antoine, however, has rendered a distinct service to the country at large in the movement he has promoted to remove the barriers which now prevent a doctor in one province from practicing in another.

Mr. Thomas Murray, Liberal M. P. for Pontiac, has been in public life off and on since two years after Confederation was consummated. His first service was in the Ontario Legislature as representative for North Renfrew. He was elected in 1891 for the House of Commons in Pontiac county, but was unseated. Mr. Murray was out of politics for some years following, but succeeded in carrying Pontiac in the last general election for the Laurier Government.

Instead of two members, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, will in the next parliament have but one. As a result, Mr. Edward Hackett, Conservative M. P. for West Prince, drops out of the federal arena and will probably return to the local legislature, whilst Mr. A. A. Lefurage, who now represents East Prince, will be the Conservative standard-bearer in Prince at the next Dominion election. Mr. Hackett is 62 years of age, but still in the full vigor of robust manhood. He sat in the Island legislature from 1876 to 1878, and in the House of Commons at Ottawa from 1878 till 1887. In 1896 he was once more elected to Ottawa, but lost the seat in a subsequent by-election. In 1898 he was once more unsuccessful in endeavoring to gain election to Ottawa. In 1900 Mr. Hackett's fortune changed, and he redeemed West Prince for the Conservative party.

#### FIRST MEMBER FOR YUKON.

Mr. James H. Ross, who sits as first member for the Yukon in the House of Commons, was commissioner of that district in succession to Mr. William Ogilvie from 1901 till 1902. He sat in the North-West Legislature from 1883 till 1901, and during that term served as Treasurer, Secretary, and Territorial Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Ross could probably be elected again for

#### CHANGES IN THE COMMONS.

#### Next Session will see Several Familiar Faces Missing.

#### FIVE MEMBERS FROM QUEBEC PROVINCE, INCLUDING DR. RODDICK, WILL NOT BE THERE.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The whims of a fickle electorate will in the ordinary course of events work many changes in the personnel of the House of Commons at the next general election. In addition, however, to those who will suffer defeat at the polls there is quite a list of gathering of men who do not intend to seek re-nomination. In some cases the retirement is voluntary. In others it is brought about by the Redistribution Act of last session, which wiped quite a number of electoral districts out of existence. In others, again, members intend resigning from public life to accept appointments under the Crown.

Five at least of the Quebec contingent have already announced that they will not offer themselves for re-nomination—Dr. Mignault, of Yamaska; Mr. Thomas Murray, of Pontiac; Mr. Dominique Monet, of Laprairie-Napierville, and Dr. T. G. Roddick, of St. Antoine division, Montreal. The member for Yamaska has been in very feeble health for two years back, and is scarcely equal physically to the discharge of his representative duties throughout another parliamentary term. He has sat in the House since 1891 as a supporter of the Liberal policy.

#### RETIRING MEMBERS.

Mr. Monet's prospective retirement from public life was formally announced a few weeks ago to the constituency which he has had the honor to represent on the floor of parliament since 1891. He is a firm believer in Liberal principles, but has found party discipline rather severe at times, for his natural independence of temperament. Mr. Monet has backed up Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, in his outspoken protest against imperialism and Chamberlainism.

Mr. L. N. Champagne, Liberal M. P. for Wright, succeeded Mr. Charles R. Devlin in the representation of that district seven years ago. He is one of the foremost lawyers in this part of Quebec, and it is understood that the judicial appointment for Pontiac, for which provision was made last session, is being reserved for his benefit. The post may be filled during this recess, although the chances are that Mr. Champagne would sit out the parliament if dissolution was postponed for a year.

Mr. O. E. Talbot, Liberal member for Bellechasse, is slated for the agency of the Marine Department at Quebec. He has been in the House since 1896, and sits for a county which the Liberals feel tolerably sure of retaining.

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the gold fields if he chose, but is not in a state of health to undertake the strain of a campaign. He will have the offer of one of the new senatorships for the North-West Territories.

Dr. J. M. Douglas, Liberal member for East Assiniboia, has occupied a seat in the popular chamber since 1896. He saw many years' service in the Presbyterian ministry, presiding over churches in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West. From 1876 till 1882 he was a missionary in India and chaplain to the British troops at Mhow. In 1896 he retired from the ministry and took up farming. During the last parliamentary term he has served as chairman of the committee on agriculture. The Doctor will probably be called to the Senate at the end of the present parliament.

#### SIR C. H. TUPPER.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who retires from the representation of Pictou County, N.S., at the end of this parliament, practically bade good-bye to the House at Ottawa a couple of years ago and has only been in the Chamber for a day or two since as he journeyed to his new home in British Columbia to or from London, England. Sir Hibbert transferred his residence to the Pacific coast four years ago and could therefore scarcely expect to continue the representation of a seat at the other extreme of the continent. When the party fortunes change the ex-Minister may be tempted back into politics, but he feels that just now his whole time is required for his law practice.

On account of the terms of the redistribution act one of the two members for Cape Breton County, either Dr. Kendall or Mr. Alex. Johnstone, both Liberals, will drop out of the running. It does not appear though to be quite certain yet which of them it will be.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Liberal M. P. for Annapolis, entered parliament in 1900 and has since taken a very prominent part in the proceedings of the popular chamber. He is a man who might legitimately look forward to advancement some day to cabinet rank, but report says that he has been prevailed upon to accept the chairmanship of the commission to construct the eastern division of the new transcontinental railway which carries with it resignation from his seat in the House.

#### COMMON REPORT.

It has been common report for some time that Dr. Benjamin Russell, Liberal M. P. for Hants, will be appointed to one of the vacant seats on the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He sat through the last parliament for Halifax and through the present parliament for the County of Hants. The Doctor is one of the most fluent men in the Liberal ranks and has taken a leading part in most of the big debates of the last eight years.

Mr. F. H. Hale, Conservative M. P. for Carleton County, N.B., has had two terms in the House of Commons, but on account of the transfer of most of his business interests to British Columbia does not propose to run again.

#### MR. CHARLTON.

Mr. John Charlton, Liberal M. P. for North Norfolk, has been sitting in the House of Commons without a break for the last thirty-two years and has seen therefore a longer continuous service in that branch of parliament than any member in it, other than the Hon. John Costigan. He has recently passed through a very severe illness and at sixty-five may deem it advisable to choose some less strenuous existence for his remaining years than active participation in parliamentary life.

Mr. M. K. Richardson, Conservative M. P. for South Grey, thought with a good many other people that the elections were coming on last winter and declined the nomination of his party convention because he did not feel his throat equal to the strain of a campaign in mid-winter. The nomination was accordingly given to another man. Mr. Richardson carried South Grey over the late Dr. Landerkin at the last general election.

Mr. Robert Johnston, Conservative M. P. for Cardwell, retires at the close of this parliament because under the redistribution act of 1903 his constituency is wiped out of existence. He is a former warden of Peel County and came into the House in 1900 as victor over Mr. Stubbs, McCarthy, who had given this government an independent support between 1896 and 1900.

Mr. Malcolm McGowan, Liberal M. P. for South Middlesex, drops out of the House with the expiry of the present term because under the Redistribution Act of 1903 his constituency will then have ceased to exist. Mr. McGowan is a former warden of Middlesex County, and has occupied a seat in parliament since 1896.

Mr. A. W. Carcallen, Conservative M. P. for North Hastings, has been in the House since 1892, having succeeded to the representation of that district when Sir Mackenzie Bowell accepted appointment to the Senate. His constituency disappears through the last redistribution.

Mr. Edwin Talton, Conservative M. P. for North Wellington, came into parliament in 1900, upon the defeat of Mr. James McMullen, who had represented the constituency for several parliamentary terms. North Wellington, however, is wiped out by the Redistribution Act and is partially merged in the riding of Centre Wellington, where the party candidate will again be Mr. John McGowan.

#### THE CUP STAYS.

The Seawanhaka international cup races at Beaconfield for small yachts were concluded on Wednesday, five races being necessary to decide the possession of the cup. The 'Noona,' the defender, captured the first, third and fifth, and the 'White Bear,' the challenger, from Minnesota, the second and fourth.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

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

CHAPTER LIX—Continued.

"Humph! Well I will tell you on condition that you don't bring two thousand after me again. You should look behind you as well as before, stupid."
These terms agreed to, Robinson let Ede know that he was going this moment back to the old digging. The other was greatly surprised. Robinson then explained that in the old digging gold lay at various depths, and was inexhaustible; that this afternoon there would be a rush made from it to Robinson's Gully (so the spot where they stood was already called); that thousands of good claims would thus by diggers' law be vacated; and that he should take the best before the rush came back, which would be immediately, since Robinson's Gully would be emptied of its gold in four hours.

liquor he wormed out their story. This was the marrow of it—the captain had been their pal, and while they were all three cracking a crib, had with unexampled treachery betrayed them, and got them laid by the heels for nearly a year; in fact, if they had not broken prison they would not have been here now. In short, in less than half an hour he returned with our old acquaintances, Brutus and Mephistophiles.
These two came half reluctant, suspicious and reserved; but at sight of Black Will they were reassured, villain was so stamped on him. With instantaneous sympathy and an instinct of confidence the three compared notes, and showed how each had been aggrieved by the common enemy. Next they held a council of war, the grand object of which was to hit upon some plan of robbing the friends of their new swag.

not protected, and there would be a go. Besides, this great crime is like a trunk railway, other little crimes run into it and out of it; lies buzz about it like these Australian flies—drat you! Drunkenness precedes and follows it, and perjury rushes to its defence.
"Well, Tom, you are a beautiful speaker.
'I haven't done yet; what wonder it degrades a man when a dog loses his dignity under it. Behold the dog who has stolen; look at Carlo yesterday when he demeaned himself to prig Jem's dinner; (the sly brute won't look at ours). How mean he cut with his tail under his belly, instead of turning out to meet folk all jolly and waggle-um-tail-um as on other occasions—Hallo, you sir! what are you doing so near our tent?' and up jumped the man of property and ran cocking a revolver to a party who was kneeling close to the friends' tent.
The man looked up coolly; he was on his knees. 'We are newly arrived and just going to pitch, and a digger told us we must not come within thirty yards of the captain's tent, so we are measuring the distance.'
'Well, measure it—and keep it.'
Robinson stayed by his tent till the man, whose face was strange to him, had measured and marked the ground. Soon after the tent in question was pitched, and it looked so large and new that the man of property's suspicions were lulled.
'It is all right,' said he, 'tent is worth twenty pounds at the lowest farthing.'
While Black Will and his gang were scheming to get the friends' gold, Robinson, though conscious only of his general danger, grew more and more nervous as the bag grew heavier, and strengthened his defence every day.
This very day one was added to the cause of order in a very characteristic way. I must first observe that Mr. McLauchlan had become George's bailiff; that is, on discovery of the gold he had agreed to incorporate George's flocks to use his ground, and to account to him, sharing the profits and George running the risks. George had, however, encumbered the property with Abner as herdman; that worthy had come whining to him lame of one leg from a blow on the head, which he convinced George Jacky had given him with his battle-axe.
'I'm spoiled for life and by your savage. I have lost my place; do something for me.'
Good-hearted George did as related, and moreover promised to give Jacky a hiding if ever he caught him again. George's aversion to bloodshed is matter of history; it was also his creed that a good hiding did nobody any harm.
Now it was sheep-shearing time and McLauchlan was short of hands; he came into the mine to see whether out of so many thousands he could not find four or five who would shear instead of digging.
When he put the question to George, George shook his head doubtfully; however, said he, 'look out for some unlucky ones, that is your best chance, leastways your only one.'
So McLauchlan went cannily about listening here and there to the men, who were now at their dinners, and he found Ede's gang grumbling and growling with their mouths full; in short, enjoying at the same time a good dinner and an Englishman's grace.
'This will do,' thought the Scot, misled little continental nations by that little trait of ours; he opened the ball.
'I'm saying—my lads—we'll vee ge our this weary warrk a wee while and shear a when sheep to me.'
The men looked in his face, then at one another, and the proposal struck them as singularly droll. They burst out laughing in his face.
McLauchlan (keeping his temper thoroughly but not without a severe struggle). 'Oh, fine I ken I'll ha'e to pay a maist deesible price for your highnesses—weel I see pay—a thing has its price; jaast name your wage for shearing five hundred sheep.'
The men whispered together. The Scot congratulated himself on his success; it would be a question of price after all.
'Ye will do it for—the wool?'
'Th' oo?—oo ay! but hoo muck'de o' th' oo? for ye ken.'
'How muck'de? Why, all.'
'A th' oo! ye blackguard, ye're no blate.'
'Keep your temper, farmer, it is not worth our while to shear sheep for less than that.'
'De'il go wi ye then!' and he moved off in great dudgeon.
'Stop,' cried the captain, 'you and I are acquainted—you lived out Wellington way—me and another wandered to your hut one day and you gave us our supper.'
'Ye lads, I mind o' ye the noo!'
'The jolliest supper ever I had—a haggis you called it.'
'Ye did, I, my fine lad, I cookit it till ye myself. Ye meicht help me for aye.'
'I will,' said Captain Ede, and a conference took place in a whisper between him and his men.
'It is a recht the noo!' thought McLauchlan.
'Ye have an offer to make you,' said Ede, respectfully.
'Let us hear!'
'Our party is large—we want a cook for it, and we offer you the place in return for past kindness.'
'Me a cuik, y' impudent vagabond!' cried the Cabedonian, red as a turkey-cock, and 'I a look could have crushed a party of eight their hole had been their grave.'
McLauchlan took seven (treble) steps—wide ones—then his hot anger assumed a cold sardonic form, he returned and with blighting satire speared this question by way of gratifying an ironical curiosity.
'An what would ye ha'e the cheek t'offer a McLauchlan to cuik till ye, you that Kens sae fine the price o' wark?'
Advertisements.

Thirty shillings.'
'Thretty shilling the week for a Mc-Laughlan!'
The week, cried Ede, 'nonsense—thirty shillings a-day of course. We sell work for gold, sir, and we give gold for it; look here!' and he suddenly bared a sturdy brown arm, and smacking it cried, 'that is dirt where you come from, but it is gold here.'
'Ye're a fine lad,' said the Scot smoothly—and ye've a bonny arm,—added he, looking down at it. 'I see no deny that. I'm thinking—I'll just come—and cuik till ye a wee—for auld lang synce—thretty shilling the day—an ye'll buy the flesh o' me. I'll sell it a hantle cheaper than their warldly-minded fashers.'
Bref, he came to be shorn and remained to fleece.
He went and told George what he had done.
'Besch! besch!' whined he, 'thir's a maist awfu' come doon for the Mc-Lauchlans—but wae nadna' stup to lift gold!'
He left his head man, a countryman of his own, in charge of the flocks, and tarried in the mine. He gave great satisfaction except that he used to make his masters wait for dinner while he pronounced a thundering long benediction; but his cookery compensated the delay.
Robinson enrolled him in his police, and it was the fashion openly to quiz and secretly respect him.
Robinson also made friends with the women, in particular with one Mary McDogherty, wife of a very unsuccessful digger. Many a pound of potatoes Pat and she had from the captain, and this getting wind secured the goodwill of the Irish boys.
CHAPTER LXI.
George was very home-sick.
'Haven't we got a thousand pounds a-piece yet?'
'Hush!' no! not quite; but too much to bawl about.'
'And we never shall till you take my advice and trace the gold to its home in the high rocks. Here we are plodding for dust, and one good nugget would make us.'
'Well! well!' said Robinson, 'the moment the dry weather goes you shall show me the home of the gold.' Poor George and his nuggets!
'That is a bargain,' said George, 'and now I have something more to say: Why keep so much gold in our tent? It makes me fret. I am for selling some of it to Mr. Levi.'
'What, at three pounds the ounce? Not if I know it.'
'Then why not leave it with him to keep?'
'Because it is safer in its little hole in our tent. What do the diggers care for Mr. Levi? You and I respect him, but I am the man they swear by. No, George, Tom weasel isn't caught napping twice in the same year. Don't you see I've been working this four months past to make my tent safe and I've done it. It is watched for me night and day, and if our swag was in the Bank of England it would be safer than it is. Put that in your pipe, Well, Carlo, what is the news in your part?'
Carlo came running up to George and licked his face, which just rose above the hole.
'What is it, Carlo?' asked George in some astonishment.
'Ha ha!' laughed the other, 'here is the very dog come out to encourage his faint-hearted master.'
'No!' said George, 'it can't be that—he means something—be quiet, Carlo, licking me all to pieces—but what it is heaven only knows; don't you encourage him; he has no business out of the tent—go back, Carlo—go into kennel, sir, and off slunk Carlo back into the tent, of which he was the day sentinel.'
'Tom,' remarked George thoughtfully, 'I believe Carlo wanted to show me something; he is a wonderful wise dog.'
'Nonsense,' cried Robinson, sharply, 'heard you at the old day grumbling, and came to say "cheer up, old fellow!"'
While Robinson was thus quizzing George, a tremendous noise was suddenly heard in their tent. A cuffle—a fierce muffled snarl—and a human yell; with a cry almost as loud the men bounded out of their hole, and the blood running like melting ice down their backs with apprehension—burst into the tent; then they came upon a sight that almost drew the eyes out of their heads.
In the centre of the tent, not six inches from their buried treasure, was the head of a man, emerging from the bowels of the earth, and cursing and yelling, for Carlo had seized it by the nape of the neck and bitten it so deep, that the blood literally squirted, and was stamping and going back snarling and pulling and heaving in fierce jerks to extract it from the earth, while the burly-headed ruffian it belonged to, cramped by his situation and pounced upon unawares by the fiery teeth, was striving and battling to get down into the earth again. Spite of his disadvantage, such were his strength and despair that he now swung the dog backwards and forwards. But the men burst in. George seized him by the hair of his head, Tom by the shoulder, and with Carlo's help wrenched him on to the floor of the tent, where he was flung on his back with Tom's revolver at his temple, and Carlo flew round and round barking furiously, and now and then coming flying at him; on which occasions he was always warded off by George's strong arm and passed devotions, his teeth clicking together like machinery, the snap and the rush being all one design that must succeed or fail together.
Captain Robinson put his lips to his whistle and the tent was full of his friends in a moment.
'Get me a bullock rope.'
'Ye!'
'And drive a stout pole into the ground.'
'Ye!'
In less than five minutes brutus was tied up to a post in the sun with a

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placard on his breast on which was written in enormous letters—
THIEF
(And underneath in smaller letters—)
Caught trying to shake Captain Robinson's tent.
First offence.
N.B.—To be hanged next time.
Then a crier was sent through the mine to invite inspection of brutus's features, and ere sunset thousands looked into his face, and when he tried to lower it pulled it savagely up.
'I shall know you again, my lad,' was the common remark, 'and if I catch you too near my tent, rope or revolver, one of the two.'
Captain Robinson's men did not waste five minutes with brutus. They tied him to the stake and dashed into their holes to make up lost time, but Robinson and George remained quiet in their tent.
'George,' said Tom, in a low contrite, humble voice, 'let us return thanks to heaven, for vain is man's skill.'
And they did.
'George,' said Tom, rising from his knees, 'the conceit is taken out of me for about the twentieth time; I felt so strong and I was nobody. The danger came in a way I never dreamed, and when it had come we were saved by a friend I never valued. Give a paw, Carlo.'

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ear saw his clothes were shabby and that he had given up his ha! ha! ha!
No. 2, Jem, whose mate had run away and robbed him, and he was left solus with his tools.
No. 3, Mr. Stevens, an accomplished scholar and, above all, linguist, broad in the forehead but narrow in the chest, who had been successively rejected by five gangs and was now at a discount. He picked up a few shillings by interpreting, but it was a suspicious circumstance that he often came two miles from his end of the camp to see Robinson just at dinner-time. Then a look used to pass between those two good-hearted creatures, and Mr. Stevens was served first and Carlo doctored till evening. Titles prevailed but little in the mine. They generally addressed the males of our species thus—
'Hi! man!'
The female thus—
'Hi! woman!'
The Spartans; but these two made an exception in favor of this reduced scholar. They called him 'Sir,' and felt abashed his black coat should be so rusty; and they gave him the gristly bits, for he was not working, but always served him first.
No. 4, Unlucky Jack, a digger. This man really seemed to be unlucky. Gangs would find the stuff on four sides of him, and he none; his last party had dissolved, owing, they said, to his ill-luck, and he was forlorn. These four Robinson convened, with the help of Mary McDogherty, who went for Stevens; and made them a little speech, telling them he had seen all their ill-lucks, and was going to end that with one blow. He then, taking the direction of brutus's gold-vein, marked them out a claim full forty yards off, and himself one close to them; organized them and set them working in high spirits, trembling expectation, and a fervor of gratitude to him, and kindly feeling towards their unlucky comrades.
'You won't find anything for six feet,' said the captain. 'Meantime, all of you turn to and tell the rest how you were the unluckiest man in the whole mine—till you fell in with me—he! he!'
And the captain chuckled. His elastic vanity was fast recovering from brutus, and his spirits rising.
Towards evening he collected his whole faction, got on the top of two cradles, made a speech, thanked them for their good-will, and told them he had now an opportunity of making them a return. He had discovered a vein of gold which he could have kept all to himself, but it was more just and more generous to share it with his partisans.
'Now, pass through this little mine, one at a time,' said he, 'and look at the roof, where I have stuck two lighted candles, and then pass on quick to make room for others.'
The men dived one after another, examined the roof, and rushing wildly out at the other end in great excitement, ran and marked out claims on both sides of the subterranean.
(To be continued.)

The Boys' Page.

Is It You?

(Baltimore 'American'.)

Some one's selfish, some one's lazy;
Is it you?
Some one's sense of right is hazy;
Is it you?
Some one lives a life of ease,
Doing largely as he please—
Drifting idly with the breeze;
Is it you?
Some one hopes success will find him;
Is it you?
Some one proudly looks behind him;
Is it you?
Some one full of good advice
Seems to think it rather nice
In a has-been's paradise—
Is it you?
Some one trusts to luck for winning;
Is it you?
Some one craves a new beginning;
Is it you?

Some one says: 'I never had
Such a chance as Jones's lad,'
Some one's likewise quite a cad—
Is it you?
Some one's terribly mistaken;
Is it you?
Some one sadly will awaken;
Is it you?
Some one's working on the plan
That a masterful 'I can'
Doesn't help to make the Man—
Is it you?
Some one yet may 'make a killing';
And it's you.
Some one needs but to be willing,
And it's you.
Some one better set his jaw,
Cease to be a man of straw,
Get some sand into his craw—
And it's you.

Bob's Letter Home.

(Sophie Swett, in the 'Wellspring'.)

(Concluded.)

Rufe stopped at the post-office on his way home from the bluff; but there was no letter. Bob was having too good a time in the city to think of home. Stronger grew the resolution of Rufe's to have his chance out in the great world. He slipped into the house unobserved and carried the spyglass to its place in the attic. He avoided the living room where there were lights and cheerful voices. Myra had come home from nursing old Mrs. Cole. Her mother and even grandmother, who was feeble, were waiting upon her and making much of her because they thought that she had such a hard time, although Myra herself never complained. 'No one seemed to think that he had a hard time, thought Rufe, bitterly. He packed his bundle of clothes and carried it softly downstairs and hid it behind the wood pile. It was well to have things ready; boards creak so, as everyone knows when one moves about a sleeping house at night. Then he went into the living room with the air of having just returned home. 'O Rufe, we have been wishing that you would come home!' cried Myra. 'There is a letter from Bob for you, and we are wild to hear how the dear boy is. He has written such little scraps. How this is a good, plump letter! Myra had grown a little pale in the hard work that she had done for the last year and there had come a little pocket of anxiety into her smooth forehead, but home-coming always put a pretty color into her cheeks and made her eyes shine. Now her face was fairly radiant with the expectation of Bob's letter. Uncle Laban brought it an hour ago; he took it from the office with his mail, she explained. With his face slowly reddening, Rufe sat down beside the lamp and opened his letter. 'Dear Old Rufe,—I am writing my first letter home to you especially, because I can't help thinking and thinking how hard a row you have to hoe, and I know how manfully you are sticking to it. The color went slowly out of the face that Rufe kept turned away from every one and the letter actually shook in his strong boy-hand. You may read this aloud to mother and grandmother and Myra, if you like, but I rather think there are some things that you and I see differently from what they can, being boys and enough like to have the shoe pinch us about in the same place. Besides, we are the men of the family, and it is our place to bear the brunt of things and not let them feel any troubles that we can shield them from. I kind of take it, old fellow, that that is what it means to be a man in this world, and although I am not much of a fellow to talk, I am sure you will never be one to shrink or run away because things are hard. Rufe had read on haltingly. Now he ceased suddenly and rose to his feet. 'I—I rather guess this is my letter!' he said, hoarsely. He took the lantern down from the shelf and went out through the woodshed. Ever since he was a very little boy he had taken his troubles out beyond the farther wood pile. He went out there now and sat on the old chopping block and finished reading his letter by the light of the lantern. He could not have read any more of it aloud because of the choking lump in his throat, and because of the overpowering sense of shame that had come upon him. It was as if Bob had sent, in his letter, that clear gaze of his that seemed to look through and through a fellow and find out any lurking meanness. But along with the sense of shame came comfort that was like soothing ointment upon a wound. Bob understood, Bob cared! I feel more and more every day that it is a thing to be thankful for that we can take as much care as we do of mother and grandmother and Myra—though we can't say much about taking care of Myra, can we? since she has been earning about all the money we have. I couldn't stand that, Rufe. When I saw her eyes look tired and even have dark circles under them, I knew I must take the first chance to earn money that offered itself, although it was the end of a good many of my ambitions and was going to drop the heavy side of the home yoke about your neck. I have never doubted that you had the stuff in you to carry the yoke well. Rufe groaned aloud; but there were only a few belated crickets in the wood pile to hear him.

To come down to actual facts, Rufe, going away to the city is not all that it is supposed to be. I have this chance, and the best I can do is to stick to it and be as good a printer as I can. But for you, I think, the great opportunity is in Uncle Lyman's business. That can be greatly developed. I don't deny that I have had my wisest sharpened here in the city. New blood and young ideas are needed in that business, and Uncle Lyman is sure to discover the business bump that both the schoolmaster and I are sure that you have, if you do your best, as I am sure you are doing, to help him. I feel pretty sure that you are going to make the town proud of you and the better for your living in it, yet. Rufe started to his feet, now with a deeper groan. The town proud of him! That bundle behind the wood pile was like a dreadful haunting specter—or rather like the embodied spirit of disgrace. But he sat down and again read on:— I am going to save enough out of my next month's pay to see a noted specialist here about mother's rheumatism, and I have heard of a patent spring staff that will be much more comfortable for grandmother than her old crutch! Dear grandmother! Tell her I hear her singing her sweet old songs and hymns in my sleep. Tell mother that printing doesn't hurt my hands, so she needn't worry; sewing on buttons does, but she makes all my buttons tight. Don't let them think I have nothing but work; there are plenty of good times. I will write all about these next time. Tell mother I go to church every Sunday, as I promised her, and to an old-fashioned church, where the first Sunday—when I was pretty homesick and blue—they sang grandmother's hymn, 'God moves in a mysterious way,' and a dear old lady near me sang in a quavering voice, like grandmother, and somehow, that made me believe every word of the hymn, and cheered me up. Good-by, everybody! I haven't another scrap of paper. See that you write me, old fellow, and I wish you could send me a picture of yourself with the kitchen apron on. That makes you look more like a hero than if you were leading the siege of Bala-klava in a general's uniform! Yours affectionately, BOB.

Rufe took the bundle from behind the wood pile and started deliberately toward the house. He felt an impulse to carry the bundle into the living room and confess what it had meant. But a second thought made him realize that it would needlessly distress those who trusted him—as Bob trusted him. He carried the bundle up to his room, and then went into the living room. 'You—you can read it aloud, Myra!' he stammered. They will want to hear it all. And—and I want you to know that I am not what Bob thinks I am, but I am going to be! He was back at the wood pile again all in darkness now—but whether a boy's heart overflows in prayers or tears or both at such a time is his own sacred secret. Myra did not return the letter; she said that grandmother had it. After a few days grandmother brought it to him and said she hoped he would not care, but she had felt that it would be a good thing to show it to his Uncle Lyman who had asked her to show him one of Bob's letters home. 'And Rufe, what do you think your Uncle Lyman says?' Grandmother's dear, beaming old face was fairly radiant with delight. 'He thinks Bob is right, and you will be just the one to help him with his business. He means to take you into the counting room after you have had one more year in school. He thinks a great deal of Bob's opinion, you know, although he says Bob would never have been as well suited to the lumber business as you. And he says you have worked like a man and never flinched in these nights when he has called upon you to help him. It has been hard for you all round; we have all known and felt it, dear boy, and it is good to think that your opportunity is coming very soon and right here.' Rufe rushed away; he was afraid that if he did not he should tell grandmother, as well as the great lump in his throat would let him, that Bob's letter had come only just in time. He took the old spy-glass down to the bluff again. He felt that it was childish, but he wished to be sure—sure! that the 'Abby Jane's' masts had disappeared from the horizon.

CHILDREN SNOWBALL AMONG ROSES.

(From the 'Sunset Magazine'.)

Although California is the land of flowers, to which snowballing, except in the mountains, generally is forbidden, exceptions to the rule may be compelled. Such an exception, during the past winter or rainy season, was witnessed in San José. One of the stage drivers to and from Mount Hamilton brought from there a barrel carefully packed with snow, and presented it to the pupils of the Grand School in the garden city. Then the fun began. Most of the children had not seen snow before except on the distant mountain summits. They wanted to snowball, but they didn't know how, and they approached the problem tentatively. And—here is the crowning absurdity of the situation—some of their teachers didn't know how to teach them. Although they were adults, never before had they come in contact with snow.

Some of the little chaps, after cautious investigation, declared that the strange white stuff burned their fingers, and others, who had read or been told about it, feared that their hands would be frozen by the first contact with it. The experimental stage was soon past, however, and then the fun was fast and furious. It was such ecstasy as Eastern children know, with the zest of novelty added to it. For a brief time the school traditions and the proprieties maintained between teachers and pupils were thrown to the winds, as there was none so high or so low that a snowball might not batter him when least expected. The white missiles whizzed through bushes laden with roses or clipped the stately calla lilies from their stems as a knife might have done.

It was a touch of winter introduced into garden of bloom and beauty, and, ah, but the boys, big and little, enjoyed it. For all of which some sort of reverence might be done to the Mount Hamilton stage driver—he has not forgotten that he once was a boy.

CANAL ZONE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Manuel de Obaldia, Chancellor of the Consulate General of the Republic of Panama in this city was yesterday in receipt of a collection of the official postage stamps issued by the Government of the Panama Canal Zone. The issue has been limited to a total valuation of a thousand dollars, as it is intended shortly to prepare a design for the Canal Zone postage that will be quite separate from that of the Panama Republic's stamp.

By order of Governor Davis, the present stamp of the Canal Zone cannot be sold except to employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It consists of the original issue of the Colombian Republic, with the name 'Columbia' at the top inked out, and that of Panama stamped along both sides in red. The map of the Isthmus which is pictured on the stamp bears the words 'Canal Zone' impressed across it in purple ink, while a sample postmark is 'Jul. 11, 1904' within a circle reading 'Canal Zone Ancon—New York 'Sun'.

HOW FRANK WON.

A prize of one hundred dollars, to be used for educational purposes, was offered in a school for boys. Among the contestants was a boy of seventeen, named Frank Harlow. He did not succeed in winning the prize, and a day or two later, one of his schoolmates, named Harry Murks, said to him, 'Didn't get the prize, did you, Frank?' 'No, I did not,' replied Frank, cheerfully. 'Feel kind o' cut up over it, don't you?' 'No; not particularly.' 'Well, I'd hate to make as hard a fight as you made to win that prize, and then fail!' 'I don't think that I have failed, Harry.' 'Well, I'd like to know why you haven't failed! Didn't George Dayton win the prize?' 'Yes, I know he won the money; but I won just as much as George in that which comes from hard study. But you know, Harry, if you'll excuse me for saying it, your failure has been most marked.' 'My failure! Why, what do you mean I didn't go in for the prize at all. I made no attempt to win it.' 'I know it,' replied Frank, and then he added, 'They fail, and they alone, who have not striven.'

'Oh, I see what you mean,' said Harry, rather soberly. 'I suppose that there is something in that.' 'There is a good deal in it,' replied Frank. 'It is so true that not one of the eighteen boys who competed for the prize may be said to have failed. All of us won the prize that comes from honest effort, and it was a pretty big prize for most of us. I thought at first that I would not compete for the prize, for I felt quite confident that some of the other boys were so much further advanced than I was that I had very little chance of winning in the contest. But one day I came across this verse: "Straight from the mighty bow this truth is driven; They fail, and they alone, who have not striven." "That's a fact," I said to myself, and I went straight to work and did my very best.' 'You stood next to George Dayton at the examination, too,' said Harry. 'No, Frank, you did not fail after all.' 'Harry was right. How could Frank fail to be a winner, after the honest effort he had put forth?—Christian Intelligence.'

ROOMY SHOES.

In 'Recollections of a Drummer Boy,' the author, Mr. Kieffer, tells many amusing incidents connected with the uniforms supplied by Uncle Sam to the soldiers of 'Camp Curtin.' After describing various difficulties resulting from ill-fitting garments, he says: I remember hearing of one poor fellow in another company, a strapping six-footer, who could not be suited. The largest shoe furnished by the government was quite too small. He tried his best to get his foot in, but in vain. His comrades chaffed him unmercifully, whereupon he exclaimed: 'Why, you don't think they are all boys that come to the army, do you? A

man like me needs a man's shoes, not a baby's.'

There was another fellow, a very small man, who had received a very large pair of shoes, and had not been able to effect an exchange.

One day the sergeant was drilling the company on the facings—Right face, Left face, Right-about face—and of course, watched his men's feet closely to see that they went through the movements promptly. Noticing one pair of feet down the line that never budged at the command, the sergeant rushed up to the possessor of them and in menacing tones demanded: 'What do you mean by not facing about when I tell you? I'll have you put in the guard-house.'

'Why, I did, sergeant!' said the trembling recruit.

'You did not, sir! Didn't I watch your feet? They never moved an inch.'

'Why, you see,' said the poor fellow, 'my shoes are so big that they don't turn when I do. I go through the motions on the inside of them.'

If you scribble on your books, How disgusting it looks! Here a word and there a scrawl, Silly pictures over all! Take a paper or a slate, If you want to decorate!

Favorite Games.

PRISONERS' BASE.

Dear Editor.—The name of the game I like playing best is Prisoners' Base. It is a very interesting game, and one which may be played by both boys and girls. I shall now try to tell you how to play this game.

First, those who are going to play pick out two to act as captains. These choose even sides from the number until they are all chosen. Then the opposing sides take goals thirty or forty yards apart. Two prisoners should be taken, one for each side. These are fixed about ten yards in front and as much to the left of the two goals. The prisoners of one side is near the other one's goal. When everybody is ready one person goes out from his goal and goes up as near to the other person's goal as he dares for fear of being caught. Then one person from the other side takes after him and tries to catch him. Then one runs from the side of the first one and tries to catch the second man before he (the second man) catches the first.

This may be continued until any number are out, but no one can make another prisoner except the man who ran out last before him. If any person catches another they must both fall out of the chase, the prisoner going to his prison, and the victor back to his goal. When any person is made prisoner he must stand on the base until some of his side bring him home. It is the duty of those who are still free to try and bring these home as soon as possible, and the duty of the other side not to let them.

If any person from the side of the prisoner reaches the prisoner without being touched they both return home; if he is touched by one of the other side they both must remain. When any one side gets all the other side prisoners they have the game. One rule which must be strictly adhered to is that the person who leaves the goal last can touch the one who has gone out before him.

When played in a kind and agreeable spirit this game is not only good exercise but is exciting and enjoyable. This is why I like it.

From a Boys' Page reader. ALBERT ROSE, Minnedosa, May 28, 1904. (Age 14.)

Puzzles.

TRANSPPOSITIONS.

Out of the following letters spell to twine gracefully about and a state of the atmosphere: eahtwv. From the following spell an enemy and a planet: treah. From seipet make most mature and a broad line. From gisen spell making serviceable and prosecuting. From estw make hash and one of the points of the compass. From eodrv make a well known strait and a herd of animals.

CHARADES.

My first is an important seacoast town, the last quarter of my first and my second are an article of household furniture, and my whole means capable of being carried.

My first is a large vegetable growth, my second means to repair damages, my third is a plural personal pronoun, and my whole is immense.

My first is an important part of a ship, my second a word of one letter, my third a piece of timber, and my whole a code of laws.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

HIDDEN HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Chair, stove, table, sofa, stool, desk, trunk, lamp, wardrobe, bed.

SQUARE WORDS.

- 1. C O A T
O H I O
A I L S
T O L S
2. A L A S
L A K E
A K I N
S E N D
3. P E A L
E R I E
A I M S
L E S S

CHARADE.

- 1. Portmanteau
2. Misunderstand

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Home-Making of the Swift.

(Written for the Washington 'Evening Star'.)

From the roof of my house there project several long brick chimneys, one of which is never used in summer. In this chimney a pair of chimney swifts have made their home, as they or other swifts have done for many years. Some time before the nest-building began three swifts appeared, flying back and forth above the house and over the country round about, twittering shrilly and pursuing one another without a pause, for hours together. Now and then one of them would wheel close above the chimney and suddenly drop into it, and sometimes one of its companions would follow. After a time, one of the three disappeared, and the remaining two, apparently mated, began to make themselves at home.

Not far away there is an old tree, the top of which is covered with fine dead twigs. About this dead top the swifts would fly, now and then swooping at the branches as though in pursuit of insects, and the branches themselves would tremble, showing the birds had touched them. It was not for insects, however, that these swoops were made; the birds were simply snapping off thin, dead twigs for use in the construction of their nest in the chimney.

It was not long before the nest began to take form; a little black cradle, it was made entirely of the twigs, glued together by the saliva of the birds, and the whole fastened to the side of the chimney with the same home-made glue, furnished by special glands in the mouths of the birds. And a few days later the nest contained four small white eggs, and incubation began.

The chimney swift is an excellent example of a bird which is able to adapt itself to circumstances, and to take advantage of new and favorable conditions. Before there were any chimney houses in this country the bird built its nest best in the interior of some hollow tree. Gradually, as houses became available for nesting purposes, those swifts which happened to be in the vicinity of such chimneys, finding them admirably adapted to their needs, used them, while the swifts which lived in the unsettled parts of the country went on using hollow trees as before.

Chimneys are now so numerous, and are usually so superior to hollow trees for nesting purposes, that they have been generally adopted by the whole species, and to-day it would probably be a difficult matter to find a chimney swift's nest in a hollow tree. In the time of Audubon and Wilson, however, this was not the case, and Audubon himself saw many swifts still nesting in trees in lower Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The most popular trees seemed to be those which were hollow from top to bottom, and having a mere shell of a trunk.

Perhaps because such trees were com-

paratively uncommon, it often happened that each one was the home of many pairs of swifts. In one such tree, a giant sycamore, which Audubon had cut down, he found about thirty nests, and there was also one nest in each of the hollow branches.

After the breeding season, and before the birds moved south, they used these trees as roosting places, and in the hollow of one great tree examined by Audubon he estimated that there were 9,000 swifts. He had a hole cut in the base of the tree, and on going to the spot at night and looking up he saw the entire inside wall of the tree covered with sleeping swifts, clinging with their sharp claws and supported by their stiff tail feathers. One morning he went to this tree very early, while it was still dark, and waited until the birds began to come out. Suddenly, with a noise which caused him to think that the tree was falling, the birds began to rise and for about half an hour they poured out of the top like a stream of black smoke.

This same sight may now be seen if one chooses to rise early and visit some old factory chimney which is used as a roosting place by the swifts.

Quite as interesting, to my mind, is the sight of these birds going in to roost at dusk. The first time I saw this phenomenon was at Greenwich, Conn., one evening. I was watching an immense flock of swifts circling in the air in the vicinity of a tall old chimney. Gradually, as the darkness came on, the birds gathered nearer to the top of this chimney, in a swirling mass, as though some force were stirring them round and round. Presently one of the swifts dropped down, then another and another, and the whole flock assuming the form of a gigantic funnel, whirled into the chimney mouth as though they were sucked downward by a whirlpool.

One of the popular errors concerning the swift is the belief that it is a swallow, and it is called the chimney swallow by nine-tenths of the people. As a matter of fact, however, it is not even closely related to the swallows, being much more nearly akin to the humming-birds and the goat-suckers. Like birds of the latter class, swifts feed on insects which they capture on the wing.

Their powers of flight are marvellous, while on foot they are practically helpless. Their wings have been developed to a wonderful degree, but their feet, through disuse, have become weak and quite useless for purposes of locomotion. Their toe-nails are sharp, however, and enable them to cling securely to the inside of a chimney, and when, for any reason, a nest gives way and falls down, as it often does, the young birds, if not too small, can scramble up to the top of the chimney to be fed by their parents until they are able to shift for themselves.—Ernest Harold Baynes.

AN OWL'S LOVE FOR MUSIC.

'In my son's junior year at Harvard,' says John Burroughs, the naturalist, 'it became the custom in May and June to give frequent band concerts in the evening on the steps of University Hall. Exactly over the band was a flagpole, fastened at an angle to the building. On the gilded ball of the flagpole there would come and perch, soon after the concert began, a little screech owl. After the music ceased and the crowd dispersed the little owl would fly away again. So regularly did the owl come with his noiseless, muffled flight that my son came to look for him and to speculate how long the bird would have to play before he would be attracted by the music. Many persons saw him, yet he appeared to take no notice of the yard full of people, but seemed to enjoy the music, as far as his attitude and actions betrayed his feelings, as much as did any one. Certainly the love for music, so strong in man, must find its beginning in lower forms of life.'—Chicago 'Journal'.

THREAD BY MOUSE POWER.

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the natives of Fifehire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hatton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable income to their owners, says 'The Scotsman.' About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dunfermline for the manufacture of thread—a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth prison in 1812 that Mr. Hatton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, 'The Curiosity Coffee Room,' he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on him. 'In the summer of 1812,' he wrote, 'I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round, impelled by the incessant gravity of a common house mouse. For a shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Inclosing it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply half-ounce power, which is the weight of a mouse, to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of thread seemed the most practicable. Mr. Hatton had one mouse that ran the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and one-half miles on an average. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty-five days, during which it ran 786 half miles. He had actually two mice constantly em-

ployed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse threadmill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make atomium to society for past offences by twisting and reeling from a hundred to a hundred and twenty threads a day, Sundays not excepted. To perform this task the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles, and this journey it performed with ease every day. In five weeks it made 3,350 threads of twenty-five inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned ninepence every six weeks, just one farthing a day, or seven shillings and sixpence a year. Taking sixpence off for board and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of six shillings. Mr. Hatton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the old empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before his marvellous project could be carried out.

BE KIND TO SNAKES.

Most farmers, and especially boys, take trouble to hunt down a snake when they are really the farmers' friends. Many persons will leave a carriage or team in the road to kill a snake they see upon the roadside. And as for the black snake that lives under the house or old porch, it is a greater enemy to mice and rats than the best cat could possibly be, while it would not harm an infant; in fact, could be tamed to be very interesting. Kindness always wins snakes, and they will show it as perceptibly as most creatures. A black snake pet is more cleanly than a dog or cat, is far less trouble, will respond to the familiar call just as quickly, show every evidence of affection as sincerely, and if its fangs should scratch the skin or even penetrate the flesh the result is not so annoying as the scratches from the briars that come from picking roses or blackberries.—Easton (Md.) 'Gazette.'

FOUND RING IN BIRDS' NEST.

Arthur B. Archibald, a Jersey City lawyer, recovered a diamond ring valued at \$175, which he had lost in an unusual place. 'The ring, which was rather worn,' he said, 'slipped from my finger several weeks ago while I was feeding a couple of pet Belgian hares, which I keep in a coop in the yard. Yesterday I noticed a pair of sparrows, which had their nest beside a tin leader running down the side of the house, feeding in the coop. Hanging over the side of the nest was some excelsior that I knew came from the coops. Procuring a ladder I decided to investigate the inside of the nest. I found three young sparrows and the ring.'—Times.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AN ADVENTUROUS CALLING.

A delightful medley of strange experiences is Julian Ralph's 'The Making of a Journalist,' (Harper's).

I remember a delightful half-hour when a 'Tribune' man tried to reach a country wife first, in order to shut me out.

'I give up,' said he. 'Will you help me to the village?'

'Of course,' said he. 'I'm done.'

'But I gave him his turn at it. The matter did not warrant shutting him out.'

In contrast with this country experience we may quote a town anecdote which throws a side-light on the author's happy disposition to see the humorous side of things.

I turned into a cobbler's shop, and seeing a bearded German bending over a lat in the glare of a swinging lamp, I feared my throat and said:

'I beg your pardon, but I am a reporter of the 'Sun.''

'Well, well,' he said, soothingly, before I could finish the sentence, 'you cannot help do.'

I could not continue for a full minute, so struck was I by the unexpected philosophy and wisdom of his reply.

A lovely old chap was the cobbler. I wish I could have run across him often, and learned to know him.

'You want to know if dere is some more of dese Fcirt Streets?' he asked.

For those who have the right temperament to follow the arduous calling there are many rewards, and not the least of these are those not patent to the public.

The moral I have drawn from my own experience is that the greatest dangers always show themselves where they are least expected.

Mr. Ralph has told in this book many of the feats of other reporters, but his own, if put together, would make a tale in which character is a strong element.

As a youth in a country office he took the unusual course of throwing downstairs the first person who threatened a libel suit.

We carried many pounds of English candles, hard as bullets, and put up in bottles.

'Hi, yah!' they exclaimed; 'how strange is everything the foreign devils do!'

It happened that our cook prepared an extra large pudding on that day, a rich preparation of marmalade and meringue.

The men wanted the women to try the pudding first, whether out of gallantry or a desire to see whether they would be poisoned.

The pudding gone, Weldon and I sat on the deck, and I remember how pleased I was with myself.

Presently Weldon remarked, 'Just suppose what would happen if one of those people should chance to have a stomach-ache.'

LITERARY NOTES.

Carl Joubert, author of 'Russia as it Really Is,' has lived nine years in the Empire, he has visited every government in the land.

Although the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Linné (Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist) does not occur until May 13, 1907, the learned world of his native country is already preparing to celebrate the event.

on account of his poverty. It is known, too, that a number of portraits were made of the naturalist which have never been published.

An unusually delightful feature in this year's Commemorative festivities at Oxford was the performance of Milton's 'Comus,' with John Law's original music.

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An entertainment was given recently in Paris by the 'Committee of French Humorists' in aid of the daughter of Henri Monnier, the Parisian satirist.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, in 'My Australian Girlhood,' gives a camping scene which cannot fail to be interesting to Canadian readers.

Johnny-cake will be heavy. It is then a "Leather-jacket," or it is a "Beggars on coals."

'But you cannot enjoy the bush pot-au-feu without a draught of quart-pot tea. I will give you the receipt, though it is not practicable in England.

ANOTHER MONTREAL HERO.

SAVED DROWNING BOY WHILE ON HOLIDAY AT KINGSTON.

To the honor roll containing the names of Montreal life-savers must now be added the name of Mr. Allan Holland.



ALLAN HOLLAND.

site Kingston, the occasion being the annual picnic of Calvary Congregational Sunday-school, of Kingston.

Colonel Younghusband's expedition is at the walls of Lhasa. The sacred city is no longer sacred. The Dalai Lama

has fled, and the priests of the temple now know that neither prayer wheels nor jingals nor the might of the Great White Czar can prevail against the Englishman.

'So fleet the works of men back to their earth again.

Eventually the ambans who represent the Chinese suzerain at the court of the Dalai Lama will report to Pekin that the English have reached the sacred city.

Whatever arrangements are made as to trade and a resident agent at Lhasa, this was the chief object of the expedition, and it has been achieved.

NEW CHURCH AT CLARENDON.

On Thursday, July 28, most of the clergy of the rural deanery of Clarendon met in this parish to participate in the rejoicing and services connected with the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Alleyne.

A meeting of the Archdeaconry of Clarendon was called in the afternoon by the Archdeacon. Papers were assigned to the various members of the Archdeaconry, and other matters affecting the same considered.

ROBIN SEEKS HUMAN AID.

As a gentleman of Porthallow, Cornwall, was walking in the neighborhood, a robin attracted his attention by flapping its wings in his face.

THE LATE SIR HENRY STANLEY.

Lady Stanley has received the following letter from Mengo, Uganda, dated June 10, and signed 'Apolo Kagwa Kati-kiri':

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Farmer Jason—"So you want a job, eh? What can yer do?"

Frollicsome Frisbie—"Nothin'."

Farmer Jason—"Well, I can't give you a job of that kind, but it seems to me you might get a job somewhere as a war correspondent."

A Time for Everything—The time for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is when croupy symptoms appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any member of the family.

CANDOR.

Artist, at work—"Now, give me your honest opinion of this picture."

Visitor, who fancies himself a critic—"It's utterly worthless!"

Artist, dreamily—"Y-e-s—but give M. all the same."

An End to Bilious Headache. — Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache.

A five-foot man with a six-foot sense of his own importance ran into a tall youth standing at a corner.

'Me? No, I'm not a lamp-post,' replied the tall one. 'What are you? A subway?'

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good.

Teacher—"The sentence, "My father had money," is in the past tense. Now, Mary, what tense would you be speaking in if you said, "My father has money?"'

Little Mary—"Oh that would be pretence."

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and disinfects the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages.

A TIE.

Cricket—"Ladies vs. Gentlemen."

The Ladies came out as they had gone in, all 'Ducks'.

And what did the Gentlemen make?—Love.—"Punch."

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc.

Weary Watkins.—"My folks always told me I was cut out for a gentleman."

Hungry Higgins.—"P'raps you was mate; but if you was you belong to the misfit department."

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada.

It's better to walk and catch a later train than run and miss an earlier one.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher

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THE EQUALITY OF WOMEN.

(Kansas City 'Journal'.)

At Emporia, Joseph Tucey, a German, was tried in the police court for calling the wife of a neighbor some pretty tough names.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND LAW CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—From the remarks in your issue of Aug. 3 there seems to be an entire misconception regarding this case. In the first place the disruption in 1843 did not result from what was known as the Non-intrusion claim, which was merely an item in the case. The avowed cause of the disruption was the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and those four hundred and seventy ministers who, with many thousands of the people, then left the Establishment, and their churches and covenants, formed a separate body known as the 'Free Church of Scotland,' and in founding this church it was emphatically declared that they held on the one hand, the duty of the civil magistrate, as such, to own and further religion, and on the other hand, that the Church must be left entirely independent in all spiritual matters. Hence they could not remain in the Establishment, and neither could they join an avowed voluntary church, which held that the state had nothing to do with religion but to let it alone.

In the second place, referring to your remarks, Lord Overton did not lead the minority in 1900, but, along with the Rev. D. Rainey and others, was a leader in the majority. And now as to the verdict itself. It was not a matter of the decision which depended on whether a majority was large or small, but whether the 'United Free Church' (forming the majority) or the remnant of the Free Church which, on principle, refused to unite with the 'United Presbyterian Church' in 1900, truly represented the principles on which the 'Free Church' was founded at the disruption in 1843, and in accordance with, and to maintain which principles, large sums were then subscribed for the building of churches and manse.

The righteousness of a cause does not rest in the numbers of a majority. Elijah stood alone—a prophet of the Lord—while the prophets of Baal were four hundred men. Neither are matters of Scripture doctrine and principle like the shifting sand, to be held or abandoned as convenience suggests.

After a long and careful hearing of evidence, showing clearly that the 'United Free Church' has departed from the recognized doctrines, principles and practice of the Church as founded in 1843, the House of Lords has just given its decision that the remnant minority are those who truly represent the 'Free Church,' and as such are entitled to the property which was held by that church prior to 1900.

It may be mentioned that in 1900, the 'United Free Church' claimed all the property—not merely its proportion—and has, by force, dispossessed of churches and manse congregations which consistently refused to abandon their principles and join the union, although, in some cases, these congregations had themselves subscribed almost all the money for the erection of the buildings. Besides there are large numbers who reluctant joined the Union because circumstances almost compelled them, the 'United Free Church' having claimed all the church buildings in 1900, even when the majority of the congregation was opposed to the Union.

A SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN.

Montreal, Aug. 3, 1904.

CANADIAN METHODISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of Aug. 2 Mr. Frank L. Vosper calls attention to a change that apparently has taken place in Canadian Methodism since the union, when he says that 'there is such a strong prejudice against local preachers that men who, like myself, have been actively engaged in that work in England, find difficulty in adapting themselves to the new order of things here.' The meaning of his statement is that with the Methodists, as with the Presbyterians, the union has tended to the increase of ecclesiasticism. The 'Witness,' in an editorial, in discussing the subject on one occasion, pointed out that although there was much to be said in favor of union, still there was the danger that the clergy in the united church might wish to absorb all the work and power and influence for their own order, and the result would be as Mr. Vosper points out, the new organization may find itself working side by side with a body of men who recognize and appreciate those willing workers as they were by the founders of Methodism and his successor.

It appears that in Great Britain and Ireland there are nine local or lay preachers to every one college-bred clergyman. That is somewhere about the proportion of Presbyterian elders, who should, but many of whom do not, take up the same kind of work that local preachers do, to ministers, and that fact should facilitate union so far as organization is concerned. Perhaps it is best to wait until we see whether the committee appointed to deal with the subject consider it practical or not, and what the nature of their report may be, before saying much on the subject, but this much might be allowed to be said, the membership who contribute should have a larger say in the government than at present. The Free Church minority who refused to enter the United/Free Church in Scotland stated that one of their reasons for not entering the union was because it was a minister's arrangement, and the people who contributed towards the building of churches and manse were not consulted. According to old-fashioned Presbyterianism, the government of the church is vested in the eldership, which has been divided into two classes, namely, teaching elders, or ministers, and ruling elders. Practically both teaching and government is vested in the one class, the ministers. The House of Lords have now decided that every church and manse in Scotland, together with the new college and assembly hall, belongs to the Free Church minority, and the result will be a considerable amount of ecclesiastical confusion.

If the government of the church be vested in the elders then it should be the whole eldership, both teaching and ruling, and in that case the members who contribute would have a fair share in the government and allocation of the contributions. They have a say now in the provincial presbytery, but it is so weak as to be practically nil. In an established church, parliament is supposed to look after the rights of the members. In non-established churches the voice of the members should be heard through properly recognized channels or the complaint can always be made, 'It is a minister's arrangement.' I am not acquainted with the congregational arrangements of the Methodists, but with Presbyterians that could easily be done by sending the remits from the Assembly down to sessions as well as presbyteries, and thus consulting the whole eldership instead of practically the ministerial section of it, as at present. The congregational presbytery should be strengthened, not weakened, as it is at present the tendency to do. That should be done, too, by taking steps to secure that every elder knows what his duties are before he is ordained. Why should all the training be given to the one elder in the congregation? Many might not avail themselves of it, but an opportunity should be given to men elected to that office to fit themselves for their duties, and then more of them would act when needed, as Methodist local preachers do. I am not one of those who are at all sanguine as to the benefits of union. How many of those men whom the union would release would go into the foreign field? Take up one of our blue books and notice how many retired ministers there are in such presbyteries as Toronto or Hamilton. Either our people are too fastidious, and expect too much, or there is something wrong with the training of the ministers, or the fifth commandment is being relegated to obscurity and our people want young men fresh from the stocks, and send the old men, with all their experience, into retirement before half their strength is exhausted. Besides, to compress the branches of the Christian Church into one would produce a dead log. Give me the different branches of the tree and life, instead of the solid log, but death. There was not such unity as is wished for by some in the early Christian Church. Hear what St. Paul says (Phil. i. 15): 'Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife, and some also of good will (verse 18).' What, then, only that in every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is proclaimed, and therein I rejoice, yea and I will rejoice.' It may be that sometimes Christ is now preached through envy and strife between the different denominations, as in the days of St. Paul, yet I think that the spirit of St. Paul is not wanting now, for Presbyterians certainly do rejoice at the success of the Methodists and other denominations, both at home and abroad, and if we cannot unite organically, let us still maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, although maintaining separate organizations. ELDER.

CHURCH SERVICE ABBREVIATED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Owing to the fact that the Anglican communion has for many years been designated as 'The United Church of England and Ireland in Canada,' therefore in seeking to reply to 'Enquirer,' I would consider it necessary to consult the Rubrics of both the English and Irish Church Prayer Books, in the latter, e. g., it is provided that the Litany may be used either as a separate service or in conjunction with Matins (or Evensong) or in combination with the Communion service. 2. There is the authority of Canon XII. of Provincial Synod, 'for altering the order of the public service in certain cases. 3. There are the rapidly changing circumstances of the people, through the increasing difficulty of obtaining domestic help, etc., and during hot weather, loving kindness and tender mercy often dictate single hour services, whereas, at other seasons longer ones are the general rule. 4. Then there are differences of temperament, use, custom, and the transition period through which the Canadian Church is passing in this opening century all going to demonstrate unmistakably that the Anglican Communion can never hope for a stereotyped service, but that it will ever be adaptive to environment and to progress.

ARMY MULE NEVER KNOWN TO KICK.

Col. George T. Jenkins, of Fairbury, quartermaster and commissary-general of the Nebraska guard, at the recent school for National Guard officers in this city, says: 'After a life time of close association with the mule I have never known him to kick a man; nor have I ever met a man who knew another man of his own knowledge who had been kicked by a mule. This is a bold statement, but it is true, nevertheless. You can question soldiers of the army everywhere, and I confidently predict that they will bear me out in this. I know I am uprooting a popular belief, but I ask you to stop and think and see if I am not doing our mule friend a deserved justice. Horses' kicks are plenty—mule kicks are as rare as promotions. Were you ever riding at night on the prairies, far away from comrades and camp, weary, looking for the distant twinkling camp fires not to be found? Did you ever at such a time see your mule friend lift his tireless head and blow his resonant trumpet of discovery of the sought-for haven? He has not seen it, but he has felt it, and in a moment is trotting a bee-line for the distant picket line and forage ration. Were you ever riding across a dreary, dry, dusty country, thirsty, no water in sight and its whereabouts undiscovered? Throw the bridle loose on the mule's neck and give him his way; he will take you to water as unerringly as a carrier pigeon wings his way to its goal.'—Nebraska State Journal.

CHESS. Saturday, Aug. 13, 1904. PROBLEM NO. 878. Composed for the 'Witness' by C. H. Wheeler, Chicago. Black—8 pieces.



White—5 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 879. Composed for the 'Witness' by F. B. Phelps, Sandwich, Ill. Black—8 pieces.



White—8 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions Sept. 3: must reach the editor by Aug. 27. SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 870. Phelps. Two moves. Key: R-K-B 3. Correct from Myrtle House, Pawna, Otto Wurzberg, George Patterson. No. 871. Wheeler. Three moves. Key: B-K 3, cooked by B x P. Correct from Pawna, George Patterson, and with cook, Otto Wurzberg. No. 872. Shinkman. Two moves. Key: Q-Q B 8. The idea of this problem is that the key move gives the black king five new flight squares. The theme was illustrated by several composers a year or so ago in 'Checkmate.' Correct from Pawna, Myrtle House, Mrs. Suzanne Carswell (heartily welcome to another lady solver), Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, George Patterson, H. S. Macmillan, Otto Wurzberg. No. 873. Shinkman. Three moves. Key: Q-K R 6. Correct from Pawna, George Patterson, Otto Wurzberg. No. 874. Phelps. Two moves. Key: R-Kt 5. Correct from Myrtle House, H. W. Barry (a pretty key), Pawna, Mrs. S. Carswell, Otto Wurzberg. No. 875. Wurzberg. Three moves. Author's intended key: B-B 3. If, however, the black king play to B 2, there is no mate in three. The play in some of the other variations is very pretty, and we hope that Mr. Wurzberg will be able to make this problem sound. The intention was found by Pawna, H. W. Barry, Myrtle House and Mrs. S. Carswell.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Players will be very glad to hear that Mr. James Mason has so far recovered from his illness to be able to take part in the British National Tournament now in progress in London, and he is not playing like a dead man either. At latest advices, Bardeleben was the leader in the German Chess Congress at Cobourg. A neat win by Mieses is given below. Napier is playing in the London tournament.

Mr. Sawyer is now certain to win in the four-cornered match at the Montreal Club, having obtained so strong a lead that his competitors cannot pass him, although they have still some games to play. Mr. Sawyer has won at least two and a half out of four against each of the other four players, Messrs. Jacobs, Kurrie and Short. Full score will be given when the affair is over. Mr. Dubreuil, secretary of the P.Q.C.A., says that the annual tournament of that Association will be held early in September. The contest should be a stiff one this year in view of the continual practice which most of the probable competitors have had.

The following letter speaks for itself. The project is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will receive the hearty support of Canadian chess players, not however to the point of dropping 'Checkmate.' If Lasker can turn out anything like as good a magazine as Steinitz did, it will be worth double the price asked here. LASKER'S CHESS MAGAZINE. Morton Building, Room 612, 116 Nassau st. New York City. July 6, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Backed by several patrons of the royal game, I decided to issue a monthly magazine entirely devoted to the interests of chess. All branches of the ancient game—the department of match games and of light games, the problem, the ending, the practice and theory, the history, the news department, as well as the humorous side of it, will receive equal consideration in the pages of the magazine. Competitions of various kinds will be arranged from time to time open to the annual subscribers. Mr. Samuel Loyd has kindly consented to act as problem editor, while the analytical department will be conducted by myself. The remainder of the staff will soon be appointed, and their names made public. Messrs. Barry, Marshall, Napier, Reichhelm, Shinkman and Showalter, have kindly promised to contribute their services in the interest of the magazine. Your suggestions and assistance are cordially invited. Kindly inform us whether you intend to subscribe. Can you also send us a list of the chess players among your friends and acquaintances? The first number of the magazine will be issued on Oct. 1, 1904; and it will contain forty-eight pages of varied entertaining and instructive reading. The price will be 25 cents plus postage outside of the United States and Canada. Subscription for twelve successive months, entitling the

subscriber to participation in all the competitions open during the period covered will be three dollars. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy I am, yours, very truly, EMANUEL LASKER. Some more games from the Winnipeg tournament will be given next week. By a weird oversight we omitted, last week, to mention the continual and generous hospitality shown to the Montreal contingent by their old friend and club-mate, Mr. P. Barry. Mr. Barry was the picture of health and sent all kinds of cheery greetings to his old friends in Montreal. He appeared to have gained considerably in weight, which may explain the frequency with which he repeated his favorite dirge: 'Tell them I'm still able to sit up to meals.' It was too true. The scores at the end of the Cobourg tournament were as follows, Schlechter and Gottschall having yet a game to finish: Bardeleben ..... 7 1/2 Swiderski ..... 7 1/2 Schlechter (a) ..... 6 1/2 Bernstein ..... 7 Marco ..... 7 Berger ..... 6 1/2 Mieses ..... 6 1/2 Suchting ..... 6 Wolf ..... 6 Pleischmann ..... 6 Gero ..... 4 John ..... 4 Gottschall (a) ..... 3 1/2 (a) Adjoined game. At London, after six rounds, Shoosmith was leading with 4 1/2 out of 6, followed by Tattersall, Reichmann, Napier, Gunsberg and Leonhardt.

THE MAN AT BISLEY. (Private J. Perry, of Vancouver, B.C., won the King's Prize at Bisley, July, 1904.) O yes, the news has come to town, Of the mirth and glee at Bisley; From the raw recruit to the heir of the Crown, And the veteran, bronzed and grizzled; And the boy who shouldered his rifle Where the tents of the sunsets are, Comes back as a laurelled hero From the simulated war! The Maples he saw—in his dreaming— On the hills where sunsets glow; And they put on the scenic glory That Autumn alone can show! The green was mellow, almost yellow— And the yellow was ruby, almost red;— And a fair hand moved to weave together A dainty garland for his head!

GAME NO. 885. Coburg Tournament. Notes from Leeds 'Mercury.' Zukertort Opening. White. Caro. 1 K-K B 3 1 P-Q B 4 2 P-K 3 2 P-Q 4 3 P-Q 3 3 P-K 3 4 P-B 3 4 B-Q 3 5 B-Q 3 5 P-B 4 6 P-B 4 (a) 6 Kt-K B 3 7 B-P x P 7 K-P x P 8 P x P 8 B x P 9 Q-B 2 (b) 9 Kt-K 5 10 Kt-B 3 10 Kt-Q B 3 11 Castles 11 Kt-Kt 5 12 B-Kt 5 ch 12 B-Q 2 13 Q-R 4 13 B x B 14 Q x B ch 14 Q-Q 2 15 Kt-K 5 15 Q x Q 16 Kt-Q 5 16 Castles 17 P-Q R 3 17 Kt-Q B 3 18 Kt-Q 7 (c) 18 K-Q 1 19 Kt x B 19 Kt x Kt 20 K-Q Kt 4 20 Kt-Kt 6 21 R-Kt 1 21 Kt x B 22 K-R x Kt 22 Q-R-B 1 23 Kt-B 3 23 P-Q R 3 24 P x P 24 P-Q 5 (d) 25 P x P 25 Kt x Q P 26 P-Q R 4 26 R-B 5 27 Kt-K 2 27 Kt-B 7 28 Kt 5 28 Q-Q P 4 29 P-Kt 6 29 R-Q 7 30 R-Kt 5 30 Kt-Q 5 31 R-K 5 31 Kt-B 3 (c) 32 Q-R-K 3 32 B-B 5 33 Q-R-Q B 3 33 Q-R x P 34 Q-R-Q Kt 3 34 Q-R 7 35 Kt x P 35 R x P ch 36 K-R 5 36 R-B 5 37 Q-R-Kt 1 37 Kt-Q 5 38 R-B 8 ch 38 B-B 2 39 R-B 7 ch 39 Kt-B 3 40 Kt-B 5 ch 40 K-K 3 41 Kt-B 5 41 Q-K-B 1 42 R-Kt 5 42 R x P 43 Resigns.

(a) The game is a sort of variation of the Q P opening, but one naturally looks for a reason why B P moves twice so early in the game. (b) This apparently explains (a) White, by clearing off the pawns expected to win a P by the ninth move, as it attacked both B and P. Black's simple reply provides a sufficient defence. (c) White has played this early part of the middle game in better style than the opening, and should have drawn, at least. (d) This is a good move, and by being prettily followed up gives Black an advantage. (e) These last two moves are very good chess. The result of them is that Black gets both rooks on the seventh rank, and cleverly wins with them. Mieses has played in a most interesting manner throughout.

GAME NO. 886. (Winnipeg Tournament.)

Ruy Lopez. White. Spencer. 1 P-Q 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 B-Kt 5 3 P-B 4 4 P-Q 4 4 P x K P 5 B x Kt 5 Q P x B 6 Kt x P 6 Kt-B 3 7 B-Kt 5 7 B-K 2 8 B x Kt 8 B x B 9 Q-R 5 ch 9 P-Kt 3 10 Kt x Kt P 10 P x Kt 11 Q x P ch 11 K-B 12 Kt-B 3 12 R-K Kt 13 Q-R 6 ch 13 B-Kt 2 14 Q-B 4 ch 14 Q-B 3 15 Q x B P 15 B-Kt 5 16 Castles 16 R-B 3 17 Kt x P 17 B-B 6 18 Kt-K 3 18 B-B 5 19 Q x Kt P 19 R-Kt 20 Q x R P 20 P-Q 4 21 P-B 4 21 R-K Kt 2 22 Q-R 6 22 B-K B 2 23 P-Q 5 23 R-R 2 24 P-Q R 3 24 R x Kt P 25 Q-B 8 ch 25 K-Kt 2 26 Q-R-K 26 B x Kt 27 P x B 27 Q-Q 5 ch 28 K-R 2 28 Q-Q 7 29 R x B ch 29 K x R (mate in 5) 30 Q-K 8 ch 30 K-Kt 2 31 R-K 7 ch 31 K-R 3 32 R-K 6 ch 32 Resigns.

GAME NO. 887. Winnipeg Tournament.

White. Bruce. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 3 Kt x P 4 B-Q 3 4 P-Q 4 5 Kt x P 5 B-K 2 6 Castles 6 Castles 7 P-Q B 4 7 P-Q B 3 8 P x P 8 P x P 9 Q-B 2 9 P-B 4 10 Kt-Q B 3 10 Kt-Q B 3 11 Kt x P 11 Kt x Kt 12 Kt x B ch 12 Q x Kt 13 P x Kt 13 Q x P 14 R-K 4 14 R-K 4 15 B-Q 2 15 B-K 3 16 B x Kt 16 P x B

17 R x P 17 Q-Q 4 18 R-K 3 18 K-R-Q 19 B-B 3 19 R-Q 2 20 P-Q R 3 20 B-B 2 21 Q-K 2 21 B-Kt 3 22 Q-K 2 22 Q-R-Q 23 P-R 3 23 Q-K Kt 4 24 R-K 7 24 B-B 2 25 R-K 3 25 B-Q 4 26 P-B 3 26 B-B 2 27 R-K 5 27 Q-Kt 3 28 R-K 7 28 Q-Kt 3 ch 29 K-R 2 29 R-Q 3 30 R x B 30 Resigns.

[For the 'Witness']

THE MAN AT BISLEY.

(Private J. Perry, of Vancouver, B.C., won the King's Prize at Bisley, July, 1904.) O yes, the news has come to town, Of the mirth and glee at Bisley; From the raw recruit to the heir of the Crown, And the veteran, bronzed and grizzled; And the boy who shouldered his rifle Where the tents of the sunsets are, Comes back as a laurelled hero From the simulated war! The Maples he saw—in his dreaming— On the hills where sunsets glow; And they put on the scenic glory That Autumn alone can show! The green was mellow, almost yellow— And the yellow was ruby, almost red;— And a fair hand moved to weave together A dainty garland for his head!

And he woke with a new endeavor— 'To fire a few shots for home! To do his best, and leave the rest; Then dare the ocean's foam!' 'Twas half a sea-mile to the target, For the message he had to send; But his eye was keen, and his brain, I ween That day was a trusty friend!

Again, and again the message: And always nearer the goal! Till the victor shout through the field rang out Like a mountain thunder roll! And the victor wiped his heated face, And smiled with an honest pride,— 'I've done some work for Canada, Let me be satisfied!

And Willie, and Fred, and Joey, Will throw up their caps in pride,— 'Who says the Boys of the Northland Cannot march, or shoot, or ride?' And Bessie, and Mary, and Margaret, Reply with unshooked art— 'He was half a sea-mile from the target; But he's near to his country's heart!' WILLIAM WYE SMITH. St. Catharines, Ont.

BACK FROM MANILLA.

MR. STEVENSON SPEAKS OF THE DRINK EVIL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. James Stevenson, who is returning to Montreal, where he lived a number of years ago, has spent the last year in the Philippines, and is not enamored of the rule of the United States Government there. The drinking among the common soldiers is terrible. They drink heavily of the native liquor called 'bino' (a corruption of 'vino,' the Spanish for wine), which is practically raw spirits distilled from molasses and flavored, and the social drinking among the higher classes of United States people, he says, is not much better. But it is with the tariffs and mode of government that Mr. Stevenson has his chief quarrel. High tariffs are preventing the moneyed men of the United States putting their capital in there. And greatest folly of all, they are trying to make of the Filipinos a self-governing people. As well, he declares, rope off a section of the United States and give it over to the full control of the North American Indians. Indeed, the Indians are much better fitted for self-government than are the Filipinos. But when some of the United States men who went over there protested against certain measures Governor Taft told them flatly that the islands were being governed in the interests of the Filipinos. 'Was it any wonder that western men would not stand it? Here were a thousand islands, four very large, and all with land among the most fertile in the world, yet the aim of the United States is to finally hand it over to the natives as they have already done with Cuba. In his capacity of accountant in Manila, Mr. Stevenson had the great pleasure a few months ago of freeing an innocent man. The collector of the district of Passig, a little distance up the Passig river from Manila, was accused of embezzlement. For months Mr. Stevenson worked investigating the books and fighting the matter through the courts and in the end had the pleasure of seeing him freed from the smallest shadow of suspicion. Mr. Stevenson was surprised to hear of the amount of Sunday opening among the saloons of Montreal. They manage better in Manila. The municipal board refuses to issue or renew first or second class bar licenses until the applicants therefor agree to keep the place lighted all night and place a glass door or window in front so that at any moment of the closing hours a full view of the interior may be obtained. Gas is not used in Manila, the entire city, and all but the very poorest houses are lighted by electricity. Mr. Stevenson is a warm admirer of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and was an honorary member of the union in Manila, which worked among the soldiers and sailors. Mr. Stevenson will not acknowledge himself to be a public speaker on temperance, his forte is not public work, he prefers to get down among the individuals, and particularly among the foreigners. Spanish he speaks better than English. In fact he thinks in Spanish.

WILL MEET AT BROCKVILLE.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., has decided to meet next year in Brockville. There was a long discussion over a proposal to reduce the representation to Grand Lodge yesterday but it was defeated. The afternoon was occupied in discussing amendments to the constitution.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Judge Parker Formally Notified of His Nomination.

CANDIDATE REITERATES HIS GOLD CURRENCY PLATFORM—THE TARIFF.

Esopus, N.Y., Aug. 11.—Judge Parker was yesterday formally notified of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for President. The ceremony occurred on the lawn of Rosemount, his country home, and in addition to the members of the notification committee, many prominent men of his party, hundreds of the candidate's friends and neighbors, assembled to witness the event. The weather was not auspicious. The sky was overcast and threatened a downpour, but in spite of these unfavorable signs it was decided that the ceremony should be held on the grounds instead of on the boat which brought the notification committee and its guests from New York. Before Representative Champ Clark had concluded his formal address, the rain began to fall fitfully, but Judge Parker stood bareheaded to the shower and received from Mr. Clark's hands the official letter which informed him of the action of the St. Louis convention. JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH. In accepting the nomination Judge Parker said in part:—'I must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through impropriety or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard-bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair. The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to secure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government. The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates, and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded, that though our party be successful in the coming contest, we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. In conclusion, Judge Parker declared if the action of the convention should be endorsed by an election by the people he would give to the discharge of the duties of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination. FOR THE GOLD STANDARD. Judge Parker's statement on the gold standard was as follows:—'I want it thoroughly understood throughout the country, so understood, that misunderstanding in the future will be impossible, that I am for the gold standard of currency and that if elected, I shall do all in my power to maintain that standard. FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS. New York, Aug. 11.—The state superintendent of elections, Mr. Morgan, last night stated that \$600,000 has been realized within the past year in the sale of fraudulent naturalization papers and that the Federal authorities estimate that over 100,000 fraudulent naturalization papers have been sold by those engaged in this illicit traffic, and that 20,000 of these have been issued in New York city. Mr. Morgan's statement continues:—'It is found that the Italians are by far the greater offenders in this matter, although many instances have been discovered by the Greeks and Armenians, and a somewhat lesser number among the Germans. It has been estimated that fully thirty percent of Italian citizens in this vicinity hold fraudulent naturalization papers.'

CANADIAN METHODISM.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—The strength of Methodism in Canada is shown by the statistical report for 1904, just issued, by the Rev. Geo. H. Cornish, general conference statistician. The increase in the membership of the Canada conferences for the past year was 3,436; for the year 1903 it was 5,542, making a total for the first half of the present quadrennium of 7,978. The total membership is now 209,873. The largest increase in membership was in the Manitoba and North-West conferences, 1,372, Toronto conference was second with 729.

# Home Department.

## The Road to Laughtertown.

(Glasgow 'Evening News.')

Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
I wandered out of the path one day,  
When my heart was broke and my hair  
turned grey,  
And I can't remember how to play,  
I've quite forgotten how to be gay,  
It's all through sighing and weeping, they  
say;  
Oh, show me the way to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
I used to belong to Laughtertown,  
Before I lost the way,  
For I danced and laughed the livelong day,  
Ere my heart was broke and my hair turned  
grey;

So it ought to be easy to find the way,  
But crying has made me blind, they say,  
And still towards Teartown my sad feet  
stray—  
Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,  
Oh, ye who have lost the way?  
Would ye have young heart though your  
hair be grey?  
Go, learn from a little child each day,  
Go, serve his wants, and play his play,  
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,  
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;  
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,  
Oh, ye who have lost the way!

## A Passed on Lesson.

(By Helena H. Thomas, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

Mrs. Mills was so absorbed in thoughts  
awakened by the sermon, to which, in wrapt  
attention she had just listened, that she  
scarcely returned the greetings of friends  
as she passed out of church that beautiful  
Sabbath morning, and on towards her  
home, located in a beautiful western city.  
But hearing her name, she faced about,  
and saw hurrying towards her a sister in  
the church, who said breathlessly: 'Why  
are you in such haste? I have been try-  
ing for two blocks to overtake you.'  
'I am not in the slightest hurry,' replied  
Mrs. Mills. 'I did not realize that I was  
walking rapidly; but I suppose my steps  
were keeping pace with my thoughts. What  
a sermon that was! It impressed me so  
that I can think of nothing else.'  
'Why, in what way?' was the careless  
query; 'it seemed to me anything but a  
brilliant sermon.'  
'Brilliant,' or not, was the rejoinder,  
'it made me realize, as never before, the  
responsibility resting upon parents. And  
I have been reviewing the past and trying  
to see where I fall in bringing up my  
children.'  
'You fall! It sounds absurd for you to  
talk of failure, when yours is looked upon  
as a model family. But what there was  
about that sermon to so interest you is  
beyond my comprehension; it struck me  
as decidedly dry.'  
Mrs. Mills sighed, but did not voice her  
thoughts, for she had learned to look to  
those less worldly for sympathy in spiri-  
tual things.  
'And then,' Mrs. Crosby continued, 'to  
my mind his idea of bringing children up  
to go to church and Sunday school against  
their wishes is all wrong, I know, from  
my own experience.'  
'You do not err in that direction, surely,'  
ventured Mrs. Mills; 'you were the only  
occupant of your pew, I noticed.'  
'Yes, and I will frankly admit that it  
would have been quite empty had I gone  
according to my inclinations. For I all  
down a charming story to dress for church  
and to tell the truth I was so absorbed  
in it, and so anxious to go on with it, I  
heard little of the sermon, except the worn-  
out charge to train up a child in the way  
he should go.'  
'Do I understand you as condemning the  
careful training of your parents, Mrs. Crosby?  
I think you once told me that your  
father was an elder in the Presbyterian  
Church, and that you were strictly reared.'  
'Yes, I do condemn my early training, to  
a certain extent,' said Mrs. Crosby, with  
emphasis. 'I was made to attend church  
and Sunday school from my earliest rec-  
ollections, which created such a dislike to  
the house of God that I have never fully  
outgrown it. So for that reason my chil-  
dren have a loose run; they go to church  
or stay at home, as they choose.'  
'It is usually stay at home, I fear,' said  
Mrs. Mills, with a shake of her head, for  
truth to tell, the Crosby children were rarely  
seen inside a church.  
'Pardon me, but when do you expect the  
'kings to go to develop?''  
Mrs. Crosby bit her lips, but was silent.  
Pausing before a humble dwelling, just  
here Mrs. Mills said: 'I often make Grand-  
ma Brown a little visit on my way home  
from church, ostensibly to give her a  
glimpse of our pastor's sermon, for she is  
a shut-in member of our church; but I  
am inclined to think that the help I re-  
ceive from this aged saint, is, after all, my  
greatest incentive.'  
'I never saw her,' said Mrs. Crosby, as  
she was about to pass on; 'she has my  
sympathy, but I always shrink from meet-  
ing such doleful people.'  
'Doleful!' exclaimed Mrs. Mills, and then  
as if seized by a sudden impulse she too  
a step forward, and laying her hand on  
Mrs. Crosby's arm, said, so pleadingly:  
'Come with me! She will do you good!'  
A moment later the two women, after  
rapping at the outside door in vain, opened  
it, and there found themselves in full view  
of 'Grandma Brown,' who, with eyes closed,  
and a heavenly look on her face, was  
singing, in a sweet, tremulous voice:

Had not lost its youthful sweetness, reach-  
ed: 'I will never, no never, no never for-  
sake.'  
Then 'Grandma Brown' opened her eyes,  
and, seeing them, said, sweetly: 'Come in,  
dear, your meeting was out first.'  
As Mrs. Crosby was introduced, she said,  
'It must be hard for you to be so confined  
to the house such a beautiful day.'  
'Hard, no! The dear Lord puts such  
sweet comfort into my heart that I seldom  
think about it. It did seem a little hard  
at first, I will admit, dear; for I had been  
going to meeting twice or three times a  
day for seventy years, when I had the full  
that shut me in for life. But my lifelong  
habit still clings to me, and I must have  
my meetings regular.'  
'Meetings!' said Mrs. Crosby; 'what do  
you mean?''  
'Why, I do every Sunday just as I did  
this morning. I begin my meeting when  
yours does, but often I have such a heav-  
enly season I forget to close on time.  
You caught me singing my closing hymn  
just now.'  
Mrs. Crosby was so surprised to see such  
devotion to what she so lightly valued,  
that she had nothing to say, while Mrs.  
Mills was secretly praying that her hitherto  
careless church sister might, through this  
living epistle, be brought to a realization  
of her mistaken ideas, and had no room  
for words.  
After a little pause the aged one con-  
tinued: 'Yes, I'll confess now that I re-  
lied at God's dealings with me when, on  
the first Sabbath after my accident I re-  
alized that in all probability I never again  
could enter the place I loved best on earth  
—my Father's house. But after a little  
the thought came to me that I could wor-  
ship the dear Lord just as well at home;  
and so I dedicated this little room to him.  
And, as never before, he took up his abode  
with me, and I have never for a moment  
lost sight of him since. So, how can I  
have any regrets?''  
'How do you conduct your meeting?'  
queried Mrs. Crosby, who, it was plain to  
be seen, was deeply moved by what she  
had seen and heard.  
'Well, I commence my meeting with the  
'Glorious,' and then I pray and sing. You  
see, I used to sing in the choir, and it  
comes natural like; anyhow, I love to sing  
as well as ever, if my old voice is getting  
shaky, and can't go up to the high notes  
clear like it used to. Then I read the  
Bible, or perhaps I change off and read a  
sermon if I can find one that has the right  
ring to it; and then I sing again, and of-  
ten, like to-day, I am so carried away I  
just keep on singing.'  
Here she paused to wipe away the glad  
tears, while Mrs. Crosby, trying vainly to  
wink the drops from her eyes, seldom  
seen to weep, said: 'Tell me how you spend  
the rest of the long day.'  
'It is never a long day with me,' said  
the salutary one, little dreaming how her  
words sounded to one accustomed to hear,  
'I hate Sunday! It is such a full day,  
for I go to Sunday school, too, dear.'  
'To Sunday school!' exclaimed Mrs. Crosby.  
'Yes, why not? We are never too old  
to learn. So I repeat the Golden Text and  
study the lesson for the day. Then when  
any of the young people come to see me  
we can talk it over together. Then I have  
my little dinner, for you know we need  
temporal as well as spiritual food; and  
then I doze a little in my chair. I never  
let a minute of the precious day run to  
waste when I was young, but you see my  
poor old head gets weary thinking now.  
After a nice rest I am fresh for evening  
service. I don't read much, like I do in  
the morning, for my eyes are getting dim;  
but it doesn't matter much, for I have so  
much of the blessed book stored away in  
my memory I can repeat passages by the  
hour. You see, when I was young, we  
learned as much of the Bible by heart as  
we could. We didn't just read it, as they  
do these days, so I am never at a loss for  
good preaching. And so I repeat the  
blessed promises and sing and pray, and  
sometimes, dear, I get so full of the Spirit  
that I forget that it is time for old folks  
to be in bed.'  
'But Mrs. Brown,' ventured Mrs. Crosby,  
'some people argue that going to church  
so constantly when one is young will re-  
sult in a dislike for the house of God as

one older grows. Have you no sympathy  
with that argument?'  
'No, dear, no; not the slightest,' was the  
decided answer. 'Train up a child in the  
way he should go, and when he is old he  
will not depart from it,' is true, true.'  
'If any one doubts it, I am sure a visit  
to you and a glimpse of your happy life  
would lead them to your way of thinking.  
You have preached me a much-needed ser-  
mon, which will go with me to the end  
of my days,' said Mrs. Crosby, in parting.  
Before another Sabbath rolled round,  
Mrs. Mills was passing the home of the  
aged saint, and looking in upon her, saw  
a great change in her, and asked her if  
she would not consent to having a physi-  
cian called.  
But sweetly came the answer: 'I'm only  
tired, dear. I'm not sick. Only home-  
sick for heaven.'  
An hour later Mrs. Mills called again,  
and was greeted by the words: 'She has  
just gone home.'  
The one who had so loved the translated  
one in life could read in the smiling face,  
Home-sickness no longer. And taking up  
the well-worn, open Bible, her eyes fell on  
this marked promise, 'Lo, I am with you  
always, even unto the end of the world.'

ELEPHANT AS NURSE.  
A woman in India tells this story of an  
elephant's skill as a nurse: "Thou art  
hungry, doubtless, big mother," said Remi-  
ni, emerging presently from the hut with  
the baby in her arms. "Ishta, beautiful  
elephant, take care of baby; I am going  
to see to your dinner." She put the little  
restless brown bundle down on the ground  
between Ishta's two feet. Then she fetched  
the earthenware jar of unglazed red clay  
and filled it with live charcoal, setting it  
down to get heated through while she  
mixed flour and water into dough. With  
the skill of frequent practice she spread  
the rough mixture three or four inches thick  
all over the outside of the jar. While the  
dough was slowly baked by the heat from  
the embers inside Ishta, patient and docile,  
as was her wont, cared for the baby, gently  
restraining the little truant, who would  
have crawled away. Now and again, when  
the baby limbs moved quicker and achieved  
a few paces of freedom, Ishta's trunk would  
carefully wind round the little body and lift  
it back to safety between the huge barriers  
of her feet, and the tip would gently pat  
and fondle away baby's fretfulness and im-  
patience at control.—Chicago 'News.'

## THE BOY.

THE LIFE OF A BOY CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF  
formations, much like the differing strata  
in geology. During the first six years he  
is the object of admiring interest in the  
home circle. Everybody unites in petting  
and spoiling him. Mamma and aunts vie  
with each other in praising his fair skin,  
his bright eyes, and his beautiful hair.  
His dress is picturesque, and his actions  
are graceful. Grown older the activity and  
energy of childhood assert themselves, and  
he disdain to be a plaything, and amazes  
his relatives by the developments of tastes  
which are certainly foreign to the family  
creeds and traditions. He likes to play  
with strange lads, who wear rags and bags,  
and talk in a queer patois of their own.  
He wanders off, following organ men and  
monkeys, or joining the motley crowd who  
bring up the rear of the circus. Too large  
for the nursery, his school-days begin, and  
now come several years of hard work and  
eager play; years which make impressions  
deep and ineffaceable. His teachers, his  
books, his associations, and more import-  
ant than all else, his companions, cannot  
now be too carefully selected. Boys are  
the unconscious instructors of other boys,  
and the younger one has always some big-  
ger and older mate, whose influence over  
him is simply without limit. Did you ever  
observe the feeling, something like wor-  
ship, with which a boy of twelve regards  
a boy of fifteen or sixteen. He copies his  
tones, his gestures, and his walk. He re-  
ceives his opinions as if they were law and  
gospel combined. If the elder lad be really  
brave, generous, and manly, the education  
he gives to the younger ones, who regard  
him as their hero, is worth considerably  
more than the learning they get from their  
grammars and lexicons. If he be mean,  
deceitful, vulgar, or vicious, the bad leaven  
of his example works towards the corrup-  
tion of the manners and morals of the  
smaller boys, in a way to which parents  
and preceptors are sometimes strongly  
blind.  
Most boys go through a period when they  
have great need of patient love at home.  
They are awkward and clumsy sometimes  
strangely willful and perverse, and they are  
desperately conscious of themselves, and  
very sensitive to the least word of censure  
or effort at restraint. Authority frets them.  
They are leaving childhood, but they have  
not yet reached the sober good sense of  
manhood. They are an easy prey to the  
tempter and the sophist. Perhaps they  
adopt sceptical views from sheer desire to  
prove that they are independent and can  
do their own thinking. Now is the moth-  
er's hour. Her boy needs her now more  
than when he lay in his cradle. Her inner  
insight and serene faith may hold him fast  
and prevent him drifting into dangerous  
courses. At all events there is very much  
that only a mother can do for her son,  
and that a son can receive only from his  
mother, in the critical period of which we  
are thinking. It is well for him, if she  
have kept the freshness and brightness of  
her youth, so that she can now be his  
companion and friend as well as mentor.  
It is a good thing for a boy to be proud  
of his mother; to feel complacent when he  
introduce her to his comrades, knowing  
that they cannot help seeing what a pretty  
woman she is, so graceful, winsome, and  
attractive!

## LIVE OUT OF DOORS IN SUMMER.

No matter where you live, be comfortable  
and healthy if possible during the sum-  
mer months. If you have a secluded porch  
near the kitchen inclose it in netting and  
set the table out there and eat there. Pro-  
tected thus from flies and mosquitoes it is  
possible to have a summer vacation right  
at home. If the front porch is secluded  
it can be utilized as a living room. We  
are not out of doors enough. We should  
protect ourselves from pests, and spend  
as much time as possible in the open air.  
Fresh air is a cure for many ills. Fix up  
the porches and try the air cure for three  
months. Put out a table, some chairs,  
a couch, and a few plants, and move home  
out into the air.

## With the Children.

WHEN SHE COMES FRAE THE TOUN.  
A Nursery Rhyme.  
Now, dawdle, cuddle doon!  
Yer mither's comin' soon!  
And lika pouch has sweeties in't,  
When she comes frae the toun!  
The toun, the toun, the toun,  
When she comes frae the toun!  
And lika pouch has sweeties in't,  
When she comes frae the toun!  
Now, dawdle, cuddle doon,  
Ye little waukerie loon!  
For ye maun sleep bairn sweet and deep,  
Untill the clock rings roun!  
And roun', and roun', and roun',  
Untill the clock rings roun';  
For ye maun sleep bairn sweet and  
deep,  
Untill the clock rings roun'.  
WILLIAM WYE SMITH.  
St. Catharines, Ont.

many a bad scorching, and will prevent  
many a batch of freckles.  
Now for a skin food to use upon the  
face. While some faces can use glycer-  
ine, others cannot. There are skins that  
chafe with glycerine, and in such cases,  
glycerine should be made very weak or  
not used at all.  
For a quickly made skin food, get from  
the druggist half an ounce of good cold  
cream. Place in a double boiler and add  
to it the contents of a five cent bottle of  
white vaseline. Let them melt together,  
and add an ounce of lanolin. This is  
very soothing.  
Finally, add half an ounce of pure  
almond oil and white wax. This will make  
an excellent cold cream. Beat as it is  
cooling, and add a few drops of perfume,  
just sufficient to scent it nicely.  
Use this skin food daily on the face. But  
if you cannot obtain these ingredients,  
you can make a very simple skin food by  
getting from the drug store an ounce of  
cold cream. Heat it, and add an ounce  
of lanolin to it.  
A cream still easier to make and one  
that will do very well for emergency, is  
made of equal parts of white vaseline and  
pure almond oil, heated together, and  
scented with a drop of rose.  
This skin food should be kept in a large  
mouthed bottle, and used on coming in  
from a drive. Smear it all over the face,  
leave on a few minutes, then wipe it off  
with a very soft cloth.  
Apply more of the cold cream and wipe  
off again. With the last wiping will come  
off a great deal of the dust and dirt of  
the drive.  
To heal the skin when it has been burn-  
ed there is nothing better than lime wa-  
ter and sweet oil.  
Take equal parts of each and shake in  
a bottle together. Use upon the face af-  
ter it has been scorched, or when it has  
a burning, stinging feeling.  
Here are some don'ts for the complexion:  
Don't try to wash the face when you first  
come in from salt water bathing.  
Don't put water on your face after a  
dusty drive.  
Don't use water after you have gauled,  
or swung in the hammock, or indulged in  
any of the summer pastimes.  
Don't try to use water on a tired, dusty  
skin. It may feel cool for the moment,  
but it will act as an irritant, and will  
either take the skin off completely or in-  
jure it.  
If the skin is chapped, here is a remedy:  
Take witch hazel and add to it an equal  
amount of rose water. To this add a few  
grains of borax powder. Shake and ap-  
ply to the face. Let it dry on the skin.  
And don't forget the milk of cucumber  
remedy. This is made very easily by  
cutting up a cucumber and covering it  
with water. Let it simmer, strain, add  
enough water to make a pint, and to this  
add half a teaspoon of boric acid. Add  
to it about ten drops of benzoin, or  
enough to make the water milky. It is  
one of the best skin lotions known.  
The skin in the summer time needs twice  
the care required in the winter time.  
The woman whose skin is dry cannot  
have a pretty complexion. The skin of  
an infant is always moist, and the result  
is that it is fine and smooth.  
Be careful, then, in using boracic acid.  
It tends to dry out the skin, and while a  
little is good, too much of it will make  
the skin too dry.  
Remember that moisture, warmth and a  
certain degree of oiliness are absolutely  
essential to a pretty, smooth skin, and  
that you can never hope for a nice cuticle  
as long as your face is dry.  
And that is the reason why so many pro-  
fessional beauties cold cream their faces  
at night. They will not go to bed until  
they have rubbed a little face cream into  
the skin. They will not retire until they  
have assured themselves that there are  
no wrinkles remaining.—New York 'Sun.'

## WHAT THE DOCTOR DOES.

Advertisements.  
The first thing the doctor does when  
he is called to see a fretting, worrying  
baby is to give it a medicine to move  
the bowels and sweeten the stomach.  
The doctor knows that nine-tenths of  
the trouble affecting babies and young  
children are due to irritation of the  
stomach or bowels, and that when the  
cause is removed the child is well and  
happy. Baby's Own Tablets are an al-  
ways-at-hand doctor, and promptly cure  
all the minor ills of little ones. They  
contain no poisonous 'soothing' stuff,  
and may be given with safety to the ten-  
derest infant, or the well grown child.  
Mrs. J. Overand, Hepworth Station,  
Ont., says: 'My little one was much  
troubled with indigestion, and Baby's  
Own Tablets gave immediate relief. I  
have found the Tablets the most satis-  
factory medicine I have ever used for  
children.' Sold by all medicine dealers,  
or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by  
writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
Brookville, Ont.  
add salt and pepper, and a tablespoonful of  
melted butter. When this has been stir-  
red in put it over the fire with half a cup-  
ful of milk or cream; when hot stir in two  
well beaten eggs and immediately turn  
into a hot buttered frying pan. Stir with  
a fork until brown, and then heat like an  
omelet, and when the under surface is well  
brown serve on a hot dish with minced  
parsley.—Chicago 'Record.'

## Our Correspondents.

CONSIDER THE LILIES.  
How very beautiful the lilies are, and  
how tenderly the Lord watches over them.  
When their white faces become dusty, he  
sends the gentle showers which wash  
them clean; and they seem to look up to  
Heaven for their purity, as if thinking the  
Lord in his loving care. We should  
learn a lesson from these silent messen-  
gers, a lesson of faith in God. Like Mar-  
tha of old, we are often careful and trou-  
bled about many things, when we should  
simply trust in the Lord. The Psalmist  
said: 'I will trust and not be afraid.' Im-  
plicit trust keeps fear at a distance. How  
very beautiful the world is at this season  
of the year. Wild flowers are blooming  
so lovely around us, and the gardens are  
bowers of beauty. On every hand we see  
tokens of God's loving thoughtfulness,  
and wisdom, and yet there are those who  
never thank him for all the comforts they en-  
joy. Many are anxiously asking the  
question, 'What shall we eat, and drink,  
and wherewithal shall we be clothed?' If  
Jesus were here would he not ask, as he  
did his disciples of old: 'Why are ye fear-  
ful, O ye of little faith.'  
'Simply trust Him, trust Him fully,  
Cast thy burdens on the Lord,  
Doubt no longer, He has promised,  
And he never breaks His word.'  
ANNIE.  
Prince Edward Island.

## Selected Recipes.

ICED APPLE SOUFFLE.  
Put two ounces of loaf or granulated su-  
gar and the thinly pared rinds of two  
lemons into half a pint of cold water, and  
let it boil, and then simmer for a quarter  
of an hour. Remove the pan from the  
stove, and add half an ounce of sheet gelat-  
ine, stirring it until it has dissolved;  
when the liquid has cooled a little pour in  
the juice of two lemons and strain it  
through muslin into a basin.  
Rinse a stewpan with cold water, and  
stew two pounds of apples in it, stirring  
them constantly until they are soft; then  
sweeten them with six ounces of sugar, or  
more if they are very sour, and let them  
cook until they are reduced to a stiff pulp  
and are quite clear in appearance. Pass  
the pulp through a sieve and mix it with  
the lemon jelly, which should be cool, but  
liquid, three-quarters of a pint of whipped  
cream, slightly sweetened, and, lastly, the  
whites of two eggs which have been whisk-  
ed to a very stiff froth and mixed with an  
ounce of finely powdered sugar.  
Tie a band of stiff white paper round a  
silver souffle mould, so that it stands about  
two inches higher than the mould, then  
pour in the mixture and place it in a freez-  
ing box and freeze it for about three hours.  
When it is frozen remove the band of pa-  
per and scatter some almonds over the top  
which have been blanched, baked a golden  
brown, and finely chopped, and serve the  
souffle at once with some dainty wafers.  
A CABBAGE DISH.  
An excellent cabbage dish consists of a  
small cabbage boiled the day before it is  
to be used, then chop it into small pieces,

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.  
In connection with the present advance  
into Tibet, it is interesting to note that  
Miss Annie Taylor, who has just recently  
received permission to accompany the  
expedition to Tibet, tells us that during her  
residence at Lantung, she has often had  
requests from traders coming from  
Lhasa and other parts of Tibet for  
Gospels for some Lama who has asked  
them to get one or more for their per-  
sonal, and that from them and others she  
hears of the Tibetan Scriptures being  
read by so many. The Tibetan sol-  
diers, then stationed in the valley, were  
changed every six months, and before  
going back to their villages they would  
come for copies of the Gospels to give  
as presents to their friends or their  
chiefs, and sometimes they would sell  
them for as much as one tunka (a third  
of a rupee). Thus the Word of God  
has been steadily finding its way into  
the monasteries of this long closed land  
and even to the sacred city of Lhasa  
itself.—Examiner.  
GRATITUDE.  
An Armenian named Arslan Sahagian  
died recently in Yonkers, N.Y., and  
left his entire wealth, amounting to  
about \$80,000, to the American Board.  
He was one of the first graduates of  
Boston School at Constantinople, which  
institution was the precursor of Robert  
College. He was for many years a suc-  
cessful furniture dealer in Yonkers. Thus  
one of the pupils of the illustrious Cyrus  
Hamlin becomes a grateful and generous  
donor to the treasury of the board. So  
far as is known, Mr. Sahagian is the  
first Armenian to bequeath such a large  
sum to the American Board. The 'Ave-  
dapper,' a religious journal in Constanti-  
nople, published by our missionaries,  
with pardonable pride makes record of  
Mr. Sahagian's benefaction, which it  
considers as one of the most encourag-  
ing signs of the times. The legacy will  
not be available for some time, and a  
part of it is to be set aside for specified  
uses.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'  
MODERN EVIDENCES OF CHRIS-  
TIANITY.  
Speaking recently at Spurgeon's Insti-  
tute, the Rev. W. L. Watkinson is re-  
ported to have made a very sparkling  
and witty address, in which the follow-  
ing appears: 'We honor skeptics too much  
by replying to their arguments. Chris-  
tianity needs less verbal defence than  
we think. It is said that Bishop Butler,  
in his 'Analogy,' raises more doubts than  
he solves; then let them try Dr. Stephen-  
son's analogies. 'Paley's Evidences' no  
longer meet the need of the age; then let  
them try Dr. Barnardo's evidences. It  
was even whispered that Calvin's Insti-  
tutes were antiquated; try Spurgeon's  
Institutes. They are modern enough—  
2,807 volumes in different bindings.—  
'Christian Guardian.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rhenish Missionary Society, after sixteen years of labor and sacrifice of life and property in German New Guinea...

In some parts of India Hindus are making serious efforts to dissuade the people from sending their children to missionary schools...

Y. M. C. A. work in Bombay is likely to receive considerable impetus within the next few months. The Association is obliged to remove from the bungalow in the Apollo Bunder which it has occupied for many years...

Seldom if ever is the convert to Christianity from Mohammedanism allowed to forsake the Moslem creed and faith without suffering persecution. Writing from Tunis, Mr. A. V. Liley gives a typical case...

KEWICK.

(London 'Christian World'.)

The thirtieth Kewick Convention has been held, and most of those who attended it have returned to their homes. I was not able to be there myself, though I would like to have been...

A glance at the programme and notebook is instructive. The convention is 'for the deepening of spiritual life' and the introductory words are suggestive: 'We have met as Christians to wait upon the Lord for the fulfilment in us of those promises which he has made to us in Jesus Christ.'

those who are named after Christ will have more of his Spirit, because of the wonderful meetings on the shore of Lake Derwentwater.

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

CUBAN CONVERTS START A MISSION.

How gospel work multiplies itself is strikingly shown in the case of a little mission, which has lately been established some six miles from the town of Gibara, Cuba.

A number of the converts in the Gibara Mission felt the call to active service, and concluded they could do no better than to found a mission of their own, which they have now done.

Remarkable success continues to attend the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, of which the New Orphan Houses of Ashley Down, Bristol, is the most important branch.

THE MULLER HOMES.

Remarkable success continues to attend the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, of which the New Orphan Houses of Ashley Down, Bristol, is the most important branch.

MISSIONARY METHODS FOR WORKERS AT HOME, BY BELLE M. BRAIN.

Miss Brain, of Springfield, Ohio, is known and beloved throughout the missionary world for her unremitting labors in rousing and sustaining interest among the 'Christians at home' in the work of those who are upholding the standard of Christ among heathen and semi-barbarous peoples.

Mr. Pierson says: 'Not long ago we saw a prescription warranted to "kill a missionary meeting." It may be stated somewhat as follows: "Take one dimly lighted church parlor, at a temperature not to exceed sixty degrees; add a few people—the older the better—drawn together by a strong sense of duty and an apologetic announcement. Begin to stir to slow music or a formal prayer at five to twenty minutes late; drop in one at a time, ad infinitum, some not over fresh facts relating to the geography and customs of any mission field. Do not fail to extract a few pennies from each atom present."

Miss Brain has given us in this volume an antidote and a substitute for all such treatment. If adopted and adapted, we believe that her suggestions can not fail to resurrect dead meetings and to make them living forces in the evangelization of the world.

'DOMICIDE.'

Domicide, in a sense, is worse than homicide; and by domicile I mean the killing of a home.

dreds of homes are broken up through their effects. But there are also internal enemies of the home; a man's foes shall be they of his own household.

DR. CAMPBELL MORGAN WAS UNSHAKEN.

Dr. Campbell Morgan has been telling a pathetic story about Commander Booth-Tucker, who, it will be remembered, lost his wife in a railway accident last autumn.

When I and my wife were last in Chicago I was trying to lead a sceptic to Christ in a meeting. At last the sceptic said, with a cold, glittering eye and a sarcastic voice, "It is all very well. You mean well; but I lost my faith in God when my wife was taken out of my home. It is all very well; but if that beautiful woman at your side lay dead and cold by you, how would you believe in God?"

Within one month she had been taken through the awful tragedy of a railway accident, and the Commander went back to Chicago, and in the hearing of a vast multitude said, "Here in the midst of the crowd standing by the side of my dead wife as I take her to burial, I want to say that I still believe in him, and love him, and know him."

KING'S MESSENGERS.

Since the war began there has been a more than usually active interchange of diplomatic correspondence between London and St. Petersburg and special 'King's messengers' are constantly on the run between the two capitals.

King's messengers, as a rule, are retired army officers who have influence at the Foreign Office, but their pay is only about £300 a year, with a guinea a day for personal expenses apart from their railway fares, and out of this viaticum they can always save something.

WHY JAPAN HAS NO FENCE POSTS.

(From the 'Booklovers' Magazine.) In Japan, when a farmer permits a telegraph or telephone pole to be erected on his land, he has made a great concession to modern reform.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Aug. 28, 1904.

ELIJAH DISCOURAGED.

1. Kings ix., 1-8. Golden Text.—'In my distress I cried unto the Lord, and he heard me.'—Ps. cxx., 1. (Condensed from 'Peloubet's Notes.')

phets and Baal's prophets were being passed. Then Jezebel, scornfully ignoring her husband, sent a message unto Elijah, who had remained at the gate, spending the night in the open air.

He himself went a day's journey into the wilderness. The desert of Paran, through which the Israelites had of old wandered from Egypt towards the promised land, Elijah did not feel himself safe till he was beyond the territory of Judah, for Jehoshaphat was closely allied to Ahab, (1. Kings xxii., 4); and his son Jehoram married the daughter of Jezebel, (11. Chron. xxi., 6; 11. Kings viii., 18).

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will start for a journey of several days with no other provision than two skin bags or bottles hung on his shoulder,—the one full of water, the other containing barley meal. Compare the fasts of Moses on Sinai and of Jesus in the wilderness, each for forty days. Compare also the forty years in which the Israelites were sustained in this same desert by 'angels' food' (Ps. lxxviii., 25.) Un-to Horeb. Mount Sinai. The mount of God. So called because there God revealed the law to Moses. It is not more than two hundred miles from Beersheba, so that Elijah must have spent most of the forty days in wanderings about the desert, brooding over the situation, with many an agonized prayer, and probably some such temptations from Satan as Christ afterwards endured in the wilderness. God was preparing him for the second great revelation on Sinai, about which we study next week.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 22.—1. Kings ix., 1-8. Tuesday, Aug. 23.—Ex. xxxiv., 27-35. Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Luke iv., 1-13. Thursday, Aug. 25.—Num. xi., 1-15. Friday, Aug. 26.—Ps. xlii., 1-11. Saturday, Aug. 27.—Ps. lxxvii., 1-20. Sunday, Aug. 28.—Ps. xxxviii., 1-14.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

ONE HOPE, ONE RIGHTEOUSNESS.

For Jew and Gentile there is but one hope, the one set before us in the Gospel. One hope of salvation based upon the resurrection of Jesus. (1. Pet. i., 3; Rom. xv., 4, 13; viii., 24.) Hope is certainty, based upon the promise and faithfulness of God. Without hope a man is without God. (Eph. ii., 12.) Hope is the child of faith, for if we believe God, we shall be in a state of waiting expectation, and that is hope. Christ is our hope. (1. Tim. i., 1.) Its source. (Col. i., 27.) Its end, His glorious appearing. (Tit. ii., 13.) Hope is our state of mind towards God and Christ. It is as a helmet, a protection against the mental assaults of Satan. It keeps the mind in perfect peace. (1. Pet. i., 13; 1. Thess. v., 8.) Secondly, There is for Jew and Gentile but one righteousness. Christ our righteousness. (1. Cor. i., 30.) Faith or trust in Jesus is counted righteousness. (Rom. iv., 5.) See the lessons on righteousness in Ro. x. Unbelief is unrighteousness. Faith results in righteousness. (See Ro. ix., 10.) Mankind as a whole, Jew and Gentile, ignores faith and builds upon good works, on prayers, rites and ceremonies. God's one way of salvation is, a righteousness through faith in Jesus. With the heart men believe and so become righteous. (Ro. x., 1-13; 11. Cor. v., 21.) If men can become righteous by good works, then Christ died in vain. (Gal. ii., 21.) Having been made righteous by faith we are to live in the power of Christ's risen life, to live righteously, Godly, soberly. (1. Jn. iii., 4-10.)

LAST OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

(London 'Telegraph'.)

In the recent birthday honors list were a number of veteran officers who received marks of royal favor in commemoration of the jubilee of the Crimean war. His Majesty, at the same time, was not forgetful of the splendid heroism displayed throughout the campaign by the rank and file of the British army, and he has conferred on Sergeant Nunnerley, formerly of the Seventeenth Lancers, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, the medal for meritorious service. The Secretary to the Army Council has intimated to Sergt. Nunnerley that King Edward bestows this honor upon him, together with the annuity, 'as a reward for his long and highly meritorious service, including the Crimean war.' Nunnerley is a man of splendid physique, standing six feet two inches, and, in spite of his years, retains a fine soldierly appearance. Two brothers also served with him in the Crimea.

The gallant old lancer gives a vivid description of the daring charge of fifty years ago. He says:—'We had not proceeded far before the men in the left division of my squadron were nearly all mowed down, including a sergeant, who had his head blown off, but afterwards rode about thirty yards before he fell from the saddle. Every shot from the enemy's guns came with deadly effect, and I had many hair-breadth escapes from death. Within a few yards from the Russian guns my horse was shot and fell on its head. I endeavored to pull it up, but found the animal was unable to move, its foreleg having been blown off. I left my wounded charger and forced my way on foot, when I was attacked by Russian cavalry, through whom I succeeded in cutting my way. No sooner, however, had I got clear of my foes than I was knocked down and ridden over by a number of rideless horses. Having regained my feet, I observed one of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons under his horse, which had been killed. The rider (Trooper J. Malone) not being able to free himself, I succeeded in dragging the horse off him and set him at liberty. Later on I assisted Sergt-Major Farrell, of the same regiment, to carry Captain Webb who was badly wounded, out of danger. I once more returned to the open under a heavy fire and brought out Trumpeter William Bretton, who was very seriously wounded. I then caught a stray horse belonging to the Eighth Hussars, which I mounted, and returned up the valley, galloping through scores of dead comrades and horses that lay strewn over the ground. Later on I found that out of a hundred and forty-five men belonging to the Seventeenth Lancers who went into the charge only thirty-five could be discovered. Some were on Russian horses, and the rest on horses belonging to other British regiments, whose riders had been killed. On the morning of the battle there were thirteen of us lancers in one tent, and at night I was the only one left.'

THRASHING MACHINE FATALITY.

Aurora, Ont., Aug. 11.—George Stafford, a farm hand, was killed yesterday afternoon by a threshing machine on Mr. Levi T. Walton's farm near the village of Kettleby. Deceased was a young man, recently out from Ireland, and had no relatives in this country.

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'Northern Messenger' .20
The three papers, \$3.50

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

AUGUST, 1904

It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions...

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar...

RENEW.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature...

The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1904.

All but those who desire the extirpation of his house will felicitate the Czar on the long deferred fulfilment of his hopes of an heir. The poor little fellow who is born to absolute sway over a large section of the world has but a poor horoscope in the conditions which surround the hour of his birth...

The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports a failure of the fall wheat crop, but states that spring wheat, though a little late, will be well above the average...

Only parliament can remedy the preposterous conditions following on the obviously inequitable decision of the House of Lords which plunders the late Free Church of Scotland of all its 'worldly gear and hands over assets to the value of some thirty million dollars...

The political campaign is in full blast in the United States. Orators of both parties, 'spellbinders' of national reputation, have taken to the stump and much is heard from them on the paramount issues of the campaign...

We regret the mistake by which we spoke of the triumphant minority of the Free Church of Scotland as having been led on in their preposterous demand by Lord Overton. Such was the first appearance from the title of the case, which was 'The Free Church of Scotland vs. Lord Overton and Others'...

constitution which will take from the state legislatures the right to elect senators and confer it on the people. Might it not be worth considering whether it might not be abolished altogether?

Colombia since the secession of Panama has been undergoing a political change. General Reyes, the new President, is credited with being more liberal, moderate and modern in his ideas than his predecessor, and his lately formed Cabinet is said to be of the same complexion...

On Wednesday, the tenth of August, the Russian fleet—all of it that was fit for the enterprise—issued from Port Arthur and made a dash for liberty. Their hope was to cut their way through the Japanese fleet and meet the Vladivostok squadron, which for its part was to run the gauntlet of Admiral Kamimura's fleet and join the Port Arthur ships in the China Sea...

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of Scotland, and the great body which coalesced with the United Presbyterian Church in 1890 was by them held to be, and has been adjudged to be, only Lord Overton and others. This is the only point in 'A Scottish Presbyterian's' letter that seems not to be replied to in the article he criticises...

Replying to a recent article in the 'Witness,' summarizing the complaints of the Canadian insuring public against the present extremely advanced fire rates, as collected by the Manufacturers' Association, the 'Insurance Press' of New York, says:

The 'Witness' has succeeded admirably in making out a case to suit itself, but its statements must be rejected because they do not agree with the facts. The magnificent buildings erected by fire insurance companies cannot be objected to by the insuring public for they stand for safe investment of the companies' funds...

The aspect of affairs on land seems also to have changed, though the change is probably exaggerated. It is said that the armies which but now seemed to have Liao yang within their grasp have been depleted to strengthen the force about Port Arthur...

WILL THERE BE AN ELECTION?

If the general elections are to take place this fall, the matter must soon be decided. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are now taking a vacation, after a somewhat strenuous session, but if the matter is not already fixed they may be expected to return to Ottawa shortly to discuss the pros and cons and to make a decision...

mitted the Vladivostok squadron to raid both coasts of Japan, to pass through straits between the Japanese islands, and to sink transports and merchantmen, we had begun to wonder whether the command of that fleet was not a weak point in Japan's strategy. There is a somewhat vague explanation given now that this squadron, besides having to do constant duty protecting the transport service, has been kept seriously depleted for the purpose of making Admiral Togo's fleet strong enough to face a sortie from Port Arthur...

country during the Liberal lease of power as to very much lighten the popular verdict concerning its faults of omission and commission. Immigration of the best kind is increasing as never before; another bountiful harvest is in prospect; the new transcontinental railway will employ thousands for years to come and circulate money galore; the subsidized bits of railway, and money allowed for wharf and river improvements in various and numerous places will make the people at those places feel good; the bonused iron and steel industry ought to be another vote bringer, and, altogether, the odds would appear to be in favor of the government and an early election...

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. Mr. Balfour has refused to adopt the policy tendered him cut and dry by Mr. Chamberlain in parliament, who told him that his right course was to call a colonial conference to discuss the possibilities of preferential trade. Such a conference is, we think, desirable, as the various peoples to whom appeal must first be made before the preferential trade policy can mature would necessarily learn from it what they might expect and what they could not expect from each other...

Armenian Christians, robbed by the Russians and massacred by the Turks, are to be pitied. Those in Russia have no recourse, but must submit to conditions which are only less cruel than what their brethren in Turkey have to endure in that they are not murdered in addition to being robbed. It is a disgrace to the Christian powers as a group that, within the last month, massacres of Armenians by Turks have taken place at Mush and in the vicinity of Bitlis, Van and Bayazid, without a

AN ARMENIAN APPEAL.

Armenian Christians, robbed by the Russians and massacred by the Turks, are to be pitied. Those in Russia have no recourse, but must submit to conditions which are only less cruel than what their brethren in Turkey have to endure in that they are not murdered in addition to being robbed. It is a disgrace to the Christian powers as a group that, within the last month, massacres of Armenians by Turks have taken place at Mush and in the vicinity of Bitlis, Van and Bayazid, without a

word of protest or remonstrance from any of them. Women and children by thousands have been cruelly put to death with every species of barbarity and outrage. How far the Armenians have provoked this treatment by revolutionary plottings is not important when we look on the matter broadly, for no one ever had more reason for being revolutionists. In their woe and horror the Armenians are now again appealing to foreign governments. A deputation consisting of H. Savajan, Archbishop of the Armenian Church in America, Sahak Ayvadian, Archbishop of Persia and India, and Dr. Jean Loris Melikow, who, though bearing the name of a noted bureaucrat, represents in this appeal the Armenians of the Caucasus, is now in England and had an interview with Lord Lansdowne. These delegates will also go to Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris and Washington. All they ask is that the several governments will bring pressure to bear on the Sultan to induce him to ameliorate the condition of his Armenian subjects. They believe that united action by the powers would exert a moral pressure the Sultan could not resist. A word from him, they say, would put a stop to the reign of terror, which may easily extend to the foreign missions and involve all Christians in Armenia in one bloody catastrophe. Memory of the so-called concert of the powers ten years ago will not strengthen the confidence of these delegates in their mission. Russia and Germany then sided with the Sultan. France followed Russia, and Great Britain, not only isolated in Europe, but, by the Venezuela threats, at issue with the United States, could do nothing. Things have changed since. Russia counts for less at the moment, and France's alliance with Russia is a less imperative force. What is most important of all, Britain has no difference with the United States. Moreover, the United States is now in a very different mind from what she was then about interfering abroad, and is at this very moment threatening Turkey with a demonstration on matters not altogether unrelated to the purpose of this appeal. The detached and practically invulnerable position of the United States puts her in an exceptionally good position to take the education of the Turkish Government in hand, while her interests as a moral force, through her missions, within the boundaries of the Turkish Empire, largely lay the duty upon her.

RECIPROCITY.

Senator Lodge, of Boston, who is the very quintessence of national narrowness and selfishness in matters of commerce and all other, and of international repulsion, is very much at issue with the reciprocity movement in the Republican party. This is not because the reciprocity ask too much of those whom they ask to sign their deliverances. Mr. Lodge points out, what is obvious on the face of all those documents, that there is nothing in them that the most inveterate protectionist like himself or Senator Hoar could not wholly endorse. There is nothing in them indeed that can possibly result in reciprocity, which is a big word for give and take, as they rigorously confine themselves to take with a careful guarding against any give. This is the hopeless feature of all protectionist reciprocity movements, which makes it certain that protection will need to go before reciprocity can come, whether it be between the United States and Canada or between Canada and Great Britain. Why, then, does Mr. Lodge trouble himself about this movement? The answer he gives is that its purpose is the disruption of the Republican party. This is a perfectly gratuitous statement. The movement is a Republican one and in its utterances, as we have seen, has sacrificed everything to preserve intact the orthodox protectionist creed. It is the very reverse of disruption in its intent. It is trying to find a way by which the party and its policy may be saved. But Senator Lodge's instincts are entirely right when he feels that the movement represents a disruptive force. It represents a crying need that is beginning to be felt—that is indeed beginning to be recognized as irresistible by those immediately in touch with facts, as Senator Lodge does not seem to be. It is those who are trying to find a safety valve for such a force who are the real unionists of the party and those who would sit on the safety valve who are the real disruptionists. It is clear, however, that Senator Lodge, whose political acumen within his own range of vision no one will dispute, has concluded that the party is beyond redemption, that it must stand or fall by the great principle of unmodified protectionism.

No doubt reciprocity is a natural corollary and extension of protectionism. Reciprocity has always been inscribed on the banners of the United States protectionists. It was as a demand for reciprocity that protection was introduced into Canada. It is as a leverage to enforce reciprocity that it is sought to

be introduced into Great Britain. But with protectionists it never goes beyond theory, unless when both countries are suffering acutely from the exclusion of some commodity and nobody gains from that exclusion. As everybody knows, all the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. McKinley have been hung up by the Senate for years, and never allowed to emerge from the seclusion of the committee to which they were referred. Senator Lodge is getting out of touch with his own section. New England has been protectionist since the nation was born. So long as it had a monopoly of manufacturing it was intensely so, and altogether opposed to reciprocity, but since other sections of the union, where coal, iron and other natural deposits abound, started industrial rivalries, New England manufacturing has relatively declined. And it must continue to decline so long as the protective system cuts the north-eastern states off from their natural sources of supply, while their rivals to the west and south have all they require close to their doors. But to repeat their own saying, it is their own funeral. They made the bed in which they are now lying. Still they are not going to lie in it very long if they can help it.

THE GERMAN AFRICAN WAR.

Following the example of the Japanese in their big war with Russia, the Germans allow very little news to get out about their small war with the Hereros in West Africa. It is known, however, that since the native uprising took place, twelve thousand regular troops under the command of General von Trotha, have been sent from Europe, that these have been engaged in desultory operations against an elusive enemy over a wide area for many months, and that the end is as far off as ever. British military critics, who have not forgotten how German military writers reflected with acrimonious sarcasm on British operations in the Kaffir, Matabele, Zulu and Boer wars, have their turn now in remarking on the conspicuous failure of the German troops to suppress the Hereros. A curious outcome of the situation is the claim advanced by the Germans that they are fighting for the cause of the white man in Africa and the British should come to their assistance. They have been told with reciprocal frankness that the Herero war was brought upon them by their oppressive and intolerable treatment of the natives, and that, having intruded into a country they have failed to colonize and the natives of which they are incapable of governing, they must themselves make good their right to it or get out of an untenable position. They have been told that British policy with regard to native tribes is altogether different from that pursued by Germany. It aims to be just and humane. It recognizes native rights, respects its own obligations, protects the tribesmen against dishonest traders and land-grabbers, and does not treat them with cruelty and contempt. The Germans are informed that they have no genius for colonizing or managing native races. They are all right as settlers in countries like the United States, Canada and Brazil, where government is already established, but their system of government does not develop the stuff from which empire-builders in new lands are made. Paternalism and submission for generations to the drill-sergeant have deprived them of initiative. All this may be quite true, but it is irritating. Meantime, the war is dragging along with no prospect of an early conclusion unless a much larger army than the government cares to employ in such an expedition at the present time is sent to West Africa.

DEPORTATION.

We are authoritatively informed that the Grand Trunk has been well persuaded from the beginning that the sole object of the enquiry into the importation of United States engineers and of their deportation has been to make political capital. As both the enquiry and the deportation were ordered by the government this would look like an ungracious attitude towards a government with which the Grand Trunk has had and is to have unusually intimate, if not unusually advantageous, dealings on a very unusual scale. The motive of most acts of governments may be assumed to be political. To aver it with regard to this proceeding is only to say that it is presumed that the voters will be found favorable to it. Whatever the motive, it was the outcome of an imperative popular demand. No one can object on principle more than we do to any exclusion of honest men—still more of able men—from our country. We have no sympathy with the alien labor law in so far as its object is to restrict the supply of brawn and brain in Canada. It may be necessary, or at least desirable, to exclude dangerous immigrants of all sorts, though we think that sort of thing can easily be carried too far; but to exclude honest people because they are poor and can better their condition by coming here is unkind and therefore wrong. It is limiting the produc-

tiveness and development of our country, and is therefore unwise. Moreover, we recognize the fact that even when labor exclusion laws are made the exception from their operation of professional men, including engineers, is in the highest degree desirable. The country that forbids the educated and the capable of other nations to come and help build it up is foolish. In taking this action against foreign engineers Canada is putting herself at the top of the list of peoples as to narrowness.

On the other hand, for a company that is accepting the position of agent for the government in a gigantic national enterprise and accepting enormous grants on the score that its work is a public work, deliberately to pass by the members of the engineering profession in Canada and systematically prefer foreigners, as the Grand Trunk management was charged with doing, amounts to a studied slight not only to the engineering profession in Canada, but to Canada itself. When this charge was made we ridiculed it as preposterous, and obviously the work of narrow-minded mischief-makers. We regarded it as impossible that any intelligent administration would be so unwise as to commit such a solecism at such a time. We hailed the commission of inquiry as certain to show that the accusation was frivolous and ill-inspired. The investigation seems, however, to have proved the charge. There was apparently on the part of the engineer in charge a prejudiced and quite unwarranted contempt for Canadians, and the railway authorities may well dislike the exposure of it, possibly in large measure a discovery to themselves.

The deportation of these capable foreigners we very earnestly deplore. The pettiness, nastiness and spite which seemed to mark the administration of the United States alien labor law towards Canadians, especially at Buffalo, has made our blood boil, and the government of our neighbors has appeared to us altogether unlovely and contemptible as revealed in the proceedings in question. It is, therefore, intolerably humiliating to find our own country outdoing our neighbors in that sort of offence. The United States alien labor law, though used by pragmatic officials as a weapon of defence towards Canada, was certainly not devised against us at all, but against the proverbial 'pauper labor' of Europe and against strike-breakers from beyond the sea. Our law, on the contrary, was a direct reprisal against our neighbors, and is looked to more as a protection against importations from the United States than from all the rest of the world put together. It is, therefore, specially offensive to a nation with whom we ought to try to be especially friendly. This recent exercise of it is being put down by mischief-making or perhaps conscience-stricken writers of the United States to Canadian irritation at the high-handed, dishonorable and one-sided way in which our territory was delimited. It has nothing to do with that. No one coming to Canada and seeing the United States flag flying everywhere out of complacency could believe for a moment that Canadians reciprocate their neighbors' oft-illustrated grudge. There is reason enough for this legislation in the fact that our law is simply a copy of the United States law used against us, and also in the spirit of protectionism instilled into us in the most obnoxious ways by the United States to require no other.

We hate all these exclusion laws, both theirs and ours. We hate, especially, the offensive and inquisitorial amendment just passed to ours, under which if a man wants to get any help from abroad, he must first, under heavy penalties, go before a judge and in public court unfold the needs of his business and prove to the satisfaction of the court and of the whole country that no one obtainable in Canada is fit for the task he wants done. Every business should be free to get the best ability where it can. To forbid it is to embarrass and injure enterprise. It may be reasonable to turn the affairs of an enormously subsidized national company inside out when it is accused of acting from prejudice as opposed to patriotism, but to place private businesses in the hands of such an inquisition is an intrusion upon natural rights and personal liberty that must in the sequel bring the minister that devised it, and the government that adopted it, into derision. If we are looking for opportunities for laws against foreigners we might find far more patriotic use for legislative activity in placing some limitation on the holding of real estate by aliens in unlimited quantities. A vast island of strategic importance was bought some years ago by a foreigner whose first use of it, the despotic power which ownership gives was to deport from its soil all the inhabitants who did not speak French. Very large areas are said to have been alienated in the North-West, and now we are told that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Magdalen Islands, with their whole population, to a foreign syndicate. Such proceedings as these seem, from a national and pa-

triotic point of view, far better worth looking to them the exclusion of either the goods or the persons of foreigners, neither of which would come unless wanted. For be it observed, it is the foreigners that are wanted and needed that are excluded, while those that there is no evidence that any one wants are still free to come.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

As the Presidential campaign proceeds in the United States the personal character of each of the leading candidates, brought into striking contrast by the press on either side, is becoming daily an issue of more and more importance. Cartoonists revel amid pictures of the cowboy, Rough-Rider President, dressed in wild west togger, mounted on a bucking broncho, making South American republics dance to the dettonating tune of his blazing revolvers, 'a great representative of the hustling, strenuous, get-there American nation.' Just the boy, in fact, to catch the fancy of the people who love a man that 'does things.' Mr. Roosevelt is also represented as a man with a big stick, which he flourishes over the heads of the rulers of other nations, with warships, guns, pistols, bayonets galore, as reserves in the background, and the people are told that, if this is their ideal of what the President of a great peaceful republic should be, to vote for him. On the other hand, Mr. Parker is depicted seated on the judicial bench, with sphinx-like severity of countenance, and the air of one accustomed to interpret the law like a Daniel or a Brutus, and again the people are told that, if this is their idea of what their President should be, to vote for him. Nothing more striking in the way of exaggerated contrast could be imagined. Its force consists in the kernel of truth it contains, not only as regards the personalities depicted, but in the policies of the opposing parties, of which they are the representative candidates. Thus the people are called upon to decide between the pushful, aggressive, impulsive imperialist and the calm, judicial, self-poised expounder of civil and constitutional law. This is the first election since the United States fairly embarked on the career of a world power, and in which the issues raised by the Spanish war have come squarely before the nation for popular judgment. If this were the only issue there would seem no question as to which candidate would win. Imperialism is a powerful instinct in a strong people. Mr. Roosevelt, moreover, enjoys great personal popularity. Yet there are indications that the contest will be close and exciting. The people are tired of trust rule, and will be inclined to take the side which the trusts do not support. Observers of events will not have failed to notice the changes which have taken place within the last four years. Mr. McKinley foresaw their advent and warned his countrymen. The period of warlike delirium, induced by the war with Spain; of frenzied financiering, arising from unprecedented industrial expansion; of social uneasiness, caused by the demands of labor for a larger share of the wealth produced by it in conjunction with capital; of religious enthusiasm, shown in the astonishing growth of new sects, and of political corruption and extravagance, was surely coming to an end. Bryanism was but a counter irritant to all this delirium, a natural result of it, in fact, and has declined as it declined. It may be that the tendency to take second thought has not gone far enough to cause a decisive popular revulsion in favor of sanity and sobriety in the political, industrial and social life of the nation. It may be that a longer period and more educating experience are needed to restore normal conditions. But a beginning has been made; time will do the rest, however the presidential election may result.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION ACT.

The agitation in England against the Education Act, instead of dying out, is said to be growing in extent and intensity. The rate has been refused for the third time in some places, the 'resisters,' like those of apostolic days, 'taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods' rather than act against their consciences. In Leeds one hundred and twenty summonses 'have been issued against as many persons who refused to pay a portion of the poor rate levied for educational purposes. One hundred and sixty-three were similarly summoned in Leicester. Many persons, including some advanced in years, have suffered the discomfort of imprisonment, and many others have been disfranchised. The resisters include persons of both sexes, and from all walks of life—ministers, magistrates, professional and business men, farmers and mechanics have been alike ready to suffer for the cause of religious liberty. In some cases magistrates have made out their own commitment, in others they have assisted in transacting the business of the court until they came to the order in which they were personally concerned, when they

stepped aside from their brothers of the bench to receive judgment. Some of the sales under the act and the appearance of 'resisters' before the magistrates have occasioned remarkable demonstrations. These proceedings have usually been conducted in a most dignified manner, the 'resisters,' in sturdy but perfectly respectful language, making clear the reasons which led them to take their position. Mr. W. J. Dawson tells of one incident in a mining village. 'The sale took place in a public house yard under pouring rain. The 'resisters' were all poor. They stood in silence watching the sale of their goods and knowing they could not replace them. When the sale was over the little crowd moved off to a place where four roads met. There in the pouring rain they prayed and sang 'O God, our help in ages past.' He says it seems to him an exact reproduction of the old Puritan days and offers a striking comment on Cardinal Manning's saying: 'Oliver Cromwell is not dead. He only sleeps, and may awake at any moment.' It is but fair to say that the authorities in many cases are as considerate as possible in administering the law, give ready audience to the 'resisters' statements and make it clear that they do not regard them as offenders of the ordinary sort. The act is destined to form a distinctive feature in the coming general election campaign, several sufferers from its provisions have been chosen as candidates, and have already addressed public meetings in various parts of the country. By the Education Act and by the Liquor Bill England has been stirred to the depths, and, except every political symptom proves false, the government which is responsible for these iniquitous measures will at the next general election suffer an overwhelming defeat.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

Hardly a week passes but some great public expression is given in Great Britain against the government's licensing bill. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference lately in session at Sheffield passed a strong resolution condemning the bill, because it abolishes the unfettered power of the magistrates with respect to licenses, without putting the power in the hands of the people; because it creates a vested interest in licenses now existing, and because it makes the control of the trade more difficult. The Conference further objects to the refusal of adequate opportunity in the House of Commons to discuss the measure, and calls on the government to withdraw the bill. Similar resolutions have been passed by other religious bodies, by temperance societies, and by labor organizations, as well as by constantly recurring public meetings. The discussion of the bill has been reduced—to use Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's expression—to 'a perfect farce and imposture,' by the persistent application of the closure. Endeavors to insert a clause limiting the operation of the bill to a period of fourteen years were defeated. Some entertained a strange hope that the House of Lords might do something, and in view of the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury, supported by Lord Peel, would bring in a time limit amendment, that body was petitioned, but in vain. That House read the bill by a majority of ninety-five. Eleven bishops were in the minority.

One of the most significant rebukes which the government has received since the introduction of the bill has been the result of a by-election held at Oswestry on July 21. The contest was between Mr. Allan H. Bright (Liberal) and Mr. W. Clive Bridgeman (Conservative). The election was fought on the double issue of fiscal reform and temperance. The division, which is a huge, sparsely populated tract of agricultural country, has hitherto been a stronghold of Conservatism, and the most the Liberal leaders hoped was that their opponent's majority in the last election might be considerably reduced. Both the candidates were interviewed regarding their attitude toward the licensing bill and temperance reform generally. Their answers on every point were very definite. Mr. Bright opposing the bill and seeking in every way to restrict the operations of the 'trade,' and Mr. Bridgeman most emphatically taking the contrary position. Mr. Bridgeman was also a protectionist and Mr. Bright a free trader. The district has inadequate railway accommodation, and the Conservatives brought down a large number of motors and other vehicles for the convenience of their voters, while the Liberals in this respect were very badly equipped. In spite of all this, while the vote was the highest ever polled in the constituency, the temperance and free trade candidate won by a majority of 365. The latter added nearly 1,100 votes to his previous record in the same division, while his opponent had almost 400 less than the vote accorded to his predecessor in 1901.

The North of England Temperance League has lately issued a pamphlet showing that the authority of the local

magistrates over the trade has been fully recognized for more than four centuries. In 1696 the foundation of the British licensing system was laid by an Act of Henry VII, which gave authority to any two justices of the peace 'to reject and put away common ale selling in towns and places where they shall think convenient.' In 1532, under Edward VI., an act declared that in consequence of the disorders resulting from liquor selling 'the justice of the peace . . . shall have full power . . . to put away common selling of ale and beer . . . where they shall think meet and convenient.' In constantly succeeding legislation the power of the justices was confirmed, and whenever they were remiss in the performance of their duties they were censured. The brewers sometimes complained, but, as in one case which came before Charles II., in 1681, the position of the magistrates as the guardians of the public morals was endorsed. In 1828, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham declared that:—'Justices have everything at their absolute discretion, and no one has any control over them in these matters. They have the privilege of granting or withholding licenses.' Between 1882 and 1900 over twelve thousand licenses were refused renewal on the ground that they were 'not required.' The drink trade appealed against several of the decisions, but in every case the law courts upheld the powers of the justices. Of course, no compensation was ever given. This power of refusal to renew on the ground of non-requirement has been the one effective method whereby some licensing justices have been enabled to prevent misconduct on the part of license-holders. As one British magistrate says, the new bill 'neither leaves to the local justices the power to deal with them, nor gives that power to quarter sessions.' Henceforth, justices desiring to put a stop to such [illegal] practices will only be able to use the terrible threat that 'if the house is not in the future conducted more legitimately in the public interest, they will advise the quarter sessions to refuse renewal upon payment of the full value of the license.' It is little wonder that the absurdity of this most gentle method of dealing with a vulgar and powerful trade has permeated the English mind. It has drawn the attention of the nation to the direction in which it was carelessly drifting and by helping to arouse the old militant Puritan spirit, which so many thought dead, has, perhaps unwittingly, laid a foundation for a regeneration of British political life and a higher destiny for England than that of which any statesman has ever dreamed.

'WORLD WIDE.'

- The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide.'
- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- The Tsar—The 'Spectator,' London.
  - Russia's Alleged Reply to Tolstoy's Manifesto—The 'Globe,' London.
  - Is There Any Hope for Russia—The 'New York Sun.'
  - The Country Poor—English Papers.
  - The Oswestry Election—The 'Standard,' London.
  - Theodore Roosevelt—The 'Spectator,' London.
  - The Vast Wilderness of a World's Fair—The 'New York Sun.'
  - The Delegates from Rhodesia—Correspondence of the 'Speaker,' London.
  - Concerning Men in Their Relation to Money—The Springfield 'Republican.'
  - Italy and the Maas—The 'New York Times.'
  - The Alaska and His Country—The 'Journal of the African Society.'
  - A Great French Criminal—The Peculiar Adventures of Cartouche—The 'Sun,' New York.
  - France and the Vatican—The 'Spectator,' London.
  - Mr. Dooley on Mr. Carnegie's Hero Fund—The 'Westminster Budget.'
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- How to Teach Music—The 'Musical News,' London.
  - Features of Furnishing—An English Home in Germany—Bedrooms and Nurseries—By Mrs. George Tweedie, in the 'Owltooter,' London.
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- My Little Brown Dog—Poem, by R.C.L., in 'Punch,' London.
  - Thoughts in a Railway Station—Poem, by C. S. Calverley.
  - Japanese Lullabies—The 'New York Times.'
  - Creeping Things Innumerable—By Cason Scott-Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
  - Servant Problem in the Seventeenth Century—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
  - Petrarch—The 'Standard,' London.
  - The Alaska Indians—The 'Daily News,' London.
  - The True Middle Ages—The 'Speaker,' London.
  - 'Thy Will Be Done'—The 'Outlook,' New York.
  - Reprieve!—Professor Metchnikoff's Prophecy—The 'Spectator,' London.
  - Interesting Letters—John Bright and Shakespeare—The 'Daily News,' London.
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- Is the Palm of the Hand a Chart of Life?—By Fitzgerald Molloy, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
  - London's Milk Supply—The 'Spectator,' London.
  - The Ethics of Betting—The Pittsburgh 'Leader.'
  - Mr. John Morley on Learning and Life—The 'Standard,' London.
  - Telepathy (?) in a Dog—The 'Speaker,' London; the Manchester 'Guardian.'
  - Short-hand an Art 1,400 years old—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
- One dollar a year, John Duggan & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

FAMILIAR NAVY YARNS.

STORIES OF THE OLD SAILING DAYS WHICH STILL LINGER IN THE WARDROOMS OF THE MODERN WAR-SHIPS.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post'.)

Washington, July 29.—Officers of the navy who are familiar with the seafaring man say that he treats a familiar story much as people on land do a household pet. This is why the yarns of the old sailing days linger in the wardrooms of a navy fully modern and steam-powered, and why wardroom messes have the same familiar atmosphere now as in the past. The fact that stories have been in print makes no difference at sea.

The story of the Irish leadman is purely naval in its origin, declared an old navigator to-day, in discussing sailor yarns. They sent Mike into the chains one day to leave the lead for practice during the easy sailing between two pieces of the journey that required an experienced leadman. The rhythmic rise and fall of the trained leadman's cry continued, but instead of 'five and a half,' a quarter less six, 'the officer of the deck heard 'Awow waw de waw,' 'Awow waw de waw.' He could not make entry of these.

'Here, what are you saying there?' shouted the officer. 'Sure, sir,' says Mike. 'I know the tune, sir, but I've forgot the words entirely.'

The old yarn of the Jackie who reported to the officer of the deck that 'one of them there kings hez fallen down the hatch' when an accident had happened to a member of a party of lords and ladies visiting a ship in the Mediterranean, is equalled by the new story of the gunner's mate.

An illustrious admirer of the fair sex had expressed admiration of the spottish condition of a highly polished gun. An officer told the man in charge of the piece that his ladyship had spoken highly of his housekeeping. 'Ar-r-r, did she?' said Jack sarcastically, 'but she couldn't keep her blooming fingers off it, could she?'

The special point of this anecdote is appreciated by only a visitor who has run his hand lovingly over the highly polished breech of a gun, and has listened to the blistering comment of the enlisted man as he removes the finger marks.

At sea, as on shore, anecdotes have a tendency to crystallize about some particular man of marked character and idiosyncrasies. Such was Captain John Percival, known as 'Mad Jack,' of whom stories, they say at the Navy Department, are legion. He was a Cape Codder, a sailor every inch, but not academy-bred. He said to the officer of the deck on one occasion, 'Mr. So-and-so, I think we'll have them stuns' lot.'

The officer was young and perhaps used more emphasis than he meant when he rejoined, 'Did you say you would like to have the studding sails set, Captain Percival?'

'Young man,' said the commanding officer, 'I said we'll have them stuns' lot.'

On one occasion when Percival was officer of the deck at night, the commander, who was not very fond of him, stole quietly on deck, and, not finding the officer, gave orders to shorten sail, determined to 'jump' Percival when he made his appearance in apparent neglect of duty.

With much impressiveness the captain gave certain orders for the reduction of sail, and was pacing the quarter-deck very complacently awaiting Percival's appearance. At the height of his self-satisfaction Percival poked his sandy head up over the gunwale of the quarter boat and shouted: 'Haul down the flying jib.'

The captain in his haste to get after Percival had forgotten the first order in shortening sail, and was running under reduced canvas with the first of the 'kites' to come in still standing. The captain turned and went below without a word, and Percival resumed his comfortable position of watch from the quarter boat.

Such little incidents as that of painting the port and starboard sides of his ship of contrasting colors when he was executive officer enlivened the career of this splendid sailor. When his squadron commander chided him for arriving at a European port some time in advance of the flagship, he nonchalantly offered to swap ships and beat his senior officer back to any home port that might be named.

take the precaution to make the inboard end fast, and a length sliding into the water took the whole cable to the bottom at a speed but little less than lightning. The anti-swearing captain came forward rather hurriedly to ask: 'Who let that chain go overboard?'

The lieutenant stepped forward and made a bow and said, 'I was that blank, blank fool, sir.'

'That you, lieutenant, I think you are right,' replied the captain, as he allowed his subordinate to retire.

The growling of sailors is proverbial, but the true salt keeps his complaints for consumption aboard ship. On shore and to the stranger, his captain and officers and ship are as near perfection as humanity can be expected to make them.

The chief article aboard ship which comes in for abuse is canned roast beef, or, as the sailor calls it, 'bully' or 'soup and bully.' The story goes that Jack on a railway train was accosted by an affable gentleman. 'And how do you like your ship?'

'Fine ship, sir; best in the navy.' 'Good food?'

'Best grub ever, sir.' 'You have a kind of beef, ah, roast beef in cans! How do you like that?'

'You mean soup and bully, sir. That's fine, sir, fine.'

'Aha,' said the affable man, 'I'm delighted, delighted. I furnish a great deal of that to the navy.'

The narrator of the story in a group of enlisted men always stops at this point to allow the significance of the situation full weight. In the discussion which follows as to what could, would, and should have happened to the purveyor of the fatty as well as the purveyor of the meat, the sailor's opportunity for original suggestion comes into play.

The standing practical joke on board ship is the shooting of Charley Noble. The gallant stovepipe goes by that name, and when it becomes clogged with soot the cook requests permission to get a revolver from the arm chest and shoot Charley Noble, which means to discharge a revolver up the flue and dislodge the soot.

A newly-caught doctor is fair game on this point. There is apparently an attempt to keep the casualty from him. The sailors speak in a guarded way of the terrible accident. They are going to keep it quiet and away from the books of the ship, if possible.

Then the doctor becomes insistent that he must treat the case. A messenger perhaps rushes in with excitement to announce that the cook has shot Charley Noble. The doctor seizes his instruments, but never gets farther than the companionway.

For nowhere is there more consideration, day in and day out, of the feelings of others than aboard a war vessel, and nowhere between men is there a word which conveys the sentiment of good will, forbearance, and mutual helpfulness that goes with that often tender name 'shipmate.'

So the navy people say.

A NEW RECORD. AN ENGLISH EXPRESS TRAVELS 246 MILES IN 265 MINUTES WITHOUT STOPPING.

Another record has been created by the premier railway of England. On Friday, July 1, the Great Western Railway put into operation two new trains which will daily travel from Paddington to Plymouth and vice versa, a distance of 246 miles, in 265 minutes without stopping.

This creates a world's record as a non-stop run included in the regular service. Longer runs have been made on special occasions, both on the London and North-Western Railway from Euston to Carlisle (299 1/4 miles) and in America.

On the first day of the service a very fine run was accomplished. Paddington was left at 10.10, and within a very short time a smart pace was attained. The first 18 1/2 miles to Slough was covered in 20 minutes, although a severe check had unfortunately occurred.

Reading (38 miles) was passed in 36 1/2 minutes, and within the first hour 62 miles had been covered. Full speed was maintained through Swindon, which was put behind within 74 minutes from the start, although 77 1/4 miles from London.

Between Swindon and Bath some of the fastest running was made, several miles being covered at the rate of 88 miles per hour. Bath (107 1/4 miles) was reached in 100 minutes, 44 seconds, making an average speed from the start of over 64 miles an hour—a splendid performance. Pace had to be considerably reduced here; but a fast speed was again soon attained.

SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH.

DEATH OF A BRILLIANT AND DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER.

(London 'Westminster Gazette'.)

With regret we announce that Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, R.A., G.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, died on July 24, at his residence, 2, Whitehall-court.

The death of Sir Michael Biddulph, who was in his eighty-second year, will remove a very gentle and well-liked official from the House of Lords. As one gazed at the slight, bowed, almost insignificant little figure it was a little difficult to those who were not aware of the facts to realize that one stood in the presence of a really brilliant soldier of past days, who had received the high honor of the thanks of both Houses of parliament. Yet Sir Michael Biddulph carried his recollections of active service back beyond a time known to any of the soldiers who now fill the public eye.

Born in 1823 as the second son of the Rev. Thomas Biddulph, he was educated at Woolwich, and while still at school had gained a medal for the saving of the life of a companion. He entered the Royal Artillery as second lieutenant in 1843, became captain in 1850, and brevet-major in 1854, at which time he was serving in the Crimea.

In that memorable campaign he was present at the principal battles and witnessed the fall of Sebastopol, where he served as an assistant engineer in the trenches. Going out to India in 1858 as Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery, he did brilliant service in the Afghan war of 1878-79, commanding the Quetta Field Force and the second division of the Candahar Field Force.

He was present at the occupation of Candahar, and besides mention in despatches received the thanks of both Houses of parliament for his services, in addition to the K.C.B. Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph was finally placed on the retired list in 1890, but from 1886 to 1889 he had been president of the Ordnance Committee, and even as early as 1879 he had become Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria.

He held various other Court appointments, including that of Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower from 1891 to 1896, when he became Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

In that office his first appearance in the House of Commons occasioned some amusement, because from nervousness or other causes he had completely forgotten the message that he had to convey. Our parliamentary correspondent at the time gave the following account of the incident:—

'The Lord Chancellor had requested him to drop into the House of Commons and ask the Speaker to step round that he might hear the Royal Assent given to an insignificant Act. The Gentleman Usher came—he bowed, he stammered. Whether from 'stage fright' or a sudden base act of treachery on the part of his mental powers, Sir Michael, having uttered the words, "By command of the Lords Commissioners," stuck fast like a barge on a mud-bank.

An awkward feeling ran round the Assembly. The first to relieve it was the Clerk at the Table, who whispered "The 'cue' in a timorous tone. Then Mr. Morley came to the rescue and John Morley came to the Opposition prompted from the O. P., or catch side. Sir Michael failed to catch the words; nor did the well-intentioned efforts of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Radcliffe Cooke produce any happier result.

Here was a constitutional difficulty never anticipated in the whole range of English history. How could a summons be obeyed unless it was known what the summons was? The Speaker divined the errand by intuition. So with a bland smile he intimated to Black Rod that he "presumed" the attendance of "this honorable House" was desired in the House of Peers. This was exactly the idea. Mr. Gully had "hit it" the first time of asking. Sir Michael Biddulph bowed gratefully, the Commons laughed behind their hats, while away went the Speaker, and away went Speaker's gown and wig.

On his second appearance in the Commons more amusement was caused because Sir Michael had taken the precaution to write out the message and place it in his cocked hat, from which he read it when the moment came. Ever afterwards, however, he made a most excellent holder of an office of which the duties are not heavy.

RELIQS OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. According to the 'Scientific American,' there have been placed on exhibition at the Glasgow, Scotland, East End Industrial Exhibition relics of the Spanish Armada, which have been recovered after resting 315 years on the bottom of Tobermory Bay, off the coast of Mull, Scotland. The name of the vessel from which the relics come has been spoken of as the 'Florida,' but was really the 'Florence,' a Florentine galleon, which came from the Levant, one of the possessions of the King of Spain.

According to tradition, the 'Florence' was forced by stress of weather and want of provisions into Tobermory Bay. At that time the chief of the House of Duard, which controlled the island, was Sir Lauchlane Maclean, who had at that period seriously embroiled himself with his neighbors of the Clan Ranald and the Clan Ian in numerous bloody feuds, and as a result of these had been 'denounced rebel' by King James. The captain of the 'Florence' sent peremptory orders to Sir Lauchlane to supply his ship with such provisions as he might require or as the island could afford. No reply having been made, the captain threatened to use the means within his power to enforce the request. After belligerent messages had passed for a time, the captain agreed to pay for what he needed, and to give Sir Lauchlane 100 of his marines to make war on

his neighbors. With the marines at his back he swept through the neighborhood with fire and sword, working havoc wherever he went. Before he had finished his work he received word from Captain Pereira, of the 'Florence,' that the marines be sent back at once, as the ship was about to sail.

Sir Lauchlane heard at the same time that the provisions supplied to the Spaniard had not been paid for. He remonstrated with the captain, who promised full satisfaction, and the marines were sent back, but Sir Lauchlane, not relying upon the captain's promise, retained three soldiers as hostages until the debt should be paid. At the same time, he sent one of his own men, Donald Glas Maclean, on board the 'Florence' to receive an adjustment of the demands of his people. The emissary was at once disarmed and made prisoner, and no communication was allowed between himself and his friends. But Donald Glas conceived a plan, which, though it meant certain death to himself, promised a speedy and terrible retribution to his captors. Finding that the cabin in which he was confined was close to the magazine, he found an opportunity to force his way into it, laying a train from it to the outside, he fired it, and the ship was blown to pieces, killing the three or four hundred on board.

The wreck of this vessel and the enormous treasure which was reported to contain created a great deal of interest in the spot where she had sunk. They early excited the interest of the Argyll family, and in 1611 the Marquis of Argyll obtained as a gift from Charles I. the vessel, provided he paid to the Duke of Lennox and Richmond the one-hundredth part of the ship, after the deduction of expenses. In 1685 the Earl of Argyll entered into a contract with one James Mauld, wherein the latter agreed to give the former one-fifth part of all that shall be recovered from the ship of the Armada, lost beside Tobermory. These contracts have gone on and on, but no great store of gold and silver has been found, nothing more in coin than a few pieces now and then, though some fine brass cannon have been found.

Among the articles recovered, apart from old timber, warped ironwork, stone and iron cannon-balls, human bones and skulls, and silver coins, there is also a bronze breech-loading gun 4 1/2 feet in length, one of fifty-six carried by the vessel. The gun is still in such a condition that, although it lay in twelve fathoms of water for more than three centuries, the monogram of the maker, supposed to have been Benvenuto Cellini, and the date, 1563, are still visible. The ball with which the gun was loaded still remained in it. The breech action is lifted out of the gun by a handle similar to a laundry smoothing-iron. A projection fits into the bore, and the wedge-shaped hole at the side of the gun has apparently been used to fasten the breech-block, and prevent it from being forced back by the firing of the charge.

When the breech-block was removed, it was found not to be solid, but to have been used as the powder chamber. The iron bullet was found in direct contact with the powder, and in front of it were the remains of a wad of rough fibre, apparently manilla oakum. The bore of the gun is one and five-eighths inches. A round hole at the end was for ramming and cleaning out the gun between the shots. This gun, therefore, takes its place among the earliest known breech-loading guns. The bronze of which it has been made was not affected by the water. The broken blade of a sword, a pistol, and a hook and tackle, thickly incrustated with limestone, are also on view, as well as a piece of the woodwork of the ship in a fossilized condition.

WHY PEOPLE SIT NEXT WALLS. (From the San Francisco 'Chronicle'.)

'Why is it,' asked the elderly man with the contemplative air, 'that we instinctively choose the tables and chairs next to a wall in a restaurant? Why are the tables in the centre of the room always the last taken?'

'Don't know; never thought of it,' responded his companion. 'But I'll bet you have a theory to account for it.'

The elderly man smiled knowingly, and continued: 'You will notice that the corner seats are always first taken. It's the same in street cars or railway coaches. Every man or woman instinctively takes to a corner, and screws his or her back into it. Have you noticed, too, that when passing people along a wall you always edge inward if you possibly can?'

'Why is it? Simply instinct—an instinct the origin of which dates back to prehistoric times, when men had not yet learned the use of metal weapons. It is the instinct we inherit from our cave-dwelling ancestors, who had only clubs with which to defend themselves. Instinct is only an unconscious disposition to make use of previous experiences.'

'When the prehistoric man wanted to eat his meat in peace he huddled into some cranny in a cliff or against the side of a big rock. In that position he felt secure, for nothing could attack him from the rear, and he could observe everything that approached his way. It must have taken ages of experience to have bred that instinct so deeply within us, for even now, when cave bears and mastodons do not frequent our eating resorts, we prefer walls and especially corners every time.'

'I suppose, too, that's why men naturally walk on the outward side of women along sidewalks. In case a winged ichthyosaurus should swoop down on them he could bang her over against the shop windows and stand off the beast.'

'It is another rudimentary instinct which has survived the need of it. Man instinctively protected woman by having a cliff on one side of her and himself on the other, and to this day she expects it.'

THE MOUSTACHE IN THE ARMY. In these days, when army reform is so much in the air, it may be of interest to recall that it is fifty years ago to-day since the permission was granted to all ranks to wear the moustache, which previously had been forbidden. The innovation was introduced owing to its having been found beneficial among our troops in the East—it will be remembered that we were then engaged in the Crimean war—to keep the upper lip un-

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shaven and allow the moustache to grow. The circular, however, contained some curious restrictions; it requires that:— 'A clear space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth and the whisker, when whiskers are grown. The chin, the under lip, and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat must be clean-shaven.'

BABY'S OWN SOAP IS A SURE WINNER. IT'S EXQUISITE FOR TOILET & NURSERY. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOME POINTS FOR THE TRAVELLER WHO WOULD BE ECONOMICAL. The apparent cheapness of cab fares in Europe will at first lead one into unnecessary extravagance, which can easily be avoided. In every large city and many smaller ones little hand-books of the tramway lines can be had, and the cars are so plainly marked that the intelligent traveller soon learns to use them.

BOILER FOR SALE. Gilbert Boiler, 12 feet by 4 1/2, allowed 80 pounds pressure by the Montreal Boiler Inspector, to be sold at a bargain, as it is being replaced by higher pressure. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

WHY PEOPLE SIT NEXT WALLS. (Continued) 'You will notice that the corner seats are always first taken. It's the same in street cars or railway coaches. Every man or woman instinctively takes to a corner, and screws his or her back into it. Have you noticed, too, that when passing people along a wall you always edge inward if you possibly can?'

Fits Cured Free KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Matter How Old. Send to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 621 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle. Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WHY PEOPLE SIT NEXT WALLS. (Continued) 'You will notice that the corner seats are always first taken. It's the same in street cars or railway coaches. Every man or woman instinctively takes to a corner, and screws his or her back into it. Have you noticed, too, that when passing people along a wall you always edge inward if you possibly can?'

HORSE FLESH AND BEEF. American meat inspectors, when it is their ambition to know their business thoroughly, often take a course in Paris. 'In Paris,' said a meat inspector, 'you can learn all about horseflesh. That is an important matter, for horseflesh, you know, is now used to some extent in America.'

WHY PEOPLE SIT NEXT WALLS. (Continued) 'You will notice that the corner seats are always first taken. It's the same in street cars or railway coaches. Every man or woman instinctively takes to a corner, and screws his or her back into it. Have you noticed, too, that when passing people along a wall you always edge inward if you possibly can?'

IS HODGE A FOOL? The query is put in an article in the current 'C. B. Fry's Magazine,' by Mr. J. Robertson-Scott and answered most decidedly in the negative:— 'I say that, man for man, as you shall pick them out from a row of desks in a London bank in the one case and from the fields of a Cumberland or a Devonshire farm in the other, the typical bank clerk at forty, in natural wit, acquired skill and knowledge that a man sets store by at sixty, in physique, and in all that matters in life, is by no means the superior, but very possibly the inferior, of the typical Hodge at forty.'

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC. Write for terms to K.D.C. Co., Ltd., Boston, U.S.A., and New Glasgow, Canada.

Advertisements. Ladies' suits \$4.50 and up to \$12, also blouses and waists. Send for full styles and sample cloth. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, ONT. EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain a BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNPARALLELED ONE. Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.



GEORGIA'S EXTRAORDINARY PENAL SYSTEM.

(Springfield, 'Republican,' July 17.)

This office has received from Judge Emory Speer of the United States district court for the southern district of Georgia, the full text of his opinion in the recent habeas corpus case of Henry Jamison against E. A. Wimbish, superintendent of the Bibb county (Ga.) chain gang.

Jamison is described in the opinion as a respectable colored man who has for years followed the avocation of housecleaning, laying carpets, etc., among the well-to-do people of Macon.

Judge Speer sustains the contention set up in Jamison's behalf. He goes at length into the authorities regarding what constitutes an infamous punishment, and with convincing force demonstrates that the punishment to which persons are subjected in Georgia chain gangs is of a character to bring it under the constitutional idea of 'infamous.'

And the Georgia cities and towns and counties are making this enactment pay them well. The Bibb county commissioners pay to the city of Macon \$8,000 a year for the chain gang supply which comes from the recorder's court, and as the supply increases so does the price.

Suffered Much From Backache

Was Unable to Work and Only Obtained Slight Relief Until Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Donald McLean, Stornoway, Compton County, Que., writes: 'As the result of a severe cold settling on the kidneys I contracted kidney disease, which was accompanied by much suffering from pains in the back.'

whipping boss runs down the line striking with apparent indiscriminate the convicts as they bend to their tasks. This is what goes on openly in the public way. But at night behind the stockade the prisoners deemed worthy of special punishment are stripped, made to lie face downward across a sill, and the boss lays on the lash while some one else holds down the victim's head.

And who are these victims? Some of them are from the State penitentiary, hardened criminals who have been duly convicted after indictment and jury trial. But others, mixed in with them, the greater number, are men, women and children committed for trivial offences without those safeguards of justice which were thrown around the criminal at his trial for such offences as manslaughter, burglary, etc.

'A fly is responsible for one of my trips,' said A. D. Martin, of Cincinnati, during a conversation last night in the lobby of the Galt House. He is a travelling man, and with other travelling men, was exchanging queer experiences, and when it came Mr. Martin's turn he made the singular statement that a fly had caused him good fortune at one time.

'The old man for whom I worked some years ago had a unique way of making out towns to which his drummers were sent. He would take a map and select the towns which he thought were good, solely by the size of the dot which represented the town. If the dot was large, he imagined that the town was large, but if he could not see the dot, without a microscope he had an idea it was not worth looking at.

'I landed finally and found a town that was a rather healthy looking place, which seemed bad for my business, as you know I sell coffins, but I looked up the undertaker, and much to my surprise I sold a big bill of goods. The town was right in the middle of the feud district, and just the day before I reached there the feudists had had a battle and several had been killed. The fighting had been pretty general for some days, and as the undertaker was a friend of both factions he did all the business and had run out of coffins by the time I arrived. I sold him a nice bill, and for a year after that I went there three times and sold a bill each time.

OLD-FASHIONED NAMES IN FAVOR

(Buffalo 'Commercial.') Old-fashioned names for girls are in favor again, after these years of Gwendolen and Eloise, Marguerite and Aileen, Katharine and Mamie. The girl who would once spell her name Carry now signs it demurely Caroline, and rejoices in the beautiful old-fashioned name. Sara has resumed her final 'h,' which she once dropped in scorn. Mollie, Marie and May are now Mary, that most beautiful of all names. Lizzie would be horrified if you called her anything but Elizabeth, and Jennie wants to be known as Jane, and no mistake about it.

HUNTING WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.

THE ENGLISH HAVE BETTERED THINGS EVEN HERE.

(From the Windsor (Eng.) 'Magazine.')

In the hot weather there is in most parts tiger shooting, but it must be in the torrid season, when the pools and tanks are dried up, the jungles bare, the soil so burning that the tiger lies hidden, afraid for his soft feet, and nigh to the only water. For this royal sport trained elephants would be necessary, and they are expensive animals to keep.

I never knew a rajah who had our patience to sit on the fork of a tree or in a machan, and wait all night over the carcass of a buffalo or a goat for a chance tiger. They like to have the big game driven past a stand specially constructed, and there are in India attached to the palaces many shikargahs, or hunting grounds, where this arrangement can be carried out as from a screen in grouse driving.

THE MOST INTERESTING HOUSE IN THE WORLD

A PEEP AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

(London 'Titbits'.)

A diary old house in a narrow cul-de-sac leading out of Whitehall, one of three which form a slender wedge of drab brickwork in a magnificent block of buildings—this is a fair description of the most remarkable dwelling-house in England—probably in the world, for it is the centre from which, for nearly a couple of centuries, the far-spreading British Empire has been governed, and where generations of Prime Ministers have made their home.

But what a splendid history this dreary-looking house has had. Walpole made his home there for many years, with his clever, gossipy son, Horace, as his private secretary; and a pleasant place it seems to have been in his day. On the eve of leaving it Horace wrote to a friend: 'I am writing to you in one of the charming rooms towards the park; it is a lovely evening, and I am willing to enjoy this sweet corner while I may, for we are so tenant to quit it.'

The younger Pitt conceived a great liking for No. 10, and never spent a night away from it if he could help it. It was during Pitt's tenancy that an angry mob assembled in Downing street and threatened to demolish the house, while Pitt looked contemptuously at their ravings from an upper window; and it was to No. 10 that Lord Spencer came with news of the mutiny at the Nore. Pitt was a lavish entertainer—is it not recorded that one month's meal-bill came to £96—and the room in which he dispensed hospitality is known to-day as Pitt's dining-room.

Advertisements. PHLEGM IN THE THROAT. Makes a soft resting place for the germs of consumption. Catarrhzone clears out phlegm and discharge in a few minutes. You're foolish to wait; get Catarrhzone to-day; it cures quickly. Catarrhzone is pleasant, certain and never fails. Cure guaranteed with every dollar outfit of Catarrhzone. Try it.

care to leave one of his hats hanging up in the hall. Under Mr. Balfour's auspices No. 10 has assumed an aspect of brightness and youth to which it had been a stranger for many a generation; for he has filled the rooms with his art treasures, including some magnificent pictures by Burne-Jones. The most important room in the house—indeed, one of the most famous rooms in any dwellinghouse in the world—is the council chamber, where cabinets have met and history has been made since 1856.

It was in one of the ante-rooms on this floor the Lord Iddesleigh, when waiting to see the Prime Minister, was seized with illness and expired almost immediately; it was not here, however, as is so often stated—but at No. 14—that Wellington and Nelson met in a waiting-room, the only time in their lives. Nelson did not know Wellington by sight.

ENGLAND TO GERMAN EYES. A public-spirited and keen-eyed German, von H. F. Langworth von Simmern, has been telling his countrymen what he thinks of England, and what they should think of her. He is the son and grandson of officers in the German Legion, and has inherited a cordial feeling towards England; but his attempt to restore a good understanding between his country and ours is prompted by a higher motive than a person's liking for England or the political exigencies of the moment.

HORRORS ON THE CONGO. A DETAILED STATEMENT. The forthcoming issue of the 'West African Mail' will contain two letters relating to the Congo horrors. The writers are Mr. J. H. Harris, who belongs to the Congo Balolo Mission, and Mr. Weeks, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

'MONTE CRISTO.' THE TRUE STORY, AS GOT FROM PARIS SECRET SERVICE ARCHIVES. No source has been so much drawn upon for the purposes of fiction by French writers as the wonderfully rich archives of the Paris secret police. From the dossiers he found there Gaboriau built almost all of his narratives of crime and its detection. Eugene Sue, Ponson du Terrail, and others used them freely, and a recent story from Paris shows that it was there that the elder Dumas found the inspiration of 'The Count of Monte Cristo.'

ENOUGH COAL IN ENGLAND TO LAST 371 YEARS. ('St. James's Gazette.') It appears that there is coal in the United Kingdom to a depth of 4,000 feet, sufficient, at about the present rate of output, to suffice for 371 years, but that this period will be considerably extended, seeing that there is every probability that mining can be carried on to a depth of 7,000 feet, though at this depth there will not be anything like the area of coal that there is at the former limit. It is also reasonable to expect that this period of supply may be still further extended by the establishment of central electrical supply stations and the utilization of Mond and other gas-producing processes and of gas-driven engines, as well as other means of obtaining a higher percentage of the heat value of the fuel.

Advertisements. Repairs Hair. Sometimes nature needs a little help—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It repairs the hair, touches it up, gives it new life, brings back the old dark color, and makes it soft and glossy. Cures dandruff, etc.



Advertisements. Has been in use for nearly sixty years. It is nature's specific for Children and Adults.

It cures DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.

Its action is Harmless, Reliable and Effectual. Relief is almost Instantaneous.

Given Up by Doctor and Mother. Mrs. MAXWELL BARTER, Grand Cascadepedia, Que., writes: 'I take great pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me and mine. A year ago my little girl, now nearly three years old, was attacked by Cholera Infantum. It was in the hot season and she was teething at the time. The doctor gave her up; in fact, I did so myself.'

'I finally decided to try Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. I procured a bottle and it did her so much good that I got another bottle and by the time it was finished she was completely cured. As for myself, it has saved me from inflammation of the bowels several times. I always keep a bottle in the house and cannot recommend it too highly.'

When Picaud, who had been imprisoned under the name of Joseph Lucher, was freed after the fall of the empire in 1814, he gathered together the treasure bequeathed to him and began to build plans for vengeance on the men who had been the cause of his undoing.

Their names he did not know, but, disguised as an Italian priest, he found the least guilty of the conspirators, and by means of the same story of the diamond which Dumas used in Monte Cristo, elicited from him all the details of the plot. Loupain, the prime mover in the denouement of seven years before, the original of Fernand, had married Marguerite, prospered, and was the owner of one of the best equipped cafes in Paris.

Unlike Dumas's hero, who set all Paris wild with curiosity by his Oriental extravagance, Picaud went to work humbly. He sought and obtained employment as a waiter in Loupain's cafe, where as fellow-servants were Gervais Chaudard and Guilhem Solari, the two men who, with Loupain, were responsible for his years of suffering.

Soon disaster began to fall upon the conspirators. One day Chaudard disappeared, and his body, pierced by a poisoned arrow, was found on the Pont des Arts. Loupain's family was disgraced. He himself was reduced to poverty and was finally stabbed to death by a masked man in the garden of the Tuileries. Solari died in frightful convulsions from poison.

Vengeance was consummated, but retribution was about to fall upon the head of Picaud, a retribution which took the form of the peculiar punishment meted out to Danglars in the romance.

When he was leaving the Tuileries Garden, after the assassination of Loupain, Picaud was seized and carried away to an abandoned quarry. There in the darkness his captor said, 'You are in my power. Do you recognize me? I am Antoine Allut. How much will you pay for bread and water?'

'I have no money.' 'You have sixteen millions,' replied the captor. 'These are my conditions: I will give you something to eat twice a day, but for each meal you must pay me twenty-five thousand francs.'

The prisoner's cupidity proved stronger than his hunger. He underwent such acute suffering without yielding that his captor saw that he had gone too far, and at last, aroused to fury, he threw himself upon Picaud, and stabbed him to death.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

For the benefit of our readers... we have arranged to publish...

HOLSTEINS RECORDS.

The following seven-day tests of Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers have been recently accepted for entry in the Canadian Record of Merit.

- 1. Faforit V. (2788), age, eight years, six days; milk, 530.2 pounds; fat, 26.84 pounds; equivalent butter, 21.31 pounds; owner, H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N.Y.

A DAIRYMAN'S VIEWS.

Recently a wide awake dairyman made a trip through the dairy regions of five different states and he writes to the New York Farmer of his observations as follows:

"Timothy is a failure as an economical element. Not one pasture in a hundred deserves the name of pasture. Average hay yields are only one-third of what they ought to be.

few favored sections where the winter did not materially affect these two fruits and in such orchards the crop will be medium.

The grape crop will be fairly good, but in the large producing districts of the Niagara Peninsula black rot has shown to a serious extent and it is impossible to predict the extent to which the crop will be curtailed by this pest.

Strawberries have been very uneven. Where they were not winter killed the crop has been very good, but the winter killing was so general that the yield has been a small one.

Raspberries were also a light crop. Cherries in British Columbia have been a full crop, but a light crop throughout Ontario. In the rest of Canada, wherever grown, they have been light to medium.

Black currants are a full crop. Red currants not quite so good, but still a large crop. Only one or two districts report serious deprivations of insects and the indications at present are that fruit growers will be little troubled this year by either insects or fungus pests.

The reports from the United States, particularly those portions that compete with Canada, indicate a large, but not an extraordinary crop of fruit. There will be the necessity, however, of rigidly excluding all second quality fruit. Fall fruit of first class quality will in all probability bring a fair price, but it is almost certain that second quality fruit will not bring much, if anything, over the cost of marketing.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. A striking illustration of the value of plant and seed selection, as advocated by Prof. Robertson, is reported in the Maritime Farmer, of July 19, by a New Brunswick correspondent.

WHY RAISE POULTRY?

The following eight reasons why farmers should raise poultry are given by an English poultry writer: "Because the farmer ought to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market."

"While cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country. Poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave the farmer free to attend to other departments, and it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when he has the most time on his hands."

CATTLE FOR GUELPH.

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Company, live stock importers, Shrewsbury, have just despatched, per SS. "Montcalm," for the Guelph College, Ontario, Canada, says the London Farmer and Stock Breeder, some typical specimens of cattle and sheep for the education of the college students, including two beautiful Hereford heifers from Mr. John Tudge's Hereford herd, three first class Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of a bull, cow, and calf from the herd at Pictouhill belonging to Mr. W. S. Ferguson, who also supplied five high-class Border Leicesters. Shorthorns were represented by an extra good heifer from Mr. Deane Willis's herd, and Mr. Minton, of Montford, had the honor of supplying the requirements in Shropshire sheep.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin, Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, Aug. 4, 1904. A very full return for July has been obtained by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, with reference to the fruit crop of the Dominion.

Dividing the apple crop into fall and winter varieties the reports show a medium to full crop of the former. In the apple sections, from which the bulk of the winter fruit will be obtained for export, the crop is not as large as last year, but may be classed as light to medium. A very clear distinction must be made between fall apples and good storing stock. The reports from Great Britain and Europe generally show a very large crop of fruit that will come into direct competition with our fall varieties and may slightly affect the market for winter fruit; but up to the present time European fruit has not competed seriously with our best keeping varieties. The apple crop in Canada appears to be singularly free this year from the attacks of insects and fungous diseases. It is quite probable that the coming month will not be a serious pest, but there are indications that the spot may yet develop to a slight, if not a serious, degree.

PEARS.

Pears, except in British Columbia, will be a light crop. There will be very few for export but the quality of those will be good. Peaches and plums are almost an absolute failure. There are, however, a

into butter or cheese, or the milk product of the cow may be worked up at home and there converted into butter or cheese. The prudent dairyman should first consider which line of business he will pursue. In so doing he must have regard for all his circumstances—the location, markets, farm buildings, water and ice supply, the labor at his command—and his own preference and prospects for profits. Upon his decision as to the particular kind of carrying to be followed should depend the character and composition of his herd of cattle.

Dairyman are divided in opinion as to the kind of cow which is most profitable. Some prefer a 'general purpose cow,' which is a member of a specially developed milk-producing family from one of the beef breeds, or grades of such stock. An animal is thus secured which has a large frame, is easily kept in good flesh and fattens soon when not milking heavily; such an one has large calves, profitable for veal or for growing as steers. Even if such animals are not so productive while in the dairy, their meat-making propensities may make up for it. There are two or three of the established breeds of cattle which claim to possess combined qualities for meat and milk. On the other hand, many dairymen prefer cattle of the distinct class or type especially adapted to dairy purposes alone. This class includes various families and breeds, all having the marked characteristics which distinguish the milk producer. Owners of such cows expect them to be so profitable as milkers that their beef-producing quality and the final disposition of their carcasses may be entirely ignored; and the calves, except so far as wanted to raise for the dairy, are given little consideration. Which of these lines of policy should be pursued every dairyman must determine for himself. To succeed in his business he should select his herd on its foundation with a view to profit. Whether he should buy, breed and feed his cows, having in view only their dairy products and capacity for reproduction, or whether he will find it more profitable to include the items of beef and veal, must be largely determined by local conditions.

Within the general class of dairy cattle one can find great variety and can therefore select breeds or families well adapted to the special needs in view. Some dairy cattle are noted for the quantity of milk they produce; others for the high quality of richness of their milk, which means they are good butter producers. Some combine quantity and quality in a special way, under some circumstances. There are cows of active habits, which forage well on a wide range of scanty pastures, and will profitably rub up the coarser kinds of food in winter. There are others which have proved their capacity for making good returns when more closely confined and subjected to high feeding. Some cows give a great flow of milk for a comparatively short season, and others are noted for an even, steady yield of milk the year through. The dairyman can easily find cattle, therefore, adapted to his particular wants. As a rule, the different dairy characteristics named pertain to different breeds, so that every dairyman is likely to find some one breed of dairy cattle better suited to his wants than any other.

This is not the place to revive the never-ended 'battle of the breeds.' No matter how strong one's convictions, discretion must be exercised. Pronounced opinions and direct advice as to the several recognized dairy breeds are here unnecessary. Evidence abounds on every side, and every dairyman or prospective dairyman can satisfy himself as to the cattle he should adopt, if he will but make a proper study of the subject. He need not go far in this country to find the best kind or breed of cows for milk supply, the best for butter making or the best for the cream trade. There is no special 'cherry-blossom cow'; the best butter cow is also the best for cheese; this fact has been demonstrated beyond dispute.—Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Yours very truly, W. A. Clemens, publication clerk.

THE DAIRY HERD.

The pursuit of dairy farming depends for its success upon certain fundamental conditions. First, the owner of the business himself, or otherwise the agent or manager who has the immediate control and personal direction of the work, must have a natural fondness for animal, prompting to generous and kind treatment, as well as good judgment in selection, breeding and care. It is not sufficient that he should be a horseman or fond of cattle in general; for best results he should have a special liking for the dairy cow, over and above all other animals. Second, the cattle must be good of their kind and of a variety suited to the work. They must be truly dairy cattle; but of this more presently. Third, the farm should be specially adapted to the branch of husbandry in view. A good dairy farm is pretty certain to be good for general farming, but many good farms in general are not suited to dairying. The dairy farm should be carefully selected, all the requirements of the business being well considered. Yet many disadvantages so far as the farm is concerned may be successfully overcome by the skillful dairyman, and dairying in some form is profitably conducted without any farm, so that this condition, important as it is, cannot be regarded as essential. Fourth, it is well to study the character of the accessible markets and the means of communication; location and the line of dairying to be followed may be largely controlled by the markets. In some cases the markets form an essential condition, but modern facilities for transportation make the location of the dairy farm with relation to its markets comparatively unimportant. The first and second of the above qualifications remain as the essential factors—the owner and the cow. Assuming that the dairyman is all he should be, it is proposed to consider in the following account the dairyman's stock in trade, upon which depends his success—the dairy herd, its formation and management.

Like almost all other occupations at the present day, dairying has become divided into several distinct and special lines. These differ mainly as to the form of product for delivery to consumers, and this delivery may be direct or indirect. The same products may be delivered to a factory for manufacture

into butter or cheese, or the milk product of the cow may be worked up at home and there converted into butter or cheese. The prudent dairyman should first consider which line of business he will pursue. In so doing he must have regard for all his circumstances—the location, markets, farm buildings, water and ice supply, the labor at his command—and his own preference and prospects for profits. Upon his decision as to the particular kind of carrying to be followed should depend the character and composition of his herd of cattle.

Advertisements.

Ragged clothes quickly—that's what common soaps with "premiums" cost; but SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Advertisements.

THE U. S. SEPARATORS HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY by getting more cream—Hold World's Record for clean skimming. SAVE MORE MONEY by wearing longer and costing less for repairs than others, therefore are the MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Rutland Falls, Vt.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION 1904 TORONTO, ONT. 1904 AUGUST 29th to SEPTEMBER 12th. Largest and finest exhibits of Canadian manufactures, agricultural products, live stock, etc., etc., ever shown. "BLACK WATCH BAND" The Band of the "Black Watch" (the famous 42nd Royal Highlanders) will attend the Exhibition. "THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW" The grandest pyro-military display ever seen in Canada will be presented before the Grand Stand each evening with hundreds of performers, brilliant costumes, gorgeous pyrotechnic setting, and assisted by the pipers of the "Black Watch." SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS "DARE-DEVIL BOHREYER" in his leap from a bicycle 100 feet into a tank of water; THE BICKETT FAMILY, world-famous aerial acrobats; WIN-SOBERMANN'S WONDERFUL TRAINED BEARS; ADJIE'S TROUP OF Lions, the most remarkable group of trained animals in the world, and many other acts of equal merit.

at one blow. Once over with a weeder or smoothing harrow at the right time will do more actual work than you can do in a week with a hoe. It is poor policy to sow a crop and have it destroyed by the stock breaking into it because of bad fences. But the damage to the crop is not the only loss incurred, as the demoralizing effect such breaking in has upon the stock is about as serious as the injury to the crop. An animal that has once formed the habit of breaking into the grain fields because of bad fences is a nuisance on any farm and the sooner it is got rid of the better. Fences out of repair are incentives to this kind of thing, and many good horses and cattle are rendered totally unfit for pasture life on the farm because of them.

One of the most prolific causes of the increase in the larger weeds is the habit of putting off the mowing of the fence corner until after haying is done. At this time, the white daisy burdocks, yellow dock, catnip, and kindred weeds have ripened their seeds, and cutting, while it makes the form look better, aids in scattering them as the cut off portions are, when dried, blown around, scattering seed as they go. Except for looks it is worse than time wasted to do this work. It will take no longer to mow them out before haying, and destroy this crop of weeds, than it will later.

The presence of borers in fruit trees is always a source of great annoyance. An old farmer rubs hard soap into every place in the tree that seems wounded by them. His grandfather always did it before him and he claims that it is an effectual remedy. Strong lye made of potash and swabbed on, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, is also very beneficial. This same old farmer prunes the decayed limbs of his apple trees, and rubs the trunks with a hard brush, then paints them with a mixture of soft soap and sulphur, five gallons of soap to one of sulphur. He also strews lime under the trees and around the trunks. This destroys the worms and improves the quality of the fruit and grass, and will prevent the trees from decaying.

DAIRYING DOTS.

All forms of churns having a dasher or beater to stir or beat the cream have been condemned, according to Mr. George S. Tappan, of the Indiana Dairy Association. It has been found that this kind spoils the grain of the butter. Patent minute churns come under this head. Any kind of churn which produces the necessary kind of concussion by the cream being thrown against a smooth surface, may be safely used. This includes such forms as the barrel, box, rectangular swing and disc churns.

Milk set in a shotgun can in a refrigerator at 60 degrees was found to have a temperature of 68 to 70 at the end of 15 hours, at which time the milk was on the point of souring. On the other hand, milk cooled immediately to the temperature of the refrigerator and kept at that temperature remained in good condition for 50 hours. These tests made at the Maryland experiment station emphasize the necessity of keeping the temperature of milk low and reducing it immediately after milking.

One of the eyesores, or perhaps it would be better to say 'nose' sores, in connection with many of our cheese factories is the neglected and filthy condition of the whey tanks. Many of them go for weeks at a time without being touched, when some hot water and a little scrubbing applied regularly would

THE VOLMAR PERFECT WASHER. This machine is without PRECE anywhere. It rubs and squeezes similar to hand work. Will wash more clothes in less time than ANY OTHER MACHINE and do it better. It does not injure the finest fabric. One who recently bought one wrote us as follows: 'The washing is done so quickly. We think it rightly named THE PERFECT.' Made by The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., Limited. No. 1300 York St., London, Ont. Always give the street number when writing.

keep them clean and free from all filth and pollution. While it may be difficult to clean a tank that has been neglected for a time, it is a comparatively easy matter to keep one clean and pure if it is attended to regularly every day. To secure cool water without ice, melt a handful of coarse salt and a handful of saltpetre in a quart of water poured into a shallow pan. Fill a stone jar with fresh clean water, cover its mouth with a plate, set it in the pan. Thoroughly saturate a heavy cloth in water, with it cover the jar, tucking the ends of the cloth into the shallow pan. Set the whole arrangement, if possible, in a draught. Renew the water in the pan each day, but the salt and saltpetre need not be changed more than once a month. Firm, sweet butter may also be secured in the same way.

There are, no doubt, times and locations when and where it may be better to patronize a creamery or cheese factory in preference to making up milk at home. But if a farmer is a thorough dairyman or determined to become one, he will do well to make butter at home. If he patronizes a public creamery he must pay for the making and marketing of his share of the butter, to say nothing about the hauling of the milk or cream or paying for having it done. All this will be saved if he makes his own butter. In addition, his by-products, skim milk and buttermilk, would be worth much more than that returned from the public creamery.

Some years ago I was running a dairy of thirty cows, writes a farmer. There was no water in the pasture, and the cows had to come to the barn for it, where there was always a good supply. But it was a long walk from the farthest end of the pasture, and they would not come for a drink until they were very thirsty. At an expense of \$125 I put a hydraulic ram in a spring and brought plenty of water into the pasture. The outcome was that the cows gave us enough more milk that first season to pay the whole expense of putting in the ram. Windmills are so cheap and in most places it is so easy to get water that there is no good reason for not having it in generous supply and having it convenient.

Advertisements. FOOT ELM Never disappoints. It cures tender feet and makes walking easy. 18 powders, 25 cents. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., or at Druggists.

TO MAKE GOOD MEAT.

A north-western gentleman visiting an Illinois farmer, who killed and cured his own meat, was so captured by the superior aroma and flavor of the ham served at the farmer's table that he was led to inquire his method of feeding, which was given as follows: "The ration is simple. It consists of corn, either shelled or on the cob, whichever is most convenient, and when conditions permit the corn is always soaked. In addition to the corn is a plentiful supply of swill, made by adding twenty-five pounds of linsed cake (oilmeal) to a barrel of water." He stated that he had fed hogs in this way for twenty-five years. They took on flesh faster, were always healthy, and he had never had a case of hog cholera. I was surprised at the simplicity of his method and the cause of the excellence of his hog meat. If this method were universally followed, venison and fowl would be discarded, and the meat of the once despised hog would soon become a delicacy more frequently seen on every table in the land. I have never lost an opportunity of recommending my friend's method, and in every case where adopted I have heard of nothing but the most flattering results. It is self-evident that the reason for hog meat being under the ban in olden times was the fact that hogs were scavengers by compulsion. Driven to eat the most repulsive garbage to sustain life, their meat was affected thereby, and their meat was no doubt unclean.—The American Swineherd.

Advertisements.

OILS, PLASTERS AND OPERATIONS FAIL TO CURE CANCER. There is a peculiar condition of the blood which favors the growth of cancer germs in the system, and that is the reason that local treatment like the above fails to make permanent cures. Those who suffer from Cancer or Tumors will be glad to learn of a Constitutional Remedy that is pleasant to use, and can be taken in the privacy of one's own home, without even the members of your own family knowing it. Mention this paper, and send six cents in stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for a useful booklet, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure."



BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The net debt of London amounted, on March 31, 1903, to £27,932,101.

There are a hundred and two open spaces in London, with an area of 3,789 acres.

The house in Landport, in which Charles Dickens was born, has been opened as a Dickens museum.

It is estimated that 20,000 deck laborers are out of work in the East End of London, and there is much acute suffering.

Lord and Lady Curzon have arranged to leave London for India on Tuesday, Sept. 13. They will travel by way of Bombay.

Lord Charles Beresford has become a rigid vegetarian, and vegetarianism is said to be making many adherents in 'smart society.'

The Wiltshire Agricultural Society has awarded a prize for long service to a laborer of eighty-three, who has worked for seventy years on the same farm.

It is believed that the Rothschild family as a whole is worth about £300,000,000, the French section being represented by about £70,000,000, and the English branch by considerably more.

During the hearing of a motor-car case at Kingston, it was stated that house property along the Portsmouth road had depreciated at least twenty-nine percent in value owing to the dust caused by motor cars driven at high speed.

In a paper read before the Sanitary Congress at Glasgow, Mr. E. Shrapnell Smith stated that there are now 29,076 motor cars and 22,916 motor-cycles in England. London alone has 3,619 cars and 2,606 motor-cycles.

The Welsh education authorities, who are at war with the Board of Education, will, through that department, draw an additional £15,000, or £20,000, a year from the Treasury. The Welsh Councils will send their own pupil teachers to their own schools, and the Treasury will pay the whole of the fees. The Welsh education authorities will directly benefit to the extent of from £15,000 to £20,000 a year.

At Camden, S.C., a simple tombstone, time-worn and moss-covered, tells that 'Alice of Glasgow' rests there. The stone was placed there 134 years ago by Lord Cornwallis, and the legend attaching to it is most romantic. Agnes, a bonnie maid of Glasgow, was wooed and won by a brave but penniless young soldier of the British army. The year 1770 they parted—unhappy hour—to join Cornwallis in America, she to watch and pray for his return. Her parents forbade the union, but they remained true. At last—woeful day!—the young soldier read over her father's signature the announcement of her marriage to another and was told to abandon hope. He killed himself. The girl, learning the treachery played upon her, set out alone to seek her lover. At Camden she learned the truth and died of a broken heart.

Alfred West, a well-known football player, who has lately played for Liverpool and Barnsley, met with a serious accident at Lytham last week. His trainer, William Norman, was preparing him for the Caledonian handicap, and starting him off with ball cartridge. Norman slipped, and two bullets entered West's chest above the heart. He was conveyed to the hospital in a very serious condition. Late last night the patient was in a state of collapse. One ball has been removed, but another remains. Besides being a first-class footballer, West is a well-known athlete, having carried off many distinctions. West was looked upon last season as one of the best back in England.

There is a scheme on foot for making Dover the finest harbor in the world, and when it is carried out it will also become the greatest port of all in the world. At any rate, so says Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line. The natural advantages of the port have been seized to carry out the construction of a commercial harbor, capable of accommodating by the side of its pier several at a time of the largest liners afloat, and a vast naval harbor which will easily shelter the whole British fleet. When the work is completed 700 acres of water will be enclosed. This enclosure will be formed.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR WOMEN

Dame Bradette Cured of all her Pains by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for Years before she found Quick Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ste. Rose du Dejele, Temiscouata Co., Que., Aug. 13 (Special).—Suffering women all over Canada will read with feelings of interest and relief the experience of Dame Amedee Bradette, of this place. 'It gives me pleasure to be able to tell,' says Dame Bradette, 'that I am cured of all the ills I suffered for a number of years. I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills quick relief from all my pains. I only had to take one box to bring back my health, and in five months I have had no return of my trouble.' Those troubles known only to women always spring from disordered kidneys. The female organs are entirely dependent on the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the kidneys. That is why they always bring health, strength and cheerfulness to weak, run-down, suffering women.

ed by extending by 2,000 feet the Admiralty pier on the western side, by making an arm 3,200 feet long on the eastern side, and by connecting the two with a southern breakwater 4,200 feet in length. There will be two entrances—one 600 feet and the other 800 feet in width. The work, it is hoped, will be completed in four or five years. The cost will approach five millions sterling.

IRISH.

Owing to the generosity and thoughtfulness of the Lord Mayor, close on five thousand waifs and strays of the slums of Cork were entertained by the seaside at Youghal last week. The excursion was the eleventh of its kind since 1883.

Mr. George Gavan Duffy, the youngest son of the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who has been educated at Stonyhurst, is taking up the early profession of his distinguished father, that of journalism. He is joining the staff of a new Catholic journal and the fact inevitably recalls the circumstances which induced his father to abandon journalism in Ireland and seek a new career in Australia.

Confined to the precincts of the 'Green,' the quarterly Munster Fair, which on Thursday week opened for horses, was up to the average, both in numbers and quality, of corresponding periods. It was, as is generally the case, a market of 'longtails,' the productions of Limerick and bordering counties. There was a big attendance of buyers, and some capital sales were effected. It was, on the whole, a remunerative market for producers, who, following Spencil Hill and Cahirmee, anticipated non-demand. The cattle fair was, both from a buyer's and seller's point of view, satisfactory.

SCOTCH.

A Yorkshire rector was fined £3 at Lerwick for taking two eggs of the great skua and one of a sea-eagle from places in Shetland. The eggs were ordered to be forfeited.

An attempt is being made to restart the silver mines near Alva, in the Ochils. It is said that over £50,000 worth of silver was taken from these mines when they were worked. The communion cups of Alva Parish Church were made of this local silver.

The only thing which hinders the perfect success of the Dundee School Board's desire to instruct the girls under its charge in the proper care of infants is the scarcity of material for experimenting upon. Their endeavors to borrow a few babies for experimental nursing have not met that response which might be expected from so well stocked a city as Dundee.

Aberdeen trawl owners made the presence of Sheriff Crawford the other day at the launch of the new trawler an opportunity for the firing off of some criticism which has been simmering for a time. One of the speakers pointed out that it was absurd to close two thousand miles of Scottish water to our own fishermen and leave it open to the foreigners, and another ventured the opinion that but for the restrictions Aberdeen would have been the second fishing port in the kingdom.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, dealing with the smoke problem, said fog was an admixture of smoke emissions, incited disease by absorbing from the sun the blue violet and ultra violet light which were fatal to all bacterial life. Sanitarians could not rest so long as cities were so contaminated. Each town should have connected with its sanitary department a means whereby the amount of its smuts in the air could be gauged and analyzed. The trend of mechanical and chemical science was in the direction of a determined attack against air impurity. Mr. Wever said it was almost impossible for any one taking a cold bath early every morning to become a habitual drunkard.

THE REV. H. T. MILLER.

THE OLDEST LIVING SAILORS' MISSIONARY.

The August number of the 'Sailors' Magazine' contains the following in reference to the Rev. H. T. Miller, who is said to be the oldest living sailors' missionary:—

'Some one has said we live in deeds not in years, and the Rev. H. T. Miller, judged by the deed standard and even the time standard, has lived long and well. He first saw the light in Great Yarmouth, England, on the shores of the North Sea, in the boisterous month of March, year of our Lord 1823. His forebears were sailors and he took to the sea early in life, and when a mere boy, in six consecutive years sailing to the Mediterranean, became conversant with all the ports from Constantinople to Gibraltar.'

'The voice of the sea called him to her in early years; the many-tongued deep cried out to him and he answered her call. So with promptness he answered the call of God's Spirit in his early days. Like most sailors his sense of God's salvation was definite and positive and doubts have never darkened his horizon. In 1848, on the broad bosom of the Baltic, in what is now the great fortress town of Cronstadt, he spoke his first stammering words for his Lord and Master. A Welsh brig was his church, and a handful of English-speaking sailors his audience. In the year 1849, six years before the Crimean war, he left the sea to serve the sailors in the Port Society of Hull. Six years of happy, useful service here followed. An old Dutch privateer converted into a floating chapel was his church. The ship of carnage and death came into peacefulness in her old age. Leaving his Dutch church and the Port Society of Hull, Mr. Miller next became travelling secretary for the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, travelling the length and breadth of the British Isles, pleading the cause of shipwrecked mariners. Forty-four years ago, without any solicitation on his part, he was called to the South Bethel of Liverpool. No

small honor, for Liverpool was then the first port in the world. While there he was instrumental in founding the Seamen's Orphanage, the largest charity in the city of Liverpool. He was not only founder, but called to be the secretary. The burdens were great but the joys greater; helping the fatherless and the widows is the greatest test of pure religion. And this society founded by a simple ex-sailor shelters and educates annually eight hundred seamen's orphans.

'Nearly thirty years ago, for family reasons, Mr. Miller crossed to Canada, and now in a ripe old age he rests contentedly by the shores of Lake Ontario, near the Falls of Niagara, waiting the signal to enter the inner harbor. His name is well known to the readers of the 'Sailors' Magazine,' as he is the oldest contributor to its pages, having always given freely and heartily his poems and articles when other pages were open to him. His verses are simple and soulful, with the stamp of true piety, devoted to the sea and the Lord Christ. "I thought of thee (oh, Master) and passion turned to poetry."

DEFENCE OF NORWAY.

IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE TO BE ESTABLISHED ON NORTHERN COAST.

Christiania, Aug. 8.—The Norwegian Government has decided to execute a project that has been under consideration for a long time, that is, to establish an important naval base on the northern coast of Norway. The site will be strongly fortified. The scheme is deemed essential for the protection of Norwegian independence and for the defence of the Scandinavian peninsula.

THE UPPER NILE.

GREAT IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY SCHEMES.

London, Aug. 10.—An interesting and bulky blue book was issued by the Foreign Office last evening. It contains the report of Sir William Garstin, Under Secretary for Public Works in Egypt, upon the basins of the Upper Nile, and a despatch from Lord Cromer, the British minister and consul-general in Egypt, which says the irrigation and railway schemes suggested by Sir William Garstin represent an estimated expenditure of about £107,000,000, of which about \$65,000,000 will be used in the development of the Soudan, and about \$40,000,000 in the development of Egypt. The whole irrigation plan is based broadly on utilizing the White Nile for the benefit of Egypt and the Blue Nile for the benefit of the Soudan. Lord Cromer says that the carrying out of the greater portion of the programme may be postponed for the present, but about \$27,000,000 should be utilized at an early date in canals for Egypt, in raising the Assouan dam, in the completion of the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in other developments of the country, which will largely increase the revenue from taxes.

BOMB AT PICNIC.

MANY PERSONS VICTIM OF NEW SECRET ORDER IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 9.—A bomb thrown into a crowd of picnickers, spreading injury and pain, seriously wounding twelve and slightly wounding a score, set the police of the Morrisania station to great activity yesterday.

The bomb-throwing occurred on Saturday night about nine o'clock, on a vacant lot in East One Hundred and Fifty-first street, between Park and Morris avenues, at the height of a picnic given by Giovanni Fannelli, formerly the proprietor of the saloon at 489 East One Hundred and Fifty-first street. About a hundred and fifty of his friends were present, and the utmost gaiety prevailed, when Genetto suddenly appeared, and, approaching a small refreshment stand over which Peter Demerio presided, spoke a few words to the man.

An orchestra was playing a lively Italian ballad, and the picnickers were making merry, most of them attired in the picturesque costumes of their native land, when Genetto turned from the refreshment stand, and, walking out to the curb, took from his back pocket a small bomb, shaped like a piece of water pipe. Lighting a match, he touched the fuse, which protruded from the top of the bomb. With a vigorous movement he hurled the bomb directly into the crowd.

Genetto himself was badly injured and was captured by the police. He had not calculated the time properly before throwing it. Over the remarkable case hangs the symbol of the new and dreaded Italian murder society, the secret Black Hand. A subtle warning, conveyed a week ago to Fannelli, that a bomb was being prepared for him, gave the police the clue.

UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

PORTE PROMISES CONSIDERATION OF MR. LEISHMAN'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The United States minister, Mr. Leishman, has received a message from the Porte promising a favorable communication in a day or two regarding the American representation in reference to the school question and other matters.

Advertisements.

YOUR NEURALGIC HEADACHE

Makes its unwelcome appearance just when least expected. But don't worry about it. Get a bottle of Polson's Nervine, and you'll have a protection against neuralgia for all time to come. Nervine can't fail to cure; it's full of strength and pain subduing properties that conquer neuralgia every time. One 25c bottle will prevent a good many attacks. Don't forget it—Nervine.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU DEAD.

SKETCH OF HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

Paris, Aug. 10.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, former premier of France, died, this afternoon as the result of an operation.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was probably the most remarkable Frenchman since Gambetta. He was born at Nantes, on Dec. 2, 1846. At one time he thought of being an artist and became proficient in water color painting, but soon abandoned this except as a pastime, and studied law.

When, in 1880, Gambetta formed his 'grand ministry,' he gave Waldeck-

of himself Waldeck-Rousseau thought him over during the consumption of one cigarette, and packed him over the frontier.

The administrative sword of Napoleon was coming into play. The next official heads to fall into the basket were those of high army officers who had been paying more attention to politics than to drill. There was an uproar, but nothing happened, and the administrative machine ground on.

The next adversary was a much more difficult one. Since Richelieu's day there has always been a section of the Church party in France that has sought to mix in politics. The religious orders in France had grown very strong and Waldeck-Rousseau became convinced that they were meddling in politics with a view to overthrowing his government. As a result came the law of religious as-



THE LATE M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

Rousseau the Department of the Interior, the most desirable portfolio in the Cabinet from the point of view of patronage and political influence. But the 'grand ministry' came to an end in two months and his failure closed Gambetta's political career. Waldeck-Rousseau obtained a personal success. The reputation he gained as an administrator and civil reformer secured him the portfolio in the Jules Ferry Cabinet of 1882.

When the Ferry Cabinet fell—the longest in office except Waldeck-Rousseau's own—Waldeck-Rousseau retired from political life and devoted himself to law. He became leader of the Paris bar, with a professional income of about \$50,000 a year. It remained for the political events growing out of the Dreyfus case to bring him back into public life. At this political period the Premiership of France was going begging. Cabinet after Cabinet had been overthrown and the country seemed ripe for revolution. The situation demanded a strong man and by a happy inspiration the President called upon Waldeck-Rousseau. A change was almost immediately apparent. Instead of a Cabinet from one political group Waldeck-Rousseau got other strong men wherever he could find them. Millerand, the Socialist, and Gillet, an irascible old martinet, with a silver stomach in place of the one shot away in the Mexican war, were among those chosen.

Their first job was to get the Dreyfus case out of the way, which they did in a manner which by no means satisfied everybody, but with a finality that prevented further agitation. Then came two years of hard administrative work, which makes no showing except in ultimate results. One agitator after another was squelched. When Paul Douleude was trying to make a General Boulanger

sociations, which puts them all under the supervision of the government. Again there was an uproar, but the French people endorsed Waldeck-Rousseau's course in the matter by five votes to three.

With the aspirations of organized labor he has always a strong and understanding sympathy. The story is told that one day when he was Minister of the Interior a number of carpenters called upon him who wished to form an association or guild for mutual benefit, but were unable to do so because they had no money. There was no public fund for the purpose, but Waldeck-Rousseau, struck with their plan, himself advanced the necessary amount. No papers were signed, no witnesses to the act were called, but the money was returned upon the day appointed. He was thus the father of the first workmen's association for mutual benefit organized in France, a movement that has now reached vast proportions. Waldeck-Rousseau's connection with it has given him a hold with the masses which his political opponents have never been able to shake.

Cartoonists made Waldeck-Rousseau's head long and narrow with a heavy underjaw and a generally wooden expression. His enemies describe 'the hated Waldeck' as being metallically hard and unsympathetic. 'He is a man who does not talk,' they say, 'and a Frenchman who is not voluble is sure to be imperfectly understood by his fellow countrymen. Of his colleagues in the Cabinet he asked advice and then always followed his own ideas. Of the minister's private life the world knows little, except that it was blameless. Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau was a widow when he married her twenty years ago. They have no children.'

COLOMBIAN CABINET.

GENERAL REYES ASSUMES OFFICE.

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 8.—General Rafael Reyes assumed office to-day as President of Colombia, succeeding Senator Marroquin. The Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State—Bonifacio Velez. Secretary of War—Diego Castro. Secretary of Finance—Jorge Holguin. Secretary of the Treasury—Lucas Caballero. Secretary of Public Instruction—Carlos Curovo. Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Enrique Cortes. Complete calm prevails here. The despatch of the Associated Press from Bogota sets at rest the reports which have been circulated from various sources recently of disorder at Bogota, during which the American legation there is said to have been stoned by a mob, and troops called out to protect the American Charge d'Affaires.

GARDEN COMPETITION.

LIST OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following is a list of the prize-winners in the Montreal Horticultural Society's garden competition: City gardens—1, Israel Rubenstein, 461 St. Urbain street; 2, Geo. Woolley, 1708 St. Hubert street. Suburban gardens—1, John Stewart, 548 Roslyn ave., Westmount; 2, James Currie, 526 Roslyn ave., Westmount. Suburban gardens (special)—1, W. M. Ramsay, 515 Clarke ave., Westmount; 2, T. W. Lamb, Upper Beaconsfield.

Advertisements.

ANAEMIA—POOR BLOOD.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation and Consumption Follows.

Anaemia—watery blood—is a treacherous trouble. It steals insidiously from slight symptoms to dangerous disease. The thin, watery blood shows itself at first in pale lips, wan face, breathlessness, heart palpitation, lost appetite. If the trouble is not checked and cured, consumption follows; coughing, spitting, clammy night sweats, a total breakdown and death. What the anaemic sufferer needs is more blood—more strength. And there is nothing in the whole wide world will give new blood and new strength so surely and so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to send new, rich, red blood coursing through the system, bringing strength to weak lungs and all parts of the body. Thousands testify to the truth of these statements, among them Miss Eberine Vilandre, St. Germain, Que., who says: 'While attending school my health began to give way. The trouble came on gradually, and the doctor who attended me said it was due to overstudy, and that a rest would put me right. But instead of getting better I grew weaker. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and at night I did not sleep well. I was troubled with pains in the back, my appetite left me, and I grew pale as a corpse. Finally I became so weak I was forced to remain in bed. As the doctor did not help me any, I asked my father to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen boxes I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they will take the pills.'

Anaemia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and the special ailments of women are all due to poor blood, and are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter. Stroke 34 in. Revolutions, 80 per minute. Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter. Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition which opens at Quebec on Sept. 1 and closes on Sept. 10, promises, if we may judge by the prize list, to attract a large number of exhibitors and many entries. The list includes practically every class of live stock. Numerous prizes are offered for products of the farm, and the third division, including agricultural implements, classified under a great variety of heads, invites articles for exhibition only, no prizes being offered. The fourth division is industrial—machinery and manufactured articles. Entries must be made on or before Monday, Aug. 22, addressed to the secretary, Mr. P. T. Legaré, 273 St. Paul street, Quebec. The grounds and buildings will be open to exhibitors for the purpose of placing their exhibits in position from Monday, Aug. 22 to Wednesday, Aug. 31.

THE WAR.

Movement of Port Arthur Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—A despatch from Admiral Alexieff, dated Mukden, Aug. 7, says: Telegrams received to-day from Port Arthur state that the cruisers 'Bayan,' 'Askold,' 'Pallada' and 'Novik,' and some gunboats steamed from the harbor on July 26 for the purpose of bombarding the enemy's position. They were attacked by the battleship 'Chin Yen,' the armored cruiser 'Cheyeda,' the protected cruiser 'Itsukushima' and 'Matsushima,' two second class cruisers and thirty torpedo boats. An eight-inch shell from the 'Bayan' hit the stern of the 'Itsukushima,' placing her out of action. Thereupon all the Japanese steered for the open sea. At the same time the 'Cheyeda' was damaged by a Russian mine. As she was sinking by the head she was steered toward Taliwan Bay. A shot from battery 22 also damaged a Japanese gunboat. On July 27, in view of the Japanese having taken the general offensive against our land positions, the 'Bayan,' 'Retvizan,' 'Pallada,' 'Askold,' 'Novik,' the coast defence ships 'Cremniatchy' and 'Otvijug,' the gunboat 'Gijjaka' and twelve gunboats were ordered to support our right flank. Our ships, preceded by mine dredgers, steamed towards Lun gan tan, whence they bombarded the Japanese position until 3 p.m. On their return, which was effected with the same precautions, a mine exploded underneath one of the dredgers. Admiral Witthoft estimated the enemy's naval forces off Port Arthur on July 30 at five battleships, four armored cruisers, ten other cruisers and forty-eight torpedo craft.

STOESSEL SAID TO BE DEAD. It is reported the correspondent says, that Lieutenant-General Stoessel (in command of the military force at Port Arthur) has committed suicide, and that panic prevails at Port Arthur.

DISTINCT FIRING. The foe, Aug. 8, 11 p.m.—The firing of heavy guns at intervals of one minute has been distinctly heard in the direction of Port Arthur since 10.30 p.m., the acoustic conditions of the atmosphere being unusually favorable.

BLACK SEA FLEET. RESERVES MOBILIZING. Sebastopol, Aug. 8.—The naval commander-in-chief has ordered the immediate mobilization of the crews of the Black Sea fleet, including the reserves.

QUESTION OF CONTRABAND. MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS. London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour made a general statement of the government's views on the 'Malacca' and 'Knight Commander' incidents. He pointed out that the government's objection to the seizure of the 'Malacca' was based entirely on the British contention that ships issuing from the Black Sea under the commercial flag of Russia were incompetent to transform themselves into 'cruisers.' 'We remonstrated strongly with the Russian government and they showed a desire to meet us,' continued Mr. Balfour, 'but an important thing to remember is that it is an entirely new issue. It is the only time any such incident has occurred since the treaty of Paris or the treaty of London, on which our objection is based, have come into existence. If the Russian government was right in its contention, the captors of the 'Malacca' would have had the right to take her to a Russian port and before a prize court. If we were right, there was no justification for her seizure. Our object was to prevent this new incident developing into one which would cause a great strain between the two countries—a strain which might easily, in my opinion, have developed further. The actual arrangement reached was, therefore, in the nature of a compromise.'

THE 'KNIGHT COMMANDER.' St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The Associated Press learns that irrespective of the question whether the British steamer 'Knight Commander' was a lawful prize, Great Britain's protest against the sinking of that vessel by the Vladivostok squadron goes further—to the right of Russia to destroy a neutral ship in advance of the judgment of a prize court, and while she does not specifically ask for compensation for damages she does so by implication.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS. St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Emperor Nicholas has received despatches from General Kuropatkin, dated Aug. 8 and 9, mentioning a few minor reconnaissances, but saying that there has been no particular change in the positions on either the east or south fronts. On the south the Japanese advance posts are nine miles north of Hai cheng. Daily fusillades occur between the Russian and Japanese outposts.

General Kuropatkin points out the fact that the Japanese are using bullets of different calibre, some with nickel and others with copper coverings, showing that their reserve men are now in the fighting line.

PATROLLING CHE FOO WATERS. The foe, Aug. 10.—11 a.m.—The steamer 'Kashing' reports having seen a Japanese warship last night thirty miles north-west of Che foo. The warship was patrolling the vicinity where firing was heard last Monday.

PORT ARTHUR. RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPES. (From Thursday's 'Witness.') Tokyo, Aug. 11.—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur on Wednesday and a severe engagement with the Japanese fleet, lasting all day, followed. The Japanese destroyers attacked the Russians. The results of the engagements are unknown. The Russian battleships 'Retvizan' and 'Tobida' were

seen outside of Port Arthur this (Thursday) morning. JAPANESE IN PURSUIT. The foe, Aug. 11.—(7.30 a.m.)—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered the Che foo harbor at 5.30 o'clock this morning and reported that six Russian battleships, four cruisers and half of the torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning. The torpedo boat destroyer left Port Arthur last night, bringing in five passengers who stated that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and that a battle on the open sea is expected.

FURTHER FIRING HEARD. The foe, Aug. 10.—Admiral Sah, of the Chinese Imperial navy, arrived here to-night from the Miaotao Islands. He says the firing of Monday night was at Port Arthur, and was heavy all night long. Further firing, according to the Admiral, was heard this afternoon.

ALEXEIEFF REPORTS. St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—6.08 p.m.—The Admiralty has just received from Viceroy Alexieff a brief despatch officially announcing the departure of the Port Arthur squadron. It does not give details and doubtless was the news communicated to the Admiralty by the captain of the torpedo boat destroyer 'Ryeshitelni,' from Che foo.

IMPERATIVE ORDERS. The foe, Aug. 11.—The Russian squadron left Port Arthur in response to imperative orders from Vice-Admiral Skrdloff.

BATTLESHIP SUNK. The foe, Aug. 11, 8 p.m.—It is reported that the Japanese protected cruiser 'Katsuga' was sunk off Round Island in the recent engagement.

The Russian ships before leaving Port Arthur took on board heavy stores, machinery and materials for ship repairing.

DISMANTLED. The torpedo boat destroyer 'Ryeshitelni' has been dismantled by the removal of the breeches of her guns.

The only Round Island to be found on maps and charts available is situated off the south-west coast of Corea. If this is the Round Island referred to the engagement took place not far from it. A well known port on the south-west coast of Corea.

(From Friday's 'Witness.')

ENCIRCLING MUKDEN. Liao yang, Aug. 9.—(Delayed.)—It is officially stated that there has been no important fighting in the region about Mukden. The nearest Russian outposts are sixty versts from the town. Even there has only been skirmishing. The impression, however, is growing that the Japanese are gradually drawing in on Liao yang. The rumor is revived daily that their encircling of the place is almost complete, but the Japanese are quiescent even along the front where they have been victorious.

DESPATCH TO LONDON LEGATION. London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Tokio to the London legation here says: 'According to reports received up to the present, the Russian squadron emerged from Port Arthur, was attacked by our fleet south of Yen tao, and dispersed. The 'Askold,' 'Novik' and another cruiser and a destroyer took refuge at Kiao chow. Another destroyer took refuge at Che foo. On Aug. 11 five Russian battleships, a cruiser, probably the 'Diana,' a hospital ship, and several torpedo destroyers seemed to regain Port Arthur. 'Our fleet is believed to be undamaged.'

Yen tao, or Yang tau, is the small island of the Elliott group in the Korean Gulf. It is about 110 miles north-east of Port Arthur. 'ZAREVITCH' PROBABLY SUNK. Tokio, Aug. 12.—Admiral Togo reports that the Russian battleship 'Zarevitch' was probably sunk on Aug. 10.

It is believed here that the majority of the Russian fleet has returned to Port Arthur. GERMAN ADMIRAL MOVES. Berlin, Aug. 12.—Vice-Admiral Von Prittwitz, commanding the German East Asia squadron, telegraphs to the Navy Department that he sailed to-day from Che foo, on board the armored cruiser 'Fueast Bismarck,' for Tsing chow.

The German cruiser 'Seadler' has sailed from Chin wan tao (between Shan hai kwan and Taku, province of Chih) for Tsing chow.

CHE FOO HARBOR FIGHT. GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

The foe, Aug. 12.—(8.30.)—At 3.30 o'clock this morning the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers 'Asashio' and 'Kasamui,' which entered the harbor, under cover of darkness last night, sent a boarding party against the Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Ryeshitelni,' which had previously been disarmed by the Chinese. After a fierce fight the boarding party hoisted the Japanese flag on the 'Ryeshitelni' and towed her out of the harbor in a northerly direction.

Of her crew of 47, seventeen have been accounted for. Captain Shestawovsky is reported killed. Seven swam ashore, landing near the American consulate. Some were picked up by sampans and three, including a lieutenant, were rescued by a lightship.

ALEXEIEFF REPORTS. St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from Admiral Alexieff, dated Aug. 11.—'According to a report from the commandant at Port Arthur the squadron put to sea on Aug. 10. The steamer 'Mongolia' followed the squadron. The following Japanese vessels were on the horizon: Three first-class cruisers, eight small cruisers and seventeen torpedo boats. The port had been bombarded with siege guns for the past four days.'

DIPLOMATIC OPINION. St. Petersburg, Aug. 12, 2.12 p.m.—The action of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in attacking and towing out the defenceless Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Ryeshitelni,' at Che foo is regarded in diplomatic circles as being a very grave matter for Japan. So soon as the facts are officially established no doubt exists that Russia will promptly

call the attention of the powers to this breach of the neutrality of China.

Aside from the possible questionable right of an uninjured warship to seek a sanctuary in a neutral port, when not forced to do so by stress of weather or lack of coal and provisions, all diplomats agree as to the absolute illegality of belligerent ships entering neutral ports and there committing hostile acts. The case, so far as the facts are known, is considered much more flagrant than that at Chemulpo, where all the foreign commanders except the commander of the United States warship there, protested against the proposal of the Japanese to enter and fight the Russian cruisers 'Variag' and 'Koriets' in a neutral harbor.

REASON OF LULL IN LAND OPERATIONS. London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from An shan chan to the 'Central News' relates that, according to Chinese reports, the lull in Japanese military operations arises from the fact that three divisions of General Kuroki's force have been sent to assist the troops besieging Port Arthur.

RUSSIA REPLIES TO BRITAIN. St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The Russian reply to the British representations in the 'Knight Commander' case was handed to Sir Charles Hardinge to-day, and is in the most friendly terms, but does not recede from the Russian position as set forth in the prize regulations, to exercise the right to destroy, in cases of emergency, neutral vessels carrying contraband.

VIGOROUS FIGHT. STOESSEL REPORTS FROM PORT ARTHUR. St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The following despatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 7, has been received by the Czar:—'Gen. Stoessel reports as follows:—'At 5 in the morning of July 27, the enemy having advanced a strong force, their artillery opened fire along their whole front, followed by a series of attacks, one of which, directed against Yupilanza mountain, was especially vigorous.

'At about 8 in the evening, the enemy were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. I remained in the advanced positions we have held for two days against an army very much stronger than ours.

'At four in the morning of July 30 about five divisions of Japanese took the offensive against our position on the Wolf's hill. In view of the enormous superiority of the enemy's forces and the weakness of the position our troops were ordered to retire to the next positions without fighting. The movement was effected in complete order, under protection of artillery which, by accurate fire at short ranges, completely stopped the Japanese advance.

'Our losses have not yet been ascertained, but they were not great. The losses of the Japanese were very considerable. In the engagements of July 28 and July 27, the Japanese had about 70,000 men and a considerable number of siege guns.

The morale of the Russian troops is excellent and their health good.' Gen. Stoessel locates Yupilanza mountain as situated ten miles north-east of Port Arthur, and says that the Japanese attack on that position was only a demonstration, the real assault of the Japanese being made on the Russian positions at Wolf's hill, which he points out, are only six miles northward and near the railway station.

The general staff explains that this position consists of a long crest of hills, offering a great advantage owing to their proximity to the fortress. The staff is unable to account for the presence of five divisions on the Kwan tung peninsula.

NO REVERSES. London, Aug. 10.—The 'Times' Tokio correspondent says he is able to contradict on good authority all rumors of Japanese reverses at Port Arthur. PROBABLY OUTPOSTS CAPTURED. Tokio, Aug. 9.—The Japanese 'Mail' prints a summary of the Port Arthur rumors, and says that probably, all the outworks have been captured, and that the Japanese army is easily in range of the main defences. It is now a question of mounting siege guns. The indications are that this work was commenced on Aug. 4 or 5. The Russians apparently defended their outworks desperately, and suffered heavily. The indications are that the Japanese fleet co-operated vigorously with the land forces.

THE FIERCEST FIGHT. Che foo, Aug. 9.—Two messengers who arrived on Monday night report that the Japanese on the night of Aug. 4, attacked the main line of fortifications extending over the Russian left flank. Both fleets were engaged. There was fierce fighting until early in the morning. The Japanese stormed the Russian positions, but were repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss. Their casualties are said to be greater than they were at Wolf's hill and Green hill. The Russians said that more than one thousand were killed. The fight is described as the fiercest of the war. The Russians have been reinforced by the civilians remaining in the town: The damage to the fleet is unknown.

AN OUTPOST ATTACK. Sin tai tin, sixty-six miles east of Mukden, Aug. 8.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A column of Russian troops, consisting of the two companies of Cosacks, two companies of sharpshooters, a company of infantry and a couple of mountain guns, set out on Aug. 4, on the Sai ma teze road towards Tsian shan, thirty-six miles southward, and drove in the Japanese outposts. A hundred men stubbornly resisted at three consecutive passes, but were routed by the Russian artillery, leaving ammunition and equipment behind them. One Russian was killed and four were wounded. The Russians pursued the Japanese as far as Tsian chan. According to the Chinese, 2,000 Japanese are holding that place.

OYAMA AT KAI PING. Tokio, Aug. 9.—It is reported that Field Marshal Oyama has arrived at Kai ping.

THE ARMIES. REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

London, Aug. 11.—A correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' who visited Sin min tun, which is on neutral Chinese territory, about thirty miles west of Mukden, cables the following under date of Aug. 10:—

'There is an enormous garrison at Mukden, reinforcements having arrived rapidly.

'There are no Japanese north of the city. A force of some strength lies twenty-five miles to the south, and there is another Japanese army five miles east of Liao yang.

'I learn from a reliable source that the main Russian army has fallen back on Chituu.'

RUSSIANS FALL BACK. Siming fu, Aug. 10.—The Chinese General Chung Tsering, who is commander of the troops along the Liao river, has just arrived from Mukden, and reports that a large force of Japs is at Paituhoo, causing the Russians to retreat from Liao yang. He says the Japanese are advancing on Liao yang from five directions.

FURTHER FIGHTING. St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—(3.30 a.m.)—A despatch from Liao yang, dated Aug. 7, reports that there was further fighting on Aug. 6 and 7, at Houtsaite, but gives no details. The despatch adds that a great battle was expected at Aisyadkan.

RUSSIAN RAIDERS. Tokio, Aug. 10.—The Russian raiders, who were near Gensan, Corea, are retiring. They have two thirty-millimetre Hotchkiss guns with them. They left three dead. The Japanese suffered no losses. It is reported here that the Russians are moving north. The reports indicate that they will withdraw from the Tshing fortress.

WAR EXPENSES. Tokio, Aug. 10.—The finance department states that the war expenses up to the end of July were 200,000,000 yen, 70 percent of which remains in the country.

HEIR FOR THE CZAR. AN EVENT WHICH WILL CAUSE MUCH REJOICING.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—A son and heir to the Russian throne has been born. The Empress and the child are doing well. The event occurred at 12.30 this afternoon. The child will be christened Alexis.

Dr. Rott personally announced the birth of the heir to the awaiting imperial family. A formal announcement will be published in the 'Official Messenger.' An imperial salute of 101 guns was subsequently fired from the Peterhof, and it was then repeated by all the forts around St. Petersburg.

The christening of the heir will occur in a fortnight. It will be a ceremony of the most elaborate sort. In accordance with Russian imperial custom, it will be performed in the Imperial Chapel of the Peterhof palace.

THE CZAR'S JOY. London, Aug. 13.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the 'Daily Mail' says the Czar's joy when he was informed of the birth of a son is indescribable. He was moved to tears on hearing the news, and hastened to the Czarina's side, and kissed both her hands.

In the afternoon the Czar went out driving in a carriage. The crowd of people who were listening to the band in the lower park saw the Czar's beaming face, and raised shouts of joy. The women strewed flowers in his path, and the men waved their hats. The Czar, who was visibly affected, doffed his hat repeatedly, and bowed his acknowledgments.

The feeling in St. Petersburg this evening is one of intense joy and satisfaction. In the gardens a musical performance was in progress. When the band struck up the Russian national anthem, the crowd bared their heads, and joined in, many kneeling, and crossing themselves. In all directions church bells are ringing, and the churches are filled with worshippers offering thanks to God for the gift of a son to Russia.

The pathetic devotion of the Russian people to their ruler was never more clearly manifested than in this hour. It has survived all the terrible shocks of war. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the news of a great decisive victory for the Russian arms would have produced greater joy, and enthusiasm. On every lip are the words, 'God heard our prayers and bestowed an heir upon the Czar, God save the Czar, the Czarina, and the Grand Duke Alexis.'

The Czar, it is understood, has expressed a desire that the sentences of political prisoners be reduced in humble recognition of the mercy of God. The Czar will also make lavish donations to charities, and churches, and grant remission of taxes.

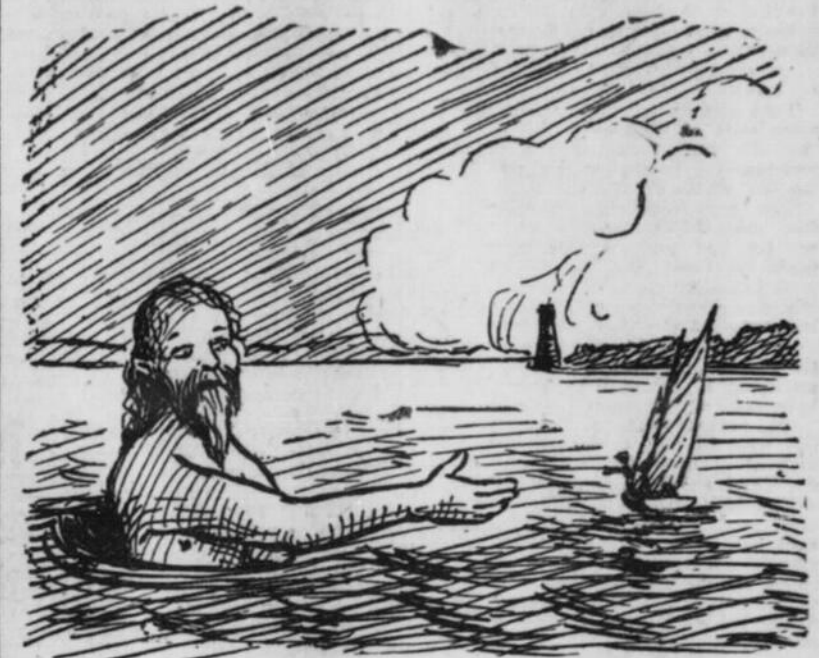
MAY GET CONSTITUTION. Berlin, Aug. 13.—The 'Kleine Journal' says it expects that the birth of an heir to the Russian throne will be followed in a few days by the proclamation of a constitution, claiming to have been informed that the Emperor Nicholas vowed he would give a constitution to Russia if the Empress gave birth to a son.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS. As a result of the McGill Matriculation Examination in June last, the following exhibitions have been awarded in the Faculty of Arts:— Sydenham Bagg Lindsay (St. John the Evangelist's School), value, \$125. William Buell Meldrum (Ottawa Collegiate Institute), value, \$125. Malcolm William McDonald (Sherbrooke High School), value, \$100. Gertrude Ellen Smith (Lachine Academy), value, \$100. Joseph Simand (Montreal High School), value, \$100. Malcolm William McDonald stands first among the A. A. candidates to whom exhibitions have been awarded. The two preceding him in the list wrote on matriculation subjects only.

SKIT SKETCHES.



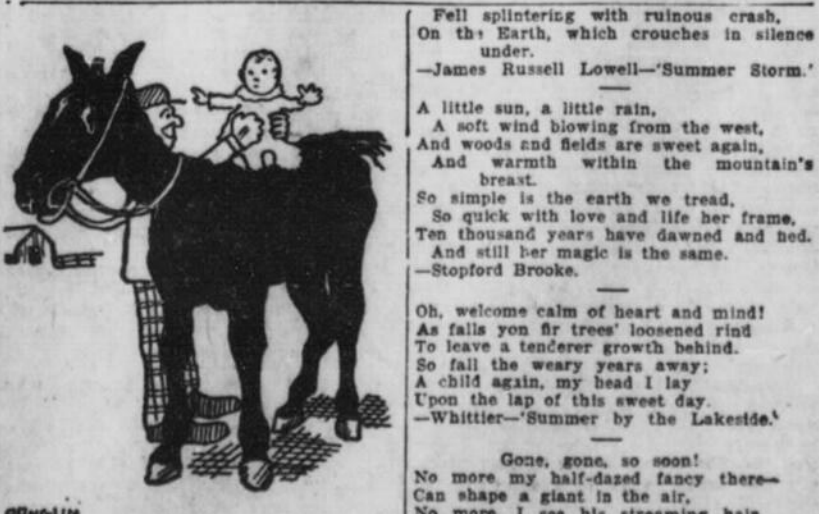
John Bull—I will just give you a small piece of my pie, Sam. Uncle Sam—I would not mind having the rest.



Spirit of St. Louis—Let me congratulate you. Together we've saved the trophy for another year at least.—William Spears, Montreal.



CANADA WINS! —O. S. Walsh.



FAMILIAR EXPRESSIONS. The Horse.—This is a new 'one on me.'

WEATHERLETS. We have had our fill of roving where spring blossoms bound the view. We have played in young Romances, Danced the nymph-and-shepherd dances; Now the Summer of our loving glows and throbs about us too. In our eyes the light yet vernal, In our hearts the fire eternal, And when time has touched the branches and our rose-leaf days are few, Oh, it's then I'd still be walking 'in life' Autumn's woods with you. —Caroline Dyer, in 'Seribner's.' Look! look! that livid flash! And instantly follows the rattling thunder, As if some cloud-crag split asunder.

CRASHED INTO THE STATION

Quebec, Aug. 12.—About 4.30 o'clock this morning a freight train composed of thirty cars rushed down grade from Charlesbourg west and left the track at Hedleyville. The station at Hedleyville was demolished and the train piled up in a ditch. The station master ran from the building in time to save his life and the engineer had his right leg broken by jumping from his cab. There was no loss of life. Twenty-five freight cars were reduced to matchwood.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

Function was Rather a Tame Affair and the Weather was Abominable.

LORD MINTO SAYS FAREWELL—BILLS ASSENTED TO.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Prorogation took place yesterday afternoon, and was a rather tame affair, sloppy weather and uncertainty as to the hour keeping people away.

The Houses sat until a few minutes before prorogation, and had it not been that Sir William Mulock withdrew his Alien Labor Bill there would have been no prorogation yesterday.

Lord Minto performed his final official function in the Senate by delivering the following speech from the throne: 'Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to relieve you from further attendance in parliament after a session that has been protracted to a longer period than I had anticipated when addressing you on March 11 last.

The terms and conditions upon which the national transcontinental railway will be built and operated having been finally adjusted, and agreed upon, the work of construction will proceed as rapidly as the surveys of the line and the location of the road will permit.

The changes made in the act respecting the militia and defence of Canada, providing for the increased strength and efficiency of the force, will, I do not doubt, meet with general approval.

The arrangements made by my ministers with the government of Mexico for lines of steamers between that republic and Canada on the Atlantic and Pacific will, I hope, add materially to our foreign trade.

The rapidly increasing revenue has amply justified the liberal aid granted towards the improvement of our rivers and harbors and the construction of other public works, materially benefiting the trade and commerce of our country.

The changes made in the act respecting the militia and defence of Canada, providing for the increased strength and efficiency of the force, will, I do not doubt, meet with general approval.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service.

'Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: My official connection with the Dominion of Canada is drawing to a close.

The Speaker of the Senate then went forward and read the farewell address, passed by both Houses, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—

'Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am deeply sensible of the honor the Parliament of the Dominion has to-day conferred upon me.

I shall always treasure the speeches in which the leaders of both Houses have alluded to my services, and I thank you from my heart for the appreciative words of your address.

Now that I am leaving Canada at the close of a term of office which I believe, has somewhat exceeded the usual period of administration of my distinguished predecessors, I can look back upon a past full, indeed, of stirring incidents in the history of the Dominion, but marked with an ever-increasing prosperity.

I look back upon it with a pleasure full of admiration for those magnificent resources which the world is now beginning to recognize, and the development of which my sojourn amongst you has given me the privilege of witnessing, and though I am now bidding farewell to you in my official connection I know that you will believe that I shall always continue to share in the hopes and aspirations of this great country.

In bidding you farewell, gentlemen, and in thanking you again for the kind words of your address, Lady Minto and I cannot but feel that we are not only severing official ties, but that our residence in Canada has brought us into very close touch with the daily life of the people of the Dominion.

Three cheers for Lord Minto were given by the assemblage and then the vice-royal entourage withdrew to the chambers of the Speaker of the Senate

where a somewhat prolonged reception was held, after which, to the strains of martial music, the salute of the Foot Guards and the hurrahs of the people, Lord Minto made his final state exit as Governor-General from the parliament grounds.

CLOSING HOURS IN THE HOUSE. The House marked time for an hour before the summons came to the Senate to meet His Excellency. Major Fowler, of King's, N.B., remarked it was quite evident that the government contemplated appealing to the country at no distant date, as was evidenced by the large public expenditure the government proposes making this year.

The Finance Minister, who was leading the Commons at the moment, said he preferred to leave the House in the happy belief that there might still be another session of the present parliament.

Rain began to fall shortly before their Excellencies set out for Government House amid the customary artillery salute from Nepean Point Battery.

The evening trains carried away nearly all of the parliamentarians who had stayed behind for the closing function.

HEATED DISCUSSION OVER ALIEN LABOR BILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—When the House rose shortly before five o'clock this morning the last of the estimates had been passed and the order paper had been practically cleared so as to permit of prorogation this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The attendance in the Chamber this morning was exceedingly small. The Opposition mustered seven members altogether while nearly all the government following had already set out for home.

The Railway Subsidies Bill passed its final stages. Before the third reading was taken, Dr. Sproule, who was leading the Opposition, offered an amendment to provide that all telephone companies shall receive equal treatment in securing a right of entry to railway stations in Canada.

Mr. Andrew Broder, of Dumfries, and Dr. Sproule, both protested against the scale of salary and allowances enjoyed by Mr. J. E. Gobeil as private secretary to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell.

THE VANCOUVER DRY DOCK. Mr. Houghton Lennox, Conservative member for Simcoe, called attention to the contract framed last year with the Vancouver Dry Dock and Shipping Company, Limited, for the construction of a dry dock in that city.

Mr. Lennox had been told that Mr. McPherson, M. P. for Burrard, had helped to secure the contract for Mr. Thompson's company, and received \$100,000 without paying anything for it.

Mr. McPherson denied that he had any pecuniary interest directly or indirectly in this matter. Any one who laid such a charge at his door told an untruth.

The acting Minister of Public Works accused Mr. Lennox of treating the matter unfairly, and went on to show from the correspondence that Mr. Jackson practically withdrew from his negotiations with the Public Works Department, which justified the latter in dealing with the other syndicate.

The House of Commons had practically concluded its work for the session when the lunch hour was reached.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—When the House resumed yesterday afternoon the votes for the Marine Department were again taken up. In reply to questions, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine explained that he had adopted the use of acetylene gas for the buoys and automatic lights, because it was cheaper than gas or coal oil, and gave a much brighter light.

Dr. Sproule replied from the Opposition side of the chamber that this would mean a million dollar expenditure, after which the government would find itself in the hands of a monopoly, because the manufacture of calcium carbide in Canada was controlled by one company, in which one or more ministers of the Crown were directly interested.

The doctor went on to observe that he made this statement publicly so that it could be contradicted if it was untrue. It was most humiliating, he continued, to believe that the government would enter into a contract under such circumstances. There was more than suspicion in this matter.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine—'Let the honorable gentleman be precise. Make your charge.' Dr. Sproule—'Let the minister deny that one of his colleagues is not part owner of these calcium carbide plants in Canada, and that the government has not bound itself to buy from him.'

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine—I deny point blank in the most formal manner that we have got to get it from these parties. A company started six weeks ago to manufacture this same article at Shawinigan, in Quebec.

Mr. David Henderson—The Shawinigan company is practically the same as the other.' The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine—I know personally who controls the capital of the Shawinigan company. They are persons from Boston, and not Canadians at all.

Does the honorable gentleman think the C. P. R. would leave themselves in the hands of a monopoly? Well, they have adopted acetylene gas, and are installing it on their cars. In conclusion, Mr. Prefontaine pointed out that acetylene gas, as the best illuminant obtainable, was adopted for the St. Lawrence lights in response to the wishes of the shipping interests.

It happened that a minister of the Crown had some shares in the capital of one of these carbide companies, but that was no offence. The law did not forbid a minister belonging to a company that did business with the government. The cost of changing the system, including the establishment of plant and other disbursements, would be \$900,000.

FISHING PRIVILEGES. The matter then dropped, and Mr. Nat. Boyd proceeded to attack the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the leases he had granted of fishing privileges to Archie McCee, of Windsor, for James's Bay; to Mr. Mackenzie, of Selkirk, for Lesser Slave Lake, and to Mr. F. H. Markey, of Montreal, representing the British-American Fish Company, who for ten dollars a year rental had obtained the fishing rights for twenty-one years on Great Slave Lake and in the Nelson river, West river, Hayes river and Pigeon river, flowing into Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Markey's concession gave exclusive fishing rights in these waters excepting only in the case of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Indians and settlers, who are permitted to take what fish they need for their own uses.

Dr. Sproule told the minister that he did not own the fisheries of the country, and had no right to give them away for nothing. The Hon. John Haggart declared that in the case of the McCee lease the Federal Government was giving away rights which belonged to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries denied that any exclusive fishing rights had been conveyed by these concessions. In the case of the British-American Company's lease the government retained the right to license other companies to fish so long as they kept ten miles away from Mr. Markey's company.

A report made by one of his departmental officers who went over the ground showed that it would take years and a large investment of capital before the British-American Company could make anything out of it. There were no settlers on the Nelson river, and would be none.

Mr. Fowler, of King's, N.B., declared that Mr. Markey only took the concession for speculative purposes. It was time the country's attention was called to these matters. When there was talk of Sir Wilfrid Laurier taking Mr. Prefontaine into his cabinet the Premier was warned against him by Liberal newspapers. Despite the warnings of the best men in the Liberal party, Mr. Prefontaine had been taken into the government, and now the country could see the results for itself.

One sample of Mr. Prefontaine's methods was the sale of a government vessel on Georgian Bay to a party friend without tender and for less money than had been spent on it in the form of repairs a short time before.

Mr. Nat. Boyd condemned Mr. Prefontaine's conduct in this matter as a preposterous act, and said there was most strenuous opposition to the lease up in Manitoba and to the recent lease of fishing privileges in Lake Winnipegosis as well.

VOTES ADOPTED. This particular vote and the remaining items among the Marine and Fisheries appropriations were then adopted. The supplementary estimates for the Customs Department then passed without comment.

Mr. Fisher next took the stand with his supplementary estimates, one of his votes was \$15,000 to collect census statistics between the regular census years. A smaller staff will be maintained for this purpose and the work will be done chiefly by correspondence.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. When the House was asked to re-vote an item of a half million for the surveying of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Barker asked the Finance Minister to give assurance that none of the money would be spent for the survey which the Grand Trunk has been making over this territory.

Mr. Fielding said that he had not the authority of his colleagues to give this assurance. Mr. Barker insisted that the money was to be used for the purpose of reimbursing the G. T. R. and not for the purpose of making an independent survey of the route, as parliament intended. He held that the government had no right to spend the money in any other way than for new surveying work. The Finance Minister did not agree with this.

Mr. Barker stated that it was preposterous to think that the government would be guided by the surveys of the Grand Trunk. It was conceivable that the Grand Trunk might find it to its interest to make surveys along a route which it would not be for the interest of the people that the road should be built. If the government was going to accept the surveys of the Grand Trunk the route of the eastern division was practically in the hands of the railway company and not in the hands of the government.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that the government was not going to build the eastern division. It was to be constructed for the government by an

especially appointed commission. That commission would determine the situation of the line. It would have the advice of an able chief engineer. If the surveys of the Grand Trunk were good surveys and the commission was so advised by its chief engineer, and if he advised that the surveys were along the route selected by the commission, Mr. Fielding said that he could see no reason why the commission should not purchase the surveys. However, if the surveys were not upon the route the commission selected they would not be purchased and the Grand Trunk would not get a single cent for them from the government. Upon this assurance the vote was passed.

MILITIA BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday gave a number of bills final treatment. Among them was the important Militia bill. Before departing from the Upper Chamber the measure was amended in a couple of places. The most important of these amendments related to the clause providing for the calling out of the militia.

On the second section of the clause, providing for the absence of a judge or magistrate, Senator Scott moved that three magistrates be substituted as an alternative. After some discussion this was carried.

Section three was amended by making it impossible to question any statement of fact made in the requisition after it was acted upon. Another government amendment withdrew the proposed clause respecting retirement and left the provision of the old act standing on the statutes.

Senator David moved to add a section providing that where the place at which a riot occurs is under government control, or under harbor commissioners, the head of the port or the chairman of the commission shall sign the requisition. Another object of the amendment is to make the government liable for the expense of the militia. When the trouble arose in a port or harbor the service was one to the whole country, and the whole country should pay for it.

They were only at the commencement of the struggle between capital and labor, and he believed there would be many cases hereafter where the militia would have to be called out. He believed they would have trouble before long in Montreal.

Senator Scott was not prepared to accept any such amendments. Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought the amendment a very good one, but the Senate had not power to accept it as it incurred a liability. Senator David did not press his amendment.

The Senate declined to accept this amendment, defeating it by 13 to 11. The Militia bill was then read the third time and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments. OTHER BILLS.

Third reading was given the bill to amend the Customs Act, the bill to amend the Land Titles Act, the bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, and the bill for the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway.

Second reading was given the Alien Labor Bill, and it will be discussed tomorrow morning. RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

When the House resumed yesterday the railway subsidy resolutions were still under consideration. Mr. Samuel Barker, Conservative member for Hamilton, called on the government to strike out the proposed subsidy of from a quarter to half a million dollars for the Nepigon Railway, which is promoted by Mr. James Conmee, M.P.P., to connect the west end of Lake Superior with the Grand Trunk Pacific by way of Lake Nepigon.

He declared it a disgrace to parliament for the Minister of Railways to bring down a proposal like this without being able to say who are the backers of the project. Mr. Barker went on to observe that this Nepigon Railway charter was granted to Mr. James Conmee a couple of Americans, Mr. Conmee's son-in-law and solicitor. After referring to the Ontario statutes, he noticed that the company had already obtained a fourteen mile subsidy from the province at the rate of \$3,000 a year.

Dr. Sproule, who has taken over the Opposition leadership since Mr. Borden's departure, followed up Mr. Barker's attack. He asserted that the government's only possible excuse for a vote like this was to promote the settlement of new country. Mr. Conmee, however, to whom this charter belonged, was the best known exploiter in Ontario. The Ontario Government was indebted to him as general handy man in the Legislature to buy up or give control of constituencies in return for which Mr. Conmee was given mining leases, timber leases, fishing leases and railway charters.

The Minister of Railways observed that it was not necessary for the government to enquire into the personnel of the company until the subsidy contract was being framed. The district through which the road would run was full of minerals. It was for the purpose of opening up these resources that the line was to be built.

Mr. Houghton Lennox, of Simcoe, dubbed Mr. Conmee 'a notorious exploiter,' and denounced the idea of parliament voting public money to aid that gentleman in the development of his various interests. Colonel Sam. Hughes said there was not a settler along the route of this proposed lumber road and what is more, there never would be. He claimed to speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Conmee had already a monopoly of the lumber, pulp and fish in this part of Canada and the people were to be taxed to aid him in getting these out to market.

The subsidy was adopted on a small vote. The bill for the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway was passed. The bill for the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway was passed.

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dumping amendment to the Customs Act. The minister said that he had explained the proposition in his budget speech, and afterwards upon introducing the resolution. To make the act more workable he wanted to introduce another amendment. The first amendment was that in cases where the duty on an article was 30 percent or more the dumping clause would not be put in operation.

The duty in that case was a protective one, and no addition to it was necessary. In cases where the difference between the entry price and the fair market value is small, the dumping clause would not apply. There was no doubt the carrying out of the act would cause considerable work to the officials, and it was thought not necessary to add to their work in cases where the difference was small.

In reply to Mr. Brock, Mr. Paterson said that what was regarded as fair value was the general selling price in the country of production. Mr. Fielding, also answering Mr. Brock, said that the wholesale price would be taken as the fair market price. The present act provided for the treatment of invoices. The customs officials would do in regard to this act as they did in respect to others, that was, to treat all cases that came before them intelligently.

In the opinion of Mr. Brock, there were many ways of avoiding the dumping clause. Mr. Fielding said that devices at times might be found to evade any act. Mr. Brock was afraid that one collector might put one interpretation on what was a fair market value, and another collector might put another interpretation upon it.

Mr. Fielding answered that the customs officers were men of experience. Mr. Paterson said that the machinery for the working of the dumping clause had not yet been framed. In future there would have to be a double column. In one would be placed the home price at which the goods were sold to the Canadian buyer. A declaration would have to be signed by the exporting firm that the invoice was true and honest, and that there had been no drawback of any kind. If there was, the invoice became a fraudulent one, and penalties could be imposed. Within three years not only the full duty could be collected, but the extreme penalty for the violation of the law.

Mr. Henderson, of Halton, complained of the importation of cheap blankets, which was ruining the Canadian industry. After some further discussion the customs resolutions were all adopted.

IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—In the Senate the Militia bill was discussed yesterday and fair progress was made with it. The Dundonald case came up.

Senator Kerr read an item from the Belleville 'Intelligencer' reflecting on the way in which the Halifax Garrison contingent was discharged. This attracted attention, and Lord Dundonald ordered Col. Montizambert to investigate. Col. Montizambert did so and so reported to Lord Dundonald, who should have reported to the minister. Those papers were received in December, 1902, and Lord Dundonald took them from the files and retained possession of them until after his Toronto speech in July, 1904, when he posed as the champion of Col. Ponton. The only purpose for which the enquiry was made was for him to report. During the whole of the time that the papers were in his possession he never conferred with his minister. Posing as the champion of the people's rights and the man who had stood between Col. Ponton and the minister he spoke at Toronto claiming that the enquiry made through him was made without his knowledge.

Senator Cloran thought if these facts had been known the farewell to Lord Dundonald would not have been so hearty. Senator Kerr—Lord Dundonald ought to have known the King's regulations, even if he had done his whole duty and reported to his minister, which he did not do, and should have known that under the regulations it was forbidden to publish confidential documents or use them for private controversy.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said Senator Kerr had received the alleged facts from the Minister of Militia since dinner. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said then Senator Kerr got his information elsewhere. Col. Ponton, in his reply, said that he had nothing to retract or apologize for, even if he were accountable for his speech. He did not deny the right to ask any one to explain, but this was a case in which a minister endeavored to dragon a civilian. Senator Kerr had endeavored to show that Lord Dundonald was wrong in referring to it. Sir Mackenzie was not going to deny that. What he wanted to show was that the minister instigated the matter. Lord Dundonald must have thought the matter very trivial when he pigeon-holed the reply. Sir Mackenzie denied the right of any minister or officer commanding to call to account any citizen when not on active service. He congratulated Senator Baker on belonging to a family willing to spend money on the service and having earned the enmity of a popinjay like the Minister of Agriculture. Sir Mackenzie withdrew the word popinjay, with apologies to the popinjay for having made it. Sir John Macdonald, in his case, refused to allow an enquiry calling in question the right of a citizen to comment on public matters. That was the difference between the parties. He would move the addition of the words 'for cause.'

The Hon. Mr. Denville thought Sir Mackenzie Bowell founded his argument on active service. An officer could not leave the service without giving six months' notice and until his resignation was accepted. He was always on active service.

The Hon. Mr. Landry reminded the House of the Montreal Garrison trouble, arising out of the Valleyfield riots. Major-General O'Grady-Haley investigated and dismissed the case. Col. Cooke went to the courts, when the whole question of active service came up, and the courts decided that Col. Cooke was not

on active service though he was in the Drill Hall at the time. The Hon. Mr. Scott said Sir Mackenzie Bowell had ingeniously covered up the point. Col. Ponton was represented as making charges against the way in which the Halifax Garrison was discharged. Col. Ponton was merely asked if he had made the statement and his reasons for making it. That was all Lord Dundonald was asked to ascertain. Lord Dundonald's conduct was utterly unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Lord Dundonald withheld the papers. The minister never asked for them, and nothing would have been heard of them if Lord Dundonald had not made that grandiloquent burst at Toronto.

The Hon. Mr. Dandurand said if the general officer had returned Col. Ponton's letter to the minister and the minister had determined to discipline him, and Lord Dundonald had intervened, then Lord Dundonald might have boasted that he had stood between the tyrant and his prey, and a minister and a citizen of Canada. No such thing had happened. Lord Dundonald had pocketed the answer, and no one ever heard of it till he alluded to it at Toronto.

Sir William Hineson thought it a pity that this question should come up now. He was satisfied that no government would attempt to dismiss without cause, then why not say it.

The Senate devoted the last day of the session to the Alien Labor Bill. Senator Baker, of Sweetsburg, moved a six months' hoist of the bill, which would have had the effect of giving the measure an effective quietus. In so doing he protested against a bill of such importance being brought before the Senate in the dying days of the session. The proposition was outrageous. The principle of the bill was vicious, its construction was bungled, and its effect would be disastrous. The Senate, in justice to its own dignity, should throw the measure out.

The Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, protested against the whole spirit of the bill as un-British. Mr. Baker's amendment was then voted down, and the Senate passed into committee on the details of the proposed enactment.

The committee stage developed strong hostility to the bill on the part of Senators Drummond, Landry, Baker, Sullivan, De Boucherville and Forget. The committee was still considering it when lunch hour arrived. An amendment was offered by Senator Kerr, of Toronto, to recast the clause which aims at preventing immigrants from being induced to come to Canada under false representations. The Senate adjourned till three o'clock, when the Alien Labor Bill was withdrawn by Sir William Mulock, and prorogation reached.

LABOR DAY.

BIG DELEGATION OF VISITORS EXPECTED FROM BURLINGTON, VT.

Mr. J. E. C. Tardif, secretary of the Labor Day committee of the Trades and Labor Council, of this city, has received a letter from Mr. C. E. Jones, chairman and secretary of the Burlington, Vt., Trades Council, in which the latter heartily thanks the Montreal brethren for their invitation to participate in the Labor Day demonstration here.

Mr. Jones states that practically all the labor bodies in Burlington, with the exception of the cigar makers and bar-tenders, have voted unanimously to go to Montreal. Among those who will come from Burlington are Mayor James E. Burke, himself a prominent labor union man; Mr. Charles Deal, president of the Trades Council, and also president of the Printers' Union, and Mr. C. S. Mass, president of the Central Union and Federal Union, No. 10,279.

Owing to the opposition of the secretary of the Central Union to going out of town, that body, as a whole, will not come to Montreal, but, with two exceptions, its locals will. The plumbers of Burlington are very enthusiastic over the coming visit, for they have not forgotten the pleasant time they put in on the occasion of the visit of the Montreal brethren to their own city.

SMALLPOX IN ZION.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN DOWIE'S CITY.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Zion City, the home of John Alexander Dowie, the so-called 'Divine healer.' All told, there are fifteen persons ill with the disease, although Dowie's lieutenants claim that there are but eight. All of the patients have been isolated and Dowie and his elders daily offer up prayers for their recovery. As there are no physicians in Zion City, and Dowie will not permit his followers to use drugs in any form, fears are entertained that the disease may spread to surrounding towns. Zion City is outside the city limits of Chicago, and the city officials have no power in the matter.

NORTH EAST LANARK.

LIBERAL RETURNED AT YESTERDAY'S BY-ELECTION.

London, Eng., Aug. 11.—In Northeast Lanark yesterday the Liberals won another election victory. The seat was consistently Liberal until 1901, when it was won for the Unionists by Sir William Henry Riddings, who has just died.

The polling yesterday resulted in the election of Provost Findlay, Liberal, who received 5,601 votes, against 4,677 for Mr. Louch, the Unionists' candidate, and 3,964 for Mr. Robertson, representing the Labor party.

THE AUSTRIAN DROUGHT.

Vienna, Aug. 10.—On account of the drought the government has issued an ordinance prohibiting the exportation of barley, maize and all kinds of fresh and dried fodder until further notice.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church Doctrines and Church Property Related.

TEXT OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S JUDGMENT, WHICH A MAJORITY OF THE COURT AGREED WITH.

The papers containing the judgment of the House of Lords on the suit concerning the Free Church of Scotland property have reached Canada. As the question is of immense interest to all religious communities the 'Witness' devotes space to the judgments delivered. Each member of the court gave an opinion. The case had occupied the courts for seventeen days, and those who rendered judgment were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Robertson, Lord Lindley and Lord Alverstone. Lords Macnaghten and Lindley dissented from the finding of the court.

The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment as follows: In this case the pursuers complain of a breach of trust, the trust being for the behoof of the Free Church of Scotland, and the breach of trust alleged being the use of certain property being, as alleged, no longer used for the behoof of the Free Church of Scotland, but for the maintenance and support of another and a different body—namely, the United Free Church. That body was formed in 1890, and consisted of a certain number of those who professed to belong to the Free Church of Scotland, and others who, up to the time of the union, had belonged to the United Presbyterian body. They purported to unite and to exclude from their communion, or, at all events, from all participation in their organization, those who refused to unite in the new body, and have, of course, used the funds of which they claim to be the beneficial owners for the use of the new united body. This is the breach of trust complained of, and the question is whether that complaint is well founded. Now, in one sense there can be no doubt what was the original purpose of the trust. It was for the maintenance and support of the Free Church of Scotland. What was the Free Church of Scotland in 1843 can hardly admit of doubt. The reasons of those who then separated themselves from the Established Church of Scotland which they then gave for their separation are recorded with distinctness and precision, and I do not think there can be any doubt of the principles and faith of those who came out from the Church of Scotland and described themselves as the Free Church of Scotland. Their name was significant; they claimed to be still the Church of Scotland, but freed from the interference by the state in matters spiritual.

It was to the persons thus describing themselves that funds in dispute were given, and until the union of 1900, with the other body we do not hear of any difficulty having arisen in the administration of the trust. Now, however, the new body has established a new organization, it is alleged to profess new doctrines, and its identity with the Free Church, for whose behoof the property was settled, is disputed, and it accordingly becomes necessary to consider in what consists the identity of the body designated by the donors of the fund as the Free Church of Scotland. Speaking generally, one would say that the identity of a religious community described as a Church must consist in the unity of its doctrines. Its creeds, confessions, formularies, tests, and so forth, are apparently intended to insure the unity of the faith which its adherents profess, and certainly among all Christian churches the essential idea of a creed or confession of faith appears to be the public acknowledgment of such and such religious views as the bond of union which binds them together as one Christian community. If this be so, there is no lack of material from which to deduce the identity of the Free Church of Scotland. Its founders left their claim, declaration, and protest to stand for all time as a clear exposition both of their reasons for leaving the Church of Scotland when they did leave it, and as a profession of their faith as the true Church of Scotland, though separated from the Establishment which in their view was itself heretical from its submission to the temporal power in what they regarded as exclusively spiritual.

THE LAW QUOTED. Now, in the controversy which has arisen it is to be remembered that a court of law has nothing whatever to do with the soundness or unsoundness of a particular doctrine. Assuming there is nothing unlawful in the views held—a question which, of course, does not arise here—a court has simply to ascertain what was the original purpose of the trust. My Lords, I do not think we have any right to speculate as to what is or is not important in the views held. The question is, what were in fact the views held and important. Fortunately, Your Lordships have the authority of most learned judges—their decisions now reaching back for something like a century—which I shall quote somewhat copiously as principles upon which such questions as are now in debate should be determined. Lord Eldon said, with regard to the English law on this subject in England, Sir William Cusack Smith in Ireland, and Lord Moncrieff in Scotland commenting upon Lord Eldon have expressed themselves on similar questions in a manner which I think can be well applied to the matter now in debate. (Craigdallie and others, appellants, Aikman and others, respondents) (Scottish Seceders, Dissenters) (1 Dow., 16.) Lord Eldon: 'With respect to the doctrine of the English law on this subject, if property was given in trust for A, B, C, etc., forming a congregation for religious worship; if the instrument provided for the case of a schism, then the court would act upon it; but if there was no such provision in the instrument and the congregation happened to divide, he did not find that the law of England would execute the trust for a religious society, at the expense of a forfeiture of their property by the usual trusts for adhering

to the opinions and principles in which the congregation had originally united. He found no case which authorized him to say that the court would enforce such a trust, not for those who adhered to the original principles of the society, but merely with a reference to the majority; and much less of those who changed their opinions, instead of being a majority, did not form one in ten of those who had originally contributed, which was the principle here. He had met with no case that would enable him to say that the adherents to the original opinions should under such circumstances for that adherence forfeit their rights. If it were distinctly intended that the Synod should direct the use of the property, that ought to have been matter of contract; and then the court might act upon it; but there must be evidence of such a contract, and here he could find none. He proposed, therefore, that the cause should be sent back with two findings of this nature: 1. That the ground appeared to have been purchased and the house built for a society united, and proposing to continue united in religious opinion. 2. That it did not in point of fact appear how this property was to be applied in case the society should happen to differ and separate. (Craigie vs. Marshall) (12 Young, Tennent, Fraser and Murray, 560.)

LORD MONCRIEFF'S VIEW. Then Lord Moncrieff, commenting upon Lord Eldon's judgment, which I have just read, and repeating parts of it, said:—"If it were distinctly intended that the Synod should direct the use of the property that ought to have been matter of contract, and then the Court might act upon it; but there must be evidence of such a contract, and here he could find none." He, therefore, proposed to remit the cause with two findings. Accordingly, it was remitted with very precise findings, importing that it appeared sufficiently as matter of fact that the ground was purchased, and was to be used for religious worship "by a number of persons agreeing at the time in their religious opinions and persuasions, and therefore intending to continue in communion with each other," and that the society had acceded to a body called the Associate Synod; but that it did not appear, as a matter of fact, "for what purpose it was intended at the time such purchase and erections were made, or at the time such accession took place, that the ground and buildings should be used and enjoyed in case the whole body of persons using and enjoying the same should change their religious principles and persuasions, or if in consequence of the adherence of some such persons to their original religious principles and persuasions, and the non-adherence of others thereto, such persons should cease to agree in their original principles and persuasions, and should cease to continue in communion with each other, and should cease, either as to the whole body or as to any part of the members, etc., to adhere to the Associate Synod." With these findings the cause was remitted for further consideration. There is no ambiguity in the principles on which Lord Eldon made this remitt. Under the remit the Court ordered a concordance with a view to the ascertainment of the matters of fact, whether there was a real difference in the religious principles or not, and afterwards pronounced an interlocutor, the result of which was that the Court found that the pursuers "have failed to condescend upon any acts done or opinions professed by the Associate Synod, or by the defenders, from which this Court, as far as they are capable of understanding the subject, can infer, much less find, that the defenders have deviated from the original principles and standards of the Associate Presbytery and Synod, and further find that the pursuers have failed to render intelligible to the Court on what ground it is that they aver that there does exist at this moment any real difference between their principles and those of the defenders," etc., and therefore found it unnecessary to enter into the inquiries which had been directed by the House of Lords under the supposition that the defenders had departed from the original standards and principles of the association. (Dill vs. Watson, (2 Jones's Rep., 91, Court of Exch.) Ireland, 1836.)

AN IRISH AUTHORITY. Then Baron Smith, in Ireland, on the same subject, said: "Again, I do not conceive that I appeal from the word of God to that of man by proclaiming or attesting by my signature that I concur in the interpretation given by a numerous body of my fellow-Christians to certain passages of Scripture. They agree with me, I agree with them in construction and consequent creed; but neither take their belief upon the authority of those others. Both draw their faith from the Bible as its common source, both consider the Bible as containing the only rule of, and furnishing the only unerring guide to, a true faith; each, with God's assistance and the subordinate and pious aid of human instruction, interprets as well as man's infirmity will permit; both coincide in the same interpretation; that interpretation regulates their faith; and all who thus coincide become members of the same religion. And, thirdly, we do not coerce our neighbor by calling for his signature to our profession or articles of faith. We leave him free to adopt or to repudiate that faith, according as his reason, his conscience, and the grace of God may direct him. We but say to him—If you agree with us, affix your signature to certain articles, or in some way notify your recognition of their truth; or if you disagree, withhold such signature or declaration. And we say of him, in the former case, that he is, and, in the latter case, that he is not, of our religion. We do not compel him to hold our faith; we but ask him to inform us, by certain acts, whether he does hold it or does not; and we ask this only if he

claims to be enrolled as one of our body, and to be in religious communion with us. In the absence of such a test, our Establishment would not be a rock, cemented into solidity by harmonious uniformity of opinion; it would be a mere incongruous heap of, as it were, grains of sand, thrown together without being united; each of these intellectual and isolated grains differing from every other; and the whole forming a but nominally united, while really unconnected mass; fraught with nothing but internal dissimilitude, and mutual and reciprocal contradiction and dissension. 'Hic dextrorsum abit; ille sinistrorsum.' This indeed I should hold to be in the language of a late Prelate, 'a Church without a religion.'

WHAT WAS THE FREE CHURCH? The principles for decision thus propounded have been recognized and acted upon ever since, continued the Lord Chancellor, and it would seem that it may be laid down that no question of the majority of persons can affect the question, but the original purposes of the trust must be the guide. Under these circumstances, it would seem to reduce the question in dispute to an examination of the evidence as to what is the difference between them, if any, and if that difference does or does not accord with the original purposes of the trust; but in examining this question one has to bear in mind, not what we or any other Court might think of the importance of the difference, but what the donors of the trust first thought about it, or what we are constrained to infer would be their view of it if it were possible to consult them. The first point in dispute is very plainly set forth by the pursuers in the 3rd Condescendence. After pointing out in the 10th Condescendence that the Free Church of Scotland was a voluntary association or body of Christians associated together under a definite contract involving the maintenance of definite principles. The Condescendence proceeds thus: "Con. 13. As already stated, one of the essential principles recognized by those who associated themselves to form the Free Church of Scotland, emphasized by their leaders in their utterances at the time of the Disruption, and embodied in the contract of association or constitution of said Church as hereinbefore defined, is that it is the duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment or religion in accordance with God's Word; and the said Church as originally associated recognized and maintained the propriety and advantage of the endowment of pastoral charges and the promotion of religious education by the State. The principle of the duty of the recognition of religion by the State by means of the establishment and, where possible, endowment of a national Church, was, moreover, implicitly involved in the position claimed by the Free Church as being the Church of Scotland freed merely from the control of the civil Courts in matters spiritual. The said principle formed an essential principle of the Free Church of Scotland, and its maintenance was one of the main reasons for the formation of that Church as a separate association or body of Christians, distinct and apart from those who professed themselves to be 'voluntaries.'" There were several such associations of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland in existence at the time of the Disruption of 1843, holding views practically identical with those of the founders of the Free Church in matters of doctrine and as to the encroachments of the civil Courts, but differing from them as regards the duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment or religion in accordance with God's Word. In regard to this sense of holding such action of the State to be unlawful. The protest against the Free Church was in fact against the encroachments of the civil power on the other.

THE DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION. In reply to this the defenders say: "The Confession of Faith does not contain or set forth the said alleged principle in respect to the rights and duty of the civil magistrate in regard to Establishments of Religion as an article of faith, or doctrine, or belief. It teaches that nations and their rulers are bound to own the authority of Christian truth, but the Free Church has always held that the teaching of the Confession in this matter is to be read and understood in harmony with the principle (which the Confession also teaches) that the Christian Church has an independent government and jurisdiction in matters spiritual, distinct from the civil magistrate, and also in harmony with the view that the Confession is not to be accepted as favoring intolerance or persecution, or interfering with liberty of conscience. The alleged principle as to right and duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an Establishment of Religion has always been in the Free Church an open question in regard to which liberty of opinion has been permitted and exercised and as to which wide differences of opinion have all along prevailed." These are the two contentions upon which the first part of the controversy depends.

DR. CHALMERS QUOTED. My Lords, I cannot doubt that upon this head there is an overwhelming body of evidence in favor of the pursuers. Indeed, two of the learned judges have stated in express terms that originally the Free Church did profess what has been conveniently called the Establishment principle, though, for reasons which will be dealt with hereafter, they do not think that those who now represent the Free Church are bound by that original opinion. My Lords, I am unable to understand by what test I am to ascertain what the donor of a fund has made essential to his gift unless it is by what he has said or written, and when I find that the Free Church invited support by the circulation of Dr. Chalmers' address, what can I say but that he there expresses the views of the Church that he represents? "By giving up your connection with the State, and thus separating yourselves from the worldly advantages of such a connection, you may be said to have withstood a great temptation to sin in one form; but such is the deceitfulness of the human heart that without the heedfulness and the humility which apostles of old so pressed upon the early converts, there is danger of being carried away by temptation in another form—and temptation, too, to the

very same sin. Rather than be seduced from one of your greatest principles, you have given upon one earthly dependence; but let principle have its perfect work, and have a care lest you be tempted from even the best of your principles by the promises and the allurements of another earthly dependence. Rather than compromise the authority of Christ over the affairs of his own Church, you have forfeited the countenance of men in power—that is, who have the power of this world's authority on their side. Beware of compromising another of your doctrines or articles of faith; and in the defence of which the Church of Scotland did lately signalize herself over the authority of Christ, over the kings and governments of earth, and the counterpart of this government, to uphold religion in the world—beware, we say, of making any compromise or surrender of this your other principle, and this, too, to gain the countenance of those who may still be called men in power—that is, who have the power, if not of authority and office, have at least the power of numbers on their side. This may be termed a less principle than the other, of inferior consideration in itself, and inferior consequence to the vital or spiritual well-being of Christ's Church upon earth. But let us not forget what the Bible says of those who break even the least of the commandments—that they shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven. The men who stand opposed to us on this second, or, as many choose to term it, this secondary question, might, with all the hay and stubble and wood of this, and, it may be, of other errors, be reposing on the like precious foundation with ourselves. They might be men with whom we differ, and yet with whom we can agree to differ. They might be coadjutors in the great work of evangelizing the people of our land—brethren with whom we can hold sweet and profitable counsel on the capita fidei or weightier matters of the law having one faith, and one Lord, and one baptism. But we shall not, even for their friendship, violate the entireness of our principles, or make surrender of the very least of them. It is not for those ministers of Christ whom I am now addressing, and who, on the altar of principle, have just laid down their all—thus quitting, and for the sake of one principle, the friendship of men who have the power of office—it is not for them to give up another principle for the sake of courting the friendship of men who have the power of numbers. We must not thus transfer ourselves from one earthly dependence to another. We have no other dependence than God. We acknowledge the authority, and will submit to the influence, of no other guide than his eternal and unalterable truth as seen in the light of our own consciences. To be more plain, let me be more particular. The Voluntaries mistake us if they conceive us to be Voluntaries. We hold by the duty of government to give of their resources and their means for the maintenance of a gospel ministry in the land; and we pray that their eyes may be opened, so as that they may learn, how to acquit themselves as the protectors of the Church, and not as its corruptors or its tyrants. We pray that the sin of Uzziah, into which they have fallen, may be forgiven them; and that those days of light and blessedness may speedily arrive, when kings shall be the nursing fathers and queens the nursing mothers of our Zion. In a word, we hold that every part and every function of a commonwealth should be leavened with Christianity; and that every function, from the highest to the lowest, should, in their respective spheres, do all that lies in them to countenance and uphold it. That is to say, though we quit the Establishment, we go out on the Establishment principle—we quit a vitiated Establishment, but would rejoice in returning to a pure one. To express it otherwise, we are the advocates for a national recognition and a national support of religion, and we are not Voluntaries. It would probably be admitted by all that the authority of Dr. Chalmers as an exponent of the views of the Free Church would hardly be overrated, but it was not his personal view merely. The words were addressed by him as moderator, and were adopted unanimously and directed to be circulated by the Assembly.

THE STATE CONNECTION. My Lords, I am reluctant to render longer what I have to say by literal quotations from authoritative declarations of the Free Church, but, though I summarize, I am actually using the language which originally and for a long period afterwards those who spoke on behalf of the Free Church have said and written, as follows: "The Free Church has ever highly valued her connection with the State." "The Free asserts the right and duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an Establishment of religion in accordance with God's Word." "They (the Free Church) reserve to themselves and their successors to strive by all lawful means to secure the performance of this duty." "The State was bound to establish and endow the Church." "The Free Church has not in the least degree altered its views respecting the lawfulness and the desirableness of a right connection between Church and State." "History and experience have convinced us (the Free Church) that there is a form of alliance which is at once practicable and agreeable to Scripture and highly beneficial." My Lords, I cannot doubt that each of the utterances I have quoted is important and to my mind conclusive evidence that originally at all events the views of the founders of the trust were in favor of the Establishment principle. The question whether they were fundamental or susceptible of being changed demands a separate treatment, which as it is applicable to both questions in debate must be reserved for the present.

DIFFERENCE OF FAITH. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to quote from the declarations of the U. P. Church that the members of that body were opposed to state connection and favored the voluntary system of raising money for religious purposes. Here, then, we have the two bodies which are supposed to establish identity of religious belief, the one asserting the right and duty to maintain and support an Establishment of religion, the other asserting that Christ's ordinance excludes

state aid; each of them, therefore, treats the question as one of religious belief and obligation, and not one from which religious duties may be excluded. The second question in debate is the difference between the two bodies as to the two doctrines known as the Calvinistic and the Arminian doctrine of predestination. The Lord Chancellor then quoted from the Confessions of the respective bodies to show that they differed on this question also. He continued: "It has been argued with great ingenuity that inasmuch as the doctrine of predestination, as treated of in the Scriptures, is a mystery, and that various opinions have been held in respect of it, that it cannot be made a test doctrine, since another doctrine may be held with it, not to human intelligence reconcilable and established by Scriptural authority. If the Scottish Church or the Westminster Confession as one of its declarations of doctrine had simply declared that predestination was one of its doctrines, there might be something in the argument, but the argument ignores the fact that the Westminster Confession purports to explain, and does explain, in language which does not admit of doubt, what is meant. Each party well knew what they meant. It is not a question of metaphysical subtleties or ambiguous language. Each meant to exclude and denounce the doctrine of the other. I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that upon this second question the appellants are entitled to succeed."

CHANGES IN DOCTRINE. But, my Lords, another question is raised, which, in one sense, as affecting the law of trusts and their administration, is more important than the abstract importance of either. The Dean of Faculty boldly argued for the inherent power of every Christian Church to change its doctrines, and Lord Young has based his judgment upon this proposition. My Lords, apart from some mysterious and subtle meaning to be attached to the word "church," and understanding it to mean an associated body of Christian believers, I do not suppose that anybody will dispute the right of any man, or any collection of men, to change their religious beliefs according to their own consciences, but when men subscribe money for a particular object and leave it behind them for the promotion of that object, their successors have no right to change the object endowed. In this case it is suggested that the terms of what is called the Barrier Act suggest such license to change. I am not able to concur in such an inference. It is obvious that dealing with such a subject as formularies, books of religion, instruction, and the like, that many things might be done, written and taught which might touch doctrine, and for the purpose of preventing any alteration in doctrine, the precautions insisted upon by the Barrier Act were thought necessary to prevent and render impossible any departure from the orthodox standards. It provides that before any general assembly of the Church shall pass any acts which are to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church—observe "binding rules and constitutions"—the same acts be first proposed as overtures to the assembly. Many things might be proposed as "binding rules and constitutions" which might touch doctrine, or worship, or discipline, or government, but that the Church of Scotland in 1697 might change its faith or permit it to be changed, is a suggestion which to one acquainted with its history either then or even a very long time after, is not very plausible. It is only just to Lord Young to say that he adds: "I desire to say that there is, in my opinion, no rule of law to prevent a dissenting church from abandoning a religious doctrine or principle, however essential and fundamental, or from returning to it again with or without qualification or modification. Whether or not a property title is such that a forfeiture of property will follow such abandonment or return is another matter."

EFFECTS OF THE UNION. 'Yes, but that is the whole question now before Your Lordships, and as it appears to me that there is nothing in calling an associated body a Church that exempts it from the legal obligations of insisting that money given for one purpose shall not be devoted to another. Any other view, it appears to me, would be fatal to the existence of every Nonconformist body throughout the country. But there is another and a further ground upon which I think the appellants are entitled to succeed, and that is that the so-called union is not really a union of religious belief at all. The united body has united in its organizations. It has established its various administrative arrangements, has declared its authority as the United Free Church, and in that name has absorbed the various bodies of the united Presbyterians and the Free Church as originally constituted, but has it agreed in the doctrines of either of them, and, if so, which is it that has given way? My Lords, I am bound to say that after the most careful examination of the various documents submitted to us, I cannot trace the least evidence of either of them having abandoned their original views. It is not the case of two associated bodies of Christians in complete harmony as to their doctrine agreeing to share their funds, but two bodies each agreeing to keep their separate religious views where they differ, agreeing to make their formularies so elastic as to permit those who accept them according as their respective consciences will permit. Assuming, as I do, that there are differences of belief between them, these differences are not got rid of by their agreeing to say nothing about them, nor are these essentially diverse views avoided by selecting so elastic a formula as can be accepted by people who differ and say that they claim to join in one Christian Church. It becomes but a colorable union, and no trust fund devoted to one form of faith can be shared by another communion simply because they say in effect there are some parts of this or that confession which we will agree not to discuss, and we will make our formularies such that as either of us can accept it. Such an agreement would not, in my view, constitute a Church at all, or, to use Sir William Smith's phrase, a Church without a religion. Its formularies would

be designed not to be a confession of faith, but a concealment of such part of the Faith as constituted an impediment to the union.' For these reasons he favored the reversal of the judgment of the last Court.

LORD MACNAUGHTEN'S DISSSENT. Lord Macnaghten said he was unable to agree with the conclusions at which most of their Lordships had arrived. He did not differ as to the law applicable to the case. The consequence, every one of their Lordships must feel, would be for good or evil far-reaching, and of momentous importance—grave, and more serious than the consequences of any decision in which it had been his lot to take a part. The arguments addressed to their Lordships had been worthy of the occasion, but at bottom the question at issue was one of the ordinary description. The complaint was that the funds had been diverted to another and a different purpose. The questions were of every-day occurrence, and the problem must be solved by the ordinary commonplace inquiry what was the purpose for which the funds in dispute were collected, and what, in fact, were the original trusts. During the whole period of the existence of the Free Church of Scotland, there seemed to have been a constant assertion of spiritual independence. It was shown in small things as well as in great. Months before the 'disruption' in 1843, the leaders of the Evangelical party, with Dr. Chalmers as its head, set about collecting funds for the needs of the Church, and appeals were made in every parish, in every nook and corner of Scotland, under remarkable circumstances, and money came in abundantly in answer to the call. When the Free Church was formed he thought those that supported it must have assumed rightly or wrongly that they had all the powers of a National Church. He could not form a conception of a National Church untrammelled by connection in the State which did not at least possess the power of revising and amending the formula of subscriptions, and his point was that the Free Church never made a State Establishment an article of faith. With the utmost deference to the majority of their Lordships, he thought this question about an Establishment was a very small question indeed. He concurred with the opinions expressed by the judges in the courts below. He, therefore, thought the appeal should be dismissed.

DESPERADO SHOT DEAD. WAS ENGAGED IN ROBBING STORE AT DUNDEE WHEN KILLED BY THE PROPRIETOR.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Aug. 12.—John Gallagher, a desperate character who went to Dundee, Que., from Rochester, N.Y., recently, and who is believed to have been connected with the George Hickey murder in Rochester, was shot dead while attempting to rob the store of L. D. Woodward, at Dundee, early yesterday morning. Mr. Woodward was awakened by voices at the rear of the store and saw three men tampering with the window. Drawing his revolver he shot through the window and Gallagher dropped. The others escaped.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. STRANGER AT MILFORD HAVEN ARRESTED AS A SPY.

London, Aug. 12.—The 'Times' correspondent at Milford Haven, telegraphs that news has reached him of the arrest of an alleged foreign spy, who is now in custody at one of the outlying forts. The man was said to have been acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the forts and the search-light station and about the Dale roads, where the new submarine boats are carrying out their daily exercises. He is thought to be a correspondent of a German paper.

DEATH OF WOLFE. PAINTING TO BE SEEN AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—Mr. W. K. McKnight, president of the Exhibition Association, received the following cable from Lord Strathcona: "The King has graciously given permission for the loan to the Canadian National Exhibition, of Toronto, the picture, 'Death of Wolfe,' by Benjamin West. It will be forwarded by steamship 'Tunisian,' at once, along with models of the British and Japanese warships."

SETTLED IN ONTARIO. Toronto, Aug. 12.—Ontario immigration officials at the Union Station state that fully three thousand men have been placed by them on farms this year immediately after their arrival. These figures do not include mechanics or those who found work for themselves.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Toronto, Aug. 12.—The feature of the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday was an address by Mr. J. P. Murray, the retiring president, upon the drawbacks to manufacturing in Toronto. The taxes are not low and the want of a properly organized plan which leaves grave difficulties without any consideration, undesirable and impracticable legislation, of which the smoke-by-law is quoted as an illustration, that organized labor is a source of trouble, wages are higher in Toronto than in other near centres, the city lending its assistance to abnormal wages by paying the very highest price for its labor. A more serious objection, however, is interference by employees and by unions with the freedom of the manufacturers and of individual workmen. Mr. R. A. Donald was elected chairman. The secretary reported a gain of 64 in membership.

WILL RAISE RATES.

Insurance Companies Alarmed Over Condition of Boilers at Low Level Station.

MR. CHAMPAGNE, BOILER INSPECTOR, SUBMITS HIS REPORT.

Business men in the more congested portion of the city are much concerned over the announcement that the insurance companies have decided to increase their rates owing to the condition of the boilers on the low level pumping station...

At a special meeting of the executive of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, held yesterday afternoon, it was unanimously decided to increase the rates at least fifty cents more than the existing tariff...

Ald. Walsh made this announcement at a meeting of the Fire and Light Committee yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fred. Musen, the assistant secretary of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, on being spoken to on the subject, said that the measure was adopted because the city was in danger of a water famine resulting from the defective equipment of the low level pumping station...

The Fire and Light Committee meeting yesterday a report was submitted by Mr. Champagne, boiler inspector, in reference to the boilers at the low level station.

Ald. Sauvageau thought that the committee was wasting too much time over reports, and wanted the matter attended to at once.

In the matter of gas lighting a committee, composed of Aldermen Walsh, Froulx and Duquette, was appointed to negotiate with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company...

MINISTERS CONFER.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PEOPLE MAY HAVE MORE UP-TO-DATE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—A conference was held here today between the Ministers of Finance and Public Works, Messrs. McKinnon and Haszard, M.P.'s, and representatives of the Western Union and Anglo-American Telegraph Companies...

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

LORD AND LADY MINTO BACK IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—Lord Minto, Lady Minto, and others of the Vice-Regal party, who were in Ottawa for the prorogation of the House of Commons, returned to the city yesterday and rejoined the remainder of the party at the Governor-General's quarters...

At eight o'clock last evening a state dinner was given for which a large number of invitations had been issued.

Either on the night of Aug. 17 or Aug. 19 next, a state ball will be given on the Citadel.

WEATHER IN JULY.

CONDITIONS FOR THE MONTH WERE FAVORABLE TO AGRICULTURE AND FRUIT GROWING.

The weather during July appears, from the map issued by the Meteorological Service to have been, on the whole, favorable to agriculture and fruit growing throughout the whole of Canada.

ports from Ontario were more favorable regarding farm produce than they were at an earlier date, the hay being most satisfactory, but the fruit crop is less promising.

THE LATE MR. MACJHERSON.

The body of the late Mr. D. A. Macpherson, who was drowned on Monday last in the Coteau Rapids by falling over the side of the steamer 'Bohemian,' was recovered opposite Isle Perrot on Friday afternoon...

MR. HAYS IS PRESIDENT

OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

As indicated in the 'Witness' Wednesday, the Grand Trunk Pacific executive has been organized on a permanent basis. There had, while the bill was going through parliament, been a provisional board...

Directors—Charles M. Hays, Montreal; Frank W. Morse, Montreal; William Wainwright, Montreal; W. H. Biggar, Montreal; Sir C. Rivers-Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B., London, England; the Right Hon. Lord Welby, G.C.B., London, England; A. R. Wood, Toronto; Hugh A. Allan, Montreal; E. B. Greenhilda, Montreal; John R. Booth, Ottawa; John Bell, Belleville.

Officers—Charles M. Hays, president; Frank W. Morse, vice-president; William Wainwright, second vice-president; H. Phillips, secretary; Frank Scott, treasurer; I. W. Walker, general auditor.

The law firm of Messrs. Davidson & Wainwright, Montreal, were appointed local consulting counsel to the board.

Executive committee—Charles M. Hays, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Frank W. Morse, Wm. Wainwright.

As stated previously in the 'Witness,' the work of construction will be proceeded with early next season, when the surveys will have been completed.

The exact point on the Pacific coast which would be selected for the western section had not yet been decided on.

The head offices of the company will be in Montreal. Mr. Hays is confident that the line will be constructed within the legal limit allowed.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Your correspondent hears that the announcement will very shortly be made of the personnel of the commission to construct the eastern division of the new transcontinental railway.

The work of organization in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme will be at once proceeded with, the management state, and by the spring the company will be able to proceed with the work of construction.

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OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose one dollar to pay for your 'Weekly Witness' for another year and want to thank you especially for your splendid and masterly editorial comments on all subjects of interest as they occur.

I remain, yours respectfully,  
J. R. COPELAND.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to 'Weekly Witness.' Able and courteous as ever, and with an independence as manly as it is courteous, the 'Witness' furnishes an example of what the Canadian press should be.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Over seventy children under a year old died in Ottawa during the month of July.

The late Alexander Lumsden, lumberman, of Ottawa, carried life insurance to the extent of \$100,000.

Colin Whalen, of Plum Hollow, took a drink of horse medicine in place of whiskey a few days ago, and died from the effects.

The third annual convention of the Master Horsehoofers' Association of Ontario will assemble at Peterborough on Sept. 7. There will be about two hundred delegates.

Mrs. Beamish, of Kemptville, while bathing her forehead at a water barrel, was attacked with dizziness. She fell forward into the water and was drowned before help arrived.

The Rev. P. Jones, the newly appointed minister to the Baptist congregation at Petrolia, conducted his first services on Sunday last with good-sized congregations present.

Mr. G. Macbeth, of the Bank of Montreal staff at Almonte, who had been off duty for several weeks on account of blood poisoning in one of his hands, has fully recovered, and is again in the teller's cage.

Landon is afflicted with a bad outbreak of typhoid fever. There were fourteen new cases on Monday of last week. Port Stanley water is blamed for the epidemic.

Smith's Falls Methodist Church last year contributed \$6,146.23.

Aylmer proposes to go into municipal ownership of its lighting and waterworks system. At the present time the lighting is done by the Hull Electric Company, while the waterworks are also operated by a private company.

The financial affairs of the village of Iroquois are in a bad way. The municipality is indebtedness is placed at \$75,000, a goodly portion of which was given as a bonus to a shoe factory to start operations.

In the Anglican diocese of Ottawa at present there are seventy-two clergymen, besides seven canons and seven rural deans. The clergyman of longest service is Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, rector of St. Alban's, Ottawa, who was ordained in 1858.

In the course of a week or two three Brantford Methodist churches will be on the hunt for choir-leaders and organists. The position vacated by Mr. Jordan at Brant Avenue has not yet been filled; Mr. and Mrs. Bewell retire at Wellington Street next Sunday, and Mr. Fisher withdraws from Colborne Street Church on Sept. 1.

QUEBEC.

The barns of M. Ruel, in the Papineau range, near Granby, have been struck by lightning and destroyed, with their contents, including this season's hay crop. There was no insurance.

The Bell Telephone Company at Canada has just opened offices at Ste. Anne de Stukely and St. Etienne de Bolton, and in a few days offices will be opened at Roxton Pond and South Roxton.

Mr. H. E. Maguire, V.S., has been gazetted veterinary lieutenant of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons. The doctor is a native of Shefford and graduated at the Toronto Veterinary College last spring.

A good roads convention was held at Sherbrooke this week. The convention was organized by the efforts of the Rev. T. S. Chapman, of Marquette, an octogenarian who is still active and anxious to be useful.

A wedding took place on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. Myron E. Dallard, Iron Hill, when his eldest daughter, Miss Beatrice Elvira, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward McCrum, of the same place.

The number of organized and individual pilgrims to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beupre is not as great as that of last year. There were 6,000 less in June of this year than in the corresponding month last year.

Last Saturday morning fire broke out in the saw mill belonging to Mr. Comstock at Mack's Mills, on the Tompkins river, three miles from Stanstead, and spreading to other properties, resulted in a total loss of \$15,000.

Mr. James Unwin, formerly a Shetford farmer, known and esteemed by everybody in Waterloo and vicinity, died at Northampton, Mass., on Aug. 6. He underwent an operation for hernia and owing to his advanced age did not survive the shock. He was in his eighty-second year.

Mr. James Thompson has just passed away at Danville, aged eighty-five years. He was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and came to Canada when he was twenty-one. For fifty-two years he was a prosperous farmer of Shipton. He was a devoted Presbyterian and held in high esteem by everybody who knew him.

Mr. H. D. Smith's residence near Compton village was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning. The flames spread so rapidly that only the silver ware and a few valuable articles were saved. The house, which was the finest in Compton county, was built about eight years ago at a cost of \$15,000, and was richly furnished. The insurance was \$8,000 on the building and \$4,000 on the contents, the loss being about double those figures.

The attendance at the Sherbrooke butter and cheese board is restricted to twelve members while the district which the board is intended to serve contains seventy-eight factories. If the board is not better patronized it may have to go out of business, leaving the factory men no alternative but to sell their produce in the old pot auger way. It is a subject of complaint that many factory men have an arrangement with the buyers by which they receive the top board price without going near the board at all.

DOWN BY THE SEAS.

A full grown cow mose wandered about the streets of St. John, N.B., for some hours till it was captured and taken back to the woods and liberated.

Alarms of fire at midnight on Sunday last brought out the Truro apparatus to suppress bush fires, which threatened houses and barns at the outskirts of the town.

The schooner 'Toledo,' Captain Guy, arrived at Halifax, on Friday last, from Rose Blanche, Newfoundland, with 679 cases of lobsters, 33 cases of salmon, 70 quintals of dry fish and 31 barrels of pickled salmon.

St. Bernard's R. C. Church, Moncton, was packed to the doors on Wednesday last, when Miss Wilhelmina Janna McSweeney, daughter of Senator McSweeney, married Mr. Ambrose Richard Myers, M.D., of Moncton.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company is to commence work shortly on the construction of a new iron yard between the blast and open hearth furnaces in order to facilitate the movement of material intended for shipment.

Harry Clark, son of Mr. Geo. Clark, Petrolia, Frederickton, N.B., was nearly buried alive the other day. He was loading sand on a cart in a field back of the town when the overhanging bank caved in and covered him completely over.

While climbing a tree for birds' nests recently, Cecil, the ten-year-old son of Mr. J. A. Hickey, of Midgie, N.B., lost his hold and fell to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet. In his descent his scalp was very badly torn and cut and sixteen stitches were required to sew up the gaping wounds. The boy's escape from death is almost a miracle.

Capt. Walter Powers, of Smith's Cove, was drowned off Pinkey's Point in Bear, on Saturday afternoon last, owing to the upsetting of his sail boat, which went down immediately. Powers was alone in the boat. He had the main sheet fast and being about to land went forward to take off the jib, when a squall knocked his boat over.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

An effort is being made to float a half-million dollar loan in France and Belgium for the purpose of continuing the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The British Columbia Government has issued two hundred and ninety licenses for coal and oil prospecting in Southeast Kootenay already, at \$100 each. Several hundred applications are in.

Mr. J. G. Taylor, of the C. P. R., superintendent of the office at Cranbrook, B.C., has received the appointment of assistant superintendent at Brandon, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of J. J. Scully to the superintendency of the third district of the Central Division.

Mr. Paulson, of Paulson Brothers, Rossland, was walking along the Red Mountain track near the Black Bear mine, when a freight train came along. The engineer whistled and rang his bell, but Paulson is deaf and he heard nothing. The train tossed him off the track, broke one of his legs and injured him internally.

Mr. Alfred Price, lately superintendent of the Fort William division, has assumed his duties as superintendent of transportation of 'lines west.' This is the first time that this office has been filled since Mr. Thomas Tait was selected by the Australian Government more than a year ago to assume control of its government railway system.

Winnipeg at present is exceedingly busy. The C. P. R. is building a magnificent station and hotel, and right in the same neighborhood are putting in a subway on the main street. Numerous other great erections are going up and there is abundant employment for labor.

A C. P. R. train went through a flock of sheep that had gathered on the ruffway bridge near Regina a few days ago, and 28 of the animals were killed.

Messrs. Fred J. Shearer and Thomas E. Price, two well-known residents of Vancouver, can lay claim to having been the first to scale the 'Two Lions' so far this season, and the young men were on both peaks. On Wednesday the boys scaled the eastern Lion, going to the base by way of the Capilano, while on Thursday afternoon the western peak was reached.

A farmer named Lawton, who lives ten miles south of Broadview, N.W.T., has gone suddenly insane. He threatened to kill his whole family, who are at a neighbor's place and are in terror of their lives. The son took a revolver from his father at the point of a loaded rifle, but was unable to secure the guns.

Corporal Pyfe, of Whitehead, with a constable from Grenfell and a posse of civilians, has gone to arrest Lawton, on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Edward Depencier, at Manitou, Man., was found on Wednesday last by her grandfather, with her head and shoulders immersed in a water barrel. All efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing.

Mrs. Beamish, of Kemptville, Ont., on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Edward Depencier, at Manitou, Man., was found on Wednesday last by her grandfather, with her head and shoulders immersed in a water barrel. All efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. M. J. Polan, wife of a well known citizen, is dead.

Montreal Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), are planning a trip to Boston on Sept. 3.

William Mercere, his wife and child, were drowned near Deseronto while out rowing last Wednesday.

Mr. P. W. St. George has been appointed engineer-in-chief for the new permanent sheds.

Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's on Tuesday by Cardinal Merry del Val in honor of the first anniversary of the Pope's coronation.

George F. Miller, of Winnipeg, formerly cashier for the Shelden Cartage Company, is dead as the result of mistaking carbolic acid for 'Nervine.'

causing widespread destruction throughout Newfoundland. A number of settlements have been destroyed in different localities.

M. W. O'Connell, formerly marshal of Victor, Colo., came to his death on Saturday night by falling from a fourth story window in the rear of the Markham Hotel.

Pte. Perry, the young Vancouverite, who captured the King's medal at Biele, was given an enthusiastic reception by his former comrades-in-arms at Toronto on his way home from England.

Mr. Thos. B. Tate, civil engineer, who ran the first line of railway through Canada, called the St. Lawrence & Lake Huron Railway, is dead, aged ninety years. In 1854 he constructed the Brighton & Marmora line, and later a branch of the Grand Trunk.

Miss M. Dougherty, of Rochester, N. Y., slipped while stepping from an automobile in New York, the other day, and fell. Her hair caught in the crank shaft of the engine, which tore part of her scalp away before she was extricated.

The United States embassy at Paris was ransacked the other day and several francs' worth of postage stamps taken. An unsuccessful effort was made to blow open the safe.

Two Syrians who left London, Ont., for their native city, via New York, have been turned back at Niagara Falls, after being compelled to pay the head tax of \$2 each. They have appealed to the United States consul in London.

Samuel Dickey, a G. T. R. repairer, was killed on Thursday, at Allandale, while at work under a passenger coach, by being crushed by a detached car, which ran down the siding.

John Burrows, a window cleaner, fell from the fourth story of the Presbyterian College on Wednesday and had every bone in his body broken. Death was instantaneous.

Jean B. Hubert, who has trapped from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back, fell in a fit at the corner of Papineau and Carriere streets on Wednesday, and was picked up dead. He fractured his skull in the fall.

An attempt was made upon the life of President Battle y Ordonez on Saturday as he was driving with his family. As the party was passing along one of the principal streets of the city, a buried torpedo was exploded at the side of the carriage.

Dr. Bishop, who for twelve months has acted as a house surgeon at the General Hospital, has left for a private practice at Cranbrook, B.C. Before leaving his home at Marquette, Que., he was presented with a well-filled purse by his numerous admirers.

FALL FAIRS.

Stanstead County Agricultural Association, at Ayer's Flat, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 24 and 25. George Robinson, secretary-treasurer.

County of Iberville Agricultural Society, at St. Alexander, on Tuesday, Sept. 13. J. E. Benoit, N.P., secretary-treasurer.

Missisquoi County Agricultural Society, at Bedford, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 24 and 25. Amount in prizes, \$1,500. George Sulley, secretary.

Fruit Growers' Association of the County of Shefford and Poultry Show, at Granby, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15 and 16. E. E. Gleason, secretary.

Shefford County Agricultural Society, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13 and 14. At Waterloo. Amount in prizes, \$2,500. N. O. Rockwell, secretary-treasurer.

Brome County Agricultural Society, at Brome Corner, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6 and 7. George F. Hall, secretary.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, Aug. 27 to Sept. 3. W. M. Tomlinson, secretary.

Hemmingford and Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, at Dunham, Sept. 20 and 21. D. Westover, secretary. Freleighsburg.

Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association, at Abbotsford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13 and 14. A. R. Bell, secretary-treasurer.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

The members of the Sons of England Benefit Society have been sitting in convention at the Masonic Temple throughout the week. Some six hundred delegates were in attendance and the interest manifested in the proceedings has been uniformly deep.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: W. H. Huntley, president; J. Boaxall, vice-president; W. Carter, secretary; B. Hinchcliffe, treasurer; G. Clay and W. Barker, auditors; F. J. Davis, E. A. Miller and T. A. Smith, trustees, and the Rev. Dr. Eakin, Dep. Sup. Pres., delegates to South Africa.

The week has been fine and nothing has occurred to cause a hitch in the perfect enjoyment of the trips up the mountain and down the Lachine rapids, which were prepared for the delegates by their Montreal brothers.

P. Q. R. A. MATCHES.

The Quebec provincial rifle matches were held last week at the Pointe aux Trembles ranges. For three days the shooting went on steadily, and concluded with being the most successful the P. Q. R. A. has ever experienced.

Staff-Serg. W. H. Davidson, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 33, 31, 30, 94, winner of silver medal, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

dian Artillery, 28, 33, 28, 89, winner of the bronze medal presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Next in order: Major R. J. Spearing, 53rd Regt.; Corp. J. T. Wilson, 2nd C. A.; J. W. Marks, P. W. F., all with 87.

Fourth series, aggregate, Lieut.-Governor's medals. For the highest aggregate score at 500 yards, in the merchants' and active militia matches:

Pte. J. W. Marks, 1st P. W. F., 35, 31, 66, winner of silver medal presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Capt. A. E. Swift, 8th R. R., Quebec, 31, 34, 65, winner of bronze medal presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Next in order: Corp. L. Clarke, 1st P. W. F.; Corp. W. Seaward, 53rd Regt.; W. B. Hamilton, Lewis R. A.

This makes three out of the four medals won by the city of Montreal.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

ANNUAL GATHERING LARGELY ATTENDED.

A great gathering of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took place in Montreal last week.

There was a reception at the Academy of Music and the scene was full of animation, the decorations being elaborate and the electric light effects giving brilliant results.

Ald. Sadler in the absence of the Mayor, welcomed the delegates in a happy little speech. Congratulatory speeches were also made by the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. W. I. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood, Mr. W. H. Prenter, the Rev. Father O'Meara, the Rev. J. B. Silcox and Mr. James Osborne, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the C. P. R.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

INTERESTING TALKS BY WELL-KNOWN MEN AT METHODIST GATHERING.

The members of the Methodist Summer School opened their meetings in St. James's Methodist Church on Monday and continued till today in session. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the mountain and various points of interest were visited, including lookout points and the cemetery.

A group photograph of the school was taken while up there. The party then partook of luncheon on Fletcher's Field, and social intercourse filled the interval until the twilight meeting was called to order at 7.15, when the audience listened to a very interesting and helpful address by the Rev. Principal Riddell.

The three aspects of religion, the emotional, the intellectual, and the active, formed the basis of the speaker's remarks.

At the eight o'clock meeting, after short devotional exercises, addresses on missionary topics were delivered by the Rev. Prof. Elliott and the Rev. K. B. Ewan, M.D. The discourse by Prof. Elliott was a discussion of the general problem of missionary work.

The first questions arising in the mind in connection with this subject are:—What is the world to me? Why engage in missions? If we have within us the mind of the Master we are compelled to take up missionary work.

Our attainment of any high degree of Christian life demands it. Add to this the fact that God commands it and we have the three great reasons for mission work.

The address of Dr. Ewan was in the nature of a description of the field and work of the medical missionary in China. He contrasted young, vigorous, hopeful Canada with inert, decrepit, gangrenous China.

He pictured the crying need of China's millions for the help of the medical missionary.

The work on practical League methods, conducted by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., and Dr. F. C. Stephenson, was continued on Wednesday morning.

On Monday the period was devoted mainly to the study of the development of the missionary idea in the Epworth League. Since 1895 the Forward movement has provided the League with a missionary literature of their own.

The givings of the young people have increased from \$5,000 to \$32,000 annually, and they are now supporting, wholly, or in part, forty missionaries.

The work taken up by Dr. Stephenson was in the nature of a question drawer on missionary methods. The speaker laid particular stress on the importance of using the denominational topic cards, and referred to the splendid provision made by the Methodist Publishing House in the matter of missionary literature.

A PECULIAR EXPLOSION.

While a mass of iron dross, which had been recently removed from the blast furnace, was being carried to the refuse heap at Pillow & Hersey's Rolling Mills last Tuesday it fell from the truck into a pool of water, and an explosion like a peal of heavy thunder followed immediately.

The great mass was split up into thousands of fragments that were hurled in all directions within a radius of three hundred yards. Two buildings were set on fire, and Charles Moore and F. Foster received severe bruises on the head and body, and were taken to the General Hospital. Another man named Chenier was slightly injured.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

One of the new things from Brantford, and one that is sure to make itself felt, particularly on a cold day next winter, is the 'Telephone City' Heater. This new model of stove has been produced after much study, and a thorough investigation of the process of heating. In appearance, it is indeed handsome—an ornament to any department. The draught is arranged so as to give the maximum amount of heat for the fuel consumed. A post-card to the Telephone City Stoves, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., will bring a catalogue.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

WHEAT RUST AND HOW IT AFFECTS CROPS—FLOUR AND WHEAT VALUES—CROP REPORTS AND TRADE REVIEW.

Witness Office, Monday Morning, Aug. 15.

The cry of wheat rust has been heard so frequently since the beginning of the month that it might be deemed to give a brief description of the nature of the disease.

Rust is a blight that develops and becomes very serious when the weather is hot and wet. The disease rarely spreads during reasonably cool and dry weather.

There has been little headway made in successfully combating the disease. Hard winter wheat, which ripens early in the season, seems most able to withstand the blight.

Flour market, which has apparently been unmoved by the rise or fall of wheat for some months, suddenly discovered that it had something in common with current prices of the wheat cereal.

ADVANCE IN FLOUR MARKET. The wheat market has advanced, and accordingly the September option is high as \$1.04, and Winnipeg spot to the dollar mark, was only one of a few interesting features in commercial circles during the past week.

GRAIN - Oats, 38 1/2 to 39c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37 1/2 to 38c; corn, American, yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 60c to 60c; buckwheat, 60c to 60 1/2c.

MILL FEED - Ontario bran in bulk at \$16.50 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$18, shorts, \$18.

ASHES - Firsts, \$5.75 to \$5.85; seconds, \$5.25 to \$5.30; pearl, \$6 to \$7 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES - New, \$1.75 per barrel of 180 lbs.; 90c per bag of 80 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES - Aug. 12. There was an unusually large crowd of both sellers and buyers in the vicinity of Bonsecours Market this forenoon and apples, tomatoes, potatoes and other roots and vegetables were lower in price.

TRADE REVIEW. Montreal holiday dulness still interferes with wholesale trade expansion, says Bradstreet's Saturday issue.

CROP CONDITIONS EXCELLENT. Crop reports from the entire wheat belt are generally very favorable.

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not so good as colored. Colored is reported to be scarce, and the value is fully 25 per cent. more than for white.

BUTTER MARKET EASY. The general feeling of the butter market is decidedly easier, with the trade looking for lower prices.

THE EGG MARKET FIRM. The egg market is reported to be much firmer this week; the spell of cool weather has helped the consumption somewhat.

PROVISION MARKET STEADY. Prices of provisions are generally steady and our quotations remain unaltered.

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the same period last year, the difference being 28,560 boxes.

Shipments for the season dating from May 1 to Aug. 7, were 813,629; shipments for the corresponding period last year were 1,156,463, or a decrease on this season's exports of 342,834 boxes.

Butter shipments for week ending Aug. 7, were 23,701 packages, beating last year by about 1,700 packages.

ESTIMATED YIELD 73 MILLION BUSHELS—WHEAT AREA 10 PERCENT GREATER THAN LAST YEAR—WHEAT IS BEING CUT AT SEVERAL POINTS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—The wheat area in Manitoba and the Territories this season is greater than that of last year by about 10 per cent.

Edinburgh, Aug. 15.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of fat cattle offered this week has been considerably larger.

Edinburgh, Aug. 15.—Wheat cutting has begun at several Manitoba points, including Birtle, Foxwarren, Oaklake, Hartney and Plum Coulee, all of which are important wheat centres.

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stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$1.90; cows, \$1.25 to \$1.15; heifers, \$1.00 to \$0.90; canners, \$1.25 to \$1.40; bulls, \$2.00 to \$1.90; calves, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Texas fed steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; western steers, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000; to-morrow, 25,000; market, 10c higher; good to choice mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.15; rough heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.15; light, \$5.30 to \$5.35; bulk of sales, \$5.15 to \$5.30.

Sheep, receipts, 15,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.60 to \$4.15; fair to choice mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.50; native lambs \$3.75 to \$4.00.

East Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Cattle receipts, 7,000 head; slow; 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers, \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.70; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; good, fresh cows and springers, steady; common dull, \$2 to \$3; lower; good to choice, \$4 to \$4.8; medium to good, \$3 to \$4; common, \$2 to \$2.5.

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FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Witness Office, Monday Morning, Aug. 15.

Business on the stock exchange for the week has been more satisfactory than for some time past.

The increase of \$6,883 in the six months surplus of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. is looked upon as very satisfactory.

It seems unlikely that the dividend will be increased before long, when it is considered that the company earned 7.54 percent last year, and that their earnings are increasing steadily.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN ALL LOCAL STOCKS—SCOTIA AND RICHELIEU THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS—HEAVY TRADING.

The members of the stock exchange were so busily engaged in the pleasant task of buying and selling this morning that their favorite pastime of 'pellet pelting' was entirely neglected.

The price, 100 shares selling at 27 1/2. The preferred stock has still an upward tendency.

Mackay common gained 1/4 on last week's price, 100 shares selling at 27 1/2.

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opening at 71 on the sale of 250 shares, and developing an advance of 1/4 on 175 shares, being sold at 71 1/4.

Montreal Street Railway showed considerable gain, this is 1 1/2 point better than last week's lowest.

Montreal Power was steady at last week's price around 7 1/2 selling 7 1/2.

There were nearly 500 shares of Twin City sold during the 25 and 26 marks, the price being 99 1/2 at the close on a sale of 10 shares.

Toronto Railway touched 102 this morning, Detroit also gained over a point since last week, opening at 67 on a sale of 100 shares, and later reaching 67 1/4, the closing price.

Nova Scotia and Richelieu were the only stocks that did not reflect the general good feeling. Scotia dropped from 58, the opening price, to 56 1/2, Richelieu sold in small lots at 58 1/2 on the opening, but fell away to 55 1/2 before the lunch hour was announced.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks Div. Pay. High Low Last Sale

Mont... 5 H. Dec. 1 1900 280 243 244 1/2

Edinburgh, Aug. 15.—Wheat cutting has begun at several Manitoba points, including Birtle, Foxwarren, Oaklake, Hartney and Plum Coulee, all of which are important wheat centres.

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A QUEBEC ASSIGNMENT.

Quebec, Aug. 9.—Jos. Leon Bertrand doing business in this city as a dry goods merchant, under the name of Bertrand & Gauvin, assigned to-day, with assets of \$45,470, including stock, \$45,000, and liabilities \$46,230.

A TILBURY FAILURE.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 13.—The firm of Powell & Co., of Tilbury, Ont., who for a number of years have carried on business as general merchants, have made an assignment to Mr. Oliver Wade, of Toronto.

STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

New York, Aug. 15.—The suspension of the firm of Hable Brothers was announced to-day on the stock exchange.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific system for the first week of August, although over \$400,000 short of the previous week, shows an increase of nearly eight percent over the figures of the corresponding period of last year, and nearly a half million increase since July 1, to date.

CANADIAN TRADE.

AGENTS REPORT LARGE ORDERS FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SALMON.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Mr. Ross, Canadian commercial agent in Adelaide, New South Wales, says record orders have been sent from the Commonwealth this year to the Canadian farm implement factories.

THE CANADIAN PATENTS.

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marlon & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

ST. JOSEPH MICHIGAN, AUG. 10.—The prayer request of Rev. Michael Esper, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, last Sunday, for rain, to save the fruit crop, was followed by a heavy rain last night.

THE CANADIAN PATENTS.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS

PROPOSAL BY CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT OF THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The question of the protection of the Quebec forests against fire was discussed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SABREVOIS COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Residential and Day School for Boys and Girls. Practical Education in French and English. Prepares for University. Terms moderate.

BRANKSOME HALL

102 Bloor St. E., TORONTO. A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the joint management of Miss Scott, formerly Principal of the Girls' Department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, and Miss Merrick, formerly of Kingston.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

is the most widely attended in America, and its famous text book, 'The Canadian Accountant,' is sold throughout the English-speaking world.

J. W. Johnson, F.C.A., Belleville, Ontario.

GORDON BIBLE AND MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL

REV. A. C. DIXON, D.D., President. (Underdenominational).

Faculty: J. B. THOMAS, D.D., of Newton Theological Seminary, Essex, Mass.; D. F. LAMSON, D.D., Biblical Theology.

CANADA'S NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Upper Canada College, Founded 1825, Dear Park, Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Principal HENRY W. ANDEN, A.A., Cambridge, and late of Fettes' College, Edinburgh. The College reopens THURSDAY, September 8th, 1904.

THINK BIG

You are just as big as you think you are. Because you are now in a certain position in life you do not need to remain there.

Central Business College

OF TORONTO. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Get an Education—100 Courses by mail—25 per cent. off our students successful at public examinations.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

Walter James Brown, Toronto, Ont., Principal.

McNair Royal Business College

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL. A Refined Modern Business Training Institution.

under consideration to increase the number of fire rangers, but before any action was taken, it was thought best to ascertain the views of the limit holders.

I.O.O.F. GRAND LODGE

TO MEET IN WELLINGTON LODGE ROOM.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec I. O. O. F. will hold its twenty-fifth annual session to-day, Aug. 16, in Wellington Lodge room, Royal Bank Chambers.



MR. P. L. BALDWIN, GRAND MASTER, I.O.O.F.

P. L. Baldwin, Sherbrooke, grand master; C. J. Williams, Montreal, deputy grand master; W. S. Allan, Sherbrooke, grand warden; T. J. Potter, Montreal, grand secretary; D. J. Dickson, P.G.M., Montreal, grand treasurer; W. B. McCutcheon, P.G.M., Coaticook, grand representative; Chas. E. Brodie, P.G.M., Quebec, grand representative; H. N. Chauvin, Montreal, grand marshal; E. H. Walling, Quebec, grand conductor; M. H. Bede, Knowlton, grand guardian; L. Y. Verrill, Melbourne, grand chaplain; Findlay Bell, Huntington, grand herald.

The Grand Master, Mr. P. L. Baldwin, of Sherbrooke, has visited a majority of the lodges during the year, and in his report states that peace and harmony prevail throughout his jurisdiction.

The following veterans have been added to the honor roll during the past year, having completed twenty-five years' continuous membership in the order, and were presented with veteran jewels, making the total 62: Alton Lindsay, W. A. Morehouse, Clarence C. Bailey, Charles C. Bailey, James Adams, G. N. Hodge, James W. Campbell, D. Niles, James Wilds, G. M. Stone, F. B. Lytle, R. H. Livingston, W. H. Scott, James Currie, Henry Hadley, L. A. Lavera, D. Anderson, C. A. Wood, C. J. Digby, C. W. Cate, J. McTeer, E. Nash.

The home fund, to establish an Odd-fellows' Home for the aged and dependent members of the order, and for the orphan children of deceased members, has reached \$607.54.

There have been twenty-two deaths during the year, an increase of eight over the previous year.

During the past twenty-five years the sum of \$140,332.80 has been spent in carrying out the objects of the order.

The Rebekah Degree Lodge will hold a special meeting on Monday evening, Aug. 15, at 9 p.m., in Wellington Lodge room, for the purpose of conferring the first degree.

The general reception committee have arranged for a trip down the Lachine Rapids for the officers, representatives, past grands and members of the Rebekah assembly.

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELLERS

London, Aug. 15.—The White Star Line steamer 'Celtic,' which sails from Liverpool for New York on Friday, will take among her passengers the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Davidson, and Lady Yarmouth.

Among the passengers who will sail for New York from Liverpool on the White Star Line steamer 'Teutonic' on Aug. 17 will be Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, and Captain Anthony J. Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist members of parliament.

LADY JOLY DE LOTBINIERE DYING

Victoria, Aug. 15.—Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, wife of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, is lying at the point of death at Government House, the attendant physicians reluctantly admitting that there is no longer any hope of her recovery.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS

BROWN—At Point Fortune, Que., on Aug. 9, 1904, the wife of J. C. Brown, of a son.

SELLER—At the Methodist parsonage, Compton, Que., on Monday, Aug. 8, 1904, to the Rev. J. and Mrs. Seller, a son.

WOODSIDE—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1904, at Woodview Farm, St. Sylvester West, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Woodside.

MARRIED

SATES—PANTON—At St. Andrew's, Mansie, Stratford, Ont., by the Rev. E. W. Panton, on Aug. 10, 1904, Mr. Chas. W. Bates, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Miss Agnes Wilkie Panton, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BIRKETT—GALLAGHER—At the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., on Aug. 9, 1904, Thos. Birkett, M.P., of Ottawa, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late Thomas Gallagher, of Ottawa.

BRESE—HUTCHINGS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Aug. 10, 1904, by the Rev. George Stafford, of Westport, Mr. D. Hendrick Brese, of Westport, and Estella Hutchings, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hutchings, all of Bedford township, county of Frontenac, Ontario.

BROWN—SCOTT—At Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, Man., John Douglas Brown, son of W. B. Brown, Montreal, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Edward B. Scott, Quebec. Archdeacon Fortin officiated.

CATER—ETHERINGTON SMITH—On July 30, 1904, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. Arthur W. Robinson, vicar of Allhallows Barking, Alexander Scott, third son of J. J. Cater, Esq., of Southdown, Wimbledon, to Margaret Pears, second daughter of J. H. Etherington Smith, Esq., of East Ella, Putney, and Butlaryn How, Grasmere.

CHAMBERS—MORROW—On Aug. 9, 1904, in the Methodist Church, Grenville, Que., by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. Andrew Herbert Chambers, of the city of Ottawa, to Miss Mary Emily Morrow, of the Village of Grenville, Que. No cards.

COOK—KENNEDY—At 22 Summer Hill avenue, Montreal, on Aug. 10, 1904, by the Rev. Professor James Ross, D.D., Mr. Arthur Wellesley Cook, of Montreal, to Ella Melissa, daughter of the late Mr. David J. Kennedy, of Halifax, N.S.

DUNCANSON—COATES—At 22 Summer Hill avenue, Montreal, on Aug. 10, 1904, by the Rev. Professor James Ross, D.D., Mr. John Andrew Duncanson to Florence Coates, daughter of the late Mr. John Coates, all of Detroit, Michigan.

EMERY—WILLIAMS—On Aug. 10, 1904, at Trinity Church, Barrie, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Reiner, J. F. L. Emery, Regina, to Dora Agnes, eldest daughter of E. E. Williams, of Barrie.

FITZGERALD—ANDERSON—On Aug. 10, 1904, at 'Rebecca,' Arthur, Ont., by the Rev. Wray R. Smith, Minnie, daughter of the late Rev. James Anderson, and Miss of Mr. John Anderson, Registrar for North Wellington, to Joseph Harold Fitzgerald, of Missoula, Montana.

GALVIN—THOMPSON—In Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 8, 1904, by the Rev. G. L. Starr, John Galvin, of Rochester, N.Y., to Jennie Thompson, of Kingston.

GUNN—ROSS—At Toronto, on Aug. 9, 1904, Florence G., daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, to Dr. Ernest Gunn, of Beaverton, Ont.

HAYES—HOLLAND—On Aug. 8, 1904, Mr. John J. Hayes, superintendent of carriers, Montreal, to Miss Eva J. Holland, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Holland, G.W.P. of the Sons of Temperance, 310 Wilton avenue, Toronto.

KENNEDY—MACLAREN—On Aug. 11, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ormstown, George Albert Kennedy, D.V.S., Hemmingford, to Grace Towney, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan H. MacLaren.

MCREE—FODEN—At Cooke's Church, Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 10, 1904, by the Rev. Alexander Laird, W. J. C. McCre, of Toronto, to May, fourth daughter of James Foden, of Kingston.

OLIVER—SCHWARTZ—In the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on Aug. 6, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Richard Oliver, son of the late Fred. Oliver, Esq., of Durango, Mexico, to Anna Schwartz, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. A. Schwartz, Consul-General for Norway and Sweden.

PERRYDERRY—MANN—At Fairview, Brantford, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A., Laura M., youngest daughter of Mr. John Mann, to Edward Blake Perryderry.

REED—YEMEN—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. James C. Reed, on Wednesday, July 29, 1904, by the Rev. George Milne, Ballinacree, assisted by the Rev. R. Fowle, of Erin, Helen Young, eldest daughter of Mr. George R. Yemen, Ballinacree, to John G. Reed, of Ballycroy.

ROSS—GUTHRIE—At Nelson, B. C., on July 27, 1904, William Fraser Ross, of Nelson, B. C., to Miss Jessie Low Guthrie, formerly of Ottawa, by the Rev. J. T. Ferguson, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Nelson.

RUDLEN—BUCHAN—On Aug. 10, 1904, at Arnprior, Ont., by the Rev. D. J. McLean, Katie Irene, youngest daughter of Wm. Buchanan, Esq., to George W. Rudlen, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

TERRYBERRY—MANN—At Fairview, Brantford, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A., Laura M., youngest daughter of Mr. John Mann, to Edward Blake Terryberry.

WILSON—PINK—On Aug. 10, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 92 Dunn avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. S. King, Miss Fanny Arnold Pink, fourth daughter of Robert Pink, Esq., to W. J. Wilson, B.A., professor of chemistry in the Technical School, Toronto.

WRIGHTSON—ADEANE—On July 23, 1904, at All Saints', Norfolk-square, W., London, England, by the Rev. Canon Stanton, of Ely, assisted by the Rev. W. Boyd, Vicar of All Saints', Robert Garmondsway, eldest son of the late Rev. W. G. Wrightson, of the Old Hall, Hurworth-on-Tees, to Ethel, third daughter of the late John A. Deane, and Mrs. A. Deane, late of Alderley, Gloucestershire, and 17, Radnor-place, Hyde Park.

DIED

AIKINS—At his late residence, 25 Wellesley street, Toronto, of heart failure, on Aug. 6, 1904, the Hon. James Cox Aikins, P.C., LL.D., Senator and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in his 82nd year.

COLCUMB—Accidentally killed at Rockfield station, Thomas T. Colcumb.

DENNE—On Aug. 1, 1904, at Garth St. Peter's-in-Thane, England, Mary, the beloved wife of William Denne, Esq., J.P., aged 59. R.I.P.

DENISON—At the family residence, 176 Grey street, London, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1904, Annie, wife of Howard Denison, aged 48 years.

FATT—At St. Vincent de Paul, Island of Jesus, on Aug. 12, 1904, James Francis, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cecil Fatt, aged six months. 'Suffer little children to come unto Me.'

GARDNER—At her father's residence, 583 Notre Dame street, Winnipeg, Man., Margaret Ethel May (Ethel), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gardner, aged 18 years and 11 days.

HAMMOND—At 423 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Aug. 11, 1904, Mrs. J. E. Hammond, native of the Jersey Islands, in her 96th year.

HOWARD—Entered into rest, on Aug. 6, 1904, at Wolfe Island, Kingston, Ont., Ethel Lyddesdale Norton, beloved wife of Herbert Howard, and second daughter of the late Frank Lyddesdale Norton.

JUKES—At Chelsea, near Ottawa, Canada, on Aug. 11, 1904, Thyrza Anne Budd, daughter of the late Peter Budd, Esq., of St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands, and widow of the late Arthur Jukes, Esq., Liverpool, England, aged 58 years. Interment at Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

LACKY—At Estevan, Assa, N.W.T., on Aug. 2, 1904, Margaret Agnes Isabella, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. I. H. Lacky, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

MCGREGOR—In Elora, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1904, Kate McGregor, daughter of the late John McGregor, of Galt.

MIDDLETON—At 49 Clergy street, Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 10, 1904, Sophia, widow of the late Lewis Middleton.

ROSS—At 31 1/2 Frank street, Ottawa, on Aug. 12, 1904, John Ross, aged 43 years.

RUSSELL—At 'Stillbrook,' Grafton, Ont., on Thursday, Aug. 11, 1904, James, eldest son of the late John Russel.

STARKE—On Aug. 9, 1904, at her residence, 31 Overdale avenue, Sybella McIvor, second daughter of the late James Paton, of Beamsville, and beloved wife of C. C. Starke, in the 42nd year of her age. Toronto and Beamsville papers please copy.

THORBURN—At Almonte, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1904, Margaret Lyons, wife of Mayor Wm. Thornburn.

VAN DUSEN—In Tara, Ont., on Aug. 10, 1904, Lillian Ainsley Van Dusen, dearly beloved and only daughter of Mr. H. A. Van Dusen, editor and proprietor of the 'Tara Leader.'

WALSH—On Aug. 7, 1904, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Cumming, Ottawa, East, Mrs. Jane Walsh, in her 8th year.

WALTON—At her late residence, Agincourt, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1904, Margaret Brooks, wife of John Walton, in the 65th year of her age.

WARREN—At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1904, Robert Warren, aged 81 years.

WILLIAMS—On Aug. 11, 1904, at 39 Van Horne avenue, Sarah Anne, wife of R. T. Williams.

WILSON—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on Aug. 10, 1904, Charles J. C. Wilson, M.D., son of the late Thomas Wilson, of Nunington, Kingston, Ont.

WORDIE—At Thurston Place, Perth, Ont., at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Henderson, on Aug. 4, 1904, Hannah Wordie, in her 72nd year.

Advertisements. 'Telephone City,' Patent Air Tight, Top Draught COAL and WOOD HEATERS. Low in price. Economical. Quick Heat. Every Stove Guaranteed. Enquire of your Dealer or Send for Circular and Prices now.

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LADIES' \$4.50 FALL SUITS, and up to \$15. Also, SKIRTS and WAISTS. Send for Fall Styles and Cloth Samples. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

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REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE. Weekly from Montreal.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Date/Time. Includes entries for PARTHENIA, LAKONIA, ATHENIA, BANTALIA.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. Weekly from Montreal.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Date/Time. Includes entries for KILDONA, HURONA, CERVONA, DEVONA.

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH. THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Date/Time. Includes entries for BELONA, LORD LINE TO CARDIFF, LORD LANDOWNE.

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WANTED, AT ONCE, OR AS SOON AS disengaged, an up-to-date conscientious farmer and wife, without family, to take charge of a seventy acre farm (dairy), within sixty miles of Montreal. Address, 'DAIRY FARM,' 'Witness' Office.

A CANVASSEER, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, permanent; good pay from the very first day. Address, COOPER, Drawer 631, London.

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FARMS FOR SALE—OVER ONE THOUSAND splendid farms for sale in Muskoka. Send for one of our descriptive catalogues. THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Canada.

3,000 ACRES FIRST CLASS PRAIRIE land on proposed line of railway, Saskatchewan Valley, near Saskatoon; abundance of water, excellent soil; prices, \$5.00 per acre; \$2.00 an acre cash; balance easy payments. R. S. THOMPSON & CO., Brandon.

640 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN HIGH STATE of cultivation, fine large dwellings, stone stable for 100 head, barn above; granary, windmill, grider, blacksmith shop, implements, house, poultry house, abundance of good water; no better farm; price, \$15,000. Easy terms. R. S. THOMPSON & CO., Brandon.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED—LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; \$80 a year, and expenses \$2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

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WANTED, ENERGETIC MAN OF GOOD character, to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries. Previous experience not essential. Steady work. Liberal pay. Handsome outfit free. Apply at once, STONE AND WELLINGTON, Toronto.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, \$60 PER month and expense; \$3.50 per day to reliable men in every locality introducing our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needed; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

CANVASSEERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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SCIENCE CURES TUMORS, CANCERS, Diseases, by Correspondence. DR. FULTON, 2 Isabella street, Toronto.

BALLOON ASCENSION—FOR FAIR—best of references. For particulars address PROF. CASSELLE, New Dundee, Ont.

STAMPS—EXAMINED AND VALUED at 1c each. Send for particulars. Fifty, all different, etc. Boys wanted as agents. Good commission. E. HARRIS, 309 George street, Toronto.

Books, &c. AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS, 20c postpaid; Maria Monk's Awful Disclosures of Convent Life, illustrated with over forty engravings; One cloth bound, with stamped gilt letters, 50c postpaid. Murray's Illustrated Guide to Montreal, ninth edition. Every Canadian should know something about the Commercial Metropolis of Canada, 25c postpaid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

60 BOOKS FOR \$1.00, BY EXPRESS.—Maria Monk's 'Awful Disclosures of Convent Life,' 'Mysteries of a Convent,' 'Six Months in a Convent,' 15c each, three for 35c; Fox's Book of Martyrs, 15c; 'Life of William of Orange, the Boyne and Derry,' 25c; Paul Bert's 'Jesuit Morals,' 10c; 'Romanism in Education in Canada,' by the late Principal MacVicar, and others, 20c; Murray's 'Rise and Fall of Priestcraft,' 10c; 400 songs, 25c; Murray's 'Broadside on British Landlords,' 'Goldsmith's Deserter,' 'Livingstone and the Beers,' 'Tolstoy's 'Root of Evil,' etc., 25c for 5 articles; 'Broadside,' 'Illustrated London News,' 'Russian-Japanese War Number,' 20c; 'Ten Nights in a Bar-Room,' 25c; 'The Wandering Jew,' by Eugene Sue, the strongest exposure of Jesuit intrigue ever written, 25c. Assorted lot of novels, old magazines, general literature, etc., etc. All books specified mailed postpaid at prices quoted, or the whole lot together, amounting to about \$15.00, for \$1.00 by express. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

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Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE—TRIO OF BUFF Orpington Pit Games and L. Brahma Cock; choice birds, fine black Cockerel, registered; prices right. ZIMRI SEELY, Iroquois, Ont.

For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE—A BROWN Engine (Thomson & Sons, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in excellent condition, but being displaced by a larger one, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to 100 horse-power Cylinder, 18 inch diameter; stroke, 24 inches; revolutions, 80 per minute; fly wheel, 10 feet diameter; driving wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE—A 45 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine, in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine. Cylinder, 9 inches diameter; stroke, 10 inches; revolutions, 550 per minute; fly wheel, 4 ft. 9 in. diameter; driving wheel, 3 ft. dia., 13 in. face. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

THIS WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed to John Dougall & Son, and all notices to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor of the 'Witness,' at the same address.