

KING AND QUEEN ASSASSINATED.

A Servian Revolution which Lasted only a Few Minutes but was Terribly Decisive in Its Results.

BESIDES THE MONARCH AND HIS CONSORT, THE PREMIER AND SOME OF HIS MINISTERS WERE SLAIN.

Early on Wednesday morning the Servian army revolted, entered the palace and shot King Alexander and Queen Draga in their sleeping apartments. The Queen's two brothers and the Prime Minister, the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior and four officers shared their sovereign's fate. The announcement of one of the blackest crimes of modern days was joyfully received by the populace and Prince Peter Karageorgevich, a pretender to the throne, was proclaimed king by the army and a new government was immediately formed.

Belgrade, June 11.—A military revolution broke out here last night. The troops, who revolted under the leadership of Major Angikovic, surrounded the palace, assassinated King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sister, the Queen's brother, Nijodem; Premier Markovitch, Ministers Petrovitch and Tudorovic, General Pavlovitch, the former Minister of War, and some of the members of the royal guard.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was proclaimed king.

A new government was formed, and the following proclamation was issued:

"To the Servian people.—Last night the King and Queen were shot. In this grave and fateful moment friends of the Fatherland have combined to form a new government. While the government makes this announcement to the people, it is convinced that the Servian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land.

The government makes known that from to-day the constitution of April 6, 1901, comes in force. A meeting of the

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

Belgrade, June 11.—Dissatisfaction against King Alexander's rule has been accentuated since his suspension of the constitution last April, and from that time military plots date. The organization of last night's bloody deed was carried out with consummate skill. The King for the past two months was thrown off his guard by the apparent quiet reception of his recent coup d'etat. In the meantime the conspirators had decided on June 10 as the date of the execution of the revolution for two reasons, firstly, it is the anniversary of the murder of King Alexander's grand uncle Michael, 35 years ago, and secondly, because it was feared that further delay would permit the Skupshtina to settle the succession to the throne according to the King's wishes, and it was believed that the brother of the hated Queen would be his choice.

The prime movers in the plot were Ljubomir Schiokovics and Vojislav Velikovics, who have entered the new Cabinet as Ministers of Justice and Finance respectively.

The King and Queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Konak, and afterwards retired to rest. Meantime the conspirators held a meeting. About one o'clock in the morning, the Sixth and Seventh Regiments were called to arms, and were led to the Royal Palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of thirty officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mischiev, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The aide-de-camp on duty, Col. Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators, and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal enclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Colonel Naumovich himself bursting in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the King to open, but he refused.

As the door fell, the King rushed to a window, and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation, he returned to the Queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators. Colonel Naumovics presented to the King a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying a 'public prostitute' the King had degraded Servia, and that he must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver, and kill Naumovics on the spot. Colonel Mischiev picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander waved it from him. The officers then, with their drawn revolvers fired a hail of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the ground. The King lingered dying until four o'clock this morning.

The band who carried out the assassinations appear to have met with a great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the windows broken as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves, and articles of soldier clothing lie scattered below. This resistance was probably offered by the royal aides-de-camp, who were killed.

AFTER THE KILLING.

A single cannon shot announced the execution of the plot, all the terrible details of which may perhaps never be accurately known. Detachments of troops immediately marched to the Bureaus of Posts and Telegraphs, and the railway stations, and occupied them. Other troops immediately marched to the barracks, and proclaimed Prince Karageorgevich king. A body of mounted officers with Lieut.-Col. Cruics, the son of the present Ambassador at Constantinople, at their head, rode to the centre of the town, and announced the army's choice to the people, who, now alarmed, were thronging the streets.

Enthusiastic shouts were raised of 'Long live Karageorgevich,' and 'Long live the army.'

The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Col. Maschin, one of the regicides. The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one



THE LATE QUEEN DRAGA OF SERBIA ASSASSINATED LAST WEEK.

objector, Gen. Nikolics, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed a lieutenant. All the places of business are closed and many inhabitants have left the town. Even with a pass it is difficult to obtain admission to Belgrade, so carefully guarded is it.

The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate King, but the people generally admit that no other solution to an intolerable situation was possible.

The Radical papers assert that the recent scandalous elections were the chief causes of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a republic, but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karageorgevich.

All remains quiet to-night, an encouraging effect being produced by the absolute unanimity which prevails regarding the choice of the new ruler, whose proclamation as King by the army will undoubtedly be ratified by Parliament. This quiet acceptance of the revolution is apparently the same throughout the country.

It is stated to-night that Prince Karageorgevich will not arrive until he has been summoned by Parliament.

LIST OF KILLED.

The following is the official list of the killed:—
King Alexander.
Queen Draga.
The Queen's two brothers.
Premier Markovitch.
The Minister of War.
Two aides-de-camp, and two other officers.

The time of the assassinations is given officially at 2 a.m.

It is expected that the Servian Parliament will confirm the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karageorgevich as King of Servia.

The newspapers forecast a better future for Servia, and the new state of things is heartily welcomed by the masses.

Nothing definite has been decided regarding the burial of the dead.

STATEMENT ISSUED.

The new ministry to-night published the following statement:—

'Certain differences which arose at court have led to the intervention of the army, and a conflict in which the King and Queen lost their lives.

'With a view to maintaining peace and order in the country—at the present moment difficult and fateful—the representatives of all the political parties have hastened to come to an understanding, and form a provisional government in order to re-establish the constitution existing before March 23, 1903, and to re-assemble the representatives elected under the constitution of April 6, 1901.

'At a sitting to be held on June 15, the national representatives will elect a sovereign and assume control of the situation. According to the reports received up to the present from the civil and military authorities, order has not been disturbed in any part of the country, and the government will take steps to maintain it. The government feels convinced that by acting thus it will ensure for the new order of things the sympathies of all the European powers.'

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

What purports to be an official explanation of the tragedy was issued at Belgrade during the day. It says:—

tinguished by a long military moustache, is rather fierce. He has three children, George, his heir, 16 years old; Alexander, 14 years old, and Helene, aged 19 years. He lives in an extremely simple manner, and occupies a whole house, an unusual thing in Geneva, in the Rue de la Bellotte. The house is elegantly furnished, though the Prince is not rich, and keeps only a woman servant and a valet. He has several times proclaimed himself heir to the Servian throne, but has no entourage, as his poverty is known, and the presence of a court would have excited suspicion.

THE NEW CABINET.

Berlin, June 11.—The members of the provisional ministry of Servia form an energetic group. Each one is a person of some celebrity in Servia. M. Avakumovics, the premier, was premier in the Liberal Government in 1892, and previously was minister of justice and judge of the Court of Appeals. Since 1892 he has practiced law at Belgrade, and he was the leader of the Opposition. He is 55 years old.

M. Protics, minister of the interior, is the most prominent leader of the Radicals, an able speaker and writer. He is commissioner of the National Bank, and is 47 years old.

M. Kalievics, foreign minister, was premier in 1875, and later Servian minister at Vienna. He is 60 years old, and has been occupying a neutral political position.

M. Schiokovics, minister of justice, is 42 years old.

In the last parliament he sharply criticized the doings of the royal pair.

M. Schiokovics was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment in a dungeon in consequence of his complicity in a plot against King Milan, but was pardoned.

M. Genshics, minister of commerce, served two out of an eight years' sentence on the charge of high treason for his opposition to the late King Alexander's marriage. He is 42 years old.

M. Velikovich, finance minister, is a former member of the cabinet.

A BLACK TRAGEDY.

London, June 12.—In the editorial on the Belgrade tragedy the 'Times' says that never in the modern history of Europe has a palace revolution taken place in a manner so sudden, so thorough-going, and so relentless. The proclamation issued by the provisional government announcing a conflict occurred in which King Alexander and Queen Draga lost their lives, is a masterpiece of cynical suppression of the truth regarding the murders, but it will not blind the world to the fact that Belgrade at the opening of the twentieth century was chosen to be the scene of a palace tragedy as black and savage and pitiless as ever adorned the chronicles of decadent Rome or mediaeval Constantinople.

KING AND QUEEN BURIED.

Belgrade, June 12.—King Alexander and Queen Draga, who were assassinated early yesterday, in the royal palace, were buried during the night in the family vault of the Obrenovitches in the chapel of the old cemetery of St. Mark's. The interment was carried out with complete secrecy between half-past one and three o'clock this morning.

Colonel Naumovics, aide de camp of the late King, will be buried this afternoon. The city is lavishly decorated with flags and the national colors. All officers yesterday removed Alexander's cipher from the cockades of their caps.

IGNOMINIOUS BURIAL.

London, June 12.—A special despatch from Belgrade says the bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga were buried in a large pit, dug in the village of Rakovica, and that, as a mark of ignominy, the bodies of their murdered relatives and those of the ministers killed were placed above them, and then the common grave was refilled with earth.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

London, June 12.—The Servian minister here has received confirmation of the statement that neither Russia nor Austria will interfere in the Servian choice of a sovereign. He anticipates that Prince Peter Karageorgevich will await at Geneva a summons from the Skupshtina, a deputation from which will probably go to Geneva and escort the new King to Belgrade.

NARRATIVE OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Belgrade, June 12.—This is a narrative of the revolution given by men who took an active part in it:

Army officers to the number of 100 having formed a project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Servia, and the majority of the officers of the Sixth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Nitschitch invited his comrades on Wednesday evening at eleven o'clock to meet in the Hallimgdan Garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 140 a.m. the officers, in eight groups, went to the Konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue, and special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the Konak Palace itself the revolutionaries had two important participants in the King's bodyguard, Col. Maschin, Queen Draga's cousin, not brother-in-law, and the King's personal adjutant, Lieut. Naumovics. Two officers of the High Military Academy appeared at the appointed hour, two a.m., at the gate of the Konak, where the King's adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed them the keys of the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First stepping before the guard at the Konak, one of the two officers called: 'Throw down your arms.' A fight ensued, with shooting on both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

The revolutionaries then entered the front garden without hindrance, and reached the court yard of the old Konak, where Lieut. Naumovics was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor.

By this it was seen that the Konak was carefully closed, and that danger was suspected. Hurrying upstairs to the first floor, the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and

the royal couple by the noise of shooting. Lieut. Petrovich, alarmed by the unwonted hubbub, hurried forward, a drawn revolver in one hand and in the other a sword.

'What do you want?' he cried.

'Show us where the King and Queen are,' came the reply.

'Back,' cried Petrovich, and at the moment a ball stretched him on the ground. The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric lights went out. All stood in darkness. In the greatest excitement, and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark ante-room to the King's apartment. Here they found candles and lit them. This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole action. Without light they could not have found the victims, who fled from their sleeping apartment through corridors and numerous rooms, and might have escaped, but part of the officers with burning candles and others with pistols commenced to search for the royal couple. In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes, and looked behind curtains, but in vain.

In the ante-room connecting with the corridor between the old and new Konak, the sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionaries, who felled him.

At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Captain Dimitrevic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to conceal themselves. When he had told this he was shot. Colonel Maschin, now joined the revolutionaries and led them back to the sleeping apartment where the King's adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot at Lieut. Naumovics, who fell dead. The others killed the adjutant. After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was discovered, but was found locked. It was broken in with an axe, and here the Royal couple were found in undress. The older officers first intended forcing the King to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back, and shot at the Royal couple. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first but it is generally said it was Lieut. Kistice.

After the murder King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood, while that of Queen Draga was absolutely torn by bullets. The report that the bodies were thrown out of a window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do so, but Colonel Maschin prevented it, exclaiming:—

'That would be barbarous.'

All the servants of the Royal couple fled when the first shots were heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant, who was found dead. At twelve minutes past two all was over. Colonel Maschin issued from the gate of the Konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech saying:—

'We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitches, and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the King's evil spirit. Long live Servia.'

The people responded:—'Long live the army.'

Almost simultaneously with the butchery in the palace the troops endeavored to arrest all the relatives of the Queen and those ministers whom the conspirators disliked. Two brothers of the Queen, Lieut. Nikola and Nikodem Lunjevics, were speedily seized and escorted by a detachment of troops from their dwelling to the guard room of the divisional commander. They were evidently not suspicious of their doom, and were lighting cigarettes when they were shot dead by eight soldiers.

General Markovics, the Premier; General Pavlovics, Minister of War, and M. Todorovics, Minister of the Interior, were all, as they attempted to defend themselves from arrest, shot by troops. The former were killed and the last named is just alive to-night.

Shortly after midnight the bodies of the dead King and Queen were carried to the last resting place. It was a pitiful sight. All day long the victims were reposing in rough coffins, and had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them, and to the privileged courts. There were unpleasant evidences of the public sentiment against the late Royal couple. Some persons even spat on the remains.

Outside the palace a vast crowd awaited the removal not only of the royal corpses, but of the bodies of all the other victims, which were simultaneously interred, being conveyed in hearses to the Belgrade cemetery. In the streets there was a dead silence, and the public were kept back by the troops. The burial services were brief and not impressive. Two priests were present, but no high ecclesiastical dignitaries. Inside the cemetery no one was allowed except a strong force of gendarmes and a few officers.

Not a single friend of the deceased was present. The remains of the Royal couple were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot, marked 'Alexander Obrenovitch and Draginja Obrenovitch.'

The other bodies lay outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Lieut. Naumovics was not interred with the rest of the victims, but in response to the wish of the public, will be buried in daylight with full military honors, and is now generally called 'a patriot,' who died for his country.

RELATIVES EXPELLED.

To-day the sisters and nieces of the late Queen, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. Ex-Queen Natalie was wishful to come to Belgrade to see the body of her beloved son, but was dissuaded by the government.

Some shouts for a republic have been heard in the streets which are patrolled. The military authorities seem to appre-

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN MODERN SPEECH.

A certain rural character in modern fiction expressed a preference for Scriptural teaching without any 'whuffers and thuffers and come-to-passes.' And it must be admitted that as regards colloquial English 'wherefore' is an antiquated form, not specially suited to convey to ordinary minds the connection between abstract ideas. There are too many connecting words in the New Testament Greek to read well in an English translation. The late Dr. Weymouth estimated that there were about twice as many conjunctions to a given number of verbs in the New Testament as in ordinary English. He, therefore, thought that the meaning of many passages would be clearer if some of the conjunctive words were omitted or paraphrased. It is, however, not principally in conjunctions that Dr. Weymouth's 'New Testament in Modern Speech' (James Clarke & Co., London) differs from older translations. It breaks distinctly with the Revision of 1881 on the important subject of past and perfect tenses. In other respects it is much farther from the authorized version. The translation with which it is most interesting to compare it, is the one which has already gained a degree of popular favor as the 'Twentieth Century New Testament.' The latter was the work of twenty scholars, representing several denominations, who hoped in making a version 'understanded by the people' to give the Bible once more to the masses. On the other hand, Richard Francis Weymouth worked alone at his version, till ill-health obliged him to leave the final revising to the Rev. E. Hampden-Cook. And his idea was only to furnish a help for Bible-study which might also be suggestive if a new standard translation should be made in the future. His version has a much more book-like—possibly a more commonplace sound than that of the 'Twentieth Century' version, which is in very forceful Saxon. It departs further from the Greek text

hitherto followed. The 'Twentieth Century' translators used 'Wescott and Hort's,' while Dr. Weymouth works from a careful and valuable edition of his own called the 'Resultant' Greek Testament. So that in several sentences the meaning is somewhat altered. A few outstanding contrasts will illustrate the general divergence between the two. Dr. Weymouth has retained the word 'blessed' in the beatitudes, where the 'Twentieth Century' has 'happy.' 'Blessed' really seems easier to understand in this connection than 'happy,' which in modern use denotes a state of mind. Weymouth calls eternal life, 'the life of the ages,' which most fully represents the Greek word. The T. C. calls it 'enduring life,' which has rather too patient a sound. 'The life that lasts' would have conveyed the same meaning more simply. For the phrase 'Verily I say unto you' the T. C. has 'Believe me,' and Weymouth, 'Solemnly I tell you.' In these and some other instances the advantage of precision lies with Dr. Weymouth, which would give it a value to students, as against the uncompromising colloquialism of the 'Twentieth Century' version, whose aim is rather to convey the natural manner of the original speakers and writers.

Two or three passages may be quoted from Dr. Weymouth's version to show the gain in clearness given by his careful but independent translation: Acts xv., 10, 'Now, therefore, why try an experiment upon God?' Col. i., 11, 'Since his power is so glorious, may you be strengthened with strength of every kind.' II. Tim. iv., 6, 7, 'I for my part am like a drink-offering which is already being poured out; and the time for my departure is now close at hand. I have gone through the glorious contest; I have run the race; I have guarded the faith.' Heb. x., 14, 'For by a single offering he has forever completed the blessing for those whom he is setting free from sin.'

This version has also footnotes explaining difficult phrases, and will be a great help to teachers and others. It would probably be an excellent version for general use if that could be brought about.

PULP AND PAPER MAGAZINE.

The first number for May of the 'Pulp and Paper Magazine' of Canada, published by Biggar-Samuel, limited, Toronto and Montreal, is what its name denotes, a voice in the interest of the Canadian pulp paper trade. It contains some eighteen articles, most of them briefly written, in thirty-two pages, with nearly as many pages of neatly arranged advertisements. A sketch of the pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie, with a map explanatory, is highly interesting. 'Canada and her forest assets' is the title of an article by Mr. George Johnson, F.R.S.S., Dominion statistician, in which he says that 'In our forest wealth we have more than in any other of our natural resources, a force whose potency for good cannot be overestimated. This he elaborates, showing where Canada can reap the reward of her riches by supplying the United States and Britain.

The prospectus of the magazine claims that Canada will in 1903 supply 25 percent of the requirements of the British pulp market, and that the great increase in the trade has made 'such a magazine inevitable.'

MR. CARNEGIE AS A PROPHET.

Mr. Carnegie is an eminently successful 'captain of industry,' and an undoubted authority on business affairs, but he has, we think, to employ a phrase with which he is probably familiar, 'bitten off more than he can chew' when he assumes the role of prophet. He has not only been disparaging Canada's resources, but has gone so far in an interview with an English trade paper as to declare dogmatically that 'Canada has no future except as part of the United States.' Prof. Goldwin Smith used to talk in this strain years ago, yet Canada is today in closer sympathy than ever with the Mother Country, and is actually peopling her North-West Territory with immigrants from her republican neighbor. It is estimated that no fewer than 33,000 persons crossed the border from the United States last year, and the influx still continues. There is room on the North American continent for two great nationalities, of which Canada may well be one. A country which can develop its external trade, as the Dominion has done in ten years, from a total of 241 million dollars to 423 million dollars, is not in much danger of that absorption by its neighbor and rival which Mr. Carnegie appears to anticipate—and hope.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

THE REAL LORD SALISBURY

ENGLAND'S OLD PREMIER AS HIS NEIGHBORS SEE HIM.

(New York 'Sun.')

A few months ago Lord Salisbury swayed the destinies of the British Empire. To-day he is practically forgotten, even by the people of his own country. The long accounts of his career which were published when he resigned the Premiership read for all the world like obituary notices, and are remembered as such.

Lord Salisbury has always shunned notoriety, and now that he has retired from politics he is more reticent than ever about his private life. Few people know how he is spending the evening of a life devoted to the service of his monarch and his country.

In politics the late Premier was regarded as a bitter-tongued cynic. 'The master of the art of jeers and flouts and sneers,' Disraeli called him. In society he was the aristocrat above all things, haughtily scorning the 'new rich' and the 'smart set.'

Many of his supporters in the House of Lords and the House of Commons were bitterly incensed because he failed to recognize them in the street or the club, although they had been introduced to him and had spoken to him frequently. Not only is Lord Salisbury near-sighted and absent-minded, but he has a bad memory for faces—a rare defect in a public man.

It is said that he once asked Mr. Balfour, when visiting the House of Commons: 'Who is that man who spoke so intelligently just now?' That man was Walter Long, the Minister for Agriculture, a member of Lord Salisbury's own Cabinet.

This absence of mind is partly assumed in order to ward off intrusive intimacies. Similarly, Lord Salisbury's apparent cynicism and hauteur are only a mask covering his real nature.

Go to Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, where his favorite ancestral home is situated, and ask the people there about him. They will tell you of a new Lord Salisbury—the real Lord Salisbury—of whom the world never dreams.

The statesman might forget one of his own Ministers, but he never fails to recognize the country people who live round his home at Hatfield. He knows them all, from the oldest grandfather to the youngest child, and he takes the keenest interest in their lives.

He may be cold and distant to a foreign Prince of doubtful character or a new peer of the realm, who has made his money out of beer and bought a coronet with his spare cash, but he never holds aloof from the poorest of his neighbors at Hatfield.

When the writer was staying at that place as a boy in July, 1891, he saw Lord Salisbury—then Prime Minister of England—sitting down on a box in a blacksmith's shop in the village and helping the blacksmith's little girl to mend a broken toy. Next week he entertained the German Emperor at Hatfield House.

Ten years afterwards, on revisiting Hatfield, the writer asked an old villager what he thought of Lord Salisbury.

'Think of him, sir,' was the reply. 'Why he's the finest gentleman God ever made. I don't know what we should do without him. I do believe he knows every soul in the place by name, and he has never been too busy to help any of us when we have needed help.'

'And Lady Salisbury was a rare good woman. Her death was a terrible blow to the poor old man. Rare lovers they were all their lives.'

'I grumbled to His Lordship once about times being hard in my business. He laughed in his cheery way and said: "Hard times don't matter much, Johnson, when a man has a good wife like yours or mine. You may hardly credit it, but I was hard up myself when I was a young man, just after my marriage."

'I only had a small allowance as a younger son, and had to eke it out by writing articles for the newspapers and reviews. But we were never worried by our shortness of money. It depends on a man's wife whether poverty is irksome or not.'

'I remember once,' the old villager went on, 'a young girl here was jilted by her lover after they had gone together for years. Lady Salisbury, who liked the girl, was much upset, and told her husband about it.'

'His Lordship went straight to the young man and told him he had done wrong and ought to marry the girl. The young fellow said he'd like to, but he was only earning twelve shillings a week and couldn't support a family.'

'His Lordship got him a good job that very day, and they were married before the week was out. They are as happy now as any husband and wife could be, and you may be sure that woman doesn't forget Lord Salisbury when she says her prayers.'

'That's only an example, sir, of what His Lordship has done for the people hereabouts. If a girl gets married, she is always sure of a wedding present from His Lordship; and the old people know that he won't let them end their days in the workhouse if he can help it. He is a rich man, but the amount of money he gives away in charity here must make a big hole even in an income like his.'

'But that's not the only way he helps the people. If he sees a man doing a job clumsily, he will stop and show him how to do it properly. He's a rare handy man with tools. I've seen him patch up a fence as well as I could do it myself, and I'm a carpenter by trade.'

This character given to Lord Salisbury as a handy man was corroborated by a visit to Hatfield House. Every room in the mansion bears evidence to the old nobleman's fondness for pottering about with tools and his remarkable ingenuity in using them. Hatfield House differs widely from the average English country seat in being so well equipped with modern conveniences.

Lord Salisbury is a Conservative in politics, and still more conservative in social matters, but he is thoroughly progressive and up-to-date in his private life. He has designed and fitted up several dumb waiters and electrical conveniences to lessen the work of his servants.

He was the first nobleman in England to use electric lights at his country house. He installed the plant himself,

taking advantage of a stream that runs through his park to get water power. The best electrical engineer in England could not have done the work better than this aged statesman, who stands in the front rank of scientists in the domain of experimental physics.

Lord Salisbury has never recovered from the loss he suffered in 1899 by the death of his wife. Like most Englishmen, he is reticent about the feelings of his heart. He makes no parade of emotion. But once, at a church meeting at Hatfield held to pay honor to a local philanthropist who had died, he spoke of the sorrow which had come into his own life.

'When a man has done his work, and those whom he loves pass one by one behind the veil,' said he, 'there is nothing better for him than to die as our friend has died, full of years and leaving behind him a memory fragrant with good deeds. He should be able to say in the words of an obscure but beautiful modern poet:

"When my last hour grows dark for me, I shall not fear
Death's dreaded face to see,
Death's voice to hear."

"I shall not fear the night,
When day is done;
My life was loyal to the light
And served the sun."

The people of Hatfield say that it was a beautiful sight to see Lord and Lady Salisbury together, the wife so proud of her husband, the husband so tender and courteous to his still beautiful wife. They were lovers to the end.

It was Lady Salisbury who taught her husband to take an interest in the people of the village and help them in all their small affairs. After her death, he ceased for a time to do this. He gave money as before, but he was not to be seen in the village talking with the old people and patting the children on the head.

Such time as he could spare from the affairs of state was spent in his laboratory studying experimental physics. But since his retirement from politics he has returned to all his old philanthropic work.

He takes pleasure in looking after the welfare of his dead wife's pensioners. There is a blind girl at Hatfield to whom she used to be kind. Lord Salisbury has made her independent for life, and pays her a visit nearly every day when he is staying at Hatfield. So it is with many others.

One of the marked traits in Lord Salisbury's character is his detestation of cruelty to children or animals. In Hatfield they still tell a tale of his horsewhipping a burly farm laborer in the days when he was Lord Robert Cecil. He caught the man beating a child, and thrashed him so severely that he was ill in bed for a fortnight. No man is employed on the estates unless he is known by Lord Salisbury to be a good husband and father. He has no use for any man who ill-treats an animal, even slightly. Not long ago he dismissed one of his grooms for whipping a dog.

BLINDNESS TO THE BLIND.

Having been blind for thirty years, how it seems to be able to see is told by Mr. John Carruth, of Greenock, Scotland. He says blindness is blacker than black. He travelled to Greenock to see the sea. He passed through long and short tunnels. In one of these his companion, who is blessed with full sight, experienced the most intense darkness, resembling, as he expressed it, that of the most impenetrable night. He spoke of this to Mr. Carruth, who replied: 'It is aye dark, but there's a feeling of light to me yet.' His friend replied: 'But it is pitch dark.' 'Oh, nothing of the sort,' said Carruth, 'It's nae sae dark as it used to be when I could not see.' Some other curious facts about Carruth are that he has been moving about with his eyes open for practically only two days, and for the first time has experienced what it is to be able to see and yet be afraid. When he was blind he rode horseback and delivered messages and parcels. He was never afraid of making a wrong turn or of being thrown from his horse. He now declares that he would be afraid to do so. He walked on a rude plank lying only on one rail over the water with perfect confidence when he was blind. He is very timid now. He also feels, as he never did before, that he may get run over or miss his footing and that he must be careful to look where he is going. As the train approached Greenock he observed that they were approaching that town. When asked how he knew, he said he could tell by the sound, although nothing of the kind was appreciated by his companion. His expressions of wonder and admiration of the beauty of everything as the train passed by the fields and farms and trees showed intense delight and the deepest interest. 'I am taking stock; I canna make it all out yet; it will come down.' He could hardly say that he had a definite idea of what the women were like, but he never thought they were 'sae bright and sae bonny.'

WHY WE SHAKE HANDS.

The Prussian officer who held it his duty to kill a mere soldier who offered to shake hands with him had, from the official Prussian point of view, a complete case. Handshaking implies a certain degree of equality, and it is not possible for a Prussian officer to imagine any equal except another Prussian officer. Clearly, any act suggesting such a thing could not be expiated by any punishment short of the immediate death of the offender.

The custom of handshaking dates back to prehistoric times, a relic of those savage days when strangers could not meet without a suspicion of murderous purpose. Then all men went abroad with weapons and shields, and when they met would stand in pleasant converse, each with his shield upon his left arm, and with right hands clasped, so that there would be no chance for a sudden swing of the knife or bludgeon. The right hand was

Could Not Turn Over In Bed.

So Crippled With Kidney Disease—A Twenty Year Sufferer Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. David Misener, farmer, an old and respected resident of Port Robinson, Welland county, Ont., writes: 'I wish to state to you that I had pain in my back and left side for over twenty years. At times I could not turn over in bed, I was so badly used up. I had cramps in my feet and legs, and my hands were so entirely useless that I could scarcely lift anything.'

'Kidney disease was no doubt the cause of all my suffering, and sometimes the urinary trouble would be so bad that I would have to get up five or six times during the night. Fortunately, I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. I am 79 years old and quite well now, but still occasionally use these pills to keep my system in good order. Several persons to whom I have recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been equally benefited.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the comfort of old age, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

invariably used for the weapon, with the result that we are a right-handed race. The reason for this lay undoubtedly in the fact that the left arm was always employed in the important work of shielding the heart. Among the common people of the Aryan race the old pledge of amity in yielding the right hand to be grasped and held has since remained the chief token of open friendship. In the liad returning chiefs were 'greeted with extended hands.' Even at that remote day the early significance of the handshake had been lost in the nobler meaning of civilized life. But it remains a salutation in which a greater or less degree of equality is claimed or conceded. It is, therefore, possible for a humble person to shake hands with the President of the United States, but not with an officer of the Prussian army.—Harper's Weekly.

WOLVES IN ILLINOIS

MOTHERLESS WHELPS OF ONE OF THEM ADOPTED BY A CAT.

(Chicago 'Daily News.')

A singular outcome of a wolf hunt near Byron, Ogle county, only about two hours out of Chicago, on the St. Paul Railway, is that a two-weeks-old snarling wolf whelp has been adopted by a cat owned by Mr. J. G. Blanchard, who lives on a farm near that town. The motherly animal is at the same time rearing a kitten that does not belong to her. Withal, it is one of the most interesting families that has ever been raised on Illinois soil.

One day recently Mr. Blanchard found on his farm a wolf den, from which he dragged ten whelps that were not more than a few days old. Nine of these were killed and the bounty of \$1 a scalp was paid for them. Mr. Blanchard's folks thought they would like to have a pet wolf, so the remaining animal was carried home and placed in Tabby's nest along with the black kitten. The motherly animal at once began to lick the dogish little brute and the latter suckled at her breast as if he belonged to the cat family. The black kitten also took up with the stranger, wrestled with him at meal time and played with him as if he were his brother.

The kitten is older than the wolf, has his eyes open, while the 'blinkers' in the little round head of the wolf are still sealed. The kitten thus has the advantage of the wolf in feeding, but when the latter fails to fully appease his hunger he sets up a snarling and wailing that quickly brings one of the Blanchard children. A nursing bottle is then produced, the whelp is given a hold of the nipple, and he keeps it until the bottle is empty.

This is the regular season for catching and killing Illinois wolves; and although it is not generally known that many of the grey fellows are left to tell the story of pioneer times, the county clerks count a good many scalps and pay out a considerable sum in bounties. The usual price is \$1 a scalp for the young, while \$10 is paid for the scalp of an old she wolf. The old wolves generally know when their dens are being robbed of their young and set up a dismal howl that may be heard many miles. The night is made hideous with their barking and wailing, the mother making a fruitless search for the young that have been taken from her.

A man who lives within an hour's ride of Chicago has successfully raised and tamed a black timber wolf. The animal was the only one of three that were caught at the same time that could be tamed. The owner taught him to do all kinds of tricks, and the wolf now hunts foxes for his master, distinguishes coins, rides a horse with the bridle rein in his mouth, distributes handbills and does many other interesting things. The owner called him Teddy, and wanted to give him to the President, but Mr. Roosevelt declined the gift.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Johnny,' said his mother, severely, 'some one has taken a big piece of ginger-cake out of the pantry.' Johnny blushed guiltily. 'O Johnny,' she exclaimed, 'I didn't think it was in you! It ain't—' replied Johnny. 'Part of it's in Elsie.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The old camper has for forty-five years had one article in his supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives to soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers and miners a daily comfort, 'like the old home.' Delicious in coffee, tea or chocolate.

A little newsboy who had been in an accident, came into his Sunday-school class with one of his ears bandaged to his head, and said to the teacher, 'I'm a good one to preach to to-day, for it goes in one ear and can't get out of the other.'

A Good Medicine requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone and it is prized at the apothecaries as well as at home. Dose small; effect sure.

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parlee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

'I suppose,' said the impressionable young girl, 'that you didn't have to wait long for a husband, Mrs. Sharpe.' 'No,' replied Mrs. Sharpe, 'I didn't, but I do now—till midnight at least, and often longer.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parlee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor grip, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

First Crocodile—Do the natives trouble you much?

Second Crocodile—Oh, no. My digestion is excellent.—'Judge.'

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Little Girl—Does your mother tell you father to spank you when you misbehave?

Little Boy—No; mother's an independent operator.—'Puck.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

'What do you think is the most extraordinary invention of the age?'

'The phonograph,' answered Mr. Meekton, promptly. 'The way that machine stands and talks back to Henrietta positively takes my breath away.'

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Mrs. Mann—'This milk tastes as if it contained water.'

Milkman—'Great Scott! Did you expect I could put champagne in it?'—Chelsea 'Gazette.'

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

Pat—How ye made a will?

Mike—Yis. O! lift everything to the doctor that saves me loife.—N. Y. 'Times.'

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

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

There are people who recite to you all the tragedies of the yellow papers and call it conversation.—'Life.'

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

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.



'I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand in case he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases.'

FREE SAMPLE particulars, testimonial, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 22 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

The Boys' Page.

Only Rocks and Stones

(C. H. Birney, in the 'Examiner'.)

(Concluded.)

No one but Lucy noticed the start that Robbie gave, and the flush which spread over his usually pale cheeks, but she was far from connecting either with what Ralph had read.

A couple of weeks passed, and then one day there was an excitement at the farmhouse. A stranger arrived, and introduced himself as Mr. Manning, editor of the 'Scientific Journal,' asked to see Mr. Robert Ellis.

'No one of that name lives here,' said Mr. Ellis, and then recollecting himself, added, 'unless, indeed, you mean—'

'He can't mean our Robbie,' interrupted Mrs. Ellis.

The stranger smiled. 'I think,' he said, pleasantly, and taking a letter from his pocket, 'I think it is our Robbie, and a remarkable fellow he is, if all he says in this letter is true.'

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and the two older boys who were present looked bewildered, which Mr. Manning perceived, said as he took the seat offered to him:

This letter, signed Robert Ellis, tells me that the writer is fifteen years of age, and on account of delicate health has not been able to devote much attention to any study but that of geology, which he says he loves better than anything in the world—'

'There is no mistake about that,' said Mr. Ellis, as Mr. Manning paused, 'but why, sir, he should tell this to you, a stranger, I do not understand. But here he is to explain it himself.'

Robbie entered the room at the moment, and was at once presented to the editor, who could not refrain from an ejaculation of surprise as the small, pale-faced boy stood blushing and confused before him.

'It cannot be possible! Look up, my boy,' he said, in a kind tone; 'you surely are not the author of the geological articles over the signature 'E. R.' I have been publishing in my paper for the last three months.'

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis looked more and more amazed, and as Robbie modestly answered in the affirmative, the whole family burst forth in exclamations of astonishment.

'Some one helped you,' suggested Mr. Manning, 'you did not write them unaided.'

'I am sure,' Mrs. Ellis spoke up, 'if he wrote them at all he did it unaided, for there is no one here who could help him do anything of the kind.'

But Mr. Manning could not feel entirely convinced until he had mounted with the rest of the family to Robbie's room, where he soon received evidence enough not only of the genuineness of Robbie's authorship, but also that the boy was entirely unaware of his unusual powers of mind.

'I wrote the first article,' said Robbie, in answer to Mr. Manning, 'because I thought the mistakes in Mr. L.'s article concerning the characteristics of the coal-beds of this particular region should be corrected. I hardly expected you to publish my criticism, but when you did, I felt encouraged to write again and tell about more of my discoveries. It was very kind in you to print them all.'

Mr. Manning smiled, and after a little more conversation with the boy and his parents, he said: 'Your articles have attracted a great deal of attention, Robert, and have been widely copied and commented upon. A few weeks ago I received a letter from the director of the Geological Survey at Washington, asking me for the name of the author. This I could not give him. He wrote again, begging that I would take means to find him, as his articles exhibited such practical industry, close investigation, and such a clear understanding of certain geological facts—these were his own words—that he would like, if possible to engage his services for the exploring expedition now preparing to start for the Yellowstone Valley. Upon the receipt of this letter I inserted my first advertisement, which met with no success, and I had about decided that my correspondent did not wish to be known, when your letter reached me three days ago. Now, what do you say? You are young, it is true, and not very strong; but such an expedition is just what you need, and if your parents consent, I will write to Washington at once, and secure the place for you.'

'If a gold mine had suddenly opened at their feet the Ellis family could not have been more astounded, and as to Robbie, he was completely dazed, and could not utter a word.'

Mr. Manning waited a few moments, and then said: 'Suppose you take until to-morrow to think the matter over. I have a friend in the town with whom you can remain until to-morrow afternoon. You can let me have your answer before then, and I hope it will be a favorable one. The expedition will leave Washington in about a week, and you could join it at C. Your expenses will all be paid, and there will be something besides.'

The different members of the family could only sit and stare at Robbie and then at each other in utter bewilderment. They could not understand this sudden revelation of a genius among them, and that, too, in the person of their much-lauged at and slighted Robbie. But they were to receive a further surprise, for taking a pocketbook from his pocket and opening it, Mr. Manning said, as he handed a paper to Robbie: 'There, sir, is a cheque for \$300, the market value of the articles you have written for my paper. I know you did not expect anything for them, but I advise you to take this money, which you have well earned, and when you return in the winter, strong and healthy from your expedition, you can enter a good polytechnic school with great advantage. This money will start you, and you can easily write your way through the course, and will have no difficulty in taking care of yourself afterwards.'

Robbie's eyes sparkled. 'The very thing I would like to do,' he said 'and what I will do after a while. But I am sure I can now use this money to better purpose. I scarcely know how to thank you, sir, for your very great kindness, and I shall strive hard to show you that I appreciate it. I am positive that there is a rich vein of coal on this farm, and stretching over a wide area, even across the river. This money must be used to test it, and if it is as I suppose, then—'

and Robbie took his mother's hand affectionately—'then we can all go to college, and War Eagle need not be sold.'

We have not the space to detail the discussion which followed these remarks. Suffice it that Robbie gave such excellent reasons for his assertion, that Mr. Manning advised Mr. Ellis to send at once for an expert and examine into the matter. He then left to await Robbie's answer in the small county town a few miles away.

The Ellises were left, you may be sure, with enough to think and talk about for the rest of the evening. It was like a fairy-tale to them that Robbie, 'the good-for-nothing,' should be suddenly transformed into a scientific man whose opinions other scientists respected, and able, before either of his bright brothers, to earn a good living, and perhaps make a fortune for them all.

Mr. Ellis felt keenly the injustice of which he had been guilty towards his youngest son, and was ready now to make all the amends in his power. Before the family separated it was decided that Robbie should go on the exploring expedition if he could get the place, his father fearing only that his youth and delicate appearance would be counted against him. But when, a week later, he went with him to C— to meet the party from Washington, he found Mr. Manning there, and learned that he had made the members of the expedition well acquainted with all he knew himself of Robbie, and the reception the boy met with was not only kind but flattering.

And now behold our young geologist realizing his wildest dreams, travelling over just that part of the country he had so often longed to explore, and in daily communion with companions not only congenial in tastes, but kind and considerate to his youth, and indulgent to the last degree to his physical weaknesses, which, however became less every day.

The truth was, that before the lapse of many weeks, every member of the expedition learned to love their boy comrade like a brother, and it was with the greatest satisfaction that they saw his strength developing with his intellect. After three months his own mother, they affirmed, would scarcely have known him; and when, far into the winter, the expedition returned and Robbie once more entered the home door, his mother, indeed, had to give a second look before she recognized, in the sturdy youth before her, her once puny boy. He had grown taller as well as stouter, and now showed the bronzed complexion and warm color of perfect health. The old timid manner had disappeared, and in its place was a bright, manly look of self-reliance which told, as plainly as words could have spoken it, that he had found his niche in the busy world, and felt sure of his ability to fill it.

Great were the rejoicings over the wanderer's return, but greater still was his joy at learning what the family had told him. By the aid of his \$300 an expert had continued the investigations begun by Robbie, and the result was a confirmation of the boy's assertion that a rich vein of coal traversed all that section of the country, and was well worth mining. This Mr. Ellis did not care to undertake, but he found no difficulty in disposing of his farm and interests upon such terms that he was able to restore his family to the condition of life to which they were accustomed before their western experiences, and to give his children all the advantages they so much needed and desired.

And Robbie carried out his plan of going through a polytechnic course, followed by a year at the New York School of Mines. He is now one of the most successful and popular mining engineers in the country, and if you could see him in his beautiful Colorado home you would echo his brother Harry's remark: 'There is some value in rocks and stones, after all!'

Mont Pelee's Offspring

THE PRIDE OF THE CREW.

There is a rooster on board the battleship 'Kearsarge' that not only is a living survivor of the latest Mont Pelee eruption, but is actually its child. The egg that contained this particular rooster was buried by the streams of lava, incubated by the heat therefrom, was found and taken on board the 'Kearsarge' on May 29 of last year, and when the Japanese cook broke the egg against the side of the pan out jumped rooster 'Dooley,' who is to-day the pride of the crew on board the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet.

Anyhow, that is the story told by Charlie Grueber, first class baker on the 'Kearsarge,' 'Dooley's' acknowledged owner, who has a reputation for veracity as good as that of any jack-in-the-box in Uncle Sam's service. The rooster may be seen proudly strutting about the bakery of the 'Kearsarge' any time of the day. Charlie Grueber is ever on hand and willing to tell his story, and every one of the half dozen Japanese cooks on the vessel saw the rooster hop out of the egg into the pan and will take an oath that the tale is true as the baker tells it.

'Dooley' himself certainly looks as though he might have passed through a series of eruptions. He has no comb, his tail feathers and most of his other plumage have disappeared and he has a game leg. With the exception of the leg, his disfigurements are all due to the strenuous life he leads on board ship. He has always expressed the utmost contempt for other members of his race and will pay no attention to them. But every morning, before breakfast, he and Baker Grueber have a bout, in which both take an equal amount of pleasure. This accounts for his frowny appearance. It was the third egg the Japanese cook picked up to put into the pan that contained 'Dooley.' The other two had been bad, so, in his anger, the little Jap gave the third one quite a hard bang against the side of the pan. Hence the game leg.

It is not believed that the attention of the world has ever before been called to this most wonderful fowl, and the strange story of its submergence, exhaustion, resuscitation and education is here told for the first time.

A little over a year ago the 'Kearsarge' was cruising in southern waters, and, coming near the Island of Martinique, it was decided to anchor off shore and give the crew a chance to look over the scenes of death and desolation. Grueber, Yamavo, a Japanese cook, since discharged, and several others were given liberty and told to see whether they couldn't scare up a few fresh eggs. When they got on shore they tossed up coppers to see who'd go for eggs, while the rest took a trip to the ruins of Saint Pierre. Every coin that dropped was heads up except the Jap's. So he took the basket to look for the eggs while the rest went out to gather up relics. They found numerous places where the lava was still warm and by digging down a few feet would reach places where it was quite hot. They were scratching about among the ruins of what appeared to have been a good-sized stone house, when one of the men made a strange discovery. He had dug down into the ashes a distance of several feet and had reached some smooth hard substance that proved to be a steel plate. He pried it up and underneath, in a little hollow, lay the body of a dead hen. The feathers were a little scorched where they had touched the bottom of the plate.

It seemed strange to find, in a place where almost everything else was burned to a crisp, the uncharred body of a hen, so one of the men decided he would take it to the ship to show it to the other fellows. He picked it up by the tail and as he did so noticed that the hen had been lying on six eggs, none of them broken, that were still warm. They picked them up and decided that they would put up a job on the little Jap. They met him on their way back to the ship, carefully carrying his basket of eggs, which he had finally managed to find after a five-mile tramp. One of them offered to relieve him of his load, while he looked over the relics they had gathered, and carefully substituted three of the eggs they had found for the fresh ones in the basket. They got back on board but a few minutes before mess call, and Yamavo decided that it would be a pleasant surprise for the officers to have some fresh fried eggs, so he put the pan on the galley fire and dropped in a little butter. When it began to melt he took an egg out of his basket and broke it into the pan. As has been said before, it was bad, so he got a clean pan and broke the second. But this, too, was bad; so he had to get a third. This time he sniffed at the egg very carefully before he broke it, and seemed to feel convinced that it was all right. He struck it against the side of the pan and—eighth wonder of the world—out came a live rooster, who hopped about on the warm pan bottom, first on one leg and then on the other.

Grueber, who, with the other lads, had been watching the fun, rushed into the galley and grabbed the chick before it was badly burned. He made it comfortable in a little box lined with cotton, and, as it was well fed and cared for, it uttered its first exultant crow at least a week sooner than do most roosters. It conceived a great liking for the baker, but became the pet of all the men on board the 'Kearsarge.'

Such is the story told by the men on board the vessel that is to sail for Kiel, Germany, with rooster 'Dooley' as its most renowned passenger. A few months ago the men on board decided that 'Dooley' ought to be provided with a little company, so another rooster, a hen and several chicks were brought on board.

Fishing in a Forest Fire.

A CHOICE BETWEEN DIVING AND BEING COOKED ALIVE.

The 'gentle art of angling' is not misnamed, yet it has its thrills and occasional dashes of the strenuous. Upon one memorable day I pulled a skiff across the beautiful Trout Lake, in the Nipissing country of northern Ontario. The air had been grey with smoke for a couple of days, but there seemed to be no cause for alarm. Leaving the skiff on a rock ledge at the mouth of a little stream, I waded the latter for perhaps one hundred yards upward. There were plenty of fingerling trout, almost too small to bother with, but a mess for supper was wanted. The woods all about were very dense, and by the time a dozen fish had been killed the smoke had become too unpleasant for further effort. It was impossible to see many yards in any direction, and I had about concluded to retreat when a sudden gust of hot air struck me. All unsuspecting, a great fire had swept through a hidden valley just ahead, a change of wind had turned the flame, and in a few seconds the treetops almost overhead were flaring and roaring like blast furnaces.

Only those who have seen it can understand how swiftly a forest fire can advance. Wading a stream and casting here and there as one slowly advances are both easy and pleasant, but running or floundering through that same water-way a few leaps ahead of a conflagration is a different matter. Dropping the rod and reel in the brook, I made a dash for the outlet. The roar above and behind was something terrific, and in a minute the heat had become almost unbearable. Waders are the worst possible footwear for speed, but luckily I was in the brook—the safest place. It seemed like two hours—most likely it was two minutes—before I saw the bow of the skiff poking through great masses of smoke. She was still ten yards away when a huge banner of flames streamed directly over her. There was no time for another stride. It was dive or cook!

The icy coldness of the water and the deadly drag of the waders were not pleasant, but by cautiously working along the steep shore rock I managed to reach safely the blade of a trailing oar. A vigorous pull floated the skiff, and in a minute I had her a few yards before the fire line. When I ventured to climb into her the varnish on the wales was 'tacky,' and half her length on one side was blistered. Had any one pointed out the place and said that an able bodied man could possibly have got into trouble there with a forest fire, I should have scoffed at the idea. But we live and learn. None but an expert swimmer and diver ever could have reached the skiff, which offered the one means of escape.

Upon one occasion, in Northern Michigan, I was trout fishing in company with a veteran timber-cruiser, a man who knew everything about the rough brush-life. In time we reached a bend in the stream where a lot of small logs had jammed during the Spring freshet. My comrade unconcernedly ventured upon the logs, and before I could follow, by some mischance he stepped upon a loose one and instantly disappeared. Had I not been looking at him I should have imagined he had crossed and gone into the brush upon the farther side. One log of all the mass was rolling and a hand showed at one side of it. To dart across and seize the hand occupied very few seconds, but to my horror, I could not pull him up through the narrow space through which he had slipped. To set a foot upon the log either side of the opening and shove with all strength was the only hope. For seconds I clung to the wrist and strained mightily. Slowly the logs separated and up he came till he was able to twist upon his stomach across the log. Half-drowned as he was, he had not lost his nerve. 'Do—don't let 'em squeeze back on me!' he gasped and a moment later he was on his feet. Most men would have weakened then, but he was iron. He had swallowed a lot of water, had been cheek by jowl with an awful death, yet he had no idea of proving false. The logs were slowly slipping farther apart and I was standing like a certain large gentleman of Rhodes and unable to stand much more spreading or to spring to either side, while of course to slip into the water meant to enter the trap he had just escaped. In a few seconds he seized my hand and one quick haul carried me to firm footing. The logs at once closed like a gigantic trap. When we reached solid ground my comrade almost collapsed and for half an hour he was a very sick man. Later he said: 'I held my breath as long as I could, calculate! you might try to get me, an pardner, I'll never forget that little turn. I reckon I was in a mighty tight place.'—'World's Work.'

But, strange to relate, the Martinique rooster refused to in any way associate with his prototypes, hatched out of eggs in an ordinary way. His greatest pleasure he gets out of his daily tussel with his owner. He will fly at the baker with his beak and claws, and, though beaten back again and again, with a blow that sends him against the steel walls of the ship's compartments, doesn't seem to mind it, and bears a charmed life. He can do several tricks and is a most intelligent, as well as a most extraordinary fowl.—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

India in the ninth century, of a fish that left the water to climb coconut palms to drink their sap and then return to the sea. The fish climbs, making use of the rough bark of trees, wherein he fastens his toothed gill-covers, and then bends his tail and fins into the clefts of the bark and by stretching out his body urges upward.

Outdoor and Indoor Department.

An Unappreciated Genius

[The nightingales are in full song. They can be heard to perfection now east, west, north, or south of London, wherever some caterpillars abound. —'Westminster Gazette.']

A Soft Caterpillar speaks.

Once more the nightingale is heard. Each evening when the moon is rising, But don't imagine that the bird Is merely sentimentally; Do not suppose it is the Rose Who fills her liquid strains with passion, 'Tis I who cause the nightingale To sing in that ecstatic fashion.

The poet loves to hear her song, Now soft and hushed, now clear and ringing, Nor can I deem the poet wrong In thinking highly of her singing. But when she takes a pen and makes A very moving poem on it, It is to me the poet writes (Or ought to write) his glowing sonnet.

I watch him pouring out his soul, The rhymes are carefully selected, And the performance on the whole Is quite as good as I expected. But when with tears some maiden hears The poet's melancholy numbers, It is for me the maiden weeps (Or ought to weep) before she slumbers.

I—or my half-digested course— Called forth the fair Bianca's' curses, And I the authentic source Of Keat's misdirected verses. The poet tells how Philomel Still weeps for the decease of Itys, But if the poor bird weeps at all It must be me she really pities!

To me belongs the loud applause That greets her voice from all the Muses. For I am the efficient cause Of every blessed note she uses. And had the poets dreamed of this, Shelley and Hugo, Scott and Schiller Would have reserved their eulogies For the nutritious caterpillar! —'Punch.'

*See 'Bianca among the Nightingales,' by Mrs. Browning.

Strange Fish Yarns

AND ALL THE STRANGER BECAUSE THEY ARE TRUE.

'Tell a man you're going to give him a fish story and he'll smile; tell him it's a "dead straight" fish story and you'll stake your reputation on it, and he'll insult you and laugh. Persons are willing to believe any old thing they hear in and out of Christendom until—when it comes to fish. And yet, we have some of the most authentic of all strange yarns on record in the animal kingdom,' said an old fish expert, leaning against the turtle tank of New York's big aquarium, down at the Battery.

'I suppose if I told you there were fish that can travel half a mile overland in search of water you wouldn't believe me; yet we have no less an authority than Sir John Bowring to vouch for the fact. More, Sallegoix in his account of Siam names three species of fish that left the water and travelled along its embankments in the tall grass.

'The fish most noted for its land travels is a special perch about six inches long, found in Ceylon. When water fails during the dry season these fish have the power of travelling over dry land or burrowing in the mud and becoming torpid until awakened by the return of the wet season rains. When they take to land they prefer to travel by night when the grass is wet with dew, but there have been instances when they were compelled to travel in the hot sun and across dusty roads—pilgrimages which cost thousands of them their lives. The fish, travelling, work on laboriously, using alternately their heads and tails to jump onward at intervals, while, owing to a peculiar construction of the head, they are enabled to carry moisture enough to keep their gills sufficiently wet for a long time.

'The Guianas have a "doras" which is known to travel over hard ground in search of water once the dry season becomes critical, and negroes in that country have been known to fill baskets with the animals simply by intercepting a school while on an expedition.

A remarkable discovery was made some years ago in the inland streams of Florida, where a fish that emitted a musical sound was found. Except the trout and the weakfish no other fish provided with the faculty of emitting sound was thought to exist. But, unlike the pair just named, the fish of Florida need not be caught to be made to "talk." The "musical fish" is about ten inches long and a graceful, handsome animal, white, with a few blue spots near its belly. The sound is a peculiar drone, not unlike the sound of a church organ heard at a great distance. But schools of these fish when assembled drone throughout the night, and the grave, sonorous note is as if you were listening to the music while standing on the outside of a church.

'Another remarkable fish is the climbing perch, the most noted of all the fish for the tenacity with which it clings to life. This fish is found on the Ganges, where it is known that boatmen have kept it alive in an earthen pot without water for five and even six days. When taken out for use at the end of that time it is as lively and fresh as when first caught.

'This fish actually climbs trees, and was mentioned more than a thousand years ago in 'The Travels of Two Mohammedans,' where the compiler says he was told by Suleyman, who visited

India in the ninth century, of a fish that left the water to climb coconut palms to drink their sap and then return to the sea. The fish climbs, making use of the rough bark of trees, wherein he fastens his toothed gill-covers, and then bends his tail and fins into the clefts of the bark and by stretching out his body urges upward.

'The "shooting fish" is one found a little nearer home, being in the West Indies; but he is a remarkable creature who derives his name from the way he catches his prey. This fish has a hollow, cylindrical beak and frequents the rivers near the seashore in search of food. When the fish spies a fly or a toothsome insect sitting on a plant in shallow water he swims away to a distance of four or five feet, takes aim, and with amazing accuracy ejects out of his tube-like mouth a single drop of water, which is so well directed and so swiftly shot forth that the insect is thrown into the water, where he gobbles it up.

'Unless you are a fisherman and "up" on the habits of our own brook trout you probably do not know that that game fighter has besides his nerve and strength another gift of nature which is to protect him from his enemies—that of changing his color to correspond with his surroundings. Put a living trout from a black burn into a white basin of water and you'll find that within half an hour it begins to grow lighter in color. Keep it living in a white jar for some days and the change continues until the fish is absolutely white. Put it back into a dark colored or a black vessel and within a half hour you will find it has grown darker until it has assumed nearly the color of the bottom of the jar and becomes difficult to see readily. Anglers must have observed that usually a trout is of the color of the sand on the bottom of their stream; but that the fish has the power to change color over a wide range is a fact not generally known.

'I could go on all day telling you about the extraordinary fish found in many quarters of the globe. Of all animals, we know least about the fishes; and what few glimpses we have into their lives it seems to me they are the most interesting.'—'Commercial Advertiser.'

NOT A BOY.
38a Fullum street, Montreal.
Dear Sir,—I was greatly pleased to see my name among the prize winners. But, as there was a mistake in the spelling of my name, and evidently my sex, I thought I ought to inform you of the error. My name is Alexandra Brauer, and I am a girl. That is a 'u,' not an 'n' in 'Brauer.' It is a German name, and rather hard to spell and pronounce.

Why is it that boys get the credit for all such things? If any one happens to know about moths, butterflies, birds and trees, or, in fact, anything that grows, it is promptly decided that one is a boy.

I know that my name is misleading, for 'Alexandra' is often taken for 'Alexander.' My full name is Mary Alexandra McLean. Now, does that look like a boy's name?

I am working for the other prize. In October I will only lack two months of being 14 years old. Would that interfere with me trying for the \$10 prize? I am quite sure I could get 50 perfect specimens. I have quite a number ready to mount. They are all complete—root, leaf, bud, flower and seed-pod. I am waiting for the seed and fruit of some.

I hope you will pardon me for writing, but I did not want all the honors to go to boys.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDRA BRAUER

The editor is absolutely without prejudice, and if the girls not only read the Boys' Page, but, entering the competitions, beat the boys on their own ground, we have no comment but, 'Well done!'

Any one under 17 who wishes to may enter for the 50 specimen prize only having entered for the older prize, the work must be judged for that and cannot be considered for the 25 specimen prize.

Much interest has been expressed in connection with this competition, and we are looking forward to seeing a very large number of collections sent in.—Ed. Boys' Page.

TWO SCHOOLS.

I put my heart to school
In the world, where men grow wise.
'Go out,' I said, 'and learn the rule;
Come back when you win a prize.'
My heart came back again,
'Now, where is the prize?' I cried.
'The rule was false, and the prize was pain,
And the teacher's name was Pride.'

I put my heart to school
In the woods, where the vireonies sing,
And brooks run cool and clear;
In the fields, where wild flowers spring,
And the blue of heaven bends near.
'Go out,' I said, 'you are half a fool,
And perhaps they can teach you here,
And why do you stay so long,
My heart, and where do you roam?'
The answer came with a laugh and a song—
'I find this school is home.'
—Henry van Dyke.

JOHNNY ON ANTS.

My Subject this month is ants. There is 2 kinds of ants, namely, insects and lady uncles. They live in the little hills of sand and with their married sisters, 2 stay with us. They crawl in the sugar-bols. This is all I know about ants. Johnny Green.—'St. Nicholas.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

A HERO.

Napoleon Wellington Roberts Malone Was the bravest young hero that ever was known. He vowed and declared he would not be afraid of a battle, a skirmish, a siege, or a raid. He repeatedly stated he thought 'twould be fun. To face howitzer, cannon, sword, pistol or gun. He wished all his friends and his neighbors to know That bravely and calmly he'd meet any foe. Now, Napoleon Wellington, fearing no harm. Went to visit his uncle, who lived on a farm. And out in the barnyard he had such a shock. There came rushing toward him a great turkey cock! With wide, flapping wings and tail spread like a fan. Napoleon Roberts just turned round and ran. —Carolyn Wells, in 'League Journal.'

WAITING FOR HER PRESENT.

Carolyn had been in a state of excitement for days, for at last her mother had consented to let her attend school. When the morning came the little maid trotted off with her eyes shining in happy anticipation of the pleasures as well as the dignity of her new estate in life—a school girl. When she came home at noon her mother said: 'Well, dearest, and how do you like going to school?' 'I like it pretty well, mamma,' was the reply, in doubtful tones, 'but I haven't got my present yet.' 'Your present? Why, what do you mean, Carolyn?' 'Why, this morning teacher said, "You may sit here for the present, little girl," but I sat there all the morning and did not get it. Pr'aps, though,' and she brightened up, 'I'll get it this afternoon.'

TRISH BULLS.

Some of the best 'Irish bulls' were not perpetrated by Irishmen. Other people besides those born in Ireland have a knack of putting ill-assorted ideas together, as witness the following: The 'American' calls attention to two rather good 'bulls' which are attributed to the late Sir George Campbell. On one occasion he had been calling attention in the House of Commons to some abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals in comparison with which this one was a 'mere flea-bite in the ocean.' Another time, when speaking about military affairs in India, he declared that 'the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army.'

The 'Spectator' also refers to two 'Hibernicisms' which are not chargeable to Irishmen. One of them was recently uttered by the captain of a 'boys' brigade'—a popular military organization in a certain English parish. He addressed the corps on the subject of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and, in ending his sympathetic remarks, chose an appropriate hymn to close the service. 'And now,' he said, 'let us sing these lines in solemn

silence!' The other remark was made by a clergyman in a discourse on the transitory nature of earthly things. 'Look,' he said, 'at the great cities of antiquity; where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed!'

A little boy was taking a walk with his father on a very cold day, when a strong wind was blowing. After a short time he remarked, 'Father, isn't the wind rude, it will neither go round you nor stay behind you, but it goes right through you.'

MONKEY LANGUAGE.

Professor Garner thinks he has the whole monkey language in seven words: 'Whoo-w,' food; 'ch-sw-y,' drink; 'I-egk,' peril, assault; 'ch-in,' something approaches; 'yoo-hw,' come hither; 'Oo-ah,' friendship, love; 'Nwah,' good, or, it is well. The following incidents illustrate and prove his theory.

Professor Garner, in the presence of witnesses, approached the cage of a Philadelphia monkey, and said 'Whoo-w' (food).

The monkey turned instantly to its food tray, which lay in a corner empty, carried the tray to Mr. Garner, and extended it between the bars to him, repeating again and again the word for food, 'Whoo-w.'

Going to another cage, Professor Garner said: 'I will tell this monkey to go and take a drink.' He then called shrilly: 'Ch-sw-y!' whereupon the monkey gave him an inquiring look, ran to its dish of water and drank.

'I-egk! I-egk! I-egk!' cried the professor, with a sharp whistling note in his voice. And instantly all the monkeys began to cry, 'I-egk!' in chorus, and to look about them with quick, frightened glances, and to crowd wildly together in the cage's farthest corners. The panic, for two or three minutes, was indescribable. Then, in a rich, gay, bold voice, Professor Garner called: 'Nwah! Nwah!' (All is well). And immediately the monkeys came forth from the corners where they had crouched and crowded, and after a little uneasy chattering and reconnoitering, took up the thread of their lives again.

LAUGHABLE DEFINITIONS.

Many children are so crammed with everything that they really know nothing. In proof of this, read these veritable specimens of definitions, written by public-school children:

'Stability is the taking care of a stable.' 'A mosquito is the child of black and white parents.' 'Monastery is the place for monsters.' 'Tocain is something to do with getting drunk.' 'Expostulation is to have the smallpox.' 'Cannibal is two brothers who killed each other in the Bible.'

'Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chest, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any; the chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.'—James Henry Fess, in 'The Gentleman from Everywhere.'

TWO GOOD HIGHLANDERS.

During the Crimean war a Scotch officer was appointed to command a regiment recruited in Glasgow, Scotland, and, being a Highlander, took a vote of the regiment to determine whether the men favored the adoption of the Highland costume.

In due time the regimental orderly appeared before the colonel with the result of the vote. 'Well, orderly,' said he, 'how many of the men favored the adoption of the Highland plaid?' 'Only two, sir.' 'Only two! Well, I am glad I have at least two good Highlanders in my regiment. Who are they?' 'Corporal Flaherty and Private Mulligan, sir.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

MAXIMS OF SUCCESS.

(From Letters of a Chicago Self-Made Merchant to His Son.)

I can't hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good and it would do the house harm. There is plenty of room at the top here, but there is no elevator in the building.

I've always made it a rule to buy brains, and I've learned now that the better trained they are the faster they find reasons for getting their salaries raised. The fellow who hasn't had the training may be just as smart, but he's apt to paw the air when he's reaching for ideas.

He calls himself a specialist, which means that it costs me ten dollars every time he has a look at my tongue, against two that I would pay the family doctor for gratifying his curiosity. Marriages may be made in heaven, but most engagements are made in the back parlor with the gas so low that a fellow doesn't really get a square look at what he's taking.

Add 50 percent to your estimate of your neighbor for virtues that you can't see and deduct 50 percent from yourself for faults that you've missed in your inventory and you'll have a pretty accurate result.

Trading on margin is a good deal like paddling around the edge of the old swimming hole; it seems safe and easy at first, but before a fellow knows

it he has stepped off the edge into deep water. The wheatpit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell.

CLEVERNESS OF CROOKS IN PARIS (New York Tribune.)

When Senator Gorman set out on his first European trip, he said, the day of his departure:

'I hope I shan't get fleeced in Paris. I am a little afraid of that town. The Parisian crook is the subtlest and the most indomitable one in the world. A friend of mine gave me a good instance the other day of his devilish ingenuity.'

It seems that my friend was strolling through a fashionable and expensive French shop. A woman entered, and proceeded to purchase a very costly frock—a \$1,000 frock, or something of that sort—and meanwhile a well-dressed man, apparently her husband, lingered at the doorway as though waiting for her.

The woman, her purchase concluded, counted out a great roll of banknotes and advanced to the cashier's desk, holding them in her hand. Then, all of a sudden, the man rushed upon her. 'You wretch,' he exclaimed, 'didn't I tell you that you shouldn't have that frock?' And he slapped her upon the cheek, tore the banknotes from her hand and stalked out of the shop and away.

The woman fainted from mortification. It was ten minutes before she was brought to. On her recovery the manager of the place said, regretfully:

'We are sorry, madam, for this occurrence. Your husband—' 'My husband? That was not my husband,' the woman cried. 'I never saw the man in my life before. He is a thief.'

'So clever,' Senator Gorman concluded, 'are the crooks of Paris. I hope that I escape them.'

A BOSTON POLICEMAN.

I saw an unofficial act performed recently by a policeman, said a gentleman, last week, which persuaded me that a stony heart does not always beat under brass buttons. A poorly-dressed and feeble old woman was coming down one of the side streets on the Back Bay, carefully balancing a basket on her head. Suddenly a treacherous bit of ice, or an inequality in the pavement, caused her to miss her footing, and in striving to regain it, the burden she carried was thrown to the ground, its contents, a quantity of small wares, flying in every direction. Almost before she had time to realize the catastrophe, a policeman who had been a spectator of the scene from the opposite corner, came hastening across the street, and with a word or two of condolence, began to collect the scattered spoils, pieces of tape, and thimbles. Several of the former had rolled into the gutter and were rendered useless by their contact with the mud, and my knight of the brass buttons noticed the rueful glance cast upon them by their owner. When the last of the articles had been restored to the basket, and he had assisted her to raise it to her head, he took a piece of silver from his pocket, slipped it into her hand, and with a pleasant little nod in return for the voluminous blessings showered upon him, sauntered slowly back to his post. This kindly act was certainly not done for effect, as the street was deserted at the time, and I was screened from view by the curtains of the window.—Saturday Evening Gazette.

AN OHIO LAWYER'S BILL.

Here is the story of an Ohio lawyer who did not become a politician, as he was not built on political lines. It is told by a Washington man, who was his clerk at one time. Lawyer B. was a gruff sort of personage and believed in making every one pay for every service. One of his clients was the president of a bank, who, during the pendency of his case, dropped into the lawyer's office very frequently and told stories. The lawyer was a good listener, and seemed to enjoy the stories very much, but after the banker went out Lawyer B. would say: 'Here, charge Mr. — \$10 for an hour of my time. If I have got to listen to his stories he has got to pay me for it.' Finally, the bill was made out and carried to the banker. It was an itemized account, stating the date of each call. He scanned it closely and remarked: 'He has made me pay for it pretty well, hasn't he?' 'Pay for what?' asked the clerk. 'For listening to my stories.' And then he paid the bill.—Washington 'Post.'

QUITE HOME LIKE.

The long road which leads through Konal (Asiatic Turkey), says Paul Lindau, in 'Zwei Reisen in der Türkei,' was never made, nor has it ever been mended. It simply grew, and has steadily grown worse. In places on both sides of the road there were big holes from thirty to sixty feet across and from twenty to thirty feet deep. As no attempt is made to light the streets, I think that after dark driving would be more of a danger than a pleasure.

My Syrian companion explained that these dangerous holes were due to the pulling down of the towers of the old

town walls, which had been torn down for stone for new buildings.

'Then the excavations have been here for some time, haven't they?'

'Yes—a considerable time.'

'How long do you think?'

'Oh, I don't know. I've only lived here ten years.'

'And no one ever thought of filling up the holes?'

'They may have thought of it, but it would have cost too much money.'

'Have you no City Council?'

'Why, of course we have.'

'Well?'

'I suppose there isn't money enough in the treasury.'

'That I could well understand, and changed the subject.'

COMPARING ANCESTORS.

It is on record that a young lady once—at a Highland ball a few years ago—thus presumed to snub the rather haughty heir of a noble Scotch house: The youthful lordling was introduced to the heiress of many vats, and scribbled down on her programme his name, which happens to extend to four syllables. 'Is that really your name?' asked the lady, 'and do you use it all at once, or have you something shorter for every day occasions?' 'Well,' was the rather nettled answer, 'I should have thought the name was fairly familiar to most people—at least in Scotland. Have you never heard of my ancestor who fell at Malplaquet, or of the famous Lord T—, my great-great-grandfather, who fought at Culloden?'

'No, I am really afraid I haven't,' was the heiress' frank reply; 'but then, you see, my great-great-grandfather was a bottle-washer!'

—M.A.P.

A STORY OF A CANARY AND A BULLFINCH.

George Henschel, in 'Nature,' tells a story of a bullfinch and a canary that deserves permanent record. The bullfinch belongs to his sister and can pipe the whole of several tunes, 'God Save the King' among them. The canary's cage was in the same room, and in about a year the canary learned the whole of 'God Save the King,' from the bullfinch, and often piped it independently. Mr. Henschel lately heard the bullfinch pipe part of the tune (six bars) and then pause. To his amazement the canary took up the tune where the other had left it and finished the tune (eight bars). At this time the two birds were in different rooms.

Nothing could be more authentic than the story, or more amazing.

SUBMARINES OF NO VALUE.

Mr. Yarrow, head of the great British shipbuilding firm, recently stated his opinion before the Institute of Naval Architects, that submarines have very little, if any, value, either as weapons of defence or offence, and that the large amount of money which the United States, England and France are now putting into this type is being practically wasted. The torpedo boat can do everything the submarine can, and do it much better and more cheaply, was his contention.

THE FIND OF A MAURITIUS STAMP.

There has been another great discovery in the philatelic world—quite a sensation, in fact. Another couple, the 1d. and 2d. of the great rarities commonly known as the 'Post Office' Mauritius, has been found. A schoolboy going over some old correspondence, found an envelope with a couple of strange-looking stamps, and took it to his father, who was not well up in stamps, but had a friend in Paris who was a collector. The envelope was sent to Paris, with instructions to sell it at the best price, and it was sold to a well-known dealer for £1,000. The precious envelope has since been sold to a well-known collector for £2,600.—The Connoisseur.

WEDDED FELICITY.

There was singular felicity (and may it last all their lives) in a wedding which took place this week in a country village. John Midwinter married May Flowers. Their wedding day was the coldest we have had this year.—London 'Daily Express.'

Advertisements.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF CANCER CURES.

No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success as the new constitutional treatment for cancers and tumors. The fact that it acts on the principle of destroying the cancer germs and purifying the blood of cancer poisons, has established it the only rational remedy for cancers, tumors and malignant growths. There are dozens of people in Canada who have been completely cured by this new, painless method of treatment, and if you will send two stamps to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., full particulars of these cases will be sent to you.

Advertisements.

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A reliable and handsome Fountain Pen, made in four styles, Fine, Medium, Coarse and Stub. The pen is guaranteed by manufacturers, Messrs. Sanford & Bennett, New York, to be 14k., well hammered, insuring elasticity and easy writing. Filler accompanies each pen. Send sample of nib generally used when ordering. This pen is usually sold at \$2.00. Our price to subscribers, post paid, \$1.50. This is by far the best fountain pen we have ever handled.

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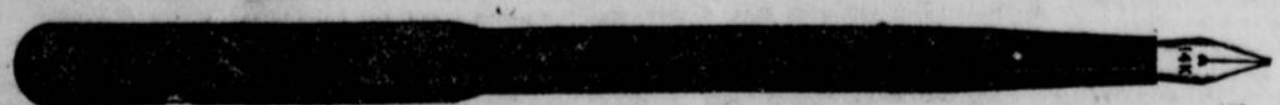
As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

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THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Home Department.

Only Jim.

[By Mrs. Elsie Duncan Yale, in N.Y. 'Observer']

'Oh, Aunt Ellen, is it really you? Well, this is a surprise, and you don't know how glad I am to see you,' exclaimed Gertrude as she opened the door.

The elderly lady followed her upstairs to a pretty, daintily furnished room.

'There,' exclaimed the young wife, as she set down her guest's umbrella and valise, 'this is my guest room. How do you like it?'

'Very nice, indeed,' was her comment. 'The pink paper is lovely, and those ruffled curtains are as pretty as can be.'

'I have a number of my wedding presents in here,' continued the younger woman. 'Jim's grandmother gave me the hemstitch-ed sheets and pillow cases and shams.'

Jim, as he took his place at the head of the table, glanced at his wife with mingled surprise and approbation.

'How pretty you look in that dress, Gertrude, with your hair all fluffy. I always liked that blue dress, and what a fine supper you've gotten for us, hasn't she, Aunt Ellen?'

His wife flushed with pleasure at the unwonted praise.

'I thought I would get out all my nice china and best tablecloth in honor of auntie,' she explained, 'and I found just a few blossoms on the sweet peas for a centerpiece. I haven't had this china out for a good while. You see there's only Jim and the children at supper, so it really isn't worth while.'

After the meal was over, the dishes washed, and the two children in bed, the aunt and niece sat together on the porch, while Jim excused himself to go to the post-office for the mail.

'Before I go to bed, Gertrude,' said her aunt, 'I'm going to get you to play something for me. I always liked your playing. Don't you remember how I did?'

Gertrude shook her head. 'Oh, I can't play a tune through now,' she admitted reluctantly; 'I don't really have time for any music. I'm sorry, too, for Jim's real fond of music, but somehow I've gotten my hand out, so I rarely touch the piano now. You see I have so much sewing for the children to do, and the housework, so the time goes.'

The week of Aunt Ellen's stay passed rapidly, and the day before her departure she sat upon the piazza assisting her niece in the task of darning stockings.

'Well, Gertrude,' observed the elder lady, as she critically examined a well-worn heel, 'you seem to be pretty well fixed. Jim is a fine fellow, the children are real good, and you've got a nice cosy little home.'

There was no reply, and she was surprised to see a tear trickle down the young wife's face, and fall up on the blue sock she was mending.

'Why, what's the matter, child? Has anything gone wrong?'

'Oh, nothing,' replied the niece, hastily, as she wiped her eyes. 'It's only, well—I've a good notion to tell you all about it. I never meant to tell a living soul, but I'm not happy, though I suppose I ought to be.'

'Why, what's the trouble little girl?'

Gertrude bent low over her work.

'Well, auntie, I've always said I hated a jealous wife, and I know Jim loves me better than anyone else. But he don't seem to care about staying home any more, and lots of times he goes over to the Deanes to spend the evening. I can't go, for I can't leave the children alone in the house. But sometimes I sit here, and I hear Mrs. Deane playing the piano, and Jim singing, and it just hurts me terribly. There,' she said with a little catch in her voice, 'I didn't mean to tell anyone, for it doesn't seem loyal to Jim. He's real good to me, and gets me everything he can afford, but I guess I'm getting old and faded.' She wiped her eyes, and took up the blue sock again.

'I don't see why you should feel badly about his going out in the evenings,' replied her aunt calmly, 'as long as it's only Jim.'

Gertrude dropped the ball of darning cotton in her surprise.

'Why, what do you mean?' she asked astonished.

'My dear child,' replied her aunt, kindly, 'during the week I have been here, I don't

know how many times I have heard you use the expression, "Only Jim." You didn't always trouble to make yourself pretty for supper, because there was only Jim. You didn't take particular pains about setting the table attractively, because it was only for Jim. I noticed that while the guest room was really artistic, yours was plain and unattractive, because it was only for Jim. My dear girl,' she continued, 'Jim is the dearest one on earth to you, and the most important. I can remember when he used to come and call on you before you were married, how you used to fix yourself up for him, and look so pretty and sweet when he came to call. Now you are just as good looking as you ever were, only you just want to cultivate a little of the care you used to take of your personal appearance. I know it makes a difference when you are doing your own work, but Jim would be delighted if you would always take pains to look fresh and dainty when he came home.'

'Don't wear wrappers to do your work in, they are for invalids. A shirtwaist and washable skirt are much neater and trimmer. Then about your music. I can remember how you used to play for Jim to sing, and how he enjoyed it. Take up your music again, even if it is only for ten minutes a day, and you'll soon be able to play his accompaniments again. Maybe it seems odd to you to hear an old maid like me giving advice about husbands, but I have lived a good bit longer than you, my dear, and I've used my power of observation. A great deal of this world's happiness is based on trifles, or what appear to be trifles. Now,' she concluded, 'I think I've preached enough, but I think if you take my advice, you'll be happier.'

Gertrude threaded a needle meditatively.

'Well,' she said, after a moment's reflection, 'I believe you are right, auntie. I have felt as if as long as I was Jim's wife, and he loved me, it didn't make any particular difference. So I wasn't always particular about fixing myself up when he came home from the store. But I'll try your plan, and I'll take up my music. I love Jim dearly, and I didn't want to feel that he was growing away from me.'

As her aunt left on the following morning, Gertrude bade her an affectionate goodbye.

'I'm so glad you came, auntie,' she said, 'for you don't know how I've enjoyed your visit.'

'Yes, indeed,' corroborated her husband. 'Gertie has looked ten years younger since you've been here. I suppose it is rather dull for her here with just me and the children.'

'Don't say "only me," dear,' she said, 'for don't you know that you are the one person in the world to me? I know I've gotten careless and haven't taken pains as I should, but I'm going to do better for "only Jim" is all the world to me.'

Home Thoughts.

THE MORNING WATCH.

(This poem has been sent in by one of our readers, to whom it has been an inspiration.)

The early morn with Jesus—His happy welcome guest,

The first glad thoughts for Jesus, the brightest and the best,

Alone, alone with Jesus—no other may intrude;

The secret of Jehovah is told in solitude.

This is the time for worship; this is the time for prayer;

The sweetest time for laying the heart's petitions bare;

The time for holy wrestling, the time to intercede,

The time to win from Jesus the help and strength we need.

This is the time to listen to what the Lord will say;

This is the time to gather the manna for the day.

New enemies to conquer, new victories to win,

Come, gain a march on Satan, come, gain a march on sin.

Oh, ye who sigh and languish, and mourn your 'lack of power,'

Heed ye this gentle whisper, 'Could ye not watch one hour?'

For fruitfulness and blessing, there is no 'royal road';

The power for holy service is intercourse with God.

He will be there to meet thee, where'er thy trysting-place;

He will be there to bless thee, uplift to Him thy face.

The sweetness of that blessing is more than words can show.

But He Himself will teach thee, if thou wilt have it so.

Say, is the Spirit willing? The flesh He knows is weak;

A Merciful Creator the word of power can speak;

Yea, His own hand would rouse thee to that Divine repeat,

And gild thy days with glory, a glory that shall last.

ONE WAY OUT.

'A good husband,' says Henry Arthur Jones, in one of his recent plays, which has not been produced in this country, 'always does what his wife wishes, because a good wife always wishes her husband to do as he pleases.'

WOMAN'S YOUTH.

Women who grow old most quickly are those whose interests are the narrowest. Those who stay young longest are those whose minds and spirits are fed by action and by changing impressions. Those who are youngest at thirty are the most intelligent. Climate helps in the temperate zone, but that climate does little, without customs is shown in the face of the blighted American woman who at twenty-five looks older than her free and enlightened compatriot at forty. One of the reasons that man has grown older later than woman, is that he has had a more free and active role to play. One of the reasons that married women were formerly the only ones who had a chance of escaping early age was that when the unmarried passed a certain stage she was laid upon the shelf, and the shelf is a poor place for any human plant to retain its sap and foliage. Another foreign visitor, this time an Italian, comes forward to congratulate America on the happy aspects of her youth. Late marriage, which is so often regretted by conventional philosophers among us, seems to this Italian educator the result not only of a healthy sense of responsibility, but of the ability of our women to remain young longer than is possible in some older nations. In this secret, of extending woman's youth through some additional lustres, our foreign visitor finds the secret of our good fortune. 'Some lustres' is a long time. It can hardly mean less than fifteen years, and yet it does not seem exaggerated. The extension of woman's youth is obtained partly by exercise and diet, but far more by widened opportunity, by work, by abundance of life. The way to live long is to live much and one of the wisest things young America has done is to throw open the doors of opportunity and of lasting youth to womankind.—'Collier's.'

WHEN WORDS OF WISDOM TELL.

'Mother, dear,' said a frank young woman to her parent, who had just been giving her a lecture, 'if you would only stop when you have scored your point, and said what I feel is a truth you would make so much more impression, but you always go on and on, and say so much that it puts us both out of temper, and you lose all the advantage you have gained.'

Moral teachers always make a mistake when they do not stop at the right moment. Many a truth would be carried home to a culprit and do good work if it were not diluted with discursiveness to such an extent that its effect becomes obliterated. But the fact is that the generality of people talk too much about everything, themselves their affairs and their neighbors. Talking never does any good, and it is apt to do a great deal of harm.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Health Notes.

KEEPING WARM.

'It may seem a far-fetched caution to tell my patients to be sure and keep warm when the thermometer is ranging around in the seventies and eighties, but that is just what I find it needful to do,' said one of the most successful practitioners of the present day.

'And just here I want to say that hot-water bags and hot-water cans, if kept handy by, and used whenever there was any reasonable excuse for it, would save many a sick spell and more doctors' bills than those who never use hot water can imagine. I have a patient who is and has for many years been almost an invalid. Only the most painstaking care has kept her on her feet. She is subject to neuralgias and chills and a low state of vitality generally, and finds it impossible to keep warm in a quite comfortable temperature. Some years ago she had several cans made for holding hot water. They held about one gallon each, and had screw taps to close them. They are filled with hot water and kept at her feet at night or in her easy chair during the day. Whenever she has one of the chilly spells from which she suffers so much, she wraps herself up warmly, places one can at her feet, and another at her side or back, and curls herself up for a cosy nap. In almost every instance she awakens up refreshed and bright, and able to go on with whatever she has in hand. Before she adopted the hot water theory, she used to try in vain to get sleep or rest. She tossed and writhed and ached with weariness and exhaustion. Now the cheering warmth rests and restores her, and almost immediately she falls into a sound and refreshing sleep, from which she awakens really benefited in mind and body. The heat draws the blood from the brain, equalizes the circulation and increases the vitality.

'It is one of the most difficult things imaginable to make people understand the value of heat in almost all minor disorders. Whenever the system becomes what is popularly spoken of as "run down," there is a feeling of chilliness which is not only exceedingly uncomfortable, but may be the forerunner of illness. If the temperature can be kept up to the normal one may assist nature to shake off disease. We are very far from knowing just what the effect of medicine is on the human system. We know that it helps to remove obstructions and restores lost conditions, but precisely how it does this is not as yet given to us to comprehend.

'There are certain things that we know will produce certain results, and many of these are exceedingly simple, and within the reach of every one. To keep the feet dry and warm, the body protected from chills, and the digestive organs moderately well supplied with nourishing food is to

go a long way on the road to good health. It is not generally understood that a hot water bag applied to the stomach is a better aid to digestion than all of the dinner pills and powders ever compounded and put upon the market. It seems quite as little known that a glass of cold water at the end of a meal has been the first cause of more dyspepsia than doctors have ever cured. A little hot drink at meals, and a great deal of hot water in bags and cans would save untold suffering, and keep many a person in the enjoyment of excellent health.'—New York 'Ledger.'

Household Hints.

PRINCE OF WALES ON PLATE-CLEANING.

['Daily Telegraph,' London.]

In the speech that the Prince of Wales made on the occasion of laying the memorial-stone of the workmen's dwelling in Westminster, there was an allusion to the happiness of home life that showed plainly how this appealed to His Royal Highness. Not more than a few minutes later, the Prince manifested his knowledge of the domestic arts in a manner that was both interesting and practical. Everyone has heard of the famous Westminster tobacco-box, with the finely-engraved plaques of silver upon it, and this was exhibited by Councillor C. Spencer Smith to the Prince and Princess, who examined closely the unique relic associated with the overseers of past days. Its due preservation is, of course, a matter of careful concern to the corporation, and, speaking on this point, His Royal Highness emphatically advised its custodians to clean it as little as possible, and then only with chamois leather. The ordinary cleaning powder, as the Prince remarked, only wore silver away, and in this instance the plate was much too interesting and valuable to be allowed to suffer damage by such rubbing.

So useful a bit of advice calls for some further notice from all ladies who have any fine plate in their keeping. The Royal collection is, of course, of fabulous value, and the Yeoman of the Pantry, in whose charge it is must be an expert regarding its protection. Has he not, at Windsor Castle, in a specially constructed double apartment of stone, 40 feet long and 16 ft. high, lit electrically, and lined with airtight glass cases, the care of the priceless Nuremberg 'Nauticus Cup,' the Henry VIII. cup—the design of which is attributed to Holbein—the great Armada Pilgrim, and countless more precious pieces. The Prince of Wales, too, would be familiar with the means taken by his late uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to preserve the collection formed by him of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century "nets," or models of ships in silver. Hence His Royal Highness imparted to the citizens of Westminster knowledge derived from the actual experience of those most competent to speak, and the hints given so pleasantly and freely have a real value when any little piece of genuine antique silver or silver-gilt is keenly cherished.

Nowhere did the Royal advice receive fuller approval than from the manager of a leading firm of West End silversmiths, dealing in antique as well as in modern plate. The common plate powder of the oil-man's stores in penny and twopenny packets almost invariably, as he states, contains mercury. To lazy servants this is welcome, for it gives a transient polish, with very slight trouble. But it is extremely injurious to the silver, which, indeed, it would ultimately destroy, and to practiced eyes, quickly reveals that it has been employed by minute ugly black spots upon the surface. Hardly less undesirable are the hard lumps of crude whiting to be found in too many pantries, which are so full of grit and sand as to scratch and practically file away delicate ornamentation. Where any powder must be used to restore the brilliancy of a neglected surface, it should be the fine and rather costly preparations that are only to be obtained at a high class silversmith's, and such as are used by themselves before sending out their beautiful wares. This is either purest whiting, but rubbed down to such a degree of impalpable fineness that it will sift through a piece of dress silk, or the finest rouge, equally fine, and free from chemicals. The real adept, such as the old-fashioned family butler, with a keen pride in his treasures, does not use a cloth to rub the lightly moistened whiting, but prefers the tips of the fingers or the palm of the hand, and goes gently over the metal till the requisite polish is effected, putting the finishing touches with the softest of chamois leathers. Where care has been exercised from the first, however, washing in warm water with a little pure soap, and afterwards polishing with the invaluable leather, should suffice. Where coats of arms, or crests, are engraved on the surface, this method will tend to preserve the outlines in their clearness, and in the case of the Westminster box, this authority said that nothing further than a leather should ever be necessary. This, too, would be less frequently required if the relic were put in an airtight glass case, to keep it from the sooty particles of the London atmosphere, which, as all collectors know, will quickly render silver dull and tarnished in appearance. The 'silver table,' with its quaint old caddy spoons, often most delicately chased, and its queer Dutch tongs, is so general a feature of the modern drawing-room that this Royal admonition is one that has a very widespread interest and concern, and is a timely warning to all collectors not to permit injury to fine engraving or piercing by the use of destructive pastes or powders.

Selected Recipes.

Prune Souffle Pudding.—Put one pound of the best prunes to soak over night in enough water to cover them to the depth of an inch. In the morning stand them over the fire in a saucepan, and let them simmer till very soft; then crush them with a fork and remove all the pits. Whip this pulp well with a fork, and add the juice of one large-lemon and enough sugar to season palatably, stirring the sugar through the fruit pulp quite briskly till it is all dissolved. Next beat the whites of three eggs to stiff froth and whip it briskly through the prune pulp; pour the mixture in a pudding dish; stand it in a quick oven, and let it bake four or six minutes, then remove and put in a cool place. When quite cool, stand the pudding in the refrigerator till ready to serve. Just before taking it to the table cover the top of the pudding with whipped cream. This is a dainty and delicious dessert.

Apple and Tapioca Pudding.—Put half a pound of tapioca to soak some hours before you want to make the pudding. Butter a pie dish and put in a layer of apples, if tinned, break them in pieces; then add some sugar and a good pinch of nutmeg or a few strips of lemon peel, pushed down into the apple, then a layer of the soaked tapioca, then another layer of apples with sugar and flavoring, and so on until the dish is full. Contrive to have the top layer of tapioca. Put a few bits of butter at the top, or a sprinkle of chopped suet. Beat up an egg, add a little milk, and pour over it; bake for an hour. Rhubarb may be substituted for apples, or almost any kind of fruit that is in season, and may be preferred.

An old-fashioned New England dish is made by boiling green peas and new potatoes together. Boil the peas for twenty minutes, then add the potatoes, which should be small; put in a teaspoonful of salt, and boil twenty minutes longer. Pour off the water, add a teaspoonful of butter, a cupful of cream or rich milk, heat through and serve.

Nuts are a valuable food if eaten at the proper time, which certainly is not after a heavy dinner. The digestive organs have more than they can do to dispose of nuts at this time. Nut sandwiches are proper for school lunch baskets, if the precaution be taken to chop or pound the nuts very thoroughly. Children as a rule neglect to chew them as they should. Pound almonds, pecans, or peanuts in a mortar, mix with sweet cream, and fill small glass jars, with covers. A jar slipped into a luncheon basket, to be eaten with bread and butter, will be appreciated.

SALTED PEANUTS.

Shell the peanuts; put them in boiling water to take off the skin. Have a spider or frying-pan hot; butter it, and put in your peanuts and let them brown. Take them out and sprinkle with salt. They are almost as nice and dainty looking as the almonds themselves.

From the Boston cooking school comes a recipe for corn timbales which may be made from left over cold corn, fresh or canned. Chop the corn fine, season with salt and pepper, and add two eggs slightly beaten, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and a pint of scalded milk. This is really a custard, and should, therefore, be handled delicately. Pour the mixture into buttered timbale tins, set them in a pan of hot water in a slow oven until firm. Turn out on a hot platter and send to the table garnished with crisp parsley.

Strawberry Omelette.—Beat the whites and yolks of five eggs separately to a stiff froth. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a bubbling point; mix the whites and yolks of the eggs together; add a saltspoonful of salt and whip the beaten eggs well together and pour them in the omelette pan. Let the eggs cook slowly, stirring them occasionally with the turning knife, and when they begin to set around the edge drop in a pint of strawberries, slightly crushed and sweetened. When the omelette is puffy and quite heated through fold it from each side toward the middle; then stand it under the flame of a gas broiler to brown over the surface. Turn it into a hot platter; ornament the top with strawberries, garnish the plates with the berries; dust the whole with fine sugar and serve.

Our Correspondents.

A clergyman's wife asks if any of the clever housekeepers would tell her in the Home Department how soap (hard soap), that will not raise a lather freely, can be improved. Can it be boiled over again, and what would require to be added to prevent its seeming deadness and greasiness in water? An early reply will greatly oblige.

MANITOBA.

COMFORT BAGS FOR THE SAILORS.

Editor Home Department.—Kindly allow me to acknowledge the following donations of comforts for sailors, for which the sailors return hearty thanks: 3 mufflers and 3 pairs wristlets from Mrs. Macdonald, 61 Shuter street, Montreal; 8 comfort bags from East Sherbrooke W.C.T.U.; 3 from Stanstead; 9 from Kingsbury; 18 from Coaticook; 11 from St. Lambert; 9 from Huntingdon; 50 from Chateauguay Basin, and 12 from a W.C.T.U. not sending name. The Ladies' Association of Point Fortune has sent 4 comfort bags; Erskine Y.P.S.C.E., 12; Miss Rose Connors, 6; Miss Maculoch, 4; Mrs. M. H. Gault, 4 marked Testaments and various supplies for comfort bags.

MARGARET RITCHIE KEIR, Montreal Sailors' Institute.

Advertisements. WEEKLY CHILDREN.

Stunted, weakly children are those whose food does them no good, because they do not digest it properly. Keep the child's digestive organs right and it will grow up strong and healthy, and it will not cause mother much trouble while it is growing up. It is the weak children—the puny children—that wear the mother out caring for them day and night. All this is changed when Baby's Own Tablets are used. They promote digestion, they give sound, natural sleep, they keep baby bright and cheerful. They are good for older children, too, and cure all the minor ailments. It costs only 25c. to prove the truth of these statements—and you will be thankful afterwards. Mrs. Archibald Sweeney, Carleton, N.S., says:—'I have given my little one Baby's Own Tablets, and am more than pleased with the results. I can recommend them to every mother.' That's the way all mothers, who have used the Tablets, talk. That's the way you will talk if you will try them when your little ones are ailing. You can get the Tablets from any dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25c. a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



GOOD CHEER. Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on. 'Twas not given for you alone— Pass it on. Let it travel down the years. Let it wipe another's tears. Till in heaven the deed appears, Pass it on.

A BOYS' CLUB. A Boys' Sunshine Club was formed on June 5, at the residence of Mrs. Scater, 4876 Sherbrooke street. For some time a number of Westmount boys have been anxious to form such a club for the purpose of bringing sunshine into the lives of boys less fortunate than themselves. This is the first boys' club in Canada, and begins life with twenty-five members. The work to be taken up will include: Sending books, exchanging stamps, sending flowers, making scrap-books and doing any kindness to any boy in need of sunshine. 'Kindness' is the watchword of the society and the art of being kind its aim. The club starts with the following members: Spencer Barnard, Leslie Barnard, Sydney Stevens, Alex. Scater, Ernest Overend, Walter Overend, Harry Heneker, B. Dougal, Harold Dougal, Leonard Mann, Grant Scater, Austin Scater, Rupert Hood, Harold McKeown, Willie Nicholson, George McIntosh, Willie McIntosh, Ernest Manhire, Willie Tees, Percy Mason, Austin Swail, Frank Raphael, C. Phillips and Stuart Russell.

The boys were fortunate in securing Mr. J. A. McGregor, B.A., of King's School, Westmount, as president, and several gentlemen have consented to act as advisory board. The following officers have been chosen:—Hon. president, Mayor Cross; hon. vice-president, Mr. J. A. Nicholson, McGill University; president, Mr. J. A. McGregor, B.A.; Recording secretary, Sydney Stevens; corresponding secretary, Alex. Scater; treasurer, Spencer Barnard. The colors of the club will be yellow and white, and the song, 'Scatter Sunshine.' The following committees were formed: Musical, literature, scrap-books, sports, flowers and lookout. The members are fine many boys, are very enthusiastic, and there is plenty of work for them to do. Their next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Scater's house, 4876 Sherbrooke street, on Monday next. Any boy having boys' books to contribute will kindly send to Mr. Sydney Stevens, 4846 Western avenue, Westmount. Any boys wishing to become members, or wishing information, or wishing to get sunshine pins, address Alex. Scater, 4876 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.

LET US ALL HELP ONE ANOTHER. Let us all help one another And a heart of kindness show, As down time's fleeting river In the boat of life we row. For, though rough may be the weather And the sky be overcast, If we only pull together We can brave the storm at last.

Let us all help one another In misfortune's wintry day, And be kinder still as ever Earth's best gifts are snatched away. When bright fortune glids the morrow Hollow hearts will fawn and cling, But when comes the night of sorrow Only true hearts comfort bring.

Let us all help one another And do good wherever we can; Who withhold the hand of kindness Scarce deserves the name of man: For the one great law of nature, Which was meant mankind to bless, Bids us help a fellow-creature When we find him in distress.

MONTREAL BRANCH. The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$3 from the 'Huntingdon Branch' (per Miss Maggie Hunter), to pay the fare and board for one week of a working girl at the 'Holiday House,' Berthier.

(To the Editor of the Sunshine Column, 'Witness'.)

Having noticed in your columns in Montreal 'Witness' a request for back numbers of the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' I will be much pleased to forward to any address several copies and thus 'pass on' a journal which has often brought sunshine to me and has also the different items in your column, so interesting from time to time. Trusting to receive the address at an early date, I remain, yours respectfully, (MISS) JESSIE JAMIESON, Glenora, Ont.

THE WESTMOUNT SOCIETY. Miss Macdonald, 4876 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, secretary of the Westmount Sunshine Society, acknowledges with thanks, literature from Mrs. Morse, Sherbrooke street. Miss Macdonald, The Manses, Dundas, Que., writes, expressing her interest in the work, and offering a year of 'The Westminster' and 'Sunday Reading.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

REVISION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

CREED OF THE UNITED STATES. (Northwestern Christian Advocate.) The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Los Angeles, on May 23, by a unanimous vote adopted the revision of the Confession of Faith as prepared by the committee appointed by the assembly in 1901. This is settled a question which has agitated the church for about fifteen years. By the adoption of the eleven overtures important changes are made in the articles of the Confession of Faith. One of the most vital of these is embodied in the declaratory statements recorded in Chapter III, and Chapter X., Section 3, as follows:—

That concerning those who are saved in Christ, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine of his love to all mankind, his gift of his son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world and his readiness to bestow his saving grace on all who seek it; that concerning those who perish, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God desires not the death of any sinner, but has provided in Christ a salvation sufficient for all, adapted for all, and freely offered in the Gospel to all; that men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; that his decree hinders no man from accepting that offer and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.

Also that it is not regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works where and how he pleases.

For Section 6, Chapter XXV., of the Confession of Faith, the following is substituted:—

The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural—without warrant, in fact—and is an usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ.

After the final adoption of the overtures Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the retiring moderator and a leader in the movement for the revision of the creed, said he wished to make it clear that the revision does not mean that the Presbyterian Church has changed her base one inch, but it does mean that she had broadened and strengthened her foundations. Her divine sovereignty shall never be interpreted so as to mean fatalism.

(The Outlook.)

The work thus completed guards the Confession of 1648 against misinterpretation of its doctrine of the divine decrees and of the salvation of infants, omits its hard sayings against the Pope, the good works of unregenerate men, and the sinfulness of refusing lawful oaths, and adds chapters on the Holy Spirit, the love of God, and missions—thus making the Confession more evangelical and devotional. Practically still more important is the new 'Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith.' While the old Confession still remains technically the standard of doctrine, the new 'Statement,' professedly merely an exposition of its voluminous articles, inevitably becomes the working creed. As such it virtually supplants the old Calvinism, which has fought against it for a century, by what is unmistakably the new. Among other matters of general interest the race question emerged in overtures from several Southern Presbyteries on 'Separate Presbyteries for Colored Ministers.' This was referred to a committee of seven, including both races in its number, to report to the next Assembly. Missionary work received large attention. More missionaries have been sent to foreign fields than in any preceding year, yet not as many as are called for, and debt has been avoided only by restricting operations. The Twentieth Century Fund amounts to over twelve million dollars—the largest ever raised. The leading contributors to it are Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, in the order named. A great banquet was spread for the Assembly and guests in a pavilion, where fourteen hundred plates were laid. The next Assembly will meet in Buffalo.

CHURCH FEDERATION ON THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

The problem, 'What shall be done with the liquor traffic?' is spoken of by ministers of the Gospel, officers of the law, and educators, as the greatest problem confronting the American people.

A great liquor manufacturer of the east said: 'We have plenty of money, we can buy the politicians and control the parties; then we shall control the churches and blot out all laws restricting our business.'

There is no denying the fact that the greed of the liquor business is so unlimited and overpowering that it seeks the mastery in everything. The conflict is upon us; we cannot escape it if we would. The church must fight the liquor traffic to maintain its own existence.

The hope is in church federation. It is no longer an experiment; it is a demonstrated fact. The anti-saloon league has arisen, and the churches are learning how to federate against the common foe. Unity of the churches

or interdenominational and omni-partisan basis has been the purpose of the league from its start. The work is going on in thirty-nine states, and just in proportion as the churches federate and co-operate are great results being accomplished. In Ohio, where more than three thousand churches have co-operated for ten years, they have not only built a strong and active sentiment, but have obtained such political power that the politicians now consult ministers rather than saloonkeepers as to who shall be nominated; they consult the wishes of the anti-saloon league instead of the liquor league. Ten years ago in Ohio it meant defeat for a candidate to be endorsed by the temperance people. Now it means defeat for them to be endorsed by the liquor people. At their last state election nearly all the candidates endorsed by the anti-saloon league were elected, and nearly all that were friendly to the other side were defeated.—Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

TWENTY-FIRST INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

(Denver, Colo., July 9-13, 1903.)

The following features of the programme will show something of the scope and purpose of the convention. The School of Methods will be held every morning from 8.30 to 9.30, when the delegates will meet in seven of the largest churches for the study of the Bible, home and foreign missions, training of personal workers, junior methods, Christian Endeavor methods and the use of the hymn-book in the prayer-meeting. Pastors' conferences will also be held for the discussion of problems that appeal particularly to pastors.

The evangelistic meetings will show how much work ought to be done by doing it, in workshops, public squares, tents and churches.

Missionary rallies will be an inspiring feature of the programme, with missionaries fresh from the 'firing-line' to do the speaking. The ends of the earth will meet in these gatherings.

Problems of the times will be discussed by such leaders of thought and action as the Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London.

Some special features will be stereopticon lectures on world-wide Christian Endeavor and Floating Christian Endeavor, sunrise Quiet Hour services, Sunday evening consecration services.

The speakers will number more than a hundred and will include successful pastors, active business and professional men, earnest Christian women and representative Christian Endeavor workers from the world-wide field.—'The Standard.'

INTERNATIONAL EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The provisional programme of the sixth International Epworth League convention, which is to be held in Detroit, Mich., July 16-19, of this year, promises to be an interesting and most uplifting gathering. In the preparation of the programme the committee has had two objects in view—the quickening of the evangelistic spirit of the young people of the church and a discussion of the social problems which are agitating the world, but more particularly the United States. In the discussions of the evangelistic themes and under the topic 'The Church and the industrial masses,' addresses will be delivered by well known persons. A great temperance gathering will be held, at which the topic 'The Church and the liquor problem,' will be discussed by the Hon. Samuel Dickie, LL.D., president of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; the Rev. J. H. Oliver, Listowel, Canada, and Mr. John G. Woolley, Chicago.—'Christian Advocate.'

ELLEN STONE TO RETURN TO TURKEY.

Miss Ellen Stone's capture by the brigands, her release after months of uncertainty and suffering upon the payment of a ransom, her return home, and lectures before large audiences all over this country, brought her into such prominence before the public mind that the people in both continents are interested in her career. The report is now confirmed by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton, Foreign Secretary of the American Board, that Miss Stone is to return and resume her missionary labors in Turkey. Dr. Barton, at the same time, refutes many recently published statements. He says the American Board countenances Miss Stone's claim for indemnity, and denies that she has written to Washington a demand for damages, that missionary work in Turkey has been handicapped by the Stone episode, and that there is any division over her indemnity. This is grateful news to her and many friends of this noble woman and the great cause to which she is devoted, and for which she has endured and suffered so much.—'The Christian Intelligencer.'

WHAT TIES THE HANDS OF MISSIONARIES?

In the last issue of 'National Righteousness' (England) is given a facsimile of an act issued by the 'General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled,' which declares it 'unlawful for any person to smoke opium,' and any person found smoking opium is 'liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.' At the same time the British Government is maintaining and defending the manufacture and sale of opium, specially prepared for smoking. 'In the year 1892-93 the area of land under poppy (cultivation) in Bengal was 452,243 acres. In 1901 the area was 595,000, an increase of 141,757 acres.' In the same number of 'National Righteousness' Dr. E. H. Edwards gives an account of an interesting conversation he recently held with the treasurer of Shansi, on

the subject of opium, from which we give a short extract. Dr. Edwards writes: 'In the conversation I had with the treasurer of the province (the official who, during the massacre of 1900, saved the lives of twenty-six missionaries), a man second only in rank to the governor of the province, he put to me the question, "Why do the English grow so much opium in India?" "Ah! in speaking on that subject we English certainly have no "face" before the people of your country, but I am glad to be able to tell you that there is a society in England which is constantly appealing to our government to put a stop to the cultivation of opium in India." "That is good; but why is your government unwilling to interdict the growth?" "Well, I must certainly confess it is simply because they want the money which the opium brings to the revenue." "Do the people of your honorable country smoke it?" "Very, very few; because in our country it is regarded as a poison, and the people cannot easily procure it." "Do the people of India smoke opium?" "Not very many." "Then most of what is produced in India comes to China?" "Yes." "Ah! this opium smoking is doing our people more harm than anything else, and I am sure our government would take steps to put a stop to the practice if the importation from India were stopped. Until that is done our hands are practically tied." This is but a sample of thousands of such conversations the missionary constantly has with the Chinese people. What must be the thoughts of a heathen man regarding the doctrine taught by the people who also bring the opium. The majority do not distinguish between the action of the individual and his government.—'China's Millions.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Church Missionary Society is the one body which nowadays can really fill Exeter Hall at an anniversary. Not only so, but it carries on a second meeting at St. James's Hall, at the same hour, and uses lower Exeter Hall for an overflow meeting. Nor is that all, for the big hall at night was protected by several policemen, lest too great a crowd should enter. For the morning meeting early birds arrived at eight o'clock, the hall was nearly full at ten, the programme began at eleven, and continued until two o'clock. Its total income last year was \$333,000. It has 580 stations, 422 ordained, and 149 lay European missionaries, 375 with wives, together with 382 single ladies. The total is 1,328. There are 378 native clergy, 7,673 native lay teachers, 220,000 scholars, and 301,000 adult adherents.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

Heaven often seems distant and unknown, but if he who made the road thither is our guide, we need not fear to lose the way. We do not want to see far ahead—only far enough to discern him and trace his footsteps. They who follow Christ, even through darkness, will surely reach the Father.—Van Dyke.

The recent parliamentary discussion of the cigarette question brought out the fact that the following members of the Dominion Cabinet do not use the weed in any form:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Messrs. Fielding, Mulock, Scott, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Cartwright, and the late Minister of Public Works, Mr. Tarte. The Hon. Dr. Borden might also be put in the same class, because he very rarely uses tobacco in any form. Surely this is a very creditable showing for public men.—'The Christian Guardian.'

In his admirable address to the students of Park College, delivered in connection with their commencement exercises, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., very happily urged upon them the great need of deciding not what they intend to do, but what they intend to do for. In closing he gave the young people this valuable thought in verse:— 'Life is an arrow; therefore we must know What mark to aim at; how to wield the bow, Then draw it to the head and let it go! —N. Y. 'Observer.'

CHURCH TO HAVE FRESH AIR FARM.

It is proposed by the congregation of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, to establish this summer at New Hamburg, N.Y., a fresh air home for the benefit of the poor of the neighborhood of the church. A farm house and about one hundred acres of land have been given for the purpose by Dr. Alexander Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute, and an Easter offering of about \$5,000 will be spent in remodeling the building and in providing the expenses of this year's outing. It is hoped to make the farm self-supporting.—New York 'Observer.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

June 28. REVIEW.

LESSON XIII.

The history of missionary effort as given in the second part of Acts is ably condensed in the following arrangement, taken from the 'Practical Commentary': Superintendent.—What is the Golden Text? School.—The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom. II. Tim. iv, 18.

What is the Central Truth? Those who suffer afflictions for Christ here may expect a crown of life hereafter.

What is the Topic? Paul's last days.

Introduction.—The lessons this quarter covered the last few years of the life of the apostle Paul. It is supposed that he was released from his first imprisonment in A.D. 63, and that he then made a fourth missionary journey, visiting Macedonia, and probably Spain, and Asia Minor, whence he was again carried a prisoner to Rome. He was beheaded near Rome, on the 'Ostian Way,' by Nero, in about the year 66 A.D. Thus ended one of the grandest and most fruitful lives the world has ever seen.

SUMMARY. Lesson I. Topic: Paul's ministry at

Ephesus. This is near the close of Paul's first missionary journey. After the riot at Ephesus he visited Macedonia and Greece, and returning, he stopped at Miletus, a city about thirty-five miles south of Ephesus. He sent for the elders and bade them an affectionate farewell. He urged them to take heed unto themselves and to all the flock; said that grievous wolves would enter in among them, not sparing the flock. He called attention to his life of self-s denial and labor. After this they kneeled down and prayed.

II. Topic: The change that will take place in the body at the resurrection. Christ's resurrection is fully established, and his resurrection is an important reason for believing that all the dead will be raised. This mortal body cannot inherit the kingdom of God, but must be changed. This will take place when the last trump shall sound. Through Christ we have victory over death and the grave. Paul urges the church to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

III. Topic: Purity of life. Paul wrote to the Romans from Corinth. Christians pay their debts except the debt of love which is a perpetual obligation. The one who loves his neighbor as himself will not trespass in any way. It is time to awake out of sleep and cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light. We should "put on" Christ and make no provision for the flesh.

IV. Topic: Paul's coming afflictions. Paul reaches Tyre; meets with a cordial reception; continues his journey to Caesarea; enters the house of Philip the evangelist, one of the seven; tarried there many days; the prophet Agabus arrives; takes Paul's girdle and binds his hands and feet; says that thus Paul will be bound at Jerusalem and will be delivered to the Gentiles. When the disciples heard the prophecy of Agabus they besought Paul not to go to Jerusalem, but he told them that he was not only ready to be bound at Jerusalem but also to give his life for the truth.

V. Topic: Paul mobbed and rescued. As soon as Paul reached Jerusalem he conferred with the elders of the church. He then entered into the temple and purified himself, according to the ceremonial law. Jews from Ephesus saw him in the women's court with strangers and supposed he had taken a Gentile into the temple and thus polluted it. They stirred up a mob against Paul for the purpose of taking his life. Paul was rescued by Roman soldiers and afterwards while standing on the stairs delivered an address to the assembled throng.

VI. Topic: Paul delivered from the Jews. At the close of the address delivered on the stairs the mob was again stirred against Paul. Lysias, the Roman captain, was about to scourge him, when he learned that Paul was a Roman citizen. After this a conspiracy was made against Paul by the Jews, forty of them binding themselves together under a curse that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed him. The plot was discovered, and Lysias sent Paul, with a strong military escort, to Caesarea.

VII. Topic: Paul's good confession. Paul at Caesarea; a Roman prisoner; is tried before Felix, the governor; Jews come from Jerusalem accusing him; the charges were sedition, heresy, sacrilege; Paul's defence was clear and unanswerable; their charges could not be proved; Paul confessed that he was a Christian. After certain days Paul spoke before Felix and his wife Drusilla; reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come; Felix trembled; hoped that money would be given him that he might release Paul.

VIII. Topic: Paul's defence. After Paul had been in Judea two years he was called before Festus, the new governor of Judea, and King Agrippa to make his defence. Paul laid appeal to Rome, and Festus desired to frame a charge against him. Paul's address deeply impressed Festus and Agrippa, and they decided that if he had not appealed to Rome, he might have been released. But his appeal was allowed to stand, and arrangements were made to send him to the imperial city.

IX. Topic: Life through the Spirit. The law has no power to deliver from sin; it is weak through the flesh; Christ who came in the power of sinful flesh, has power to save from sin. The Christian is to be spiritually minded. The Holy Spirit dwells in the heart of those who are Christ's, such as are led by the Spirit of God.

X. Topic: Paul's voyage to Malta. Paul set sail from Caesarea to Rome Aug. 21, A.D. 60. He landed at Fairhavens, on the island of Crete, in the stormy season. Paul advised them to winter, but Julius, the centurion in charge decided to sail for Phenice, a more commodious port. (If they had believed Paul they would have saved property as well as life. Those who are quick to heed the voice of wisdom will have a larger success in God's profits.—Ed.) On the way a hurricane struck them. All hope of being saved was lost. Finally they abandoned the ship and escaped to Malta. They had been sailing toward the place they were going to. God's hand-picked mariners reach land.—(Ed.)

XI. Topic: Paul preaching to the Jews at Rome. Paul performed many miracles on the island of Malta, and the people of the island honored him and his companions with many honors. In the spring Paul and the others with him were taken to Puteoli, near Naples. The apostle then went to Rome, called the Jews together; explained why he was there a prisoner, and preached Christ.

XII. Topic: The duties of the Christian minister. Paul wrote 'his letter to Timothy from Rome. These were among his last words. Timothy had learned much concerning the Scriptures when a child. Paul charges him to be faithful as a minister and to preach the word. He calls attention to the fact that the time will come when sound doctrine will not be endured. Timothy is told to watch, endure and labor.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION. 'The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom.' (II. Tim. iv, 18.) The lessons for the quarter are so largely experiences of deliverance that 'deliver' is a good word for the keynote.

Lesson I.—Deliverance by personal work. (Acts xx, 28-38.) Paul cared for 'all the flock' (v. 28). He 'taught... publicly and from house to house' (v. 20). He remembered the

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word of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive' (v. 35). Paul was a pastor as well as a preacher. He taught privately as well as publicly. Not all are called to public speech, but all are called to personal work. The youngest can invite a sinner to the Saviour. A bright little boy, who had given evidence, for some time, that he was a Christian, was questioned preparatory to admission to the church. He said, 'I went to the boys' meeting and Willie asked me, "Don't you want to be a Christian?" and I said, "No." But I went again, and he asked me to kneel down, and he prayed for me; then I prayed, and ever since I have been a Christian.'

II. Deliverance from death.—(I. Cor. xv, 20, xxi, 50-55.) Resurrection is the hope of the believer. Those we have laid in the grave are not lost. Those who died professing faith in a Redeemer shall see him again in their glorified bodies. Those who have given up earthly happiness shall have pleasures for evermore. (Psa. xvi, 11.) Those who have sacrificed worldly fame and honor shall have a great recompense of reward. (Heb. x, 25.) Those who have not laid up treasures on earth (Matt. vi, 19) shall have an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven.' (I. Pet. i, 4.)

III. Deliverance through love.—(Rom. xiii, 7-14.) Love worketh no ill to his neighbor. Love builds up. Love increases. Love blesses. Love delivers. Love seeketh not her own. (I. Cor. xiii, 5.) Love surrenders the right to have or to use her own, and accepts the privilege of blessing and serving others. Love pursues not her own pleasure, but the welfare of others. Love makes us like God, for God is love.

IV. Deliverance through prayer.—(Acts xii, 3-12.) "Kneel down on the shore and prayed" (v. 5). No doubt the deliverances that came afterward were due to the fact of this united prayer of Luke and Paul and the Ephesian elders, there on the shore ere Paul left them for the last time. It was Paul's habit to pray. (Acts xx, 36.) Intercession makes us like Jesus. To Peter, Jesus said: 'I have prayed for thee' (Luke xxii, 32.) And now he ever liveth to make intercession for us. (Heb. vii, 25.) And we are bidden to pray one for another. (Jas. v, 16.) A mother had just kissed her little daughter good-night and was busy in the dining-room, when she heard a soft step on the stairs. Wondering, she hid behind the curtains and waited. The little one came to the table and taking a peach went away. The mother's heart ached. She did not call the child, but stood where she was and fervently prayed the Lord to speak to her. God heard the mother's cry, and presently the child's step was on the stair again. She came softly to the table, still not seeing her mother, and laid the peach in the place from which she had taken it. With radiant face she turned away, and clapping her little hands said: 'Sold again, Satan! Sold again, Satan!' The child never knew it, but the mother's intercession had saved her.

V. Deliverance from angry men.—(Acts xxi, 30-39.) 'The Jews of Asia refused to give careful, candid thought to Paul's teachings, but judged them by their own narrow standards. They mingled fact and falsehood.' They saw one thing and thought another. They cruelly and maliciously, under the guise of religion, sought to kill an innocent man, but God delivered him.

VI. Deliverance from conspiracy.—(Acts xxiii, 12-22.) Forty men bound to starve or slay Paul was a formidable adversary. But God can use one young man, and the apostle is delivered and sent on his way rejoicing.

VII. Deliverance from fear.—(Acts

xxiv, 10-16; 24-26.) Paul was fearless. To the judge, in public, Paul the prisoner gave the deference due to his office; but to the sinner, in private, the preacher dared to give the warning that his official character and his private conduct would both come into judgment. To this unjust extortioner, this defrauder of widows, this plunderer of children, this buyer and seller of judicial decisions, 'he reasoned of righteousness.' To this woman, who had lost everything for which a wife and mother ought to live, whose passionate desires had never been checked, he dared to speak of self-control, self-restraint, self-government. To this tyrannical prince, this unjust judge, he dared to tell of 'a judgment to come' until the man 'trembled' at the sight of the great white throne, and the open books, whose record was red with the blood of 'private murder and public massacre.'

VIII. Deliverance through obedience.—(Acts xxvi, 19-29.) Paul 'not disobedient to the heavenly vision' (v. 19), is the great secret, from the human side, of all his marvellous deliverances. On the other hand Agrippa was disobedient to the heavenly vision. He saw the Christ of 'the prophets and Moses.' He knew Paul had spoken the truth. He was convinced that to be a Christian was right; that to know and love and serve Christ was sensible. But he turned away from Christ and his representative and looked, perhaps, at the voluptuous Bernice at his side; perhaps, at the station and power he might have to lay down; and, perhaps, at the taunts, jeers and neglect that might follow him if he became one of the despised, persecuted people. Poor, foolish Agrippa!

IX. Deliverance by the life-giving Spirit.—(Rom. viii, 1-14.) The Comforter whom Jesus sent to abide in his holy ones brings to them freedom from the law of sin and death. He works in us the righteousness which is of faith. He brings to us who mind him life and peace; he quickens our mortal body, and teaches us our indebtedness to divine power and leads us on and makes us sons of God.

X. Deliverance from shipwreck.—(Acts xxvii, 33-44.) Every voyage to the heavenly country has something of hardship and peril. Often the sun shines and the south winds blow softly, (v. 13), but sometimes the storms come and the winds are contrary, (vs. 4, 7), or tempestuous, (vs. 14, 18, 27.) If we would meet life's tempests bravely and land at last and obtain 'an abundant entrance,' (I. Pet. i, 1-7), let us fear not (v. 24), believe God (v. 25), be of good cheer (vs. 22, 25, 36), sacrifice the less for the greater (v. 38), and save others, (v. 43).

XI. Deliverance from death.—(Acts xxviii.) Paul was a prisoner in Rome for two years and was then liberated and went on a fourth missionary journey.

XII. Deliverance and a crown.—(II. Tim. iii, 14; iv, 8.) 'A crown of righteousness' is for 'them that love his appearing,' but how can they love that which they know nothing about? To love the Bible and to love what it reveals we must believe the Bible, read the Bible, study the Bible, mark the Bible, pray over the Bible, obey the Bible, then shall we find all scripture profitable along every line. The Bible will indeed prove a guide, a sword, a light, a mirror, a laver, a seed, and we shall be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works, and be able to 'fight a good fight' of faith and know that for us is waiting a crown of righteousness.—Abbie C. Morrow.

A knowledge of English is now considered necessary for business purposes in Mexico, and according to a decree published last September, that language is hereafter to be taught orally in the public schools.

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JUNE, 1903

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1903.

The catastrophe in Marseilles harbor in broad daylight, by which the passengers on a steamer were carried suddenly to the bottom, was a result of not being able to stop vessels under a full head of steam. Usually the circumstances are such that a slight alteration in the course prevents accident, and no more is thought of the matter. But on this occasion either such deflection was not possible or the terror of the occasion confused those in command. If there was any means of stopping a vessel in her own length many collisions between vessels and collisions with other objects would be avoided. This is what Mr. Lacoste's very simple apparatus undertakes to do, and what it seems to do as applied to small vessels. How it would do if applied to large ones is not known, but is worth trying. Its simplicity is the natural objection to raise against it. If that is all that is needed, surely it would have been done long ago. The attention of shipbuilders has been all given to making vessels go fast. They should now pause and give their minds to how to stop them when under way.

Mr. Marshall Field, foremost among the merchant princes of Chicago, has made a statement concerning the labor problem in which he describes the conditions now existing as alarming and declares that the prosperity of the country cannot long endure the strain to which it is being subjected. The great source of weakness, and the one that may bring the worst troubles, unless a reform be instituted, he finds in the laxity everywhere shown in the enforcement of the law. As a result, he says, the young people of the land are growing up to have no respect for law and order. Some laws are administered strenuously, while others, which are nobody's business, are allowed to fall into desuetude. Justice is not even-handed. Notorious and eminent criminals escape deserved punishment. Numbers of men in combination insist on what they have come to think of as their rights, have no moral respect for law, which can be evaded by a judicious use of large stealings. The Chicago newspapers readily endorse Mr. Field's position that the only way to avoid an impending social peril is the equal enforcement of law on the rich and poor alike. It is easily said, but when, as in a recent exposure, both courts and juries are assumed to be open to bribes, of what avail is it to say it. It is not, after all, at bottom, the law that makes the conscience of the people, though it does much in that way, and that is the greatest work it does; but it is the conscience of the people that makes, and that only that enforces, the law.

Argentina, Chili, Brazil and Uruguay are reported to have formed an offensive and defensive alliance, to uphold each other in the event of any European power attacking or threatening the sovereignty of any one of them. The compact also provides for diplomatic intervention, in case of conflicts between European nations and any South American republic not included in the alliance, and to observe, with other South American republics, a policy designed to prevent conflicts. This treaty is the natural outcome of the tendency that has obtained for some time past among South American republics of drawing closer together, so as not to appear as depending on the Monroe doctrine for protection against European aggression. In fact, the South Americans regard the assumed overlordship of the United States as scarcely more tolerable than the possible designs against their sovereignty by the so-called predatory powers of Europe. The possibility of a union of all these republics in a United States of South America has been broached in the press of Argentina, but even if such a beneficent scheme should never materialize, the growth of a mutual feeling of confidence and helpfulness opens a prospect of peace and progress which bodes good for the future. The recently formed alliance may be regarded as South America's answer to the projects of colonizing and establishing political control on that continent so freely discussed by German newspapers of late. If this rumor, which is passing through the United States press, is a true one, the new alliance will have the hearty support of Great Britain, whose commercial relations with all the countries parties to it are more extensive and valuable than those of any other nation. Hands off the southern republics is now no longer a fiat from Washington, but from the capitals of the republics themselves, in alliance. States that depend upon themselves for the defence of their liberties and the preservation of their independence will be treated with more respect than if they relied upon the friendship of a powerful overshadowing neighbor.

RAIN.

The country is full of joy and thankfulness over so commonplace a phenomenon as a two days' rain. We need only to be deprived of our ordinary blessings for a little while to learn very keenly what blessings they are. For two months previous to this blessed rain never enough of rain fell to wet under the trees, or really to soak the street dust. There was no great sense of dryness in the air, and the reservoirs of the earth seem never to have been exhausted, as the trees and shrubs showed no signs of discomfort except where clogged with dust, and have indeed been unusually luxuriant in blossom and in foliage. Such has not, however, been the case with the surface crops. While large sections of the continent were suffering from unprecedented floods, over a vast district covering the most of the eastern side of North America, vegetation, as far as the farmer was concerned, has been almost at a standstill. Old grass has needed no mowing and produced little pasture, and where the soil was shallow has been entirely parched. The hay crop, which is the staple of all the country around Montreal, has simply lost two months, and can hardly recover now, however good the weather may henceforth be. Those who could afford it have kept water carts going over their fields just to save in life what would otherwise have perished, but this has been a luxury which few could think of. Indeed, it was distressing to see how very little a water pot or a hose would do. It is seldom in this land of abundance that rain has been welcomed as it is to-day.

A terrible feature of this drought has been the fires, which have kept many of our farmers frantically at work night and day fighting them to save their homes. The average annual loss to the United States by forest fires is set down at from twenty-five to fifty million dollars. Considering the extent of our forests, it is to be presumed that our loss is not greatly less than theirs. If such is the average, what must it have been this year? The Bureau of Forestry at Washington is making careful investigation of the causes of the fires that have been raging in the Adirondacks, in the State of Maine, and elsewhere, with a view to discovering, if possible, the best means of prevention and of subduing the fires, when started. Special agents have been sent to the regions mentioned, watching the movement of the fires, and the methods of fighting them, by lumber companies and by the people living in the affected districts. Attention is also given to the causes, the rapidity of the fire, what natural conditions favor or hinder the progress of the flames, and what damage is done to the soil and to the tree growth. A great deal of valuable information will, no doubt, be obtained, but it seems that no really effective means of prevention will be secured without a thorough system of forest inspection, an inquest into the cause of every fire, and the enforcement of severe laws against the starting of fires by farmers, prospectors and others, unless under well-defined restrictions. In some Continental countries one may not smoke in the forest or strike a match to make coffee.

THE SERBIAN REGICIDE.

The scandalous and rapidly moving melodrama of the Milan dynasty in Serbia has come to what was for it a natural end, namely, extinction at the hands of the army—the same army that the king had recently used to revoke the constitution under which he came to the throne. Nothing but royalty has lifted this royal family out of the slums of vice to which it naturally gravitated. King Milan, the dethroned father, had at least a virtuous if distressful and intriguing queen. King Alexander, now more violently removed, was the slave of an unblinking adventuress who sought to perpetuate the effete dynasty by a bogus heir. The loss of this pair and their abettors is no loss at all except in so far as behind it may be chaos. This dethronement seems to be only one phase of the long rivalry between the Obrenovitch and the Karageorgevitch families, the army having proclaimed the representative of the latter celebrated house successor to the throne. The two families indeed seem to enjoy that eminence turn about.

The later telegrams tell us that the complacency of Europe over the disgusting butchery by which this dethronement was accomplished has been changed to horror. Horror seems to be the proper sentiment to manifest under the circumstances. Those newspapers which have their inspiration from royal courts will certainly experience a growing sense of horror. Horror at regicide is a sentiment which, in view of the perils which notoriously environ rulers, should certainly be kept at the highest pitch possible. It is one that is deeply inbred into us with our religion. Scripture is full of the sacredness of the life of the Lord's anointed. It is deeply ingrained into the thoughts and feelings of the English

people. The word treason, though derived from a word meaning betrayal, came to mean any action against the sacred life of the king, who was held to be able to do no wrong. 'There's such divinity doth hedge a king that treason can but peep at what it would.' It is especially in place for the person nominated to succeed the fallen king to be full of horror at the manner of his taking off, as David was at the slaying of Saul and Abner. For a pretender to a throne to condone such methods would be the wildest of folly. Prince Karageorgevitch, the rival claimant to the Serbian throne, expresses strongly his detestation of the crime, but admits: 'It is true my partisans have a complete organization in Serbia with which I am in frequent communication.' As he was proclaimed king immediately after the murder, it is fair to assume that the murderers were the partisans referred to. If the legend be true that when the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was murdered at Geneva, which has long been this Prince's home, he expressed approval of, or satisfaction at, the deed, it is much to be feared that Peter Karageorgevitch is just another savage. The whole episode, taking us back, as it does, into the dark ages, is quite in keeping with its scenic surroundings and of a piece with the history to date of the changeable principdoms of the Balkan Peninsula, which have made little or no progress in civilization since the days of Pyrrhus the King of Epirus. Apart from two or three royal executions, there have been in British history divers palace murders, some of them royal.

The question is a fair one, however, what was to be done about it. The plotters might possibly have been less brutal at great peril to themselves and their cause, and at the risk of much greater loss of life, by being more deliberate, and limiting themselves to the banishment of the degenerate royal pair. The King was a traitor to the constitution, having revoked it and made himself absolute. Absolute monarchy has been cynically defined as 'despotism tempered by assassination.' The slaying of the sovereign is, as a rule, the only recourse a people has against a despot. This particular despot had not only made himself intolerable, especially in the person of his vulgar and insolent Queen, but he was actually, if report be true, plotting a wholesale slaughter of his subjects. The minister who went farthest with him in his despotism is reported to have resigned the day before he was killed because he balked at the royal wish to have the Opposition statesmen and journalists arrested and tried on some capital offence. The murderers were not a rabble, but the organized army led by its officers, and the crime has been acquiesced in by the highest officers of state. Since March 6, 1882, when the government was made a constitutional monarchy, the history of Serbian politics has been tortuous in the extreme. The ancestor of the new King was one Karageorge, who was born at Topola in 1767. He was treacherously murdered by Milosh Obrenovitch in 1817, the latter being of peasant origin. It was to the latter's family that the murdered King belonged. The Turks had driven out of the country or killed all the aristocracy, leaving only the peasants to till the ground or tend swine, the latter one of the great industries of Serbia. Milosh was forced to abdicate in 1839, because of his coarse habits and despotic acts, and he did so in favor of his son, Milan. Milan was succeeded by his younger brother, Michael, who was also forced to abdicate in 1842, and the Serbs then elected Alexander Karageorgevitch, who was compelled to resign in 1859. Michael Obrenovitch afterwards succeeded to the throne a second time, but he was assassinated on June 10, 1868, by the emissaries of Alexander Karageorgevitch. His second cousin, Milan of unsavory reputation, succeeded him, and was forced to retire in favor of a son, who disgusted his people as soon as he was old enough to do so.

'HUMANITY'S' IDEAL.

'Humanity' states very well a number of the ideas which are at the bottom of the present labor unrest, and which it may therefore be well to ponder. He starts from certain questions which he recently propounded as to whether or not it was a crime to tie up the commerce of a seaport or any necessary public utility, or even a private business, as a means of demanding money, and whether, if this would be a crime if committed by one man, it would be a greater or less if committed by a thousand. We merely asked these questions that those who can think might throw light upon them. Our correspondent apparently assumes the criminality of such acts as, say, to throw a city into darkness, or to threaten to do so, and proceeds to refer to acts which provoke to such labor despotism. The capitalistic class, he says, from behind its fortress of gold, exercises despotism, fixing prices, rates and wages at its will, and throwing those on the street who will not accept its rates of wages. As this is what is com-

monly alleged as a provocation to reprehensible acts, and even as a justification of them, it is right to examine it with care. But before doing so it is well to premise the fact that men are pretty much alike, and that, speaking generally, whatever other people as a class do, we would, in all probability, do in their place. There are good and bad in all positions in life and there will be just about the same average of selfishness and despotism in one group as in another, and the people of any one group, if transferred to another, would act exactly as the other group does. It is well to keep this obvious fact clearly in mind as it will save much ill humor and help us to look fairly for the cause of things that occur.

First, then, as to the capitalistic class and its rampart of gold. The invidious word class and all that it connotes is disposed of by what we have just said. It is a mischief to divide men into classes on the basis of their mere circumstances. The real description of the persons referred to is, the employing class—the men of financial ability. We know of a man thirty-eight years old who, twenty years ago, came to America from England, a lad with no advantages but those which were inside himself. He is now probably 'worth,' as the phrase is, some millions. But that is an accident, and a result not the cause of his present position. At no time in his career did the money he possessed bear any relation to the magnitude and the multiplicity of the wage-paying enterprises he has developed and controlled. This is a type of the employing class. It is not that he has money, but that he has the talent to organize enterprises. He has furnished employment, where without him or such as he none would have been, to tens of thousands of men and the means of support for their families. He is a good and honorable, kindly man. Goodness or badness, selfishness or benevolence would no doubt have some influence on the way he would manage things; but the kind of service which he renders to society is certainly one that labor cannot do without. He well represents what our correspondent thinks of as the capitalist class. The 'rampart of gold' simply means that in order to develop these enterprises he has to carry them on on business principles, paying the market price for labor. If he did not he would not get the labor. If he paid much more he would not have the enterprises. Such exploiters of the world's opportunities will, of course, combine if they think they can, to dictate terms to mankind. Their combinations have always been looked upon as conspiracies against the public good. 'Humanity' is right when he says that 'the social ethics of the workingman are fully as sore as those which determine the conduct of the capitalist class.' It has never been found, however, that combinations alter the facts much. Railways agree upon freight and passenger rates, but still these are lowest between competing points. Government passes laws against this, but still it remains true. So it is with all other combinations.

As to the word arbitrate, what does it mean? Arbitration implies passing judgment on the right and the wrong of a matter. Where there is any standard of right and wrong there is usually law, or usage that amounts to law, and a court can decide what the law is or a commission can be appointed to determine what the usage is. Arbitration is a good thing when the question is one of usage or the interpretation of an agreement. Where there is neither law nor usage, nor agreement, arbitration is usually compromise. The task of the arbitrator is simply to find how much he can get each to yield. This may show which party is strongest, but not which is right. Indeed, there is no right; and as there is always a compromise it is the demanding party that always gains. It may not, therefore, be entirely wonderful if the party that stands always to lose is not partial to the method, while the party that stands to gain, is. It is different, however, with compulsory arbitration. The labor men, after urging it much in England, got afraid of it, objecting that, as in that case the arbitrators would be appointed by government, the probability was that the employers would influence the appointment.

THE PRAIRIE ENGLAND.

We have Mr. Preston, in London, emphatically declaring that it would be with extreme surprise that he would hear of any of the Barr colony returning to England. At the same time, we have the government agents on the spot declaring that there is no longer any Barr colony. Mr. Preston has been a long time studying the character of the English emigrant without knowing much about it, if he could possibly have imagined emigrants from that country who would not have returned a considerable percentage of grumblers. The inelasticity of the Englishman as compared with other arrivals is proverbial throughout Canada. It is indeed well understood in England. Mr. Rider Haggard, who is an enthusiastic agriculturist, has been leading a back to the land movement in England itself, with the preposterous purpose of making farm laborers out of the distressed of London. The literature of it is full of the humor of this very quality of the Englishman, how one cockney was astonished to find that they had to carry their water instead of getting it out of the tap; how a pair of emigrants wanted a cab when they found the farm they were going to was not at the station; how another could not live where the children had to walk more than two miles to school. It was of course from a much more intelligent stratum of society that Mr. Barr drew his emigrants, but many of them were bred only to city life, and could not have lived in rural England with comfort, to say nothing of Saskatchewan. It was a prospective rural England that

the union, drops out of the running. The tendency of the system is to treat men as of equal capacity, and to frown upon excellence and its rewards. To excel at one's calling—the service in which a man serves God and man—is, indeed accounted an injury to one's fellows by setting a standard which the average man cannot or does not wish to attain to. The only path to eminence which unionism offers is that to office in its ranks. The qualities which tend to such eminence are not the same as those which tend to the greatest effectiveness and advancement at one's craft. In the second place, the relations between men and their employers would cease to be human. To that evil the factory system has too much tended already by the very fact that factories are owned by companies and managed by deputies and that 'hands' are engaged in such numbers that the employer cannot know them individually unless his capacity in that direction is unusual. The union system, carried to its completeness as demanded by 'Humanity,' crystallizes this evil, by forbidding the employer to deal directly with his men. To him they can no longer be anything but so many cogs in a wheel, except that the cogs take kindly to the grooves in which they work, while the relations of the two parties to the proposed arrangement are almost necessarily promotive of ill-will. Fortunately for mankind, however, men are men and not cogs, and have men's hearts and consciences, loves and hates, and they are, for the most part, loyal to the task by which they live. In the third place the tendency is to divide men into castes, a result which cannot be too highly reprobated—a result which is quite un-Christian.

These conditions, so long as they are the result of voluntary organization, are only to be regretted. The right of organization cannot be denied, though we gather from our correspondent's letter that there are some of the acts of combinations that he would like to see limited by law. So long as a man is voluntarily a member of an organization his liberty is not taken from him, for he can leave it when he likes. The law cannot be held responsible for persecution as a means of coercing those who prefer their liberty. But should the law step in and hand every workman over to the majority of his fellow craftsmen to be used as a mere unit in their machine, the law would be robbing him of that which is dearest to every man, his liberty and his personality. Our correspondent truly says that all laws do that. They take away the freedom of men where it injures other men. Therefore, according to him, the freedom of a man should be taken away in order that certain other men may make such demands as they may think fit on yet other men. We need not add to this long article to show the weakness of that. The fact is the only body that has a right to curtail men's liberty is the government. In free countries the government expresses the will of the majority, and all interests are represented after full discussion in the legislation in which that will is expressed. To confer on any sectional majority the right to interfere with personal freedom and to refer citizens, against their will, to such sectional governance, is wrong in two ways. It gives that majority despotic control over its units and also over the community at large in its dealings with it.

We have Mr. Preston, in London, emphatically declaring that it would be with extreme surprise that he would hear of any of the Barr colony returning to England. At the same time, we have the government agents on the spot declaring that there is no longer any Barr colony. Mr. Preston has been a long time studying the character of the English emigrant without knowing much about it, if he could possibly have imagined emigrants from that country who would not have returned a considerable percentage of grumblers. The inelasticity of the Englishman as compared with other arrivals is proverbial throughout Canada. It is indeed well understood in England. Mr. Rider Haggard, who is an enthusiastic agriculturist, has been leading a back to the land movement in England itself, with the preposterous purpose of making farm laborers out of the distressed of London. The literature of it is full of the humor of this very quality of the Englishman, how one cockney was astonished to find that they had to carry their water instead of getting it out of the tap; how a pair of emigrants wanted a cab when they found the farm they were going to was not at the station; how another could not live where the children had to walk more than two miles to school. It was of course from a much more intelligent stratum of society that Mr. Barr drew his emigrants, but many of them were bred only to city life, and could not have lived in rural England with comfort, to say nothing of Saskatchewan. It was a prospective rural England that

was, we presume, pictured to these young Englishmen as the goal of their hopes, with, presumably, its parish system, its hedge rows and its social stratification. They were, at all events, to form a colony that would be in some way essentially English in its quality, and thus escape the foreign conditions which might otherwise confront them. There was something poetical and patriotic and pastoral and innocent about it all. The Rev. Mr. Barr, who led this exodus, is said to be no longer in evidence. As in the case of Moses of old, the objurgations of the people who did not find the hop fields of Kent and the downs of Surrey, or the water tops of London in Saskatchewan, of course fell on his devoted head. Mr. Barr was really not to be blamed for these or for other more practical failures except for having drawn too attractive a picture and calculated in too sanguine a way on the possibilities of personally conducted migrations. If he had not been an enthusiast and an idealist he could never have been a Moses. We all know the rough and tumble philanthropist. The same person who is able to preach a crusade is seldom the same one who is able to have tents pitched and a meal ready at every stage of the pilgrimage, and if a leader has financial relations with his disciples he is sure, however honest he is and however unprofitable to himself his enterprise, to find himself denounced and suspected. On the whole, Mr. Barr's enterprise would seem to have been as well managed as the circumstances and means would permit of. It is in the very nature of things that emigrants must pass through much tribulation, and tribulations are multiplied to people who move in multitudes which strain and exhaust every natural channel of provision for human need. The case of the emigrant of to-day is, however, paradise as compared with the lot of our fathers. It is certain that a lot of those who had left home with only the shining of ultimate prosperity in their eyes, should be shocked when dumped upon the desolate prairie, with nothing but weary misery around them; and that many of these unimaginative Anglo-Saxons should return home raging with indignation was inevitable. All the same, Mr. Barr did a splendid service both to Canada and to some thousands of his countrymen.

THE HARBOR DEBT.

Mr. Fielding said on Thursday in the House of Commons that the Montreal Harbor Commissioners had hitherto promptly met the interest on past loans. If that is so they must have been paying some of the interest out of capital, as the ordinary revenue in 1901 was less than the ordinary expenditure by some \$34,800. The behind-hand and unbusinesslike Harbor Board has not yet issued its report for 1902, although it is now the middle of June, but we know that the debt was increased to \$5,672,000 during that year, leaving \$1,550,000 authorized but unexpended, or a total, when the latter is used, of \$7,222,000. With the \$3,000,000 the government proposes to lend the Harbor Board now, the total borrowings will amount to \$10,222,000, and the yearly interest to at least \$352,000. It is extremely improbable, however, that the harbor will be completely equipped for less than \$12,000,000, which would bring the interest charges up to nearly \$400,000. If there was a deficit of \$34,800 in 1901, with an interest charge of \$176,632 only, it will be seen that the income of this port must increase in the near future by at least a quarter of a million dollars if the annual interest on \$10,000,000 is to be paid. Yet, in face of these facts, Mr. Fielding told the House that the Harbor Commissioners had represented to the government that with the growing business of the port they would be able to meet the larger obligations. This is curiously sanguine. In 1901 the harbor dues were very considerably reduced, in some cases as much as fifty percent, the object being to encourage the trade of the port. This object was effected to some extent, and the trade of the port did increase, but the financial result was that the ordinary revenue for the year was less by \$16,658 than for 1900. Some \$300,000, then, we suppose, is about the largest revenue the port has received in the past, when the wharfage rates were at their highest, but to pay interest on the present borrowing, the business which produced this would, with a reducing scale of charges, have to be doubled. Mr. Monk pointed out very clearly to the House the main facts in the case, and the impossibility of meeting the interest unless exorbitant rates are to be charged and the very purpose of the improvements nullified. He urged the government to treat the question from a broad point of view, as part of the general scheme of transportation, and this is what the government will be obliged to do eventually. Doubtless, as Mr. Tarte said, the Harbor Commissioners asked for an advance on their bonds because they were given to understand that it would be useless to seek for anything

else, and have left the day of reckoning to another season.

Mr. Sutherland's contention that the \$8,000,000 expended on deepening the Channel between Montreal and Quebec was really in the interest of Montreal was only a partial truth. Certainly, Montreal must benefit by it, but so does the country as well. Really, the channel between Montreal and Quebec is only part of the waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea, necessary if Canada is to compete for the western transport trade, and Mr. Sutherland might as well claim that the canal above Montreal was built solely in the interest of this city as that the Quebec channel is so built or dredged. Mr. Bickerdike was sanguine about the ability of the Harbor Commissioners to pay the yearly accruing interest, but he put in the saving clause that 'if they were not he thought the citizens would save the situation,' and he also hoped that 'next year or some other year,' the government would take over the port and assume the debt. Mr. Prefontaine made a very sanguine estimate when he told the House that the Harbor would be liable for an annual interest and maintenance of only \$450,800 when the \$10,000,000 odd borrowings are completed. Even supposing that the estimates are not exceeded—an unheard-of thing—the annual interest and maintenance will be much nearer \$500,000 than \$450,000, if the increment of maintenance and management charges bears any relation to the experience of the past, and probably \$500,000 will be exceeded. Mr. Prefontaine says that the elevator will yield \$30,000 a year and the sheds \$60,000, but he does not say whether this is gross or net. The harbor revenue last year, he says, was \$322,000, but he does not say what the expenditure was. It cost \$128,575 for management, maintenance and repairs alone in 1901, so that if this item does not increase, as it surely will, Mr. Prefontaine, according to his own figures, leaves the port in a hole. But he also hoped that Montreal would be made a free port 'in time.' It would be an interesting thing to get a return of all the money spent by successive governments on sea ports, lake ports, river ports, pond ports, and creek ports all over the country, as well as on 'improvements' to navigation which were valuable only as a means of spending money to political advantage. All these were free gifts while the harbor that does most of the business of the whole nation has, we are assured, always paid interest promptly on every assistance the government has given it—that is to say, the commerce of the St. Lawrence has been taxed to do so.

NATURE'S INVITATION.

Much has of late been written of 'the strenuous life,' in praise or in blame according to the nobility or otherwise of the ideals contemplated. It is not altogether a matter of choice. Once caught in the stream of hustle one must strain, if not overstrain, his powers or be stranded. Where there is choice, however, what this age needs most to learn is quiet. Straining does not ensure from being stranded even when it brings success. The path of commercial success is marked with daily wrecks. Some quietly disappear through failing powers, which no one speaks about; others fall out by sudden, sometimes tragic, collapse. It is not in the commercial vortex alone that lives are engulfed or in the pursuit of mere material aims. Two clergymen recently died suddenly in Philadelphia within a few days of each other. In both instances the coroner reported inquests unnecessary. Both had overtaxed their physical and mental powers without due relaxation. Clergymen have the reputation popularly of leading a placid life and are usually looked on by those engaged in physical work as getting more than their share of ease, with too many holidays. This may have been true of the Old Country and old-time rural rectors with a curate to visit the ailing and attend to the school treats, but there is no life more trying than that of the present-day city pastor on this continent. The calls upon him are very largely such as tax the emotions to the utmost and, even if he fail to be impelled by humanity or duty, the struggle for the very existence of his charge would often force him to ceaseless endeavor. It is no doubt often a man's duty to 'spend and be spent' for a noble cause; but a great deal of the striving done in the world is labor spent for naught. Men do not realize that they do most who are most; and to be great requires recuperation for the body and also for the soul. Our recreations may or may not be strenuous, like those of Mr. Roosevelt, who slept tentless on the mountain tops, undisturbed by snowstorms. It is good to have the physical powers in such condition as that. In any case we want to get out of the walled-in views and the rush of our special calling to where we are on common ground with all great men of all times, where our eyes may rest on far horizons and our ears enjoy nature's whispers undefeared. Deep calleth unto deep; nature seeks nature. Like Antaeus, we

want to get back to the lap of mother earth and there renew our bodies and our spirits.

A WALKING HIGHWAYMAN.

The arrest of Samuel J. Parks, a walking delegate, in New York, on a charge of having levied \$2,000 blackmail for declaring a strike off, has revealed a feature in the labor question of more than ordinary interest. From the affidavits presented in the case, it appears that strikes can be arranged for by purchase, and it is alleged that certain construction concerns have thus used the power of walking delegates to injure their rivals in the building trades. After a strike had been ordered in the Hecla Iron Works, Parks informed the agent of that concern that unless he was paid a certain sum of money the men would not be allowed to resume work. If he got the sum he demanded he said that he would order the men back to work, and they would obey. After some haggling the company agreed, and Parks was handed a cheque for two thousand dollars, and the following day the men resumed work. The cheque with Parks' endorsement is in the exhibit in the case against him. But this is not all the story, for about a year and a half ago Parks informed a superintendent of the Hecla Works that the firm had not looked out for the walking delegate as other firms had, and producing a number of cheques, said it would go easy with the Hecla people, if they paid him a thousand dollars, and very hard with them if they did not. The firm declined to act on the hint, and the next day had a strike on its hands. Parks ordered the men out because, as he alleged, non-union men were employed in the works. The firm informed Parks that they had no non-union men in their employ, and he replied that the strike must continue, as he wanted to teach the firm a lesson. Outsiders, interested in the progress of the work, tried to arrange a settlement, when Parks informed the firm, flat-footed, that the men would not go to work till he was paid two thousand dollars. Told that the president of the union had admitted that a mistake had been made in ordering the strike, Parks replied: 'I don't care a damn for the union or its agreements, or the laws of the country. You'll start your works when you pay the money. I'm Sam Parks, I am.' The robber barons of feudal times, who plundered peaceful merchants, the buccaners and the pirates of the Spanish main, the later 'Gentlemen of the Road,' Dick Turpin, Sixteen String Jack, the philosophical rascal Rumbold, down to the modern burglar and thief, all must be put aside, as bunglers and mere tyros in the art of robbery, compared with this magnificent Sam Parks. For, did he not, without sword or pistol, hold up a concern worth millions of dollars, on the streets of New York, in broad daylight, levy his blackmail with blasphemous contempt for the union, its agreements, and the laws of the country, obtain a cheque for the amount he demanded, get it quietly cashed at the bank, and retire with a clear conscience, and the happy satisfaction of a man whose power is acknowledged, and whose superiority is undisputed? Well may Marshall Field deplore the decline of respect for law in the United States, and express grave fears for the future. There is one satisfaction, however. The great Sam Parks is safely locked up in the Tombs, and it is hoped that his punishment will be commensurate with the magnitude and audacity of his crime, and furnish a warning to all other high and mighty walking delegates who may be inclined to follow his Napoleonic methods in conducting campaigns in the wars of labor.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

that took place on Tuesday week in the British House of Commons, upon the subject of free trade protection, and preferential tariffs within the empire. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, while considering that the duty he imposed on grain, while he was in the cabinet, was necessary for revenue purposes in view of the growth of the ordinary expenditure, 'against which he had protested,' at the same time was of the opinion that 'Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would do more to disunite than to unite the empire, and if he persisted in them they would destroy the Unionist party.' The surprising speech of the evening was made, however, by Mr. Ritchie, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who avowed himself to be an out-and-out free-trader. The government, he said, had come to the conclusion that there should be an enquiry into the matter of preferential tariffs, but, 'with his present knowledge he could not be a party to a policy which he believed would be detrimental to the interests of both Great Britain and her colonies.' He added, too, 'he believed that the enquiry, from which he would not shrink, would confirm his present views.' In answer to Mr. Chamberlain's preposterous statement that he thought the foreign farmer and the forwarders, especially the latter,

had probably paid the recent registration fee, he is reported as having ventured an equally preposterous one, that it was the foreign and not the British farmer who had gained by that tax. On that principle all the duties imposed by foreign countries and by the colonies on British goods would be to the benefit of the British producer. Probably he is misreported. It is very evident that there is a cleavage in the cabinet, as well as in the Unionist rank and file, and Mr. Balfour will have a difficult task to smooth matters over. The great majority of the Unionists, at present, at least, appears to be against protectionism and preferential tariffs, and the Hon. Arthur Elliot, financial secretary of the Treasury, made one of the most telling speeches against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But to talk of Mr. Chamberlain's influence as a political power being eclipsed at this early stage of the proceedings, as the United States correspondent does, is jumping altogether too fast to conclusions. Whatever its judgment of his method of meeting it the country may find out that Mr. Chamberlain has seen and faced, in the only way that appeared to him to be open, an imperial crisis, the key to which is unfortunately held by our Little-Canada protectionists, who are determined to divide the empire commercially though they smash it, and by our Little-Canada politicians who refuse to bear their due share in burdens in whose advantages they are full partakers. If Britain could hope for inter-imperial free trade in return for some slight burdens on her commerce she might see in loss a gain to match. If she could even see some slight movement in that direction her maternal instinct might lead her to make sacrifices. But with positively no concession on our part to offer her country in return Mr. Chamberlain is liable to be frozen out and it is for us, and our exclusionists and our government to consider who did it.

The Toronto 'Star' desires to know where Mr. Borden stands, and the 'Gazette' replies that while Mr. Borden wants higher duties on steel and iron for the benefit of Canadian industry, at the same time, when the Mother Country is prepared to grant value for value, Mr. Borden will probably be found prepared to advocate discrimination against other countries in favor of Great Britain. But, mark this, 'Always bearing in mind that Canada's first duty is to "Canadian industry." What else can that or does that mean but making the Canadian tariff high enough to exclude British as well as other "foreign goods"?' Another 'Montreal newspaper which prints a daily appeal for a "Canada for Canadians" policy, as conceived by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and yet is actually glowing with "imperialism," asserts that "nothing can be more illogical than the contention that Mr. Borden's resolution on the iron and steel duties can be construed into a declaration of hostility to Mr. Chamberlain's policy of preferential trade within the Empire. "The higher the Canadian tariff against the world, the greater will be the possibility of "discrimination in favor of the Mother Country," it declares. The possibility will be there, no doubt, but everybody is aware that these high duties would exclude British goods as well as others and that the daily proclaimed object of those who are working night and day to have them imposed is that our manufacturers should be "fully protected against British and foreign manufacturers." It is ludicrous to listen to the pretence on the one hand to the cry for preferential trade within the Empire as the sole panacea for closer and much-desired union; and on the other hand to the very same people on the very same page imploring the government to "fully protect our manufacturers against those British and foreign manufacturers."

THE YUKON COMMISSION.

Last week the Prime Minister submitted to the House of Commons the order-in-council defining the duties of the commissioners who are to investigate the Treadgold hydraulic concessions in the Yukon. Two months ago we called attention to the protest of the Dawson Board of Trade against these concessions, which it described as 'the greatest steal of modern times,' and we also urged the government to give the representations of the Klondike people ample consideration. The Yukon 'Sun,' which is a government organ, asserted that the people were 'a unit in making demand and would insist upon government protection from "monopoly of Treadgold octopus." The Dawson Board of Trade claimed that the Treadgold concession was 'one of the most "iniquitous measures ever inflicted upon a people and meant the virtual bankruptcy of all the property-holders of Dawson and surrounding territory.' By the order-in-council of April 21, 1902, Mr. Treadgold and his associates were given the sole and prior right to divert and take water from the Klondike and other rivers, which was estimated to produce a total of water at Treadgold's command of thirteen thousand inches, or

two hundred and sixty sluice heads of fifty inches per sluice head, costing the miners \$78,000 a day, or \$10,140,000 a year of a hundred and thirty sluicing days, which is the length of the sluicing season in the Klondike. Mr. Treadgold, by the same order-in-council, was granted other concessions, such as having his property exempt from taxation and the fees charged to other property-holders. The Dawson Board of Trade declared that all the hill claim-owners would have to go to Treadgold for their water or allow their claims to be unoperated for want of it, so that the whole district would be in the power of one man or a syndicate.

It has been asked what influence induced the government to project this grant. Undoubtedly the government honestly granted the concession for what it deemed at the time the best interests of the country. It is plain that no one was more astounded at the uncertainty of disapproval from the Klondike than ministers themselves. But if the government had no arrière pensée, it was certainly very kindly disposed towards Mr. Treadgold. 'The News,' of Toronto, of which the managing director is Mr. J. S. Willison, a friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is very plain spoken in this connection. 'There is a great deal of continuity about the Yukon administration scandals,' it says. 'In rebuttal of the general charges of Sir Hibbert Tupper, concerning maladministration, the government's chief witness was one Treadgold, who gave the rulers a clean bill of health. Treadgold's evidence was somewhat discounted at the time by charges that he was being exceptionally favored; and the episode was followed by the Treadgold concession and the most furious storm of protest ever raised in the mining district.' Mr. Justice Britton has been asked by the government to sit at the head of the commission to investigate the Treadgold concessions and the government is angry with the Opposition for criticising that action. Yet it is undeniable that Judge Britton's was a political appointment pure and simple.

Judge Britton three years ago was the chief defender, along with the Solicitor-General, against the demand for a Yukon commission, and, as the 'News' says again, Judge Britton goes out 'as a judicial commissioner to investigate the "treatment accorded by his former client (the government) to his star witness of three years ago (Mr. Treadgold)." If he has been able to pass from his former forensic attitude to one of complete impartiality in the intervening period, he certainly possesses an extraordinary "agility of mind." It would seem to be invariably unfortunate when questions of political bearing are submitted to judges with political antecedents, with such unerring uniformity are their findings in the line of their political preferences. No one doubts the honesty with which they came to their conclusions, but on the other hand no one ever believes such findings to be unbiased. The worst of it is that the glamor that should surround the judiciary is lost when it is found that like other men they are governed by their prejudices. Though all who know Judge Britton have the sincerest respect for him it is certain that if he accepts this appointment the country will consider the case prejudged. The present order-in-council defining the duties of the commissioners sets forth among other matters:

That it is important in the public interest that enquiry be made for the purpose of obtaining information showing to what extent the said grant and concession is likely to be beneficial to the mining interest of the Yukon territory; that it is also desirable at the same time that the enquiry should not be limited to the said grant and concession, but should extend to all similar hydraulic concessions granted in the Yukon territory.

The Dawson people, however, not only want the government to disallow this 'Treadgold grant,' but to supply the water itself at such a price as would pay for the installation of the plant in about eight years. This is asked for because the need of the Klondike territory is stated as being 'not the creation of monopolies, but their prevention, and the encouragement of individual miners by securing equal privileges and opportunities to all so far as the law and the administration can provide them!'

THE PERILS OF PROTECTION.

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, says that the volume of speculation before the present slump on the Canadian stock exchanges was far greater than at any previous time in the history of the country, and bluntly adds that 'Canadians have been fools time and again in sending money into the corn and wheat markets of the United States.' 'The volume of speculation,' he says, 'was excessive, and the slump which followed was the only way to bring about normal conditions.' He hopes the speculators who have been so hard hit have learned a lesson, but speculators are not, as a rule, made of a material on which lessons can be impressed. Mr. Tarte has no such knowledge of cause and effect. In supporting Mr. Borden's

resolution he declared, amid the laughter of parliament, that he ascribed the slumps in stocks by which he said 'a hundred millions had been lost' in part to the lack of protection on iron. There seem to be some statements made on behalf of protection that even protectionist organs cannot swallow. The 'Gazette' kindly explains to this over-valiant accession to the N. P. ranks that losses on paper are not all real losses, and that in the case of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company the nominal capital was greatly in excess of the real investment, and that what it calls the inner 'ringsters' were credited with making large money by manipulating stocks which represented nothing but water. This will probably puzzle the new student of economics.

The Prime Minister himself said during the debate concerning the Dominion Iron & Steel Company that when the bounty system was adopted in 1890 it was confidently claimed that iron could be produced at six dollars a ton, but instead of that they now claimed that it cost a great deal more, and the government had a right to know the why and wherefore of that. He added: 'A great company, which has been started with a great flourish, and which was supposed to be doing a good business, has, I am sorry to say, been the object of a good deal of stock speculation, and that great company has practically admitted that it is not in a good financial condition.' Nothing else was to be expected. When the stock was issued the underwriting expenses were unusually heavy, but besides that, subsequent watering was provided for in immense quantities. The preferential seven percent cumulative stock of the nominal value of \$5,000,000 returned \$4,250,000 only, not reckoning the expenses of underwriting, etc.; the five percent bonds to the nominal value of \$8,000,000 returned only \$6,400,000; the common stock of the par value of fifteen millions was issued at fifteen cents on the dollar and returned \$2,250,000 only, yet; while \$5,000,000 more of common stock was underwritten at sixty cents on the dollar and returned \$3,000,000. So that out of a nominal total, including bonds, preference and common stocks, amounting to \$33,000,000, the cash value was only some \$15,900,000, less expenses of flotation.

Of course, those who bought or were given the common stock at 15 and sold it for 75%, which was the highest price last year, made a mighty good thing of it, but a company burdened with a debt of \$33,000,000, for which it had received not more than \$15,900,000, reckoning the flotation expenses at only five percent, made indeed a very false start. Mr. Tarte says that in spite of all this, the industry can go on and flourish if the duties are only put high enough. Of course it can. Give anybody a monopoly to rob the people and he will easily pay large interest on a hundred percent of water, or, in other words, two or three profits on his investment. The 'Gazette' says: 'If the industry is established and continued, the country gets the benefit, whether the market price of the securities be high or low, whether the capital be watered or not.' That, however, does not at all follow. The country which greatly needs railway iron will not be the gainer by having to pay a price and a half or two prices for it to enable one or two individuals to profit exceedingly. The argument in general would excuse the grossest financial immorality.

'WORLD WIDE.'

- A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
- So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Tarence.
- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'
- ALL THE WORLD OVER.**
- The Zollverein Proposal—'The Morning Post,' London.
- American Views of Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals—'The Nation,' New York; 'New York Journal of Commerce,' the Boston 'Herald'; the Philadelphia 'Public Ledger,' and the New York 'Mail and Express.'
- Australian Naval Defence—By 'Seaman,' in the Australasian 'Review of Reviews.'
- The Banishment of Prominent Finns—'The Manchester Guardian.'
- London Education Bill—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- The Princess of Wales's Tact—'The Westminster Budget.'
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.**
- A Record Art Sale—'The Daily Telegraph,' London.
- J. M. W. Turner—By Stopford Brooke, in 'The Pilot,' London.
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.**
- The Sick Child—Poem, by Katherine Tynan, in the 'Spectator.'
- From the Portuguese—Poem, by Ella Fuller Mallard, in the 'Westminster Budget.'
- Max O'Reil—'T. P.'s Weekly.'
- An Insubordinate Saint—'The Spectator,' London.
- The Lesson of Wordsworth—'The Pilot,' London.
- The Temple of Everything—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
- A Burgher Quixote—By W. L. Courtney, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London, and Andrew Lang, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
- Wee MacGregor—'The Academy and Literature,' London.
- Samuel Pepys—'The Manchester Guardian' and H. B. Marriott Watson, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
- Concerning Eels—By Claudius Clear, in the 'British Weekly.'
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.**
- Forest Retention and National Life—By Maud Goeing, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
- A New Story of Sir William Jenner—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
- One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

Advertisements.

She stoops to Conquer when she uses Pearline

and stoops to a painful struggle with dirt when she uses old fashioned methods and cheap Washing Powders

More Convenient than Soap I prefer Pearline and use no other. Find it more convenient than soap for washing and especially so for housecleaning and dishwashing. Mrs. Rev. C.C.B.

Experience With Various Soap Powders Creates Preference for Pearline Have used _____ but prefer Pearline my housecleaning affords me an excellent opportunity of testing it, and I am highly pleased. Mrs. Rev. C.C.B.

The women who are the most particular about their housework are the ones who are the most enthusiastic about

Pearline

MANITOBA VIEWS

ON ORGANIC UNION OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

(The Winnipeg "Telegram.")

Upon the interesting question of whether there should be an organic union of the various Protestant churches of Canada, there are many opinions expressed, the general feeling being apparently that while in the main, such an amalgamation might be desirable from many points of view, there are difficulties in the way and obstacles to be overcome which will render the desired consummation impossible for the present at least.

The Rev. Joseph Hogg, formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church: As to the propriety of co-operation between the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church, I have favored it whenever and wherever it has been proposed. In the great west the conditions are more favorable for co-operation than in the older provinces, where, even in the smaller communities, each denomination has already established its organizations.

The Rev. R. P. Bowles, pastor of Grace Church.—The organic union of the churches is not at present considered practicable. The union of some branches of the church is feasible and might well be admitted.

VETERAN OF SEBASTOPOL.

Tells the Benefits to be Got from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

How the Great Kidney Remedy Helped to Make His Old Age Happy.

Birdell, Grey Co., Ont., June 12 (Special).—Henry Bird, postmaster here and a Sebastopol veteran, is one of the grand old men who thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for a comfortable old age.

"I am seventy-one years of age," says the veteran, in telling his experience, "and I have been troubled for years with kidney trouble, brought on by lying in front of Sebastopol in those terrible days when so many of my brothers in arms lost their lives.

"But every time the Kidney Trouble bothers me I turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I always find they do me a great deal of good, though as I never took more than a box or two at once, I never gave them a fair chance to cure me thoroughly.

"I know Dodd's Kidney Pills can do more than is claimed for them. I know some of my neighbors who have used them for the same trouble as myself, who are well people to-day. When I feel the trouble coming back, I shall surely use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Church.—The organic union of the churches is not at present considered practicable. The union of some branches of the church is feasible and might well be admitted. There is no good reason why the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of western Canada should not unite. It would save men and money, and it would bring to the united church the experience and wisdom of the two uniting bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Patrick, principal of the Manitoba College—My views are so well known on this subject that I need not say more than that, in view of the rapid growth of the west, I think a united church most desirable. There are certainly difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable. One point is that Presbyterians might feel that the educational standard of the ministers might be affected by such a union.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of Augustine Presbyterian Church—There is a decided growth of sentiment in favor of a rapprochement among the evangelical Protestant churches. Organic unity between the larger Protestant denominations is not probable in the near future. Co-operation on the home and foreign mission field is both practicable and desirable.

Ex-Mayor Thomas Gilroy, Holy Trinity Church—There can be no doubt but that an organic union of the churches would be a good thing. I am a member of the Church of England, and that church has made a very generous offer to the other religious bodies in this connection. There is a strong feeling abroad for more union, especially in mission work.

The Rev. F. B. Smith, rector of All Saints Church—I think it is a most desirable union, but at the same time I regard it as a physical impossibility.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL

MONEY URGENTLY NEEDED TO CARRY ON THE WORK.

The following letter is shown as one of many distressing appeals made by applicants seeking admission to the Free Consumption Hospital:—

"I am anxious to make application on behalf of my daughter, Paulina, who has contracted the "dread white plague" while lovingly performing her duty in caring for her dear mother, who eight months ago succumbed to the dread disease. Mine is a sad case. For three long years my wife suffered from consumption, of which she finally died, leaving me alone to raise a family of children, one only five years old.

My daughter, Paulina, who nursed her during her long illness, was my only hope, as she took charge of my home, and now the hand of disease has fallen upon her. Her physicians have pronounced it a case of consumption, and advise an immediate removal to the Sanitarium. I am only a poor man, dependent on my daily wage, and the long and heavy expenses of my wife's illness have so depleted my resources that I cannot possibly pay the expenses in an expensive sanitarium, though I would be glad to do so were it in my power.

Can you not receive her into your Free Hospital, and so snatch a young life from the wasting sufferings of so terrible a disease? The doctors consider her case a curable one at this stage, but delays would be dangerous. Hoping and trusting to hear from you shortly, and to receive the proper application blank forms, I am, yours in trouble and need."

Everything possible is being done by the Association to meet the many and urgent calls from consumptives. Seventy-six patients are now being cared for in the Free Hospital, and not a single patient has been refused admittance because

of his or her poverty. The great matter of concern with the management is the lack of funds. The question that is facing the Trustees today is whether they shall not be compelled to close some of the wards because of this.

Readers of this paper who desire to help, can do so by sending contributions, no matter how small the amount, to Sir William R. Meredith, Kt., Vice-President National Sanitarium Association, 4 Lampport Ave., Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Toronto.

WHAT A WOMAN THINKS

ABOUT JUNE WEDDINGS.

It is almost impossible to separate the thought of weddings from the month of June. Indeed, it seems quite fitting that a month so productive of joy in the world of nature should be the time of all others for the realization of perfect happiness in the world of humanity.

Although it is a happy time, an approaching wedding brings many anxieties and cares. The first thing to be decided is the date, but circumstances often is of greater aid in this than deciding on the time of day, the form of ceremony, the attendants, the place, the decorations and the trousseau. It is marvellous how the brides with so many things on their minds and so many feasted and showered and dined, in spite of it all, are able to approach the day with no diminution of color and no loss of charm.

Many brides attempt to make their weddings unique, and it is in this way that many pretty new features come out. The wedding may be very properly set any time from sunrise till in the evening, although the evening wedding is much more popular here than in England, and it may be large enough to include all one's friends as guests, or only the very nearest and dearest. There is a growing fad for out-of-door and country-house weddings. The details are, of course, in the hands of the bride, and if she be wise she arranges them all carefully before the rehearsal. If it be a church wedding, many of them may be put in the hands of the sexton.

The wedding breakfast which follows a noon wedding can be elaborate or quite simple, as the bride desires. Often when the wedding takes place in the afternoon the ceremony is performed with only a few witnesses, followed by a general reception. The bride usually dresses in white, although she is often married in a travelling suit, which is in reality more of a calling costume. Even when in mourning it is proper to lay aside the black for a delicate shade of gray or a cream, and resume the black after the ceremony. The bridesmaids are usually gowned in some pretty color. One bride had her attendants wear different shades of rose, ranging from the faintest blush to a rich, deep shade; it seemed to the guests that she was following a veritable bouquet.

Roses have long been a favorite flower for the decorations, but many brides whose purses are not overflowing have succeeded in obtaining as good effects with nature's flowers. It is possible to get effects with a little color and a generous amount of green, as rich as those obtained by using color almost entirely. When the wedding is at a church with a reception following at the home, it is not customary to have as extensive decorations there as in the church. At the reception, all the bridesmaids act as hostesses and busy themselves in entertaining the guests. The ushers often escort the guest to the bridal pair for presentation.

Before the bride leaves she usually throws her bouquet to those waiting below, and the one who is so fortunate as to catch it is playfully teased. When the pair depart, amid a shower of rice or flowers, a white slipper is thrown after them for good luck. If the guests are thoughtful they will call upon the bride's mother shortly after the wedding.—Minneapolis "Journal."

COURTESY.

Lord Minto, whose welcome stay in Toronto has popularized himself, his family and his high office in many ways, gave some good advice to the school-boy cadets. "Be courteous" was the main tenor of his brief but seasonable speech. His Excellency said: "Both pupils and teachers ought to remember that it is not the actual education, but the training of the general character which tends to insure the success of the race. With all the self-reliance that marks a new country like this, it would be well to remember the generous traditions and the courteous manners of the Old Country. There was sometimes a tendency to demonstrate self-reliance by a want of respect to fellow-men and to those in authority. While he was a believer in self-reliance and in the words of the poet: 'The rank is, but the guinea's stamp. The man's the gold for a' that' he thought one was much more likely to succeed by learning respect to those above and courteous manners. Respect was not at all an imitation of servility, and he felt sure that the younger generation would benefit by studying the generous traditions of the Old World to which he had already alluded."

This advice implies no reflection on His Excellency's public school audience. But it was timely, and, if what

has been remarked by other observers be true, it touched one of the infirmities of Canadian youth. The Canadian boy has a fair average of virtues. He is probably neither better nor worse than other boys; but in a country described by an eminent publicist as 'rough, raw and democratic,' juvenile graces of behavior will always stand in need of cultivation. It is well to see ourselves as others see us and not to be oversensitive of the criticism. Dr. Newman Hall, the famous preacher of Surrey Chapel, who labored among the working classes and the slums of London, once said that Canadians could learn something of respect for their elders from the poorest lads in his parish. The gallery witticisms of a university convocation are too often the acme of rudeness, although probably not so intended. The president of Princeton College was so 'roughed' on one of these occasions in Toronto that he was forced to bring his address to a close. The late Premier, Mr. Hardy, was similarly treated. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, most kindly critics of anything Canadian, more than once hinted that youthful respect for age and authority in this country might be very much improved. Dr. Armstrong Black, a good sample of the courteous Scottish divine, spoke very plainly on the same topic to his hearers at St. Andrew's not very long ago. 'Courtesy and a consideration for the feelings of others is one of the best tests of a gentleman,' was the fit rebuke of a Toronto college professor to his ill-mannered, unruly class. Obedience is on the same plane, and it was impressed on the cadets by Earl Dundonald. They must remember,' he said, 'that no man ever became great in commanding others who did not first learn to obey. The man who could not obey could never command.' And he might have added that the courteous youth is never slow to obey in either civil or military life.

In his 'Recollections of an ex-French Master in England,' Max O'Rell says: 'I have often been asked the question, "Are English boys better or worse than French ones?" Well, I believe the genus boy to be pretty much the same all the world over. Their characteristics do not show in the same way, because educational systems are different. They are both inclined to bestow their affection and respect on the man who is possessed of moral and intellectual power; it is in their nature to love and respect what is powerful, lofty and good. Boys are what masters make them.'

The clever Frenchman, who delighted many an audience with his shrewd observations on men and manners, knew what he was writing about. The courteous master makes the courteous boy.—Toronto "News."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CHARLIE'S AMBITION.

"Papa," said Charlie Morgan, "if I wanted to be great very much, would it be wrong? And what ought I to do?"

"My dear boy," said his delighted father, "I am glad to think that at the age of eight years you begin to be ambitious. If you have an aim in life, never lose sight of it. Fight steadily onward. Do not wait to be helped, climb, struggle, keep on ahead, and you will conquer, never fear."

Just at this moment, a servant came to tell Mr. Morgan that a gentleman had called, and he patted Charlie on the head and went away, not yet knowing what his son's ambition might be, but feeling more delighted than he would, if he had known that Charlie wanted to be a cowboy.

Jim, the stable-lad, who helped the coachman with the horses and saw to Charlie's donkey, little Neddie Longears, took a paper full of sensational stories of life on the plains, and just for fun he had promised Charlie to go to the Wild West with him and teach him to kill bears and Indians and be a cowboy and a red-handed terror, just as soon as his, Jim's, mother did not need his wages. This was not a thing very likely to happen; but Charlie did not know that. However, he was impatient, and now that his father had told him that it was right to carry out one's ambition, he no longer felt any doubt. On the morrow he determined to start for the plains, alone and unassisted; and at dawn he arose, filled his pocket with crackers and cheese, stuck an old bread-knife in his belt, stole down to the stable, led from the stall that valiant steed, Neddie Longears, and before the breakfast-bell rang passed through the nearest village and was out upon a country road where there were only farms and farmhouses and great lines of woods and now and then the river-bank.

It seemed to him that he had already made a long journey—most of the crackers were eaten, and Neddie had cropped all the thistles he could find, and they had both taken a drink at the same spring, but it was not breakfast to either of them. Charlie began to wonder how that and dinner were managed on the plains. He had never asked Jim about that, but he remembered that in the stories hunters always had plenty of venison. So he whistled Neddie on and at last he came to the edge of a great place all covered with grass. "If it's not the plains it is a prairie," he said. And now adventures must begin. Bears and Indians would appear. And feeling that he would need a little rest, Charlie slipped off Ned-

Advertisements.

900 Drops CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK. 35 DROPS—35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

die's back and sat down upon the grass.

In five minutes his eyes closed, and he rolled over sound asleep. In ten minutes more Neddie Longears having eaten several big thistles and looked solemnly down on his master laughed the long laugh of a donkey and trotted away homeward, leaving the amateur cowboy alone. And still he slept and slept, and the afternoon came to a close, and night came on long before he awakened. Then he sat up and rubbed his eyes.

An awful sound came to him, a sound like this—"baa-baa-baa." Many animals lifted their voices together. "Bears!" said Charlie. "I know they are bears—great bands of them! I'm alone on the prairie, and they will come down and eat me!" Then he called Neddie, but as there was no answer, he began to feel sure that the bears had already eaten his poor donkey.

And now there were human voices—Indians, of course. A horde of Indians and a band of bears were descending upon him. He was very hungry, very chilly, awfully frightened, and he began to say a sort of prayer: "If ever I get home I'll never do it again. Please, good angels, save me."

But the voices came nearer. A lantern swung over his head. "Reckon it's here, gran'ther," said a clear voice. "Somethin' in the grass, anyhow. My lands, it's not a lamb, it's a young un! Say, little fellow, how did you come here?"

Charlie looked up, but it was not a red man's face he saw, but a boy's, very pink and white, with yellow hair, and behind it a kind, old one.

"Oh, you are not an Indian!" he cried. "Not by a long chalk," said the boy. "You ain't either, be you?"

"No," said Charlie. "I ran away to be a cowboy, but I don't think I'm quite old enough, and the plains are so lonesome, and the bears roar so, and they've eaten my poor donkey." "Poor little critter!" said the old man. "He's been reading some of that sensation story trash. We ain't hunters, and these ain't the plains. And what do you mean by bears, sonny?"

"There—don't you hear them roar?" "Ha-ha-ha," laughed the old man. "Them's my sheep, and this is my pasture. We came out to look for a lost lamb, that's how we found you."

"Here's the lamb," cried the boy, "down behind the rock here." And the boy shouldered Charlie and the grandfather the lamb, and when they got into the kitchen of the old farmhouse the old man said to a woman who was there:

"We found two lost sheep, ma." That was a coming-down for a cowboy. But Charlie was only too glad to be fed and put to bed, and in the morning to be taken home again. His mother, who thought her little

boy dead, could only cry for joy. But when matters had been explained to Mr. Morgan, he said:

"The next time I give advice to ambitious young people, I shall make a few inquiries first."

A FELLOW'S MOTHER.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, "with his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, 'Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt."

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Rags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top."

"She does not care, not much, I mean, If a fellow's face is not always clean, And if your trousers are torn at the knee She can put in a patch that you'd never see."

"A fellow's mother is never mad, But only sorry if you are bad; And I tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive what e'er you do."

"I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise, "With a manly look in his laughing eyes, 'T'll mind my mother, quick, every day."

"A fellow's a baby that don't obey," —M. E. Sangster, in "Youth's Companion."

Advertisements.

UNPLEASANT PERSPIRATION

The Offensive Odor of Perspiration Removed by Foot Elm

If there is any unpleasant perspiration odor from any part of the body, it can be entirely overcome by the use of Foot Elm. Dusted in the armpits or in the shoes, its antiseptic action is most effective, destroying those bacteria or germs which are the cause of disagreeable, sweaty odors. Besides this, it is soothing, cooling and refreshing, and can be used with impunity on the most delicate skin. Price 25 cents a box of 15 powders, at druggists, or by mail, STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

"World Wide" Every week for one year regular price \$1.00. "NORTHERN MESSENGER" Also published once a week 75 Cents, 30c. by sending this coupon, or they can have the "Messenger" and "World Wide" for 12 months on trial, the two papers for a dollar bill. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly and Effectively Cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

READING CAMPS

A PLEA FOR BETTER CONDITIONS AMONG OUR LUMBERMEN.

How many have actually seen the inside of a lumber camp at night? Imagine a log shanty, 100 feet long, and wide in proportion; bunks three deep all around, enough for from one to two hundred men. Wet socks, mitts, overalls, shirts are hung up to dry so thick you can hardly see the bunks on the other side. Some of the men are trying to mend torn clothing, which must be worn next day, some are trying to read in the dim, flickering light, some want to write, some are talking, some are singing, and as all have to grind their axes for next day, two grindstones are busy far into the night. Imagine a travelling preacher trying to get a hearing here! He cannot even see above twenty of his audience at a time. Suppose there is no preacher, what chance have the men for rest or recreation? Think what a boon to them would be a special rest and recreation camp. They would be able to live more as civilized human beings should. Then when the occasional preacher came along they would be able to hear him in comfort. And what applies to lumber camps applies to mining and railway construction camps also.

It was to provide just such camps that the Canadian Reading Camp Association started operations about three years ago. First the association started in one or two lumber camps in New Ontario, and at its own expense built shanties, supplying them with tables and bookshelves, and stocked these well with books, games, writing materials and newspapers. These papers were all up-to-date, so that the lumbermen could keep themselves posted in the news of the day. It was declared at first that the daily papers could not be got, but the association argued, the wagons have to go to the railway station regularly for the supplies, why should they not bring the daily papers too? A strong leather bag was provided to hold them, and the daily papers in the camps was soon a matter of course. The books, a circulating library of fifty volumes, were provided by the Provincial Government. The men in charge of these reading camps are men of education, general ability and thorough Christian character. Protestant or Catholic, it matters not which, so long as their character is above reproach. Part of their expenses is paid by the association, and part they earn in the woods at work with the rest of the gang.

At first when the big lumber companies were approached and asked to contribute the building they refused, saying there was nothing in it for them. But shortly they changed their minds, and now in every case the company gladly puts up the camp at its own expense. The vice-president of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Mr. John McLelland, told the Premier and the Minister of Education, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Reading Camp deputation, that his company had spent nearly five hundred dollars in three buildings for this purpose, and that after the tests of two seasons, he believed it was money well spent, that it tended to bring in a better class of workmen, and to improve the men generally. Some companies who provide no accommodation of this sort for their men spend more than that amount in paying railway fares to induce their men to go to camp, while this company spends nothing for that purpose. The superintendent of woods of the Algoma Commercial Company wrote to the general secretary of the Reading Camp Association that the reading camp would pay financially.

At first it was hard to convince the average shantyman that the effort was disinterested, that it was not a dodge to catch votes before the last provincial election. However, this difficulty is being overcome. The men, in several instances, have contributed to the cause, and the principle of self-help is being encouraged and developed.

Another point in favor of these camps is the effect they have on the health of these temporary communities. The insanitary condition of most of the lumber camps is a menace to the whole country. With no conveniences for bathing, and crowded worse than cattle pens, the average lumber camp is a breeding place for plague, cholera, fever, smallpox and filth diseases of all kinds, and the only way to improve the conditions is to educate the men up to a higher standard of living.

Then it is important that men should be encouraged to spend their Sundays and other spare time in better ways than huddled in cramped quarters.

Advertisements. "Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact. SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

drinking, gambling, telling or listening to the low jest, song or story. Sundays and rainy days in camp, when men are off work, are the longest in the year. Men suffer more from ennui, from mental and spiritual languor, than from overwork on other days. They are then ready to jump at any suggestion, no matter how vulgar, that promises even temporary relief from such bondage. Their moral diseases, that are the result of this lack of social and religious restraint, are of a much more serious character.

As a matter of fact employers often fear to give their men too much spare time, not from mercenary motives, but lest the time should be abused and employed in gambling, drinking and worse evils. Experience proves that to increase the hours of freedom without insuring that these hours are to be well employed is to drag men downward, and that this is true of the rich as well as the poor.

THE CAMP SCHOOL. It was with this in view that a new department of this Association was started—the Camp School. Here any man or boy can, while doing his work all winter in the woods, have the same advantages of evening classes as those living in the city.

These reading camps are really extensions of the public library system to meet the needs of isolated places. The separate building is, therefore, necessary if the books are to be within the reach of all, and yet properly taken care of.

When you consider that from fifteen to twenty percent of the men in lumber camps cannot recognize their own name on a letter, and that there are 50,000 or more men in the camps of Ontario alone you begin to realize the size of the educational problem. It is these problems which Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, has laid himself out to solve. He put up the test camps before mentioned and was the means of getting the Provincial Government to take the matter up. Mr. Fitzpatrick was in the 'Witness' office, and shows himself an enthusiast in his work. 'It goes without saying,' he says, 'that the men themselves who reap the immediate benefit of this accommodation, the employers who thereby secure a better class of men and better quality of labor, the government that derives so large a revenue from this source, and whose prerogative it is to educate, should contribute to this work. It is none the less the duty of the church and general public to co-operate, as the free institutions under which it has grown up an enlightened and well-to-do citizenship have been largely endowed by the toil of these lonely denizens of forest and mine. The men who have filled these advance posts of civilization have hitherto been asked to make brick without straw, in that which is most vital to the development of their characters. They have borne the burden and heat of the day in the exploitation of vast industries. They have made free public schools, colleges, and libraries possible by their toil, while as yet between themselves and the social and moral influences of civilization there is a great gulf fixed. This is a matter of public concern.'

Cost? To be sure it will cost something, every good thing does, but, as Mr. Fitzpatrick (who, by the way, is an ordained Presbyterian minister) points out, 'it will cost the country less to provide bath-rooms, laundries and reading camps than the revenue that would be derived from the additional number of good citizens. An enlightened and healthy citizenship is a better asset than ignorant and filthy slaves. Camp schools are cheaper than soldiers, paupers, drunkards and criminals.'

Though only three years in existence, Mr. Fitzpatrick reports that the Association had last winter thirty reading camps in operation. Believing that literature is just as practicable at a camp as pork and beans, the reading camp as easily put up as a sleeping camp, and the instructor is quite as portable as a person as a cook, the next experiment was with railway construction camps, and now several of these have their reading and instruction camps in full operation.

Last but not least, the reading camp serves also as the camp church. All this, of course, requires money, and it is for this that Mr. Fitzpatrick is now appealing. The instructor earns part of his living in the woods with the rest of the men, but part is paid by the Association. Then there is the expense, papers, postage and other matters. The late Principal Grant was a warm supporter of the scheme, and did, in fact, more to encourage the reading camp movement than any one else. The treasurer of the general fund is Mr. W. J. Bell, of Capri, Algoma, and contributions from this city should be sent to Prof. J. Ross, 22 Summerhill avenue, Westmount.

FIGHTING CIGARETTES.

Mrs. Coulter, the only woman member of the Utah Legislature, introduced a stringent anti-cigarette bill which has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor. It provides a fine of \$5 or five days' imprisonment for any person under eighteen years of age who has in his possession a cigarette, cigar, tobacco, or opium. The anti-cigarette bill, for which the women of New Jersey have been working, has been vetoed by Governor Murphy, who declared, 'Most boys of sixteen smoke, and generally without injury.' On the same day when Governor Murphy made this assertion, Leo Mitchell, a seventeen-year-old boy of Marinette, Wis., the second Marinette boy within one week to lose his mind from the effects of cigarette-smoking, was adjudged insane and sent to the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh. If the mothers of New Jersey had had the right to vote, the Governor of New Jersey would probably have done like the Governor of Utah, and signed the bill.—Boston 'Woman's Journal.'

It would cost seven or eight millions sterling to cut the proposed Forth to Clyde Canal, but the annual revenue would be £600,000 to £700,000, says the President of the Edinburgh Merchants' Association urging the scheme.

MANAGED BY POLICE

THE SORT OF FUN THE CZAR GIVES HIS SUBJECTS.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The bicentenary of the founding of this city has passed without the upheaval and bloodshed feared. This is how it happened. The entire celebration was managed by the police. Nothing was planned nor done without their sanction. They vigorously controlled and examined every suggestion by the city corporation, by learned bodies, by trades and private associations, and in nine cases out of ten rejected the suggestions as dangerous and as opposed to public order.

The press proposed to celebrate with a banquet. This was refused and no reason for the refusal assigned. The physicians and surgeons made a similar proposition. It was declined on the ground that a number of St. Petersburg doctors are not in favor of government circles.

The actors and actresses wanted to give a ball. This was too frivolous for so solemn occasion and it was refused.

A rich merchant named Tarakanoff offered to feed the poor. No, said the police, this would make Tarakanoff too popular, and almsgiving in this indiscriminate way is bad for the poor.

The university students and professors pestered the Minister of Education with programmes for festivities, well knowing that they would not be accepted.

In fact nothing was accepted, and the police prescribed the programme, any deviation from which was prohibited.

GREAT BODIES OF TROOPS. From the surrounding districts huge masses of military were brought into the city. Mysterious letters had been received at the police offices, at the Ministry of the Interior, at the Ministry of Education, hinting that a mob or two might be exploded.

The greatest precautions were taken to prevent the gathering of a crowd in the streets, the utmost ingenuity being employed in that direction. The directors of factories and workshops whose workmen were regarded as disaffected, were not allowed to close their concerns during the 'celebrations,' lest the workmen should collect in knots and talk sedition or attack the police. Strong bodies of police were posted in the public gardens and along the Nevski Prospect to keep the crowds moving.

For a month the police carefully watched the hotels and lodging-houses, and strangers arriving were marked men. The hotelkeepers were beset by the vigilant guardians of order to give information about the doings of their guests, and there was not a hotel or lodging-house in St. Petersburg which was not supplied with one or more police spies. The police thought out a new paper for each arrival to fill out. Not only was he required to give his full name and address, his business, whence he came, his nationality and religion, but he had to indicate his object in coming at this time. The unhappy arrival was obliged to fill in three of these documents, one for the ordinary police, one for the address bureau and a third for the detective or secret police.

The railway stations were watched most carefully. On the arrival of every train every passenger was closely scanned by detectives in plain clothes, and suspicious persons were shadowed. For weeks suspected persons were being cleared out and forwarded to their homes in the provinces. Thousands of decent people, unfortunate enough to incur police suspicion, were got rid of in this way. Waiters, the rougher sorts of mechanics, nurses, coachmen were sent in hundreds to their villages so as to have a 'clean' city for the celebrations.

A special watch was kept on balconies. One never knows what will be flung from a balcony.

SECRET PRESS MOST FEARED OF ALL.

But the most searching measures were taken to hunt out secret printing presses. There are a score of such and more. The police feared that the presence of so many people in the streets would afford an admirable opportunity for distributing seditious literature. That is what they feared most of all. But the police were face to face with enemies as cunning as themselves, and all their efforts were unavailing.

A bulky woman was arrested the other day on the Nevski Prospect and taken to the police. Her girth was suspicious, and she was ordered to disrobe. Hundreds of little red flags were found stuffed into every available fold of her clothes and a goodly stock of Socialist tracts as well. She refused to give any information regarding the way in which she was made up, save to say: 'It is a freak of my dressmaker.'

Thousands of revolutionary tracts were fished out of the canals, but not before a number of them had fallen into the hands of the people.

On the whole, the festivities were unusually joyful and spontaneous, and displayed to the full the happy conditions which dominate the Czar's capital.

THE SORT OF TURN THE PUBLIC HAD.

The firing of guns by the forts at an early hour gave the first public signal that the festival had begun. The feature of the morning was the transporting of the boat of Peter the Great from the so-called Little House to the Peter Memorial. The procession, headed by a long train of clergy, made a brave display. At the Winter Palace a further contingent of ecclesiastics joined, and amid the pealing of many bells and the chanting of hymns the procession moved to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, where a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomats and representative bodies awaited the Emperor and Empress.

While the procession was proceeding to the Cathedral the new Troitski Bridge was formally opened in presence of the Emperor and Empress. At the conclusion of this ceremony their Majesties drove to the imperial tent in front of the Peter the Great monument, where a solemn 'Te Deum' was sung, and the Prefect handed to their Majesties medals commemorating the bicentenary of the foundation of the city.

Advertisements. MEN, WAKE UP! Do You Suffer From Lost Strength, NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE, EARLY DECAY AND WASTE OF POWER? THEY ARE QUICKLY AND FOR EVER CURED BY THE GRAND PRODUCT OF NATURE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With its Electric Suspensory Free with Belts for Men. This suspensory is made for the purpose of treating all special ailments of men, and assures a cure of all waste of strength, early decay and inability. I can give back to any man the strength he has lost by violation of his vitality in ten days. My Electric Belt, with special Electric Suspensory (free), will restore your vitality. It will check all the natural drains and give back the old vigor of youth. The drain upon your power causes kidney trouble, rheumatism and stomach ailments. You know it is a loss of vital power, and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it. I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with new life flowing into them. You get up feeling refreshed with a vigor of youth returning to you. I don't ask you to take my unsupported word as to what my Belt will do. TELL ME WHERE YOU LIVE AND I WILL GIVE YOU THE NAME OF A MAN IN YOUR OWN TOWN I HAVE CURED. When your neighbor tells you Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured him, will you then believe I can cure you? My Cures Prove the Truth of My Argument. NORMAN CARMICHAEL, Carleton Place, Ont.—I now feel far stronger, and better than I did before wearing your Belt. I consider that I am completely built up, and feel strong and healthy in every way. J. H. PATTERSON, Smithville, Ont.—You must excuse me for not writing before, as I have been very busy. I am getting along nicely. The varicocele has disappeared. JOHN KELLY, Holland Landing, Ont.—Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism. It is just the thing for this trouble. I was so bad that I could not feed my own stock, nor raise my hand to my head. I don't feel anything of this now. HENRY ARMSTRONG, Gainsboro, Ont.—I am happy to say that the losses have stopped completely, and the varicocele has all disappeared. I have just worn the Belt for 30 days. T. A. MCCORMICK, Copper Cliff, Ont.—It is now thirty days since I began using your Belt. I sleep soundly every night, something I didn't used to do. Thanking you from the bottom of my heart, and wishing you every prosperity in the future. To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations and want of evidence of cure in their own case before paying, I say, disregard my testimonials if you will, but be convinced by what I can do in your case before you pay. I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case. Give me reasonable security, and I will arrange a Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it you, and you can PAY WHEN CURED. CAUTION. Beware of the schemer offering you a belt for a dollar or two, or perhaps a free gift. Many who have been victimized by such offers lose faith in Electricity. These articles are made to sell, not to cure. FREE BOOKS.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day. I HAVE A BOOK SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN. Address, Dr. M. K. McLaughlin, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que. OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH A MAN AND A BLACK BEAR ENGAGE IN A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Buckingham, Que., June 9.—A desperate fight to the death took place yesterday at Notre Dame du Laus, near Whitefish Lake, between two men and an enormous black bear. Olivier Pelletier and his son, employees of Messrs. MacLaren & Co., lumbermen, were putting some logs into the lake, when they saw the bear about to plunge into the water. Pelletier sprang for his rifle, which was near at hand. Seeing him the bear turned and started to run away. A bullet in the shoulder caused him to halt a moment. A second shot, which took effect near the breast, brought bruin to the ground. Half-an-hour later, having finished their work, the men lighted their pipes and sat down. Presently the elder got up, and taking an axe went to make sure that the bear was dead, for he said that he could see a slight twitching of the limbs. He went over and placed a hand on bruin's haunch. With that the bear sprang up enraged, struck the axe from the man's hands, and attacked him most viciously. Bruin's roar startled the son, who looked up and saw the beast with open mouth closing in upon his father. Before he, with all speed, had reached the spot, the man and bear had engaged in a death grip. The man's hand was in the bear's mouth, clutching its tongue, while the bear was lacerating his arms and legs frightfully. Just as the son arrived the man fell, but still kept his hand well thrust into bruin's mouth. A moment later and doubtless the bear would have freed himself and killed the man, but the son, with a woodman's dexterity, raised the fallen axe and struck the bear such a terrible blow on the head that it rolled over dead. Pelletier was brought here today to have his wounds dressed. Bears are said to be unusually numerous in the backwoods this year.

'RITUALISTIC FICTIONS'. SIR HORACE RUMBOLD BLAMES THEM FOR OUTBREAKS SUCH AS THOSE AT KISHINEFF.

London, June 9.—Sir Horace Rumbold, former ambassador to Austria, writes to the 'Times' this morning with reference to the question of the false accusations of ritual murders provoking attacks on the Jews. He says a few years ago, during the anti-Semitic wave which passed over Eastern Europe, he, at the instance of the Rothschilds, sought a papal declaration, stamping as a wicked fabrication the tradition that the blood of Christian victims had been employed in the ceremonies of the Passover. He found the Papal Nuncio very sympathetic, but nothing was done. Sir Horace says he still thinks that the best method of preventing the recurrence of such scenes as those enacted at Kishineff would be to induce the Czar and the Pope to interfere personally by denouncing these detestable ritualistic fictions.

BRITISH PRISONERS SEVERAL WOUNDED OFFICERS HELD BY THE MAD MULLAH.

Aden, Arabia, June 8.—The commander of the Abyssinian force co-operating with the British Somaliand expedition states that there are several English prisoners in the camp of the Mad Mullah, against whom the expedition is directed. These prisoners are principally wounded officers who belonged to Col. Plunkett's column, which recently met with a severe reverse at the hands of the Mullah.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEET IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 8.—The National Committee of the United Irish League of America met at the Hoffman House today, and took active steps for the further spreading of the organization throughout the United States on the return to Ireland of Joseph Devlin, M.P., whose organizing work closed last night at New Haven, after having lasted more than a year. Mr. Devlin was accorded the hearty thanks of the National Committee for the splendid efforts he has made in establishing branches and raising funds for the carrying on of the Irish fight for land and liberty. Another resolution was passed, thanking the friends of the Irish cause, and in an especial manner the Catholic hierarchy and clergy and the press of the

UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE MAGNIFICENT SUPPORT RENDERED THE IRISH CAUSE AS REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

Mr. Devlin, responding to the resolution, took a most optimistic view of present conditions in Ireland. The national treasurer reported that he expected within a few days to forward an additional \$10,000 to the trustees in Ireland, making \$50,000 sent within the last six months.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beatty, of Elizabethtown, Durham County, Ont., celebrated their golden wedding on Monday, June 8. Mr. Beatty was born at McGuire's Bridge, near Enniskillen, Ireland, April 1, 1830, emigrating to Northumberland County in 1852 with his family, where they settled, removing later to the adjoining county, where he still resides. He married Miss Henrietta Routledge, in the Episcopal Church, Cobourg, June 1, 1853. Mrs. Beatty is also a native of Fermanagh county, near Enniskillen, and came to this country with her family in 1847, settling in the neighborhood of her residence.

PRIZES AND HONORS MCGILL MEDICAL GRADUATES GROUPED ACCORDING TO STANDING.

The following are the prize and honor-lists of the Medical Faculty of McGill University: Holmes gold medal, for highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum: E. M. McLaughlin, of Winona, Minn. Final prize, for highest aggregate in 4th year subjects—F. S. Patch, B.A., of Montreal. Clemens prize, in clinical medicine—N. D. Parris, of Highlands, Barbadoes, W.I. Aggregate of all subjects—1. Patch, F.S. B.A.; 2. Parris, N. D.; 3. Nelson, W. E.; 4. McLaughlin, E. M.; 5. Turner, G. R.; B.A.; 6. McCulloch, J. M.; 7. King, R. B.A.; 8. Elder, R. B.A.; 9. Burns, A. S. B.A.; 10. Bishop, L. C. Medicine and clinical medicine—1. McCulloch, J. M.; 2. Turner, G. H.; B.A.; 3. McLaughlin, E. M.; 4. Patch, F. S. B.A.; 5. Thomas, S. B.; 6. Strong, N. W. B.A.; 7. Macdonald, R. St. J.; 8. King, R. B.A.; and Parris, N. D.; 10. Forbes, R. D.; 11. Bishop, L. C.; 12. Nelson, W. E.; 13. Anderson, C. W.; B.A.; Laurie, E. B.A.; and Munro, J. H.; 16. Burns, A. S. B.A.; 17. Elder, R. H.; B.A.; 18. McCulloch, J. M.; 19. Turner, G. H.; B.A.; 20. Parris, N. D.; 21. McCulloch, J. M.; 22. Nelson, W. E.; 23. King, R. B.A.; 24. Thomas, S. B.; 25. McCulloch, R. H.; 26. Douglas, F. C.; 27. Macdonald, R. St. J.; B.A.; and Rehfsus, W. H.; 29. Ellis, R. H.; 30. Klesane, J. W.; and Elder, R. B.A.; 32. Lynch, A. L.; and Slack, M. R.; 34. Montgomery, C. H.; 35. King, R. B.A.; 36. Anderson, C. W.; B.A.; Lamb, W. V.; and Magee, C. F.; 39. Forbes, R. D.; and Secord, W. H. Clinical surgery—1. McLaughlin, E. M.; 2. Nelson, W. E.; 3. Parris, N. D.; and Turner, G. H.; B.A.; 5. Thomas, S. B.; 6. Patch, F. S.; B.A.; and Rehfsus, W. N.; B.A.; 8. Burns, A. S.; and Forbes, R. D.; 10. Magee, C. F.; 11. Freeze, E. H.; Macdonald, R. St. J.; and Townsley, R. H. Obstetrics—1. Bishop, L. C.; 2. Campbell, W. G.; 3. Church, H. C.; and Cunningham, W. G.; B.A.; 5. Nelson, W. E.; 6. Munro, J. H.; 7. McCulloch, J. M.; 8. Patch, F. S.; B.A.; and Peterson, C. R. Gynaecology—1. Turner, G. H.; B.A.; 2. Nelson, W. E.; 3. Parris, N. D.; 4. English, J. M.; 5. Patch, F. S.; B.A.; 6. Bishop, L. C.; 7. King, R. B.A.; and Warren, J. G.; 9. Elder, R. B.A.; 10. Anderson, C. W.; B.A.; and Freeze, E. H.; 12. Townsley, R. H.; 13. Fortin, C. E. F.; B.A.; 14. Slack, M. R.; 15. Ellis, R. H.; B.A. Ophthalmology—1. Parris, N. D.; 2. Patch, F. S.; B.A.; 3. Church, H. C.; 4. Montgomery, C. H.; 5. Donnelly, W. H.; 6. Nelson, W. E.; 7. Taggart, E. A.; 8. Mabee, W. J.; 9. McEwen, J. R.; B.A. Special pathology—1. King, R. B.A.; 2. Strong, N. W.; B.A.; 3. Elder, R. B.A.; 4. Lamb, W. V.; 5. Morris, S. C.; 6. McCulloch, J. M.; 7. Ebbett, P. L. B.; and McEwen, J. R.; B.A.; 9. McCulloch, J. M.; and Patch, F. S.; B.A.; 11. O'Neill, J. M.; 12. Parris, N. D.; 13. Trux, W.; 15. Allan, R.; and Ellis, R. H. Advertisements.

CONSTITIATION CAUSED BY INDIGESTION, K. D. C. AND K. D. C. PILLS ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE. Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

THE ROBBERY OF THE KING'S MAIL.

A STORY OF THE ANCESTORS OF LORD DUNDONALD.

The borders of England and Scotland were, perhaps, more than any other debatable land, made historical by the sanguinary encounters and desperate adventures enacted between the wild and lawless inhabitants for miles on either side of the Tweed. Raiding, cattle-lifting and such diversions have, of course, long been things of the past, but it is quite safe to say that political feuds survived much beyond other turmoils, if, indeed, they have quite banished from the scene to the present day. In former times politics have been associated with untold fierce adventures and hairbreadth escapes, which have been embodied in deathless history, and are favorite themes round the winter fire-side. Among the more notable tales is one which might well be repeated at this time, because of its close connection with the family of Lord Dundonald, the present popular and soldierly commander of the Canadian forces, who was in Montreal on Saturday. It is not every family that can boast a hero, man or woman, but in this line heroes are neither few nor far between.

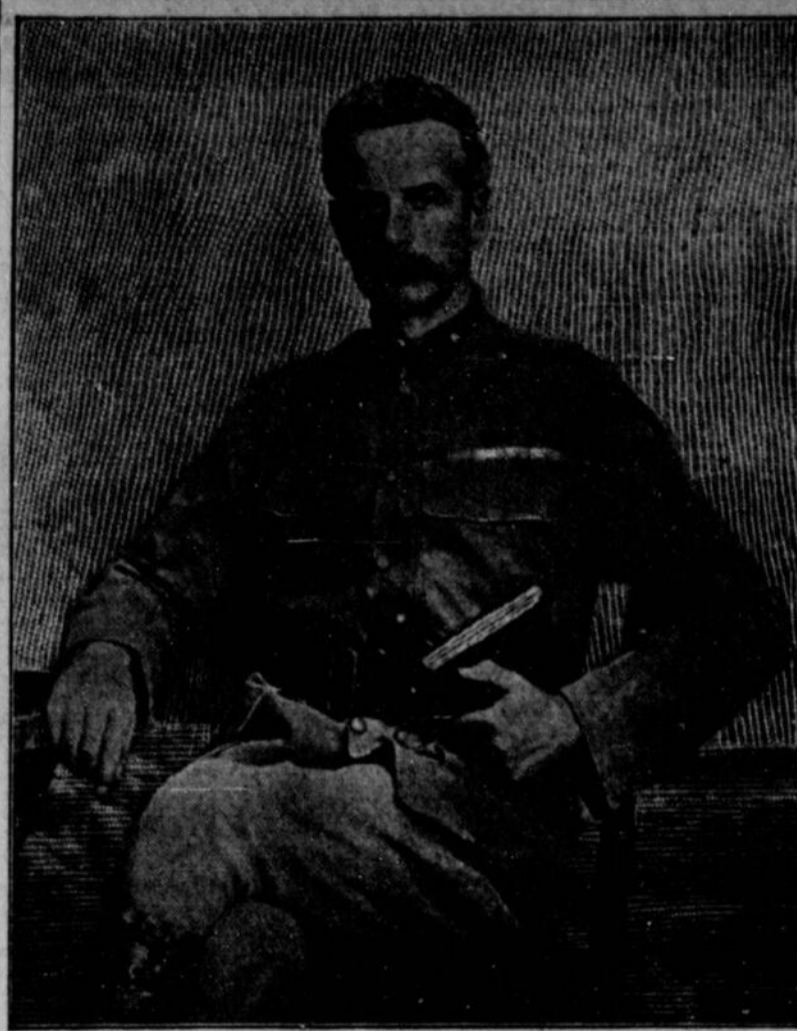
The Cochranes are a knightly Ayrshire family of old lineage, and have always been noted for valor and integrity. Sir William Cochrane was elevated to the peerage as Baron Cochrane in 1647, and further promoted to the rank of Earl of Dundonald in 1669, which signifies his loyal association with the Charleses in troublous times, though his immediate descendants evidently did not share his political opinions. The Earl's grandson, Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, Sir Patrick Hume, afterwards Lord Polwarth, Baillie of Jerviswood, and many others were concerned in the rising under Argyll, brought about by the accumulated tyrannies of the Stuarts, and this insurrection for a time met with great adversity, though it ultimately helped to cause the downfall of James II. and the whole dynasty. Most of the instigators at one time escaped to the continent, but Cochrane was not so fortunate, for he was taken prisoner in 1685, lodged in Edinburgh Tolbooth, tried and condemned to death as a traitor. There he awaited his doom with calmness, though every effort was put forth by his grandfather and others to save his life, though as the sequel shows it was not to the powerful allies of his house that he owed his subsequent escape. Sir John had several sons whom, however, fearing to implicate, he refused to see in his prison until the final leave-taking, and one daughter, Grisell, a girl of eighteen, entirely devoted to her father and his cause. At the present time young girls have no particular fancy for or knowledge of politics, which is a sure sign that the laws are good and the people free, but in former days it was not so, boys and girls being often involved in their fathers' straits, and even little children playing their part with intelligence and heroism. Grisell, then, was allowed to come and go as she pleased, and no doubt realized with increasing terror the unsuccessful efforts of friends, as day by day the execution drew near

and nearer. Endowed with the family attributes of courage and ingenuity, she at length perceived that no more dependence need be placed on such sources, and resolved to take matters into her own hands and make one bold stroke to save a life so dear to her. The death warrant, without which, of course, the execution could not take place, was shortly expected in Edinburgh, and after a tender leave-taking with her father, she one day left the prison, having evaded within herself the tremendous and hazardous exploit of robbing the mail, securing the warrant, and thus postponing, if not entirely averting the impending calamity.

Early the next morning, attired as a serving-woman, mounted on a good horse, and provided with a plausible excuse in case of molestation, the courageous girl was well on her way to the Borders, where the English home of her foster-mother, in whom she placed absolute confidence, was to be the basis of further operations. She could not fail to be aware of the desperate nature of her enterprise. That the postman would be well mounted and armed would be facts well known to her, and also that highway robbery, always a heinous offence, rose on this occasion into the precincts of high treason. It must be remembered that the mail of the seventeenth century was not bulky, though its importance was great, and contained documents of life and death more frequently than happily is now the case.

Grisell Cochrane was no flighty girl, trusting to luck or the exigencies of the moment, but one possessed of all possible information, and the conference with her nurse resulted in no diminution of caution and no disregard of consequences. It was a desperate case, and required a desperate remedy. After the interview, Grisell donned the coarse jerkin and leather belt of her foster-brother, over which she threw a horseman's cloak she had brought with her, which, with the addition of a well-sloped beaver, a brace of pistols and her excellent riding, must have made a manish enough figure of her. Thus prepared, she took her way across Tweedmouth Muir, glancing here and there across the wilderness of whin, ferns and stunted heath, with a sharp eye to the brush-covered dingles. The road led to a small public house some miles off, where the postman last from Durham was accustomed to arrive about six o'clock in the morning, and where he took a few hours' rest before proceeding on his journey. According to plan, the girl reached the inn hoping to find the man asleep, and trusting to her ready wit there to possess herself of the mail bags. Finding no hostler in the yard, she stabled her horse and entered the house, asking the widow in charge for breakfast. The remains of a plain meal were on the table, and the widow asked her to make as little noise as possible, as 'the pur man's that weary,' at the same time indicating the stalwart form of an earlier arrival slumbering profoundly in an enclosed bed, the door of which was partly open. Miss Cochrane knew that this was her quarry, and saw as well that the good dame had no intention of quitting the room. Making an effort to eat some of the food set before her, she asked for some cold water to wash it down, an unusual request at such a house, and one received with surprise. It was emphatically insisted on, however, when the woman somewhat ungraciously demurred because of the distance of the well, but she offered the price of something stronger, which the young guest said he could not drink, smoothed the difficulty, and the woman went off on her errand, calling attention to the pair of loaded pistols lying on the table, with a request 'not to meddle wi' them.' Now or never was the time. Grisell passed quickly about the room, but had not far to go before she perceived the two mail-bags forming a pillow for the head of the sturdy post-boy. Her hopes were suddenly dashed. There was not the faintest possibility of extracting the bags without awakening their custodian. What was she to do? Were her plans and preparations to go for nothing? A few seconds' bitter contemplation of the situation and the consequences of failure gave a new turn to her thoughts. Edging noiselessly round the table, she took up the pistols one by one, dexterously drew the charges, which she concealed, and had scarcely resumed her place at the table when the landlady reappeared, bearing the much-needed water. After a short rest, and having carefully ascertained how much longer the postman was likely to remain, Grisell settled her score and proceeded on her journey southward. When well out of sight of the house she doubled back, and, walking her horse slowly along the road leading back to the border, waited, and not without some foreboding. Would the postman examine his pistols or not before resuming his way—her success, even life, depended upon his actions. But she had not long to wait, and presently ambling along with apparent unconcern, she was overtaken by the man on his strong horse, with the all-important bags strapped across his saddle-bow, and the holsters on either side stuffed with London and other letters. Receiving a civil response to her salutation, Grisell drew up her nag alongside and fell into his stride.

So the strangely assorted pair rode along side by side, exchanging desultory talk, until fearing that their little company might be augmented, she deemed her time had come. Smiting her action to the thought, she suddenly spurred forward and reining her horse across the path informed the astonished official in a few words that she had taken a fancy to the mail, which must be delivered to her without delay. She added that she was well armed and prepared to enforce her demand, that her horse was fresh, and that she had strong and bold allies. At the same time she advised him to go back the road he had come, and not venture near a wood she indicated in the distance, for several hours. The man was thunderstruck. He looked at the slight form of the youth thus truculently attacking him, and burst into a loud laugh. 'If, young master,' he said, 'you are having a joke at my expense, you are welcome to it, but, perceiving no change



THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

in the attitude of his assailant, 'if you are serious, I am ready for you. Remember this is His Majesty's mail, and my pistols are loaded. Sheer off, then, before I am forced to draw blood.'

'I am no fonder of blood than you are,' responded his antagonist, threateningly, 'but this mail I must and will have.'

So saying she drew one of her pistols and keeping her horse well in hand, deliberately cocked it in his face.

'Now, fellow, your blood be upon your own head,' shouted the postman, leveling his weapon. There was a click of the trigger, a flash of the pan. With an oath the pistol was flung to the ground and the other pulled out. The result was the same. In a transport of rage the official made a lunge at the bride of his companion's horse, but she pulled her horse back, still keeping her pistol aimed at his head, upon which he jumped to the ground and ran towards her, hoping to be able to pull her off, and thus have her at his mercy. His horse, meanwhile, moved on a few paces, and quick as thought Grisell perceived her advantage. In a moment, urging her horse forwards, she had seized the strange horse by the bridle, and drawing it on reminded the man of her former advice, and without further ado, put the two horses to their speed. Glancing back shortly after, she perceived that the post-boy, who had been standing watching her in a state of semi-stupefaction, had turned, and was retracing his steps to the town he had last left, where he would soon, no doubt, be able to follow her with suitable assistance. Grisell speedily entered the mysterious wood, and securing the strange horse to a tree, took down the bags, cut them open with a sharp penknife, and hastily went over the contents. It was not difficult to ascertain the government despatches, which she found to contain not only the expected warrant for her father's execution, but documents inflicting different penalties on other political offenders. These she tore into small pieces, further concealing them in her bodice, and then with the scarcely credited knowledge that her endeavor had been successful, she mounted her horse once more, and rode off to her nurse's humble abode, where no time was lost in burning every trace of the exploit and resuming her former attire. Knowing that the news would spread rapidly and that the quicker she left the neighborhood the better, she was soon on her way to Edinburgh, where, on arrival, she was able to acquaint her father with the private news of his reprieve. This was all they could allow themselves to count upon for the time, but the sixteen or seventeen days gained before a new warrant could reach the capital filled the family with hope for the future. This hope was eventually fulfilled, owing to the renewed endeavors of the Earl of Dundonald, accompanied with it, it is said, a large bribe in the right quarter. Sir John Cochrane shortly after received his freedom and though it was considered prudent for some time to hide his daughter's share in his release, the strange and astonishing exploit became known, an even more thrilling story than that of her contemporary and friend Grisell Hume. Grisell Cochrane afterwards married Ker of Morriston, and before long, time had removed the last, and in some respects the worst, of the Stuart line, restoring those who survived to their homes, and the whole country to its long-disturbed peace.

KAY LIVINGSTONE.

IF SCIENTISTS HAD BEEN CRIMINALS.

It is a lucky thing for society at large that scientists are seldom, if ever, dowered with criminal instincts. For supposing the converse held good! Supposing, for instance, that Professor Dewar, the discoverer of liquid air, had been an anarchist. In that case he would have had ready to his hand a secret and deadly explosive which would be infinitely more powerful than dynamite, while needing neither fuse nor detonator to set it off. All that would be necessary would be to fill a steel bomb—the bigger and thicker the better—with liquid air, and hermetically close it. Immediately the interior contents would begin to expand as the imprisoned and tortured atmosphere commenced slowly to return from its liquid to a gaseous state; and this expansion would continue until, if the bomb could

be made strong enough, the well-nigh inconceivable pressure of 12,000 pounds per square inch would eventually be developed.

Then the enveloping walls of steel, even if a foot or more in thickness, would inevitably fly into innumerable fragments, and with an explosive violence which would be sufficient to wreck anything and everything within a radius of probably thousands of yards. Indeed, it has been estimated that a single gallon of liquid air could, given certain conditions, be made equal in destructiveness to 10,000 tons of gunpowder. Or assume, on the other hand, that he had been a criminal of the Palmer type—a secret poisoner. In liquid air he had at his command a far more deadly toxic agent than even prussic acid; and one, moreover, which had been chosen to keep his discovery to himself, he might have inconceivably used with almost perfect impunity. For even the very smallest quantity of liquid air, administered internally, would prove almost immediately fatal, eating its way with vitriolic swiftness into the victim's inmost vitals, destroying tissue, muscle and bone, and yet leaving no trace of itself.

Marconi, again, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, took all the world into his confidence as soon almost as his marvellous discovery was first lighted on. But what if he had chosen to keep his knowledge to himself and utilize it, as he could easily have done, to further dishonorable ends of his own?

It is quite conceivable that he might have made millions on the Stock Exchanges and bourses of Europe and America; for by means of his tiny instruments, while the cables slept and the telegraph offices were closed, he could have transmitted and received—through his accredited agents, of course—exclusive information of vital importance.

Or supposing that Prof. Roentgen, the discoverer of the X-rays, had been a professional thief. He would have had at his beck and call a something which no other member of the fraternity had even dreamed about—a something which would have enabled him to see how many and what valuable were in this or that receptacle, or the amount of coin a person had in his pocket, his purse, or his satchel. His 'rays' would have been to him, in fact, a sixth sense, possessed by no other living creature in the whole wide universe.

The story of the man who found out how to split Bank of England notes into two parts laterally, and who was so honest and so disinterested that he went forthwith and made a present of his knowledge to the directors of the institution in question, is well known. In the main, the details are as usually stated, although it is doubtful whether the discovery could have been turned to any practical account if even the discoverer had been a rogue in embryo instead of an honest and law-abiding citizen.

It is a fact, however, that only a year or two back a similar but far more dangerous discovery was accidentally stumbled upon by a poor alien engraver, who freely made a present of his knowledge to the Bankers' Association. This man found out a method by which he could imitate the water marking on letters of credit and other similar documents. It was a simple method, and easy of application by even the veriest tyro; and there is no doubt that, had he chosen to do so, he might have swindled the London banks out of hundreds of thousands of pounds. Since then, it may be mentioned, perforations have been universally substituted for the old-fashioned water marking, so far as the indication of the amounts is concerned.

Advertisements.

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took the whole world into their confidence, and, although since then 'reconstructed' rubies, as they have been christened, have been placed upon the market, it has been entirely without the knowledge or consent of the original discoverers.—'Pearson's Weekly.'

ORIGIN OF FLAG LOST IN ANTIQUITY.

Where in the whole world is another thing, meaningless in itself, that has signified so much or served so greatly in the dramas of national life as the flag? One tradition says the Saracens first carried an orthodox standard into battle, and thus gave the idea, as they gave so many others, to the Crusaders. But, obviously, the flag is far older than this, and it is interesting to note its development from the first inanimate object borne aloft on a staff, so as to be generally visible, down to the elaborate blazonry of a royal banner in our own ages. The Egyptians thus carried before their hosts the figure of a sacred animal on a spear, and the Assyrians, as their carvings tell us, inspired the hopes and centred the attentions of their soldiers in the same way.

The royal standard of the Persians for many centuries was a blacksmith's apron, and it is said a local prince, in passing a hermit's cell on the way to battle one morning, asked the inmate for his blessing, or something expressive to put on that artless cognizance. The hermit, possibly a little touchy, as even saints will be when disturbed at breakfast time, threw the chieftain the flat, round cake he was eating, which was duly added to the apron—hence the Persian 'sun.' The lion was an obvious afterthought. The Turks used a horse's tail, the rank of a pasha being known by the number of tails he carried, and probably this suggested the much bifurcated pennon of early western chivalry, familiar to every one who has studied the Bayeux tapestry or early illuminated missals.

In the Middle Ages, devoted to display and military arrogance, the flag stood in relationship to the great captain's array as his personal armor stood to himself; it insured recognition in the melee, and supplied a rallying point for the fighters such as nothing else could have done. This led to an etiquette of flags, which apportioned shape and size to every rank of the peerage, from the royal standard itself down through a varied array of banners, gonfalons, pennons, ensigns and other 'bits of red rag,' and kept the heralds' college busy, besides supplying the poets with admirable local coloring for their battle pieces. Does not Scott tell us in some famous lines:

Then fell that spotless banner white,
Lord Howard's Lion fell;
But stiff Lord Marmon's falcon flew,
With wavering flight, while Scerac grew
Around the battle yell.

—London 'Globe.'

A TOWN RAISING A FOREST.

(From the Rochester 'Post-Express'.)
Brunswick, Me., is probably the only town in New England that is raising a forest of its own. The town owns a large common of about 1,000 acres, commonly known as the 'Plains.' Several years ago Austin Cary, a Bowdoin College graduate, who is an expert in forestry, after looking the ground over, decided that it would be an excellent place to start a forest, to be owned by the town.

The Plains are in most parts covered with a growth of scrub pine, and in the open spaces Mr. Cary, with a corps of assistants, has been setting out white pine trees. For several years the town appropriated \$100 a year for the purpose, but last year only \$50 was appropriated. The work, however, was carried on the same as before. Mr. Cary's report on the work done last year has just been made public. It is divided into four parts—planting on the Plains, maintaining two nurseries sown the year before, measures for fire protection and the improvement of the blueberry crop. It states that there are now 20,000 white pine trees growing on the common, besides a blueberry plantation of some thirty acres.

BROCK'S DESCENDANTS.

(From Chicago 'Canadian-American'.)
It will interest many, and Canadians especially, to read that on Easter Sunday a noteworthy centenary was celebrated, the date when the rectory of St. Peter in the Wood, Guernsey, Channel Islands, will have been held by the Brock family in direct succession from father to son for a hundred years. The first rector of the family was born in Canada, and was a son of Sir Isaac Brock, of Queenston Heights fame. A tablet recording the circumstance is to be erected in the parish church of St. Pierre du Bois, which locality already contains in its parish schools a replica in oil of the battle of Queenston Heights.

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This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation.

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The following facts, bearing on the centenary, will be of special interest to Canadians.

On the death of the Rev. Francois Emeric de St. Dalmas, in 1893, the Rev. Thomas Brock, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, son of Isaac Brock, and born near Quebec, was presented to the rectory of St. Pierre du Bois cum Lihon by Lord Grey, governor of Guernsey, and on April 19 of the same year was admitted to the rectory by the Very Reverend D. F. Durand, M.A., Dean of Guernsey, by virtue of the authority of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Bronslose North, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Brock held the living for forty-eight years, and was succeeded in 1851 by his son, the Rev. Corey Brock, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was presented thereto by Major-General John Ben, lieutenant-governor of Guernsey. Then Mr. Brock, in 1869, was appointed Dean of Guernsey, and held the living for forty-one years, and on his death, in 1892, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. H. Walter Brock, M.A., of Otterbourne, Hampshire, on his appointment by Sir Edward Gascoyne Bulwer, to the rectory of St. Pierre du Bois, and still holds the benefice. It will thus be seen that the rectory has been held by members of the Brock family in direct succession from father to son for a hundred years.

WHO OWNS THIS?

A young army officer of a decidedly sentimental turn of mind made a strange mistake a few days ago. Under the army regulations all officers of the adjutant general with photographs of themselves for filing with their records. The officer in question undertook to comply with this requirement, but he must have been thinking of some one else at the time, for instead of sending his own photograph to the War Department he sent that of a beautiful young lady containing only her first name and a brief term of endearment. The officials are in somewhat of a quandary in the matter, as they have no means of identifying either the original of the photograph or the name of the sender. That young man may learn of his mistake when he looks for the photograph of his sweetheart.—Washington 'Star.'

Advertisements.

Six Doctors Failed to Cure Him.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM WAS THE TROUBLE.

Burdock Blood Bitters

DID MORE THAN SIX DOCTORS COULD DO.

Mrs. Theo. Newell, Argyle Sound, N.S., expresses her opinion of this wonderful blood remedy in the following letter:

"It is with the greatest gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. For years my husband suffered terribly with Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. He was so bad at times that he could not sleep on account of the itching and burning. He had been under the care of six different doctors, but they failed to do him any good. I had read different times of the wonderful cures being made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so advised him to give it a trial. He did so, and after taking five bottles was cured without a doubt. I would strongly advise any person troubled with blood disorders to give B.B.B. a fair trial for I am sure it will cure them."

A CANADIAN IN AFRICA

His Interesting Views of the People Once Ruled by Oom Paul

TROUBLE OVER RITUALISTIC PRACTICES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCH.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, May 4.—Now that censorship of letters is a thing of the past, you and some of your readers may perhaps be pleased to hear from an old reader, reporter, and occasional correspondent of the 'Witness,' who has served as a trooper during the last year of the war, has travelled in column over the greater part of the colony, and is now still in the employ of the government in South Africa, even though his ideas may be somewhat crippled by illness, and he may also be suffering at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea, from the extreme cold and discomforts of the rainy season, in a house suitable only for the hot weather. This rainy season was due in Feb., after a drought of over nine months, and is consequently two months late. After a severe war between two peoples of like race, sympathies and religion, carried on in such humane principles on our side as was never known before in the history of the world, but for the presence of the military in the large towns, the regulations requisite and necessary for the preservation of peace, and of the brave dead who yet speak by the many mounds of red or khaki colored earth and occasional beautiful monuments, recording the manner of their glorious deaths, a traveller new to the country would not notice that but a very, very short year ago men with that hard, steely, stern look, acquired only in warfare, imprinted on their features, were engaged in the 'gentle' and scientific art of killing one another, according to the most approved conditions laid down by the Geneva Convention.

While the war was progressing, the women, children and aged of the enemy, with their spiritual advisers, were comfortably housed, fed and clothed, in what may be called towns, cosily built and furnished expressly for the purpose, duly provided with hospitals, physicians and medicine, with schools and teachers for the young, while the 'hands-uppers,' or non-combatants of the able-bodied men, were employed on irrigation works for the future benefit of the colonies. At the same time their kith and kin were seeking the life blood of the very hands that fed them. And at the close of the war those who surrendered were permitted to return to their farms, and were supplied with ample means to begin again, cattle and breed horses even, being imported from Argentine and other countries for their use and welfare. No wonder that they (for the most part) now meet a Britisher with a smile, and that both parties sit at the same

board and engage in friendly talks about what our American cousins would term 'the recent little unpleasantness,' and that already the late Private Thomas Atkins, M. I. has had the banns of marriage published between himself and Miss Johanna Wilhelmina Katrina Margaretha Vera Klopper, as I heard at the English Church yesterday. Many in Canada and other countries would doubtless never imagine such an aftermath, and still have a retentive vision of the panorama of devastation depicted by Johannes Stephanus Paulus Kruger (of unhappy memory) whose great dream of a pastoral, patriarchal Old Testament Boer-Dutch Republic was dispelled through the accidental discovery of the richness of the great diamond finds in the volcanic mud of extinct craters in Griqualand West, and the great wealth of gold which first began to be threshed out of the hard desert rocks of the Rand, by stamping mills in 1890.

Johannes Stephanus Paulus will live in history as one of the extraordinary men of his time, and the first and last uncrowned king or dictator of the Transvaal. As a boy he became an inveterate hater of British extension, and marched with 'the great trek' from the Cape to the Limpopo. He was strong and healthy in mind and body, of iron nerve, a lion killer from his youth, as dauntless as David, uncouth, un-schooled, bold, wary, cunning, shrewd, conceited, bigoted, grasping, suspicious, prejudiced, susceptible of flattery, a religious exhorter, a Dopper of the Doppers (Anglice, a Covenantant of the Covenanters) a crafty politician, masking his plans and biding his time, resolute in action and far-seeing in shaping the future of the Republic. Such was 'Oom Paul' at the commencement of hostilities. Now he exists but in name, except amongst the Doppers.

A Dopper is one of a school of extreme Dutch Presbyterians who live but to themselves as compared with the Vaalpens (Grey-bellies). They obtained the nickname 'dopper' from the cut of their hair. A 'dop' is a saucapan, and their hair is cut as though a dop had been placed on their head and the scissors applied to their hair beneath the rim of the saucapan. A Dopper is true to a brother Dopper and will not employ a Vaalpen or anybody else but a Dopper if he can possibly help it. He will also lie, and cheat, any one but a Dopper and is very tight at a bargain with any one but a Dopper. He is very fond of singing psalms, with variations in the tunes, familiar only to himself, and exceedingly distasteful to all educated ears. The Vaalpens on the other hand, is liberal in 'giving others a chance,' and as a result the Dopper and the Vaalpens are antagonistic to each other, just as much as those brave Boers who held out to the last are now opposed to the 'Hands-uppers,' as they term those who surrendered under Lord Roberts's proclamation, after the battle of Paardeberg, or 'Horse Mountain,' as it would be in English.

Now the Doppers say the English forced the war on to them, and the Vaalpens say that while they were anxious for a Dutch Republic under the Vaalpens, things could not possibly remain as they were, and that a war was necessary in order to straighten matters out. At the same time they did not desire British supremacy, while they were not satisfied to be under the domineering Dopper, although as good Dutchmen they joined hands with him in the war. But of this more anon.

Now a Boer elysium in order to be complete must have a certain number of Kaffirs to do the heavy and unskilled work, and the chores, etc., and here the Loer differs from every right-minded Canadian I have met. I am sorry to say his views are largely those of the people of South Africa. He looks upon the Kaffirs as a very inferior class of the genus man, so much so that he must be kept in subjection in the same manner as an animal. He must not walk on the sidewalk, but must take the middle of the road in all towns and in all weathers.

If a Boer says 'go' the Kaffir has got to 'go,' if he says 'do' the Kaffir has got to 'do,' and he must do the 'go' and 'do' in the best manner possible or he will get sjamboked (pronounced shamboked), an argument in the shape of a whip made of rhinoceros hide, and very cutting in its (re) marks. He is for the most part fed on mealies (Indian corn) and clothed in any old clothing that may be knocking around. His home is any corner of the stable or outhouse he can find. Nothing is more laudable to the future welfare of the country in Boer opinion than the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist fashion, imported from a little island called Great Britain, and some place called America, of educating blacks, which will end (and you may take his word for it) in the downfall of the white race in Africa. Then again that abominable British army has absorbed large number of the Kaffirs as transport riders and otherwise, paying them the extravagant wages of fifteen and twenty dollars a month, uniform, tent, food and military chaplain and doctor and medicine thrown in, and the rascal puts on all the airs of a white man, and, I must add, very often shows as much intelligence and bravery. His motto is Scotch, 'Nulli in verba,' for in the old fighting days he fought a good fight and never retreated, but died to a man. He may be and, under certain conditions, is, an accomplished liar

and thief, but he is no coward. As a savage his favorite amusement was war. As a thief and liar he has taken a few lessons from the commercial whites in their dealings with him in the golden days, when for a few beads or a blanket the white trader received 'shekels of gold, or a package of lion skins, mine friend!' As a minister of the Gospel, the Kaffir is a God-fearing, law-abiding, patient, inoffensive man of sound views and good education, and labors earnestly for the regeneration of his race. More on this subject later.

The white people of South Africa, as a rule, are well educated. They have excellent schools (all common schools are free, books, etc., included), and all denominations have good colleges, particularly the Jesuits. There are certain classes of work which no white man would be allowed to do. Skilled labor, commercial and intellectual work, are the only avenues open to the white man. A white laboring man would starve, so would a white female servant. Every white man's wife has one or more Kaffir girls to work for her, and the 'girl' often works for her board and what cast-off clothing she can get, and sleeps anywhere she can. Consequently a plasterer's or bricklayer's wife, who would at once rebel against 'oppression' in the old land, will tell you that 'the Boers are the only people who know how to deal with these Kaffirs,' and will sigh at the degeneracy of the present day in that respect. As to fine arts, the following is a sample: An Irishman who came out to this country a working miner, and had risen to be a Kaffir overseer, died while I was in Kimberley. As is usual here, a number of artificial floral tributes of respect were sent in on the day of the funeral (that immediately following the decease), and a portentous and worshipful master of a lodge of —, well, we will say, the Ancient Order of Antediluvians, who was present in full regalia, did his best to console the sobbing widow of a departed brother, reminding her of the esteem and respect in which the memory of Michael was held by his late brothers of before the Flood, and everybody else of A. M. 5903. 'Yis, indade,' she admitted, 'thim flowers do be showing the frinds he had. Just look at thim. The cross is from Mr. Hoseason; the laurel wreath, with the goold crown, is from contractor Mullin; the harp is from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the white Lily crown is from the Sisters of —,' then her eyes blazed up as she caught sight of a floral anchor under a glass case, and she threw it to the floor, exclaiming, 'but who the devil had the impudence to send that piek?' Her husband had for some time ceased to be a common miner, and now lived in her memory as a grand overseer of a gang of Kaffirs—the haythens!

As to religion, all Protestant denominations are well represented, and are doing good work. In Sunday-school work I think the system followed by the Methodists is the best. The Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, one and undivided, is not asleep. In all the large towns the latter conduct some splendidly appointed schools under the care of nuns, and the brethren of the Holy Order of Jesus. At King William's Town, Cape Colony, the Trappist Fathers have a mission station among the Kaffirs, and are teaching them agriculture and religion.

The Evangelical Church of England is conspicuous by its absence, and the extreme ritualistic party predominate. They dress like Roman Catholic priests, and during divine service they render obeisance to the cross on the altar every time they have occasion to pass it. Confession is held to be 'a good and wholesome practice,' and prayers for the dead are not discontinued, while going to a 'dissenting church is held to be rank scism,' and was censured in a Kimberley church last summer, while yesterday fortnight the Rev. F. J. Saltnew, Anglican priest at Buluwayo, strongly condemned the action of members of the choir who had assisted at a Presbyterian church function as being contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the church.

The Kimberley evangelical churchmen held a meeting on the 27th ult. and appointed a deputation to present a petition to the Bishop of Bloemfontein at his next visit to Kimberley, pointing out the growth of ritualistic tendencies in the Church of South Africa, and asserting the right of moderate churchmen to have their own church free from such practices.

On the 15th inst a large and influential meeting was held at Johannesburg, where the following was very unanimously signed and forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

Petition to the Right Honorable and Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop, of Canterbury, Primate of All England. May It Please Your Grace:

1. We, the undersigned, members of the Church of England in the Transvaal and Orange River, hereby respectfully desire to press on Your Grace's attention the legal rights of our Church to be in as close communion as possible with the Church at home.

2. We maintain our absolute right to refuse to be governed by a Bishop of the Church of South Africa, our reason for doing so being that the aforesaid Church has by the 3rd proviso of the 1st article of its constitution declared 'that in questions of faith and doctrine, or 'in questions of discipline relating to faith or doctrine,' it will be bound by no decisions, save those of its own tribunals, thus repudiating the authority of the Courts in England, and establishing a separation or schism from the Church at home.

3. We feel that our refusal thus to be governed is justified by the fact that the Courts of Law have been held by the aforesaid 3rd proviso of the Constitution of the Church of South Africa the said Church has cut itself off 'root and branch' from the Church of England.

4. We therefore now earnestly urge upon Your Grace to take such immediate steps as may commend themselves to Your Grace's judgment to cause to be established in our midst a Church that shall be in the closest possible communion with the Church at home.

5. Your petitioners are fully prepared to erect churches in our midst, and now look with confidence to having Your Grace's assistance in appointing clergy who will be solely under the control, and subject to the laws of the Church of England, as by law established.

6. We venture to press upon Your Grace that the late Bishop Gray's action in establishing what is according to law a schismatical Church in South Africa, ought

not, in our humble opinion, to make it impossible for our position to receive due consideration from the home authorities.

7. We also desire to express our strong disapproval of any attempts being made to alienate the properties which according to the highest judgments of the courts belong to the Church of England, whether in Natal or Cape Colony, and especially do we urge upon Your Grace the enormity and injustice of any such properties being appropriated by or for the use of a schismatical Church, such as we honestly believe the Church of South Africa to be.

And your petitioners humbly pray, etc.

On the other hand the ritualists hold the following position, according to a very influential layman, who is also a lawyer:—

'Here in South Africa what is commonly known as the English Church is legally a corporate body called 'The Church of the Province of South Africa'—not the Church of England. This church of South Africa has all the privileges without the disadvantages of the Home Mother Church, under state control, bound hand and foot by secular powers. This Church of South Africa disestablished itself under Bishop Grey, and provides practically an independent church in matters of government and doctrine, though in spiritual communion with the Mother Church of England.

'Here we have for each member of the Church direct privileges of synodical representation, a voice in the selection of clergy, and finally the election of bishops and our own courts in matters spiritual. Now this so-called Church of England Committee wish us to give up all these privileges and return to the state control of the Home Church of England—a thing that any Nonconformist would look upon as vital detriment to spiritual religion.

'Yes, but this Church in South Africa is a Ritualistic body,' may be urged. If so, all the more reason why Churchmen should realize and take advantage of the system of self-government and control given by the Church in South Africa.

'A sharp distinction is to be drawn between Ritualism and High Church principles. The latter are those which dominate the underlying principles of the Church in its constitution and doctrines as part of the Holy Catholic Church. Ritualism is a mere opinion in matters of taste, a thing to be tolerated or altered according to the wishes of those who worship and rule the Church.

'Our Bishop on Sunday morning struck the keynote of the whole position by his frank and manly appeal for more direct intercourse between priest and people, and to let no matter of taste or opinion affect our attendance and support of the worship of God in the Church and tolerate those who differ.'

Now, I have great respect for all the Ritualistic clergy I have met. They are in earnest, are hardworking, and zealous, but I am sure that they have driven, by their practices, many good men from the Church of England into the other Protestant churches I have named, notably the Wesleyan Methodists, and I am sure that the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man (England) gave the keynote when he said at a meeting of ladies held in London: 'Twenty years ago, if any one had stated that the mass was being offered to the people in the English Church he would have been charged with being an accuser of his brethren; but now the mass was taught openly and unblushingly, and he was sorry to say, this was un-outraged that persons should swear to the articles of the Church of England, and take her pay, and yet teach the doctrines from which long ago she had shaken herself free.'

J. H. BROWNING, SR., Late Trooper M. I.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND THE GOAT.

'I saw an interesting race a few years ago,' said an employee of the Treasury Department, as he looked across the way to the White House grounds the other day.

'The participants were Benjamin Harrison, then President, and a billy goat that toted his little grandson, Baby McKee, about the executive grounds. It was an exciting race, too, and it looked for a time as if the goat were to be victorious. It also demonstrated that the former President of the United States was a sprinter of no mean ability.

'The afternoon I refer to the goat was hauling Baby McKee about the front yard and Gen. Harrison was walking about so as to be near at hand in case there was the possibility of any harm coming to his grandson.

'Finally, without warning, the goat started down Executive avenue on a brisk canter. At the foot of the descent there was an excavation where workmen had been repairing the street. The President saw this and started on a walk behind the cart.

'The goat went faster and the President quickened his steps. When he heard footsteps behind him the goat gave a toss to his head and broke into a genuine run. When half-way down the walk the President and goat were each doing his level best. The President's coat tails shot straight out behind and the patter of his feet on the concrete pavement sounded for all the world like a woodpecker's attack on a soft maple in the early spring.

'For an instant they were neck and neck, but finally President Harrison made a spurt, and by a brilliant coup caught the bridle of the fleet-footed billy goat just before the excavation was reached. Baby McKee was unconcerned as could be, but his distinguished grandfather was pretty well winded as he led the goat and cart back to the White House.'—Washington 'Star.'

INSTINCT IN BIRDS.

A flock of English sparrows disappeared for a day or two while a sparrow hawk frequented a tree near a correspondent's house, but they showed no fear of crows thereabouts, and they fraternized with robins. 'How do they know their enemy?' the correspondent asks.

For countless generations their pro-

PROMINENT CLUB WOMEN

Use Pe-ru-na as a Protection Against Summer Colds and Their Disagreeable Consequences.



Curator French Section Ebell Club.

Mrs. Sarah E. Page, Baraboo, Wis., Curator of the French Section of the Ebell Club, writes from 423 Fifth Ave.: 'Peruna is indeed a valuable remedy for the cure of that most troublesome thing, a summer cold. Last summer I caught a cold but paid no attention to it at first, but soon found it developed into a serious catarrh of the throat. I was very much worried as none of the ordinary remedies had any effect on it. I was advised to give Peruna a trial and in a few weeks' time I was so much better that I could sing without any effort. I therefore take pleasure in recommending Peruna.'—Sarah E. Page.

Grand Recorder Daughters of American Independence.

Miss Kate Fauser, 116 Brewster St., Detroit, Mich., Grand Recorder of Daughters of American Independence, writes:

'Last summer I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I almost lost my voice, and I felt most miserable. I took treatment, but nothing did me any good until I took Peruna. One bottle brought more relief than all the non-tremurals I had taken, and three bottles cured me completely. For tired and worn out women it is a boon.'

Colds are considered one of the necessary ills of life. One is liable to catch cold both summer and winter. Very often summer colds prove fatal. They are always dangerous.

A cold is the beginning of catarrh. It may cause catarrh of any of the internal organs—the head, throat, lungs and stomach, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure a cold then would cure all these direct effects of colds. Peruna is such a remedy. We have letters from all over the United States attesting to this fact. The poor and rich alike use and recommend it. A book of testimonials in the exact words of the writer sent to any address free of charge by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer Schiller Club. Mrs. B. F. Henderson, 632 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer of the Schiller Club, writes:

'I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience with this reliable medicine has taught me that there is one that can be trusted and that will not fail in time of need.'

'For the past few years I have found that I caught cold easily, which would settle in a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. I had to be especially careful about being out evenings, and not to get chilled when dressed thin for parties, but since I have used Peruna my general health is improved, and my system is in such good condition that even though I am exposed to inclement weather it no longer affects me.'

'I have a splendid appetite and enjoy life, being in perfect health.'—Mrs. B. F. Henderson.

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

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

P E-RU-NA FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST CATCHING COLD.

RAMSAYS' THE RIGHT PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

Sixty one years ago we made the best paint we knew how—knowledge and experience have been adding value to it ever since—it's the best paint we knew how to make now. And just a little better than the best.

Write us, mentioning this paper, for booklet showing how some beautiful homes are painted with Ramsay's Paints.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Paint makers, MONTREAL. Estd. 1842.

RAMSAYS' PAINTS

genitors knew the sparrow hawk of Europe as a foe, and were on friendly familiarity with crows, even occupying old nests of these sable birds. But a new experience would be sufficient. Animals quickly form associations and these are transmitted as instincts. A few years ago the 'Revue Scientifique' gave an instance of the 'formation of an instinct.' A flock of geese were badly frightened by a furious dog, while entering their night enclosure at twilight. Ever after those geese and their descendants exhibited the same fright at the same place and hour, though the dog attack was never repeated. Quick and lasting associations, far surpassing those of man and better than reason for animals, are the wonderful endowment often mistaken for animal intelligence.—American Inventor.

Advertisements.

An Extraordinary Offer.

A \$40 BELT FOR \$5.

Warranted to be superior to all others.

Don't buy an electric belt before seeing the Prof. Morse's 20th Century Belt. Call or write for book. It is free. We are the largest dealers in electric body appliances in Canada. The genuine Prof. Morse Belt can only be obtained from us. Never sold in drug stores.

THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

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 UNRIVALLED 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 & BONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; \$60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

PHARMACY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HALL'S HAVE PURCHASED 25,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS. HALL'S PHARMACY, 100 WEST, ST. LOUIS, MO. HALL'S PHARMACY, 100 WEST, ST. LOUIS, MO. HALL'S PHARMACY, 100 WEST, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Advertisements.

FREE! Is WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, since I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. D. CURRIER, Windsor, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experiences on matters interesting to them as a class...

KIND AND CARE OF HOGS

The following paper was read by Mr. Fred. H. Rankin, of Illinois College of Agriculture...

The hog is more closely identified with the masses than any other variety of our live stock...

Do not attach undue importance to popular strains that happen to be fashionable, or to fancy points...

The strong arched back, the well sprung rib, the full heart girth, the broad shoulders, the deep ham...

The brood sow should be large and long, and deep bodied, have a neat head, be broad between the eyes...

In selecting between extremes I would prefer the dam to be the coarser and more rangy...

I especially emphasize for the farmer the advantages of having the sows of the herd farrow as nearly the same time as possible...

While Indian corn is the most easily produced and convenient single ration of hog feed, a variety of feeds insures better growth...

When we hear farmers talking of the difficulty of making anything at farming, we take considerable pleasure in producing letters of the kind given below...

MONEY DOUBLED ON PIGS.

Holstein, Ont., Oct. 28, 1902. 'Sirs,—I bought two pigs on April 1; they were then five weeks old...

'Yours truly, 'WM. SEAMAN'

by they get careless and do not seem to realize that as the frame of the animal grows the amount of feed should be increased...

Use disinfectants freely, such as lime, carbolic acid or chloro-naphtholeum. Keep all feeding floors, sleeping pens and troughs clean...

Exercise is absolutely necessary for young pigs, especially if the sow suckles well. I never saw a case of thumps where the sow and pigs had exercise enough...

The majority of the farmers, and in fact many breeders, do not give sufficient attention to the matter of furnishing dry and comfortable sleeping places for their hogs...

What man worthy the name dairyman will not acknowledge the right of a butter maker to lodge complaint against a system that produces such results?

FOES OF AGRICULTURE

The statement is made by the Agricultural Department at Washington that every year insects inflict damage to the growing crops of the United States to the enormous total of \$350,000,000...

Table listing various insects and their estimated damage in dollars, such as Chinch bug, Grasshopper, Hessian fly, etc.

The chinch bug is said to be a native of America, as also in all probability is the grasshopper, though this is not the right name for the insect popularly known by it...

The Hessian fly, third in destructiveness of all the pests, is an importation which has been traced directly to the Hessian troops hired by the British in the war of the American Revolution...

The army worm is of American origin, as also is the potato bug, native of Colorado and New Mexico, and the same can be said with a reasonable degree of certainty about the several insects which inflict such tremendous losses on the growing cotton...

The San Jose scale was imported at a recent date from Australia or Hawaii. Of all the insects known in America the scale has the greatest power of reproduction. A single female is said to produce three billion of its kind in a single season...

The weevil is another insect which can be charged to foreign countries. It came with our earlier settlements and is a native of the Mediterranean region. Such, too, is the history of the gypsy moth, save that it was of very recent introduction...

While there are many people who contend that cement floors are unexcelled for cow stables, we begin to think that this opinion is not altogether correct...

HAND SEPARATORS

Butter makers are complaining of the cream delivered them by farmers who own hand separators. They claim they cannot make as good butter from this cream as from cream they separate at the factory...

The singular or remarkable thing about the matter is there is not a valid objection raised but what the farmer can remove if he has the mind to, and he should, for the poorer quality of the butter turned out means to him the loss of dollars and cents.

The butter makers' complaints that are reasonable may be summed up as follows: Farmers will not keep their separators and milking utensils clean.

What man worthy the name dairyman will not acknowledge the right of a butter maker to lodge complaint against a system that produces such results? On the other hand, what man worthy the name dairyman, who is owner of a hand separator will allow such complaints to stand against him?

There always will be men in every business who ought to do better than they do—there will always be those in the dairy business who ought to do better. 'Dairy and Creamery' wishes its readers to be in the class against which no complaint can be made of the quality of the cream they send to the factory.

Give the butter maker cream he cannot enter an honest complaint against and then demand that the factory and its surroundings be sweet and clean and the butter put upon the market in the best possible condition.

Though an annual, its length of life and bearing far outlast the seasons of the north, and its increased productivity is directly dependent on earlier bearing. To promote this the plants should be started in hotbeds and transplanted after the danger of frost is over.

TOMATO GROWING

The following interesting facts and observations concerning the tomato are condensed from Bulletin 78 of the Colorado Experimental Station: The tomato is a native of tropical America. It was cultivated both in this country and in Europe as an ornamental plant for many years before it was discovered that it was good to eat...

Does it pay? A western writer in 'Farm Journal' asks some questions farmers might well consider in any section. It would be well for our western farmers to think over a few of their old methods and determine, if possible, if they cannot be improved upon.

Does it pay when you do fence to put up a murderous barb-wire affair, and then when your neighbor's horses meet yours on the other side have them come home all cut to pieces?

Does it pay to let the farm go without a fence and all the fall feed go to waste? Does it pay when you do fence to put up a murderous barb-wire affair, and then when your neighbor's horses meet yours on the other side have them come home all cut to pieces?

Does it pay to provide fall feed by sowing rape, clover or some other succulent seed with crops? Does it pay to let the ground lie bare and let the winds and rains carry the most fertile soil into the streams or on some other man's property?

Would not the benefit to the land and succeeding crops pay well for the cost of seed and labor of seeding to some cover crop like clover or rye? Does it not pay to be able, in a dry spring when they will not injure it, to let the cattle run over the wheat fields without trespassing on your neighbors'?

Does it pay to raise poor, cheap horses to save \$10 when the dearer horse will, when grown, bring from \$50 to \$100 more? Does it pay to breed good colts and then allow them to rough it all winter on poor fare and little shelter? Does it pay to hire a ten-dollar-a-

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THE CHICKEN MITE

Bulletin 78 of the Mississippi Experiment Station discusses quite thoroughly the nature and cause of this troublesome little insect and its extermination. In Mississippi and its latitude the mite is the worst of all parasites that afflict poultry, and it frequently becomes a source of great annoyance to domestic animals and man as well.

DOES IT PAY?

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Would not the benefit to the land and succeeding crops pay well for the cost of seed and labor of seeding to some cover crop like clover or rye? Does it not pay to be able, in a dry spring when they will not injure it, to let the cattle run over the wheat fields without trespassing on your neighbors'?

Does it pay to raise poor, cheap horses to save \$10 when the dearer horse will, when grown, bring from \$50 to \$100 more? Does it pay to breed good colts and then allow them to rough it all winter on poor fare and little shelter? Does it pay to hire a ten-dollar-a-

side when the cement floor was covered with boards. We also notice that Professor Carlyle claims that cattle are subject to rheumatism when standing on cement floors and that this disease has disappeared since he covered the floors with wooden gratings...

Does it pay to provide fall feed by sowing rape, clover or some other succulent seed with crops? Does it pay to let the ground lie bare and let the winds and rains carry the most fertile soil into the streams or on some other man's property?

Would not the benefit to the land and succeeding crops pay well for the cost of seed and labor of seeding to some cover crop like clover or rye? Does it not pay to be able, in a dry spring when they will not injure it, to let the cattle run over the wheat fields without trespassing on your neighbors'?

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Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator. Includes text: 'The Improved U.S. Cream Separator Is the Cheapest Machine to Buy for many reasons, among which are: It Makes More Money, It Saves Money, It Saves Time & Labor in many ways, as users soon find out.'

Advertisement for Page Fence. Includes text: 'This is the Page standard eleven bar wire fence. Coll. spring wire not crimped—takes up the slack in summer, does not become too tight in winter—regulates its own tension all the time.'

Advertisement for 'When Renewing Your Subscription.' Includes text: 'Make an effort to send also the subscription of a friend or neighbor. By referring to the clubbing offers on Page 8 you will find that this will materially reduce your subscription.'

Advertisement for 'ADVENTURES OF A FIELD-GLASS.' Includes text: 'Speaking at a yeomanry dinner at Colchester on Monday night, Col. Lermite related an incident in the late war. Mr. Betts, who was serving with the yeomanry, picked up a pair of field-glasses which had been dropped by a Boer whom he was pursuing.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Capitalists Decide to Battle with Consumption.—An event recently occurred in Toronto which is of deep interest to thousands of people in Canada: a long established and very progressive concern, the T. A. Slocum Co., has been reorganized by well-known capitalists, the stock of the company having been increased to \$100,000.

SPRAYING POTATOES

The popular edition of bulletin 221 of the New York Experiment Station discusses some very interesting experiments to determine the extent to which blight and rot and injuries from beetles may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, also the number of sprayings desirable. It was found that even where no fungous diseases nor insects were at all prevalent so that a casual observer would say that spraying was thrown away, three applications increased the yield by twenty-eight bushels per acre, and seven by forty-five bushels, thus paying for the spray several times over.

Special attention should be paid to drainage from the dairy house, and the waste should be carried a long way from it. The surroundings dry, the rooms thoroughly dry, the shelves painted, no decaying or fermenting milk in the dairy room, and extreme cleanliness, are all demanded for first-class dairy products. New cans and pails are often the cheapest way to improve the butter (and dairy woman's temper), especially if they are simply constructed. The cleaning of every utensil should be done before the milk can dry to the surface. First use cold water for rinsing, then hot water with some cleaning preparation, then clean hot water for rinsing, and finally boiling water or steam for sterilizing. One of the best things to use is sal soda or washing soda.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to furnish correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

'BETSY AND I ARE OUT.'

Faithful Reader.—I read with much interest in the 'Witness' a few weeks ago the poem, 'How Betsy and I Made Up.' Please print, in full, the poem to which it is a sequel. Ans.—'Betsy and I Are Out' was written by Will Carleton. Here it is:

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout; For Betsy and I are out. We who have worked together so long as man and wife, Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'l life.

'What is the matter,' say you. I vow! It's hard to tell; Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well; I have no other woman—she has no other man, Only we've lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me; And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime; We've been a-gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start; Although we never suspected 'twould take us two apart. I had my various fallings, bred in the flesh and bone, And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember, wherein we disagreed, Was somethin' concernin' heaven—a difference in our creed. We argued the thing at breakfast, we argued the thing at tea— And the more we argued the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow; She kicked the bucket certain—the question was only—how? I held my own opinion, and Betsy another had; And when we were done a-talkin', we both of us were mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke; But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke. And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl; And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pouring dissension in our cup; And so that blamed cow-critter was always somin' up. And so that heaven we argued no nearer to us got; But it give us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way; Always somethin' to argue, and somethin' sharp to say. And 'own on us came the neighbors, a couple of dozen strong, And lent their kindest service for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week, We was both of us cross and sponky, and both too proud to speak.

Advertisements.

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. SHORTNESS OF BREATH. FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them." Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

And I have been thinkin' and thinkin', the whole of the winter and fall, If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me, And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine; And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on this paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph— Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half; For she has helped to earn it, through many a dreary day, And it's nothing more than justice that Betsy has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam, But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home. And I have always determined, and never failed to say, That Betsy never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There's a little hard money that's drawn' tolerable pay; A couple of hundred dollars, laid by for a rainy day; Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at; Put in another clause there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much; Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such. True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young; And Betsy was always good to me, excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mitted a lawyer, and several other chaps; And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down, And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—I was hot as a basted turkey, and crazy as a loon— Never an hour went by when she was out of sight; She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean, Her house and kitchen was as tidy as any I ever seen; And I don't complain of Betsy or any of her acts, Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night. And read the agreement to her, and see if it's all right. And then in the mornin', I'll sell to a tradin' man I know— And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur, That when I'm dead at last, she shall bring me back to her; And lay me under the maple I planted years ago, When she and I were happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me, And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree; And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer, If we loved each other the better because we quarrelled here.

LAUGHTER.

Miss Emma A. Johnson, Truro, N.S.; Miss E. Grace Bayne, Lakeside, Ont., and Miss Ella I. Wyman, Rockland, Ont., are thanked for their trouble in copying Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem asked for recently in the 'Witness':

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, Weep, and you weep alone; This sad old earth must borrow its mirth, It has troubles enough of its own. Sing, and the hills will answer; Sigh, it is lost on the air; The echoes bound to a joyful sound, But shrink from voicing care.

Be glad, and your friends are many; Be sad, and you lose them all; There are none to decline your nectared wine, But alone you must drink life's gall. There is room in the halls of pleasure For a long and lordly train; But one by one we must all file on Through the narrow aisles of pain.

Feast, and your halls are crowded; Fast, and the world goes by; Succeed and give, 'twill help you live; But no one will help you die. Rejoice, and men will seek you; Grieve, and they turn and go; They want full measure of all your pleasure, But they do not want your woe!

VERSES ASKED FOR.

E.L.W.—Will some correspondent kindly send me the poem entitled 'Coming,' alluding to the coming of Christ. 2. Who is the author of these lines: One ship drives east, another drives west, With the self-same winds that blow. 'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales, That tell us the way to go.

Like the waves of the sea are the waves of fate, As we voyage along through life; 'Tis the set of the soul that decides its goal, And not the calm or strife.

R.F.A.—Can any reader give me the words of a poem entitled 'Mizpah,' commencing: 'Go thou thy way, and I go mine, Apart, yet not afar.' T.F. enquires for the words of a poem entitled 'The Little Boy that Died,' the last two lines of which are: 'And one of the joys of life shall be, The little boy that died.'

LOCAL OPTION.

Glennroyal.—1. What is local option? 2. Is it a good measure? 3. Can a township or county adopt it? 4. Does the majority carry it? 4. How can its adoption be secured? Answer.—1. Local option in Ontario is for townships, villages, towns, and cities. 2. It is a good measure to the extent of abolishing liquor houses in the locality, but does not prevent importations. 3. County local option comes under the

Canada Temperance Act. 4. To secure its adoption petition the municipal council to submit a by-law. The council may assent or refuse, as it sees fit. Should it refuse, organize the electors to vote next January only for candidates for the municipal council who will pledge themselves in writing to vote for the submission of such a by-law.

INITIAL LETTER.

Questioner.—In giving a wedding present of silverware should I bear the initial letter of the bride's surname or that of the groom? Ans.—The initial letter of the bridegroom's surname.

BINDER TWINE.

J.C.—Is the Dominion Government manufacturing binder twine at Kingston Penitentiary? 2. If so, to whom should I apply for samples and for the quantity required. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. If you write the Warden, Kingston Penitentiary, he will send samples at once.

'CUREFW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT.' Miss Emma A. Johnson, Truro, N.S., and several other readers, kindly sent a copy of 'Curefw must not ring to-night,' the poem by Rose Hartwick Thorpe, asked for in a recent issue of the 'Witness.' A copy has been forwarded to 'E.M.B.'

HARDENED MITTS.

R.H.—Is there any way of softening a pair of good buckskin mitts which were hardened by working in damp snow. Ans.—Soak the mitts in water until they are quite soft. Before they are quite dry, begin rubbing them, and continue the rubbing at short intervals until they are quite dry. A little vaseline might be put on them with advantage near the finish of the rubbing.

WHITEWASHING.

W.C.G.—Please advise through your paper a good recipe for making whitewash with lime that will not readily rub off. Ans.—Good outside whitewash is made as follows: Half bushel of lime slaked in boiling water and strained through a fine strainer. Add one pk. salt dissolved in water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and several other readers, kindly sent a copy of 'Curefw must not ring to-night,' the poem by Rose Hartwick Thorpe, asked for in a recent issue of the 'Witness.' A copy has been forwarded to 'E.M.B.'

Dakota Subscriber.—Would you please tell me through the columns of your paper how to make a cement wall to put around a lot in a grave-yard. How much sand, and how much cement? Ans.—Make a stone wall, deep enough in the ground, so that it will not be moved by frost, and up to the surface of the land. Upon this, place two planks on edge with the thickness of the cement wall to be built. Make a mortar of two parts of clear river sand to one part of Portland cement, and put it in the space between the planks, to a depth of about three inches. Then put into this mortar more than twice its bulk of broken stone or coarse gravel, and when this 'sets' hard enough move the planks up to the top and proceed as before until the wall is as high as desired. Within a couple of days after the wall is built, plaster it with a thick coating of mortar made of two parts of clean river sand to one part of Portland cement.

CEMENT WALL.

Subscriber.—Please inform me whether it would be lawful to set a gill net in my field where the water has overflowed from the Nottawasaga River? Ans.—Not without a proper license.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE.

W.H.M., Maine.—1. Suppose a single lady dies, leaving money, testate, having a mother and three brothers, how is the money distributed? Also, if money is lent from Britain, would it be more advantageous to get it sent through a Canadian or United States Bank? I don't know the rate of exchange. Ans.—1. It depends upon where the lady was domiciled; if in Maine, one-half the money remaining, after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses and debts, would go to the mother and the other half to the brothers in equal shares; if the domicile were England such net proceeds of estate would go to the mother and brothers equally. 2. There should be no substantial difference.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and 25¢ physician's fee be enclosed with each question.]

APHTHOUS STOMATITIS.

Mrs. A. N. is fifty-eight years of age, in good health, and without any stomach trouble whatever. Works rather hard on a farm; has good food and plenty of fresh air. Has not a very hearty appetite, and is not very strong. Does not eat much meat, but is fond of fruits and vegetables. Drink is mostly black tea, sometimes cocoa or coffee. Is of a nervous temperament, and easily broken from sleep. Eleven years ago got a full set of false teeth. Before that time was troubled with rheumatism and neuralgia. For the last eleven years it has been troubled with the ulcers or cankers in the mouth, so often, that she is seldom without them. Has used locally borax, alum, boracic acid, carbolic acid, urtica, and has also taken medicine for the blood. These remedies have often relieved, but do not cure. Is often unable to chew food for a long time on account of this trouble. Ans.—It is rather difficult to advise you without getting at the cause of the trouble. Small ulcers in the mouth are comparatively common. In some cases they appear to be due to indigestion, perhaps, with constipation. In other cases, there is probably some change in the composition of the saliva, or some local disease of the gums. Spongy gums is a case. It is possible in your case that the tooth plate has something to do with it. As one gets older the shape of the mouth alters, and if you have had your set of teeth for eleven years it is almost certain that by this time they do not fit properly. This in itself might cause your trouble. You had better see about a new set, but in the meantime you can minimize the annoyance. Get some Euthymol tooth paste

and brush the gums and teeth night and morning with the paste. Be careful to rub the gums. This hardens them and lessens the liability to ulceration. After each meal cleanse the teeth with plain water, and rinse out the mouth afterwards with glycerine, thymoline and water, one part in three. Be sure to have the bowels acting daily. If they do not, take some of the old-fashioned sulphur and treacle. When the ulcers are just starting it is a good plan to touch them with a solid stick of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic).

AGRICULTURAL.

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS. J.J.N.—Last summer I had most of my cabbage ruined from the attacks of the cabbage caterpillar. Do you know of any preventive or poison to kill the pests and not injure the plants or render them unfit to eat? Ans.—Most of the market gardeners around Montreal prevent the ravages of the cabbage caterpillars as they damage only a small strip around the border of the field. A few of them use Paris green in water, not quite so strong a solution as is used to kill potato bugs. This is used only in the early part of the season, before the caterpillars have attained half their bulk. Subsequent rains will wash all the poison off the cabbages, consequently, they can be used for food without any danger from the poison.

STINK-WEED.

Enquirer, Calgary.—Would be glad to know of the best way to get rid of stink weed. Had my farm leased and find that about 27 acres has been seeded down to this weed. It is sown in barley this year. Would be pleased if you could give any North-Western remedy for this weed. Ans.—It is almost impossible to get rid of it. Ans.—Stink weed, or wild garlic, is an annual and can be eradicated by two seasons' thorough cultivation with hood crops. Immediately after the harvest begin cultivating the ground shallow so as to induce vegetation, which will all be killed in the following winter. Next spring plant with potatoes and cultivate them thoroughly, and when the potatoes are dug, sow fall rye, to be ploughed under the following spring, and the land again planted with corn, potatoes or other root crops.

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

Did you ever have your breakfast out of doors on a June morning, reader mine, when the grass was so dry that there was no danger even from rheumatism? The air is still except for the matin songs of the birds and the gentle sighing of the iris blossoms spread their gorgeous mosaics near by, and the rich shading is shown by the early morning light, for at no other time of the day is the iris seen in perfection. On the June mornings they vie with broad petals of gray flushed with pink contrasts with Iris aphylla in shades of lilac and white with pencilled edges. Such a breakfast is a Bohemian experience not indulged in with every guest, but our fair friend seemed perfectly content to take the morning air with us in this far-off enchanted corner. 'Nay, that would spoil the feast and break the charm. We have not the scorn for 'posies' that is sometimes shown by those who can enjoy their breakfast without these but will leave the details to your imagination. Somewhere in the garden a little later a high soprano voice sang in parody, 'Where, oh where, are Mr. Jack's roses,' and in continuation of Dr. Holmes' poem I answered: 'Dead as the bulrushes round little Moses, On the banks of the Nile.'

For dead, indeed, are many of the choicest summer roses and hybrids, though the old yellow Persian has risen to the occasion and does not mind the weather for it is covered, as every year, with its yellow papery blossoms. It is an every day perfume, without moods or fancies, taller than the rest, always in evidence while it lasts, but short lived in its season of bloomings.

The bold Japanese Rugosa holds its own all through the severe drought; the foliage is clean, needing no uncomfortable spraying, the fragrant single flowers live-but a day, but brighten the spot where they grow. Yet it can never become endeared to us, or excite any feeling but admiration.

As the season advances it is easy to see the plants that have been injured by a preceding wet summer, and a winter of severe frosts, that set in before the wood was ripened, and so the Weigela has no blossoms, cut leaved Elder is reduced to a low shrub without its heads of flowers that were very ornamental. As a result, too, of the scorching heat, the strawberry plants have succumbed, and in one garden patch a profusion of rich, crimson-colored poppies, self-seeded, have filled the ground. If the season had been pulled up long ago, but why destroy the brittle heads of beauty they can give to please the eye, when we have lost the crop of utility that was intended? So in this way we live up to the principle that governs many of our lives, to: 'Take the good when you lose the best, And school yourself till it seems as well.'

A WHIFF FROM THE HOME LAND. A letter from one of our circle journeying to London town, says: 'The May is just out, and as we came further south, Yellow laburnums dropped their gold tinge over the railway track. I shall never wonder again that you have tried to grow these trees, so dear to your childhood memories. Purple lilacs and horse chestnuts gleamed everywhere, and I wrinkled my forehead over a flat leaved flower in the grass, with clusters of pink flowers. Then, suddenly, I remembered the bit you uttered in one of the perennial beds at home. It has been troubled with the ulcers or cankers in the mouth, so often, that she is seldom without them. Has used locally borax, alum, boracic acid, carbolic acid, urtica, and has also taken medicine for the blood. These remedies have often relieved, but do not cure. Is often unable to chew food for a long time on account of this trouble. Ans.—It is rather difficult to advise you without getting at the cause of the trouble. Small ulcers in the mouth are comparatively common. In some cases they appear to be due to indigestion, perhaps, with constipation. In other cases, there is probably some change in the composition of the saliva, or some local disease of the gums. Spongy gums is a case. It is possible in your case that the tooth plate has something to do with it. As one gets older the shape of the mouth alters, and if you have had your set of teeth for eleven years it is almost certain that by this time they do not fit properly. This in itself might cause your trouble. You had better see about a new set, but in the meantime you can minimize the annoyance. Get some Euthymol tooth paste

Every morning the leaves should be sponged with warm water, taking care to reach the underside. There were some immense pains in a house where I visited lately, and a lady told me she washed the leaves once a week with warm milk and water, and particularly the mid rib on the under side. This method was very successful, for I have never seen finer plants, and they testify as to what can be done in a house with these plants. GARDEN WATERING OF PLANTS. 'To keep on watering' is perhaps the wisest method in a dry season, provided it is done when the ground is cooled towards evening, and there is no period between when the plants are forgotten. Many opinions have been given upon this subject by experts, but a case that comes under my own observation induces me to mention it to-day. The bed of pansies that withstood the drought so well showed signs of failure at last, shrivelled leaves and flowers betokened root fagging, and I began to carry water to save a few of my favorites of the Lord Beaconsfield variety, the changing blues that are so full of violet tints, and there is no wonder, the difference in that half of the bed. The work was not done very faithfully, but often in the cool of the evening, when not otherwise occupied, they were given a drink of cold water, and have well repaid for the thought. Cheerful and bright they still look, and show no sign of suffering, while those unwatered, are crisp and dry, a constant reproach for the neglect that passed them by, and gave the longer for moisture to their more fortunate neighbors. PLANT FOR NAME. Radix.—It is possible you have just got the name of the plant by the sound instead of the spelling, for no root of that name can be found in any botany, ancient or modern. Will be on the lookout, and let you know if anything is found answering the description. INSECTS DESTROYING SWEET PEAS. Sawfly.—I am afraid it will be difficult for me to tell you certainly what insect is eating your plants. Evidently it is a biting insect, and for these the Bordeaux mixture is useful, as it renders the plants distasteful to the enemy. The way in which the insect works convinces me that it is a worm, and one method is to mix wheat-bran with Paris green, molasses and warm water, and apply along the roots of the plants near evening, taking care that no poultry (unless it be intruders), are in the vicinity. It is quite unusual for anything to attack the high phlox. In this garden we have a plant that we wish to destroy, but it crops up with the persistence of a pet sin. Watering with tobacco water put on quite strong, is often effective in dislodging these insects. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy.

Hannah.—It is an unthankful task to give advice to any one, but in your case it is best to say that what you need most is something that will take up your time and thoughts so as to prevent brooding over your troubles. You say that you have a garden, but you have neglected it this season. If that is the case the sooner you rescue it from the evidence of your neglect, the better. Get it into order, plan what you will do next year to beautify and improve it. Perhaps you think it is easy to write this advice, but hard to follow; yet, if you once begin it is likely you will find obstacles vanish, and the results such as will surprise you. Mary Anderson, one of America's greatest stage queens, has devoted her attention for some years to poultry, and finds it a fascinating pursuit, and many women have turned to gardening both for profit and pleasure, finding health and happiness in the absorbing pursuit.

All this work is the product of brain and muscle, and who should be afraid to put a price on them. Happy the man or woman who can prove that by head or hands, they have done something to make the world a better place to live in, and that will reflect credit upon their names in future years. SQUASH BEGS. J.J.—Kill the enemy every morning, as they will be found under boards and chips if you place these near the vines. Search for the yellowish eggs to be found on the under side of the leaves. If you have only a few vines make a protection of cheesecloth netting, or use insect powder. Tobacco water and soap suds applied in the evening will often keep the enemy at bay till the vines are strong enough to get in an advance growth. TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS. Mrs. M.—It is too late to start these plants now from the dry tubers, but you can purchase them in full leaf from seedmen and florists. They must be set in shaded places and in rich, well drained soil, where they can be liberally supplied with water. They do not with any patience endure the heat of the sun, and the north side of a shaded border is most likely to give the best results. They are flowers of gorgeous beauty in the later months of summer, and well repay the care and attention they require in the early part of the season. MEALY BUG. Elsie.—From your description the mealy bug has taken possession of your oleander and you must take vigorous measures or it will be destroyed completely. Take a darning needle and pick off all you can find; then dip the plant in strong soap solution, and rinse off in clear, cold water. The cotton looking sac that holds them, has in it the cream colored eggs which in a short time hatch out the young mealy bugs. Soap or tobacco solutions are useful, but the work must be continued, and the plant kept moist by syringing, if it is to continue clean. DEEP CULTIVATION IN A GARDEN. A Farmer, who works his garden as much as possible with a horse, asks if deep cultivation is harmful, or otherwise. Ans.—Deep ploughing cuts off the many feeding roots that take up soil nourishment, and that should not be disturbed in a dry season. They are very small organisms called hair roots that develop just behind the root tips, and are very easily broken. Their function is to absorb water from the soil and the plant food it contains. If the soil is stirred just deep enough to keep down weeds it is considered best. A great deal has been written about a dust mulch to conserve moisture and this is only accomplished by stirring just an inch or two of the surface. By observation it has been ascertained that there is permanent injury done to the roots of trees and shrubs by deep ploughing in summer or early autumn.

Did you ever have your breakfast out of doors on a June morning, reader mine, when the grass was so dry that there was no danger even from rheumatism? The air is still except for the matin songs of the birds and the gentle sighing of the iris blossoms spread their gorgeous mosaics near by, and the rich shading is shown by the early morning light, for at no other time of the day is the iris seen in perfection. On the June mornings they vie with broad petals of gray flushed with pink contrasts with Iris aphylla in shades of lilac and white with pencilled edges. Such a breakfast is a Bohemian experience not indulged in with every guest, but our fair friend seemed perfectly content to take the morning air with us in this far-off enchanted corner. 'Nay, that would spoil the feast and break the charm. We have not the scorn for 'posies' that is sometimes shown by those who can enjoy their breakfast without these but will leave the details to your imagination. Somewhere in the garden a little later a high soprano voice sang in parody, 'Where, oh where, are Mr. Jack's roses,' and in continuation of Dr. Holmes' poem I answered: 'Dead as the bulrushes round little Moses, On the banks of the Nile.'

For dead, indeed, are many of the choicest summer roses and hybrids, though the old yellow Persian has risen to the occasion and does not mind the weather for it is covered, as every year, with its yellow papery blossoms. It is an every day perfume, without moods or fancies, taller than the rest, always in evidence while it lasts, but short lived in its season of bloomings.

The bold Japanese Rugosa holds its own all through the severe drought; the foliage is clean, needing no uncomfortable spraying, the fragrant single flowers live-but a day, but brighten the spot where they grow. Yet it can never become endeared to us, or excite any feeling but admiration.

As the season advances it is easy to see the plants that have been injured by a preceding wet summer, and a winter of severe frosts, that set in before the wood was ripened, and so the Weigela has no blossoms, cut leaved Elder is reduced to a low shrub without its heads of flowers that were very ornamental. As a result, too, of the scorching heat, the strawberry plants have succumbed, and in one garden patch a profusion of rich, crimson-colored poppies, self-seeded, have filled the ground. If the season had been pulled up long ago, but why destroy the brittle heads of beauty they can give to please the eye, when we have lost the crop of utility that was intended? So in this way we live up to the principle that governs many of our lives, to: 'Take the good when you lose the best, And school yourself till it seems as well.'

A WHIFF FROM THE HOME LAND. A letter from one of our circle journeying to London town, says: 'The May is just out, and as we came further south, Yellow laburnums dropped their gold tinge over the railway track. I shall never wonder again that you have tried to grow these trees, so dear to your childhood memories. Purple lilacs and horse chestnuts gleamed everywhere, and I wrinkled my forehead over a flat leaved flower in the grass, with clusters of pink flowers. Then, suddenly, I remembered the bit you uttered in one of the perennial beds at home. It has been troubled with the ulcers or cankers in the mouth, so often, that she is seldom without them. Has used locally borax, alum, boracic acid, carbolic acid, urtica, and has also taken medicine for the blood. These remedies have often relieved, but do not cure. Is often unable to chew food for a long time on account of this trouble. Ans.—It is rather difficult to advise you without getting at the cause of the trouble. Small ulcers in the mouth are comparatively common. In some cases they appear to be due to indigestion, perhaps, with constipation. In other cases, there is probably some change in the composition of the saliva, or some local disease of the gums. Spongy gums is a case. It is possible in your case that the tooth plate has something to do with it. As one gets older the shape of the mouth alters, and if you have had your set of teeth for eleven years it is almost certain that by this time they do not fit properly. This in itself might cause your trouble. You had better see about a new set, but in the meantime you can minimize the annoyance. Get some Euthymol tooth paste

Every morning the leaves should be sponged with warm water, taking care to reach the underside. There were some immense pains in a house where I visited lately, and a lady told me she washed the leaves once a week with warm milk and water, and particularly the mid rib on the under side. This method was very successful, for I have never seen finer plants, and they testify as to what can be done in a house with these plants. GARDEN WATERING OF PLANTS. 'To keep on watering' is perhaps the wisest method in a dry season, provided it is done when the ground is cooled towards evening, and there is no period between when the plants are forgotten. Many opinions have been given upon this subject by experts, but a case that comes under my own observation induces me to mention it to-day. The bed of pansies that withstood the drought so well showed signs of failure at last, shrivelled leaves and flowers betokened root fagging, and I began to carry water to save a few of my favorites of the Lord Beaconsfield variety, the changing blues that are so full of violet tints, and there is no wonder, the difference in that half of the bed. The work was not done very faithfully, but often in the cool of the evening, when not otherwise occupied, they were given a drink of cold water, and have well repaid for the thought. Cheerful and bright they still look, and show no sign of suffering, while those unwatered, are crisp and dry, a constant reproach for the neglect that passed them by, and gave the longer for moisture to their more fortunate neighbors. PLANT FOR NAME. Radix.—It is possible you have just got the name of the plant by the sound instead of the spelling, for no root of that name can be found in any botany, ancient or modern. Will be on the lookout, and let you know if anything is found answering the description. INSECTS DESTROYING SWEET PEAS. Sawfly.—I am afraid it will be difficult for me to tell you certainly what insect is eating your plants. Evidently it is a biting insect, and for these the Bordeaux mixture is useful, as it renders the plants distasteful to the enemy. The way in which the insect works convinces me that it is a worm, and one method is to mix wheat-bran with Paris green, molasses and warm water, and apply along the roots of the plants near evening, taking care that no poultry (unless it be intruders), are in the vicinity. It is quite unusual for anything to attack the high phlox. In this garden we have a plant that we wish to destroy, but it crops up with the persistence of a pet sin. Watering with tobacco water put on quite strong, is often effective in dislodging these insects. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy. It is a season swarming with insect life; the long, dry spell has developed aphides to an alarming extent; plum trees are full of them, and if the trees are shaken, the young chickens make a meal of the fallen enemy.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE UPPER AND THE NETHER MILLSTONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—It is difficult for one to remain silent and unconcerned in these days of industrial strife and paralysis.

Your article in the 'Witness' the other day, 'Is it a crime?' in which you impeach the workmen for blocking the channels of commerce and jeopardizing the welfare of society, is doubtless true, and describes a deplorable condition of things and one dreads to forecast what the final outcome of it will be.

But this is only one side of a shameful truth. The capitalist class or moneyed corporations are even more despotic and individualistic in their demands and regulations. They lie snugly behind their fortress of gold, which we may say is the creation of the modern intellect and the workman.

Secure in this entrenchment, they can and do block, divert, and determine our entire commercial system. They tie up the prices, fix the rates and force the employee to accept beggarly wages or beg upon the streets. The public welfare is never a factor, we venture to think, in their calculations. They exist to exploit the workman, to bleed the social body. At a time of industrial strife, if the public comfort is endangered they appear to be very much interested in their safety and are very anxious to avail themselves of the strong arm of the law, while they appear to be amenable to no law.

We consider that the industrial and social ethics of the workman, though crude and very defective, are fully as pure as those which determine the conduct of the capitalist class. There is more humane sentiment in him. His demands are usually very reasonable and in nine cases out of every ten he is willing to arbitrate about the question in dispute, while we fear the reverse is true of the capitalist class; they abominate the word arbitrate because for so long they have been accustomed to dictate.

The right for workmen to organize for their mutual protection is conceded by all fair-minded men; yet laborious efforts are being put forth to smash these societies. It is said that they are oppressive towards non-union men. Perhaps so; but is the non-union man acting rightly towards his fellows? Why is he out of the union? I will undertake to answer. By keeping out of the union he is siding with the employer in the hope of winning some petty recognition. He is a supreme type of selfish individualism. It is said that men should not be obliged to join these societies; that it is an infringement upon individual liberty. This might be true if a man's action did not interfere with the welfare of his fellows, but when a man is simply a unit in a corporate body then he must forfeit such rights, his action must be governed by the welfare of the industrial body.

In our cities, for example, severe restraints are put upon the individual in the interests of the social body. The individual is not free to exercise his powers and indulge his fancy as he likes, but must be crushed and stamped out whenever they interfere with the social weal. These, I understand, are true civic ethics. Are they not equally true when a man is a member of an industrial corporation?

The most crying need of to-day is legislation to regulate our entire industrial system. Trades unions should be made legal institutions and all men working as a corporate body should be obliged to belong to them, and they should have their legal representatives, who shall present all their grievances before the proper authorities. Arbitration should be made compulsory. And the public, who are often the worst sufferers in these labor troubles, should certainly have the right to insist upon these matters being settled by such a legal court.

HUMANITY.

Arundel, Que.

STRANGE STORY

REPORTED NIHILIST PLOT WHICH READS LIKE A SHILLING SHOCKER.

(London 'Express,' May 25.)

Yesterday the 'Referee' published a story of a Nihilist plot that can be warmly recommended to the perusal of our popular novelists. It is original in conception, most sanguinary in design, and as harmless in result as any of the schemes of the redoubtable Mr. Zero concerning which you may read in Robert Louis Stevenson.

Yet the story, as inquiry proves, is fully believed by many Russians in London. It came with additional details from St. Petersburg, where for several weeks it has been whispered.

TAKE WARNING

And Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Before You Suffer as did Jackson Johnson, of Norham, Ont.

Have you the first slight aches and pains that are the advance agents of Indigestion and Dyspepsia? If you have, listen to the warning message of Jackson Johnson, of Norham, Ont.

'I had been doctoring for Chronic Dyspepsia for nearly twenty years,' writes Mr. Johnson, 'in which time I spent a large amount of money for doctors and medicines. About two years ago I was taken with Diarrhoea which became chronic.

I continued to grow weaker and was at last confined to my bed for a time. Then I was persuaded to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and from that time my gradual return to health began.

In writing this I am prompted by a desire to benefit my fellow beings. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have been instrumental in taking me from the brink of the grave.

You will never have Mr. Johnson's experience if you use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets when you feel the first symptoms of Indigestion.

in society accompanied by awe-struck glances over the shoulder lest the terrible gossip should be overheard and reported to the secret police.

Thus runs the tale. Some weeks ago the governess of the Imperial children entered a morning-room in the palace shortly before nine. At that hour she was to meet her charges. Glancing at the clock she observed it still wanted five minutes to the hour, and so went back to her room to fetch a book she had left behind. On returning, she noticed that the clock still marked five minutes to nine. Also the children were not there.

After waiting a few minutes she left the room and inquired for the children. They, it appeared, were still in the apartments of the Czarina, who had kept them longer than usual. Once more she walked back to the room. The clock was still at five minutes to nine!

What was the matter with it! Clocks do not go wrong in palaces without receiving attention. Also, on drawing nearer, she discovered it was still ticking. Truly a remarkable clock, worthy of comparison with one of London's public timepieces.

Ring the bell, she called a servant to examine it. She obtained assistance and carried it away. Then the mystery was explained—it was filled with dynamite!

By a mechanical contrivance the moving minute hand was to have exploded the charge at nine, when the children, and possibly their parents, were in the room. But a particle of the explosive had stopped the hand and disorganized the mechanism of this infernal device.

Such is the story that is now being told. To obtain the truth is obviously impossible. But whether exaggerated or not, it is a tale remarkable enough to bear repetition.



Tuesday, June 16, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 735.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. J. Bemrose, Montreal.

Black—10 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 736.

By J. Juchly, Switzerland.

Black—6 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solutions published July 4; must reach editor June 27.

Problem No. 736 contains a feature not often met with, and which our solvers will appreciate. We are pleased to give another specimen of Mr. Bemrose's work and hope it will not meet with the hard fate of the last one. Mr. Bemrose has only recently resumed composing, after a rest of a number of years, and we hope to have some good things from him.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 729. Bemrose. Three moves. No solution in three. Author's intention was Kt to K6 to B5, and if then Kt to R4. 2. Kt to B4 ch., etc. There is unfortunately one little dodge of Black's which just saves him. 1. Kt-B5, Q-Q2 ch.; 2. Kt (B5) x Q, Kt x Q, and if 2. Kt (K6) x Q, B-K3! It is a great pity that this problem is unsound as the idea is very pretty, and neat. Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, Mr. Barry and G. Patterson, sent the author's key, and our other solvers claim the duo solution.

No. 730. Two moves. Key: R-B6. Correct from H. W. Barry, 'a fairly good average two-mover'; E. W. Allen, Pawan, G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, Robinson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. Allen—Yes, the four-mover came to hand all right. It is fine. Credited you with all solutions to date. Did you not receive a communication from us dated May 27? It was posted to you at the last address received and contained an order in place of your prize.

Pawn—Very sorry to have missed you. Try Westmount rooms to-night. The journey is to come off this time without fail. You seem to be right about 734.

Robinson—All solutions received. Congratulate you on your analysis of 729. We had gone over the problem and believed it to be sound, and, as you see above, there are others. You will like No. 736.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We commented last week on the Vienna tourney in something of a grumbling tone, and we gather from our European exchanges received this week that our opinion was that almost universally held. It is significant that, after the tourney had been in progress some time, Baron Rothschild offered two supplementary prizes of 250 kronen each, for games in which Black

continued with 3. P-Kt 4. Marshall's second game with Pillsbury (it will be remembered that the former won both games) is another specimen of daring and brilliant sacrifice, although Pillsbury could probably have drawn had he been content to do so late in the game.

The tourney of the Province of Quebec Chess Association will begin to-night, without fail, in the Westmount rooms, Victoria Hall, at about 8.30. We are informed by the secretary that there will probably be only one class, but that should not deter any intending competitor from entering, as the practice he will get against the local champions will do him more good than winning easily in a second-class group. It is believed that last year's champion, Mr. Short, is bent on retaining the title, and that there is quite a little army of rivals equally bent on depriving him of it. Chess players of the city, who have not yet visited the pretty and comfortable rooms of the Westmount Club, should take this opportunity of doing so. Full statistics of the openings at Vienna are not yet to hand, but after the no-gambit-at-all variations (by which we mean 3...Kt-K3, 3, and 3...P-K4, the chief favorite seems to have been the Bishop's gambit. Those who make a great outcry over the slight preponderance of Black wins in this tourney (claiming on that basis that the unsoundness of the gambit is completely demonstrated) should notice that this majority for Black was obtained only by his retaining the gambit pasted almost immediately, that in the genuine forms of the opening, Black was far from being so successful, excluding flukes, as the figures seem to show. However, it does not do to be guided entirely by the figures of one tourney. It will be remembered that the Ruy Lopez record, in the Hanover tourney, was games played 20 White won, 8 Black won, 14 drawn, 11; which shows a far worse proportion for White than the King's gambit at Vienna. The play was not without its amusing incidents, as witness the following, which took place in one of the earlier rounds:

Teichgrin beat Gungberg in 21 moves. Teichgrin was sitting next to Teichgrin, and Swiderski having adopted the same defence as Gungberg (3...Kt-K3), Teichgrin repeated on his board Teichgrin's opening moves; but Swiderski denied better than Gungberg, and three times as slow, and carefully, so that after three hours' play he still held his own, kept on improving his game gradually, and finally he beat Teichgrin.

See also the notes on game 697 below.

GAME NO. 697.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

White. Maroco. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K R 4 5 Kt-Kt 5 6 P-Q 4 7 Kt-Q B 3 8 B x P 9 B x Kt P 10 P-K 5 11 P x B 12 P x Kt 13 Q-Q 3 14 Castles. 15 Kt-K 2 16 Kt-B 4 17 Q-Q Kt 3 18 Kt x Q 19 R x P x Q 20 Kt-B 4 21 B-B 4 22 K x R 23 P-B 3 24 K-K 2 25 P-Kt 3 26 P x Kt 27 B x P 28 B-B 4 29 P x B 30 K-K 3 31 P-Kt 3 32 P-B 5 33 K-Q 3 34 P x P 35 K-Q 4 36 P-Q 5 37 P-B 6 ch 38 K-B 5 39 P-Q 6 ch 40 P-K 6 41 Resigns.

White. Schlechter. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 B-B 4 4 B x P 5 K-B! 6 K Kt-B 3 7 P-K R 4 8 Kt-B 3 9 P-Q 4 10 Q-Q 3 11 Kt-K 2 12 B x Kt ch 13 P-K 5 14 P-B 4 15 Q-B 2 16 P-Q Kt 3 17 B-R 3 18 Kt-K 1 (c) 19 P x P 20 P-K 6 (d) 21 Kt x Kt P 22 K-B 1 23 Kt x P 24 P x Kt 25 Kt-K 5 (g) 26 R-R 3 27 R-Q Kt 3 (h) 28 Q-R-Kt 1 29 R-Kt 8 ch 30 R x R ch 31 Kt-K B 3 32 Kt-Q 2 33 R-Q R 8 34 R-K Kt 1 35 Q-Q 3 36 Q-K Kt 3 Resigns (i)

NOTES FROM LIVERPOOL 'MERCURY.'

(a) Hardly desirable. Black wants the square on B 4 for occupation with his Kt or B in case White should play P-K 5.

(b) This manoeuvre has the effect of strengthening White's centre and placing two of Black's minor pieces in an inactive position on the Queen's side.

(c) White transposes two moves and thereby loses the advantage of his superior position. Suggesting 18 P-K 6, R-B 2; 19 R-R 3, R x P; 20 P x P, Q-B 2, Kt x P, with advantage.

(d) Now this move comes too late, Black escapes by the check on K 6.

(e) An ingenious saving clause.

(f) The Kt now gets into good play more by accident than design. If 24 B-B 1, Q-K 5 wins.

(g) 25 R-R 5 is to be preferred.

(h) More transpositions. 27 R-Q Kt 1 first was preferable.

(i) White is obviously discouraged.

GAME NO. 671.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

White. Maroco. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 K-B 3 5 P x P 6 Kt x Kt 7 P-Q 4 8 B-Q 3 9 B x P 10 P x Q 11 P-B 3 12 P-B 3 13 Castles Q R 14 B-Q 2 15 P-K R 4 16 P-R 5 17 B-Q B 4 18 P x P 19 R x R ch 20 B-K Kt 5 21 R-K sq 22 B-K 6 23 R-K sq 24 K-B 2 25 B x R 26 K-Q 3 27 R-K Kt sq 28 R-K sq 29 P-Kt 4 30 P-R 4 31 P x P 32 R-Q R sq 33 K-K 4 34 R-R 8 35 K-Q 3 36 R-R 7 37 K-K 2 38 Kt-B 7 39 P x P 40 K-Q 3 41 R x P 42 R-K B 6 43 P-B 4 44 K x P 45 P-Kt 5 46 P-Kt 6 47 R x B 48 R-Kt sq 49 K-Q 3 50 K-K 2

White. Pillsbury. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 P-K Kt 4 4 B-K 2 5 P-K R 3 6 P-Q 3 7 P-K 5 8 Q-B 3 9 P-K R 4 10 Kt-K 2 11 Kt-K 3 12 P x P 13 Q x R P 14 N-Q 1 15 P-Kt 7 ch 16 R-B 1 17 B-R 3 18 B x B 19 Q x R ch 20 Q x Kt ch 21 Kt-B 7 ch 22 Q x R 23 R x B ch 24 Q-B 2 25 K-B 1 26 P-Kt 3 27 K-Kt 2 28 Kt x B 29 P-Q 1 30 R-Q 1 31 R-K B 1 32 K-R 3 33 R-B 7 ch 34 Q x Kt P 35 Resigns.

White. Pillsbury. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 P-K Kt 4 4 B-K 2 5 P-K R 3 6 P-Q 3 7 P-K 5 8 Q-B 3 9 P-K R 4 10 Kt-K 2 11 Kt-K 3 12 P x P 13 Q x R P 14 N-Q 1 15 P-Kt 7 ch 16 R-B 1 17 B-R 3 18 B x B 19 Q x R ch 20 Q x Kt ch 21 Kt-B 7 ch 22 Q x R 23 R x B ch 24 Q-B 2 25 K-B 1 26 P-Kt 3 27 K-Kt 2 28 Kt x B 29 P-Q 1 30 R-Q 1 31 R-K B 1 32 K-R 3 33 R-B 7 ch 34 Q x Kt P 35 Resigns.

White. Pillsbury. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 P-K Kt 4 4 B-K 2 5 P-K R 3 6 P-Q 3 7 P-K 5 8 Q-B 3 9 P-K R 4 10 Kt-K 2 11 Kt-K 3 12 P x P 13 Q x R P 14 N-Q 1 15 P-Kt 7 ch 16 R-B 1 17 B-R 3 18 B x B 19 Q x R ch 20 Q x Kt ch 21 Kt-B 7 ch 22 Q x R 23 R x B ch 24 Q-B 2 25 K-B 1 26 P-Kt 3 27 K-Kt 2 28 Kt x B 29 P-Q 1 30 R-Q 1 31 R-K B 1 32 K-R 3 33 R-B 7 ch 34 Q x Kt P 35 Resigns.

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White

STIRRING DEBATE IN IMPERIAL HOUSE.

A Crisis in the History of the Balfour Government Narrowly Averted.

DISCUSSION HINGED ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF PROPOSALS — GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY GREAT MAJORITY.

London, June 9.—The approach of the first serious parliamentary brush in the free trade-protection fight filled every seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. Before facing the situation, which must largely place them at the mercy of the Liberal and Irish votes, the members of the government attended an important cabinet meeting at which all the members were present, except Gerald Balfour, the President of the Board of Trade, who was ill.

Mr. Henry Chaplin (Conservative), former president of the Board of Agriculture, and the malcontent Unionists, were actively engaged early in the day in and around Westminster in rallying the supporters of Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the budget bill, which declares that the removal of the tax on grain involves a needless and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue, without substantial relief for the consumer, and that if any taxes are removed it should be those levied on tea and other articles of general consumption.

Before the debate opened Mr. Balfour ascertained from Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of parliament would support the government as against Mr. Chaplin. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had already announced that his party would also uphold the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to remit the grain tax. This practically ensured the government from possible defeat at the hands of its own supporters. The curious situation created the keenest interest.

At the opening of the sitting a little excitement was caused by Mr. John Redmond asking that a committee be appointed to inquire whether the arrest of P. A. McHugh, M.P., on Saturday last, was not a breach of privilege. This the Speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, refused to do, and Mr. William Redmond wound up the discussion by loudly and ironically deploring the fact that Mr. McHugh, who is now in Sligo jail, would not be able to receive King Edward when His Majesty visited Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) invited the Speaker's decision as to whether the opportunity could be taken for debate on Mr. Chamberlain's amendment. The Speaker replied that it was not relevant to the budget bill, as the question of preferential tariff rates between Great Britain and her colonies was not raised in the bill. The scope of the debate was thus largely curtailed at the outset.

Mr. Ritchie having formally moved the second reading of the budget bill, Mr. Chaplin, who was received with cheers, rose to move his amendment, and proceeded to warmly attack the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In repeating the grain duty Mr. Chaplin said, Mr. Ritchie had made an irretrievable mistake, and had precipitated a movement for which neither his party nor the country were prepared. For a moment he appeared to have prevailed over Mr. Chamberlain, but his triumph would be short-lived, Mr. Chaplin blamed the government for yielding to Mr. Ritchie, saying the ministers had thrown away a weapon which would have helped them to carry out the new fiscal policy to which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were committed.

Mr. Chaplin referred to the extraordinary position in which the followers of the government had been placed by the indecision of the ministers. It was useless, he added, to seek guidance or leadership from them. He concluded with a formal moving his amendment, on which, he said, he meant to divide the House.

The motion was seconded, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. He began by saying that his view of the general fiscal and political situation was quite different from the view of Mr. Chaplin.

Sir Michael said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty might be unpopular when he inaugurated it. But it had been a success, and he had heard the proposal to repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary, because of the growth of expenditure, against which he had protested. It was impossible for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the Premier.

Mr. Ritchie, who made a general reply, read a carefully prepared statement. The government, he said, thought there should be an inquiry into the matter of preferential tariffs; but he would be surprised if the inquiry showed any practical means of carrying out a policy of preferential duties. He avowed himself to be an out and out free trader, and added that with his present knowledge he could not be a party to a policy which he believed would be detrimental to the interests of both Great Britain and her colonies, and he believed that the inquiry from which he would not shrink would confirm his present views.

LOOKED LIKE A CRISIS.
London, June 9.—Mr. Ritchie's outspoken reputation of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals yesterday caused an immense sensation in the lobbies of the House. No such situation had arisen in the parliamentary world since the memorable split on the Home Rule Bill, and the keenest interest was manifested in regard to the possible developments.

for a full consideration of the matter and for testing the growth of popular opinion.

The rumored resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is the most startling development of the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to abolish the coal tax, the debate on which kept the House of Commons to-day packed and spellbound until midnight.

Even if Mr. Balfour persuaded Mr. Chamberlain to remain in the cabinet, the Colonial Secretary's preferential tariff programme is hopelessly snowed under, and his influence as a political power in Great Britain temporarily clipped.

All the members of the government who contributed to to-day's debate, vigorously declared themselves as free-traders, and frankly opposed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Except for Mr. Chaplin, not a voice on either side of the House was raised in effective support of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign.

Former members of cabinets and private members, irrespective of party, protested against any tinkering with Great Britain's fiscal policy. The Unionists vied with the Liberals in declaring themselves out and out free-traders. All that was lacking in the complete rout of the protectionist cabinet minister was Mr. Balfour's official pronouncement as Premier, and on behalf of the government, that the cabinet as a whole refused to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's views. Both the pronouncement and the Premier were absent from the debate, because, according to report, Mr. Balfour was spending the evening endeavoring to persuade the Colonial Secretary to remain in the cabinet, notwithstanding his differences with his colleagues.

The debate was adjourned at midnight, when, amidst a sensation, Mr. Ritchie said he hoped Mr. Balfour would be able to give the House on Wednesday a definite statement on behalf of the entire cabinet, though he could not promise it. Upon the resumption of the debate, Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the budget bill, which is the cause of this sensational political crisis, will be taken up. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has modified his position, probably as the result of to-day's proceedings, and will demand the right of the Liberals to know the Premier's attitude towards free trade before they support him in the repeal of the corn tax. Mr. Balfour will reply, and Mr. Chamberlain is also expected to speak. There are many members who believe to-night that Mr. Balfour will also resign, and that a dissolution of the House is involved, but these rumors lack confirmation, the best opinion being that a solution of the crisis will be arrived at by Mr. Chamberlain's resignation or by an open declaration that he is willing to drop for the present his preferential tariff proposals.

Until midnight, the fight, if such an undefined struggle could be so described, raged around Mr. Chamberlain. 'Oil and vinegar' is the only adequate description of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, which started the revolt. Amid intense silence this famous Tory ex-minister extolled the Colonial Secretary's virtues, and damned his programme. 'Black Michael,' as he is familiarly called, was never seen to better advantage. The ministers sat with troubled faces, Mr. Balfour looking especially dejected. Mr. Chamberlain, deserting his usual place, paler even than usual, stretched himself nonchalantly at the end of the Treasury bench. Throughout the afternoon he never exchanged a word with his colleagues. After Mr. Ritchie had renounced the Colonial Secretary's ideas, Mr. Chamberlain stalked out of the Chamber without even a nod to Mr. Balfour.

After the dinner recess came another sensation, when the Hon. Arthur Elliott, the financial secretary of the Treasury, made a bitter attack upon protectionists and preferential tariffs. He declared that the financial policy of the government was clearly exhibited by its decision to revoke the corn tax, which savored of protection. 'I am sure,' he said, 'that the more the people enquire into the subject, the more they will find it essential to the prosperity of the country that this country should remain a cheap country, and the more they will be convinced that the basis on which our financial and commercial system has been conducted since the days of Sir Robert Peel, should not lightly be dismissed, as of no account.'

This direct attack on Mr. Chamberlain by a member of the government, who, it is believed, must have spoken with authority, elicited loud cheers.

The debate was adjourned after severe criticism of Mr. Balfour's absence.

CABINET COUNCIL.
London, June 9.—The striking speeches and scenes in the House of Commons produced universal excitement in the lobbies and political clubs everywhere. What is the position of the government is the question that is raised everywhere, and the answers are various. Those most inclined to sensational views declare that Mr. Ritchie's statement shows that the cabinet is hopelessly divided on the question of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposal, and that the rupture thus disclosed will lead either to the resignation of the Colonial Secretary or the dissolution of parliament. Neither of these possibilities are entertained by the more cool-headed politicians. It is practically certain that the statement of Mr. Ritchie that was read at the cabinet council this evening was approved as satisfactory by all the members present. There is reason to believe that Mr. Ritchie there made his continuance in office conditional upon his colleagues granting him liberty to make his position clear towards the suggested fiscal changes and a discussion of the whole subject resulted in a compromise, under which the questions raised by Mr.

Chamberlain will be the subject of discussion and inquiry, the free trade members of the government being allowed to hold their own views. This obviously carried with it the assumption that the government has no immediate intention of proposing a definite measure, establishing preferential treatment for the colonies, and information drawn from the best sources confirms that this is the actual position: There will be no resignation, and the ventilation of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will continue as he originally proposed until the nation has expressed its views on it. On all hands, however, it is recognized that a situation has been created which needs to be cleared up before parliament is likely to settle down to the more humdrum business of the session. The possibility of the government resorting to the time-worn expedient of appointing a Royal Commission to consider the question of an imperial Zollverein on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals has been mooted, and was mentioned in the course of debate. Some of the newspapers assert that such a course has been already decided upon, although Mr. Elliott, in his speech, alluded to the idea almost with contempt.

The parliamentary situation presents a somewhat humorous aspect, inasmuch as Mr. Chaplin is leading a virulent attack which amounts almost to a vote of non-confidence in the leaders of his own side of the House, who not long ago were his colleagues in the cabinet. Then the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, will have to defend his own action in revising the financial scheme of his predecessor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who will uphold the discarded policy. It thus may happen that the Opposition will sit and listen to two chancellors among the ministerial party advocating diametrically opposite financial methods. Furthermore, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, will maintain that it is a wise procedure to abolish, as he has already proposed to do, the duty of a shilling on corn, while his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, has a scheme for putting on a duty of two or three shillings.

During the debate Mr. Balfour sat sometimes fidgeting and looking uncomfortable, and at other times languidly waiting. Mr. Chamberlain, who had worn an impenetrable and impassive face throughout the sitting, only evinced interest in part of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, scanned the House as Mr. Ritchie's words fell, and noted unmoved the wild joy of his former colleagues on the Liberal benches, and those no less wild from the ministerialist free traders. Mr. Balfour's reply is expected to-morrow. It is doubtful whether Mr. Chamberlain will speak.

The 'Times' lobby correspondent, who is usually very reliable, in summing up the excitement and bewilderment produced by the debate, especially by Mr. Ritchie's statement, says: 'The only point upon which all sections of parliamentarians are agreed is that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals have produced a cleavage in the cabinet, as well as among the Unionist rank and file, a result which is naturally hailed with satisfaction by the Opposition, seeing that it must tend to reunite the scattered forces of Liberalism.'

In official circles the greater reticence is observed concerning the future. There seems to be reason to believe that Mr. Balfour will exert his influence to the utmost to preserve harmony in his cabinet, in the hope of being able to postpone dissolution until legislative effect has been given to the domestic reforms which the government have taken in hand. Fears are expressed in some quarters lest the lukewarmness of certain Unionists in regard to the Irish land bill may develop into active hostility now that the existence of friction on the Treasury bench has been revealed. Experience has shown that, although individual members hesitate to disregard the behests of the whips when the ministers are working amicably together, cabinet dissensions are apt to provoke laxity in party discipline.

Backed by the solid Irish vote, however, the government feels assured of its ability to pass Mr. Wyndham's measure before the end of the present session, even should the Liberals display indifference during the committee stage.

Altogether the position is one of singular interest. Certainly, nothing comparable to it has occupied the attention of politicians since the Liberal disruption which led to the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Government in 1886. The 'Times,' assuming that it is the intention of the government to leave its fiscal policy an open question, Messrs. Chamberlain and Ritchie being at liberty to hold and proclaim diametrically opposite views, says it greatly doubts whether such action is practicable.

London, June 10.—That the interest in the political situation had been enhanced by the dramatic developments yesterday was fully evidenced to-day by the remarkable animation and alertness of everybody in and about the Houses of Parliament when the time approached for the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons on the amendment of Mr. Henry Chaplin to the budget bill.

The debate was resumed by Major Seely (Conservative), who, as a convinced free trader, rejoiced in the repeal of the grain tax.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, contended that the House had the right to demand an opinion for pronouncing judgment on this important fiscal question. The speaker denied that protectionist countries were cutting out Great Britain from the markets of the world. Germany had not even hurt Great Britain's market in South America, and when one considered the great natural advantages of the United States, her size and her highly cultivated population, it was marvelous that she had not years ago attained the first place in trade. The commerce of the United States had progressed independently of protection; but it had been retarded rather than advanced by the adoption of protection.

every one played the 'spot stroke,' and says the debate has not cleared the air, but shows that the air wants clearing.

This idea permeates the comments in this morning's papers: That even if the Cabinet sits content with its 'open mind,' and Mr. Chamberlain retains his seat on the ground that he has only invited the country to discuss the question, such a patching up cannot possibly last long, and that a Cabinet break up and a dissolution of Parliament is not far distant.

The latest gossip in best informed quarters is to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain will not resign, while the government will endeavor to dispose of the Irish Land Bill and stave off the crisis until October. It is generally agreed that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's onset was a surprise to Mr. Chamberlain, who had not expected such wholesale protests against his proposals.

The 'Daily Chronicle' (Liberal) referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement to the secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, points out that Canada gives a bounty on steel and iron, and asks whether Mr. Chamberlain would put a countervailing duty on bounty-fed Canadian imports. This, it is said, would be to embark on a tariff war with the colonies.

The 'Times' believes that the Premier will exert his influence to the utmost to preserve harmony in the Cabinet, in the hope of postponing a dissolution of Parliament until it has passed the domestic bills now in hand.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VIEW.

London, June 10.—At the Essex Agricultural Show yesterday Lord Rosebery said that the proposed protection would stimulate Canada, Australia and India, and the advantage would be with them. The rural depopulation, the gravest evidence of the agricultural depression in this country, would increase, and the prices of food would be raised. How long would the people stand that? Before the country reverted to the state of things which preceded free trade, the people should thoroughly consider how narrowly they had escaped national famine and revolution in 1846. These were only averted by the adoption of free trade, and might return if the country departed therefrom.

MR. BALFOUR'S SKILL.

London, June 10.—By a dexterous and extraordinary speech, Mr. Balfour to-night temporarily smoothed over the differences in the Cabinet, relieved Mr. Chamberlain of any necessity of resigning, and for the moment averted a crisis which threatened the Unionist party. This Mr. Balfour accomplished without committing the government to protection or free trade, though the effect of his speech will generally be taken to mean that the tariff issue is to be shelved for the present. Mr. Henry Chaplin's amendment, which gave rise to the most interesting debate of the present Parliament, was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 396 votes, composed of Unionists, Liberals and Irish members. The minority who supported Mr. Chaplin's amendment were almost all followers of the government, while many others of the Conservative party abstained from voting.

In a whimsical vein Mr. Balfour explained that the only reason that the corn tax was put on, was because the government wanted money, and the only reason it was taken off was because the government wanted money no longer. Reverting to the charges of vacillation made against him, the Premier declared that he himself, though a believer in free trade had absolutely an open mind regarding the necessity for any alterations in a system which was founded to suit conditions of fifty years ago. He refused not only to make a statement of any finality upon such an important question, but he also refused to compel his colleagues to conform to a standard of opinion upon which he himself had an open mind. He admitted that differences of opinion existed within the Cabinet, but these were not serious enough to cause the resignation of any member.

Mr. Balfour made an impassioned plea, enforced by the precedents of friction in Mr. Gladstone's ministries, for allowing the Premier to retain an open mind upon a question so difficult and so superior to all party issues.

They were confronted, continued the Premier, by three great phenomena, huge tariff walls against the United Kingdom; the growth of the trusts, and the desire of the colonies for closer fiscal union with the Mother Country.

It would be folly and rashness, he said, to interfere with the great system which had been in operation for so many years without the most careful examination, and without due regard for history and the traditions of the past, while at the same time they could not ignore those new problems which the ever-changing face of industrial life presented for decision and the action of statesmen.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, briefly replied, appealing for an opportunity for the House to more fully discuss the issue raised. The Colonial Secretary, himself jubilant, said: 'Our friend, the enemy is nonplussed this time.'

With the exception of some irreconcilable malcontents the Unionist party is greatly relieved by the outcome of the debate, all the members expressing gladness that the crisis was passed, though at the same time believing that the same Cabinet could not long continue to embrace such opposites on the fiscal policy of Great

Britain as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Ritchie.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

London, June 10.—Mr. Balfour made an interesting speech, which occupied an hour, half of which was devoted to replying to Mr. Chaplin, and the remainder to answering the charges made against the government and himself in the course of the debate. He defended the imposition of the corn duty in 1902, and its withdrawal in 1903. He declared that it was a perfectly legitimate tax. It had not had any materially protective effect, and was so innocuous that neither the free trade nor social reformer had the smallest reason to complain. Answering the criticism that if the tax is desirable why is it removed, Mr. Balfour said: 'We put it on because we wanted money, and took it off because we ceased to want money.' He admitted that there was no phase of the tax of which he had not fully appreciated the consequences. He was not aware how great the tax was on raw material used by the farmer. It was clear, however, that the House did not care a farthing about Mr. Chaplin's amendment or even about the budget itself. What they were interested in were the Cabinet relations and the fiscal policy. In regard to the former, what was required from a Cabinet was common action, and common responsibility, not uniformity of speech or opinion. He instanced important divisions of opinion in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets in 1885 and 1892, and Lord Rosebery's Cabinet in 1894, but there was uniformity of action and responsibility. Mr. Gladstone, when taunted with the deep differences shown in the speeches of his colleagues, held, and rightly held, that that did not matter so long as there was common action.

Mr. Balfour added: 'Nobody supposes that in every Cabinet everybody agreed to every measure to the same extent, but if a member of the Cabinet thinks that the differences between himself and his colleagues is not sufficient to justify his resignation he is responsible for the common action of the government. (Ministerial cheers.) That is true, sound constitutional doctrine, and you will not improve constitutional tradition if you endeavor to draw a minister into the bonds of mere discipline, and certainly I am not going to exercise an authority over my colleagues which I should never have submitted to myself.' (Ministerial cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said he had been blamed for not making a specific declaration upon certain great fiscal, colonial and international problems raised in recent speeches. He profoundly and emphatically dissented from the view that he was under any obligation or duty to do so; indeed, he should consider it a dereliction of duty if on the present occasion he made a pronouncement. He did not belong to that happy, self-confident band who thought a fiscal system established fifty years ago, under conditions profoundly different from those now existing, must remain unmodified for all time, and he regarded as among the most dangerous enemies of fiscal reform those who are merely traditional standard-bearers in a controversy, which, in his opinion, had been worn out long ago, and had passed away. In his opinion no tax on food would be ever imposed in this country without the full consent, alike of the workers in town and country, but it was not profanation to express the traditional system of not taxing food. They were confronted by three great phenomena, namely, a huge tariff wall against Great Britain, the enormous growth of trusts working behind those tariffs, and the desire of the colonies for a closer fiscal union. These phenomena could not be ignored. They were eminently worthy of the country's consideration, and were eminently difficult. It was probable that great changes would have to be contemplated, and sometimes tried in the progress of the nation.

What ought the ministers to do in such circumstances? He entirely disagreed that he, as prime minister, ought to have brooded over the questions raised, and then by a letter or a speech have launched his conclusions as the policy to which his party must adhere. The present consideration, with unforeseen colonial complications, were entirely new, and therefore, the most careful considerations and discussion were imperative. It would be folly and rashness to interfere with the great system which had been in operation so many years without the most complete examination. The Opposition seemed to think that the prime minister ought to have settled convictions on every point which can be raised in the future. He hoped the country would never have such a prime minister. He, himself, was not trained to have a settled conviction regarding this momentous question, and it would be a breach of his duty to the country if he professed such a conviction where it did not exist. Mr. Balfour's speech was cheered enthusiastically by his supporters. After an unimportant speech by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a division was taken on Mr. Chaplin's amendment, and it was defeated by a vote of 424 to 28.

Not the least curious feature of the debate was the composite character of the majority which supported the government. In the division the 424 members who followed the ministers into the lobby were influenced by motives as diverse as the views individually held by the House. The minority consisted wholly of ostensible supporters of the government, whose protectionist leanings were stronger than party loyalty. The Liberals solidly supported the government they had been attacking and taunting, while the Irish members followed the government in accordance with the policy dictated by their attitude towards the land bill.

Opinions as to the effect of the debate and Mr. Balfour's speech widely differ. The 'Times' parliamentary correspondent says that the prime minister's speech undoubtedly withdrew from the

amendment the support of a number of members who intended to vote for it.

The 'Standard' regards Mr. Balfour's speech as disposing of the suggestion that a cabinet crisis will arise from the tariff question.

The 'Telegraph' compares the debate with a violent storm in a teacup, and says that the attempt to raise a hurricane over the question of fiscal reform has fizzled out.

The 'Chronicle,' referring to the assurance of Conservative political agents that no general election is likely until 1905, says that there is every probability of circumstances disproving this.

The 'Times' parliamentary correspondent writes doubtfully of the ability of the ministers to retain a compact majority. He says that so long as the Irish vote is solid for the government the latter will be safeguarded from defeat, but he points out that this situation may be short-lived. Of the reported impending resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and others, no more at the present is heard. The question of cabinet unity seems for the moment to depend upon the strength in practice of that theoretical bond of common responsibility, on which Mr. Balfour laid stress.

An interesting phase of the situation has opened up in the possibility of a new deal between the Liberals and the Nationalists. It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire, at the King's wish, acted as a mediator, and played an important part in patching up the cabinet crisis.

SUPPORTS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

BUDGET BILL PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION.

London, June 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Budget Bill was passed without a division.

London, June 10.—Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, governor of New South Wales, has cabled Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the government of New South Wales, strongly supporting the Colonial Secretary's preferential trade proposals. The Governor's message concludes: 'Realizing that what is Canada's turn to-day may be Australia's to-morrow, my government expresses great satisfaction at the declaration by the British Government that every self-governing colony shall be secured the free exercise of its right to enter into closer trade relations with the Mother Country.'

LORD ROSEBERY

HE THINKS THAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE EMPIRE'S INTERESTS.

London, June 12.—Lord Rosebery presided at a meeting of the Liberal League to-day, and, in the course of a speech, he declared more emphatically than ever his previous utterances against Mr. Chamberlain's tariff proposals. He laid down what will undoubtedly be adopted as the attitude of his section of the Liberal party. He credited Mr. Chamberlain with the best intentions, but declared that the Colonial Secretary had not sufficiently thought out his plan. The burden of proof lay with Mr. Chamberlain, and it was imperative, before he dug up the robust tree of free trade, to see whether the roots were sound and that the fullest enquiry be held. The system of free option for every part of the Empire had made England the market of the world, and produced that united state of feeling evinced by the outburst of loyalty in the South African War. Moreover, the vast virgin tracts in the colonies which were pointed to as sources of Great Britain's food supply were not exempt from droughts, and it was impossible, if the crops of say, Canada, failed, that England could close her ports to the world's grain. Lord Rosebery said that he had come to the deliberate conclusion that, so far as he understood the proposals, nothing more detrimental to the prosperity of the Empire had ever been suggested.

CARLYLE AND HIS WIFE

A CONTROVERSY HEIGHTENED BY THE RECENT PUBLICATION OF A PAMPHLET.

London, June 8.—The controversy which the recent publication of the letters of Mrs. Carlyle, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, aroused concerning their marital relations has induced the literary executors of the historian Froude to publish a pamphlet found among Froude's papers after his death as a justification of Froude's treatment of Carlyle in his biography.

In this pamphlet, Froude, after stating that Carlyle left an injunction that the record of the whole truth of the matter should never be destroyed, gives a confidential communication from Miss Jewsbury, Mrs. Carlyle's most intimate friend, from which the following extracts are taken:— 'Carlyle was one of those persons who ought never to have been married.' 'Mrs. Carlyle longed for children, and children were denied to her. This has been at the bottom of all their quarrels and unappiness.' 'Mrs. Carlyle never forgave the injury, and often resolved to leave Carlyle, who always admitted that she was at liberty to go if she pleased.' It is elsewhere stated that the morning after his wedding day Carlyle tore in pieces the flower garden at Comely Bank in a fit of ungovernable fury. The publication of the pamphlet is condemned as ill-advised and indiscreet, and certain to provoke a storm.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

An Important Debate on the Tariff Question.

MR. BORDEN'S RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF INCREASED PROTECTION FOR STEEL AND IRON VOTED DOWN.

Ottawa, June 9.—The Commons devoted itself yesterday to the consideration of some of the minor items in the programme of ministerial business. A number of these bills were put through committee stage and third reading so as to provide the Senate with material for thought this week. There was nothing of sensational interest in the proceedings and the attendance, as usual on Mondays, was rather slim.

The Finance Minister introduced a bill respecting penny banks. It provides general regulations under which small savings institutions may be organized throughout Canada to encourage thrift. A year ago some Toronto gentlemen sought incorporation from parliament to carry on one of these savings banks in connection with a church. The government, however, had thought it better to frame a general law under which these banks may be organized and charters taken out by letters patent. These banks would not be either money-making or money-lending institutions. A small proportion of the savings, say, five per cent, could be kept on hand to meet withdrawals, but provision was made for the deposit of the balance in the government savings banks. There was no need for a capital but provision was made in the law for a fund of at least ten thousand dollars as a guarantee of sound management. The government's expectation was that these banks would be organized in connection with churches and benevolent societies. The government proposed allowing one half per cent more interest on these accounts in the government savings banks than is paid to ordinary depositors. This extra one-half per cent would be employed to cover the cost of managing the penny banks. The present act will allow of the guarantee fund being invested in good securities, but it will not be permissible to invest any of the deposits. The latter must be handed over to the government savings banks. No account in the penny banks will be accepted which exceeds \$300.

Mr. Johnstone, of Cardwell, asked how many sons or relatives Sir John Boyd had in the government employ. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that so far as he knew there were none.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The whole of the evening sitting was given up to Mr. Fisher's bill to control the spread of infectious and contagious diseases among Canadian cattle, providing for the slaughter of diseased animals with compensation up to a certain point.

Mr. Gilmour, of Middlesex, expressed himself in favor of the free slaughtering of diseased cattle, and the full compensation of the owners. Mr. Cargill and Mr. Broder both agreed and the latter observed that unless liberal compensation was given the farmers would be apt to conceal the disease.

Mr. Rufus Pope made the assertion that a few years ago tuberculosis among Canadian cattle could have been stamped out by the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars. But now a much larger outlay would be necessary. However, he thought that the money would be well spent, even up to two and three hundred thousand dollars for a few years to free our dairy and cattle trade from danger.

Mr. Fisher thought farmers might take advantage of this compensation to make the government pay for their inferior cattle. Mr. Fisher stuck to the terms of his bill. The House then adjourned.

IRON AND STEEL DUTIES.

Ottawa, June 10.—The House of Commons discussed the iron and steel duties yesterday upon a resolution proposed by the opposition leader on motion for committee of supply. The government acknowledged that a request was now before it for higher duties, but neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor the Finance Minister, both of whom spoke briefly, gave any very clear hint of what is going to be done. The ministry refused to accept the resolution on the ground of its being inopportune and on the further score of its being what is commonly known as a want of confidence in the administration. Mr. Borden's proposition was in the following terms:

"This House is of opinion that the tariff of customs duties should give such protection to iron and steel industries as will not only secure to our own producers and manufacturers the Canadian market in articles now produced or manufactured in this country, but will also develop and sustain the manufacture in Canada of other iron and steel products which at present are imported in large quantities from other countries.

"And that the present tariff of customs duties should be now readjusted on this principle.

The leader of the Opposition, in opening, said that the iron industry beyond question was one of the most important in every country that possesses the deposits. Protection had built up a prosperous iron interest in the Old Country, before free trade became the law of the land. Mr. Borden reminded the House of the large iron deposits in different parts of Canada and expressed the view that the industry should enjoy a larger success than it enjoys to-day. We are endowed with all the elements necessary to the building up of a prosperous industry. The Finance Minister had already shown his interest in the iron industry by his iron bounty resolutions introduced in 1899. This indicated that the present government as well as the Opposition was fully alive to the importance of developing our iron resources, and affording the measure of protection that is necessary.

Mr. Borden went on to show that Germany had immensely developed her iron and steel industry by a policy of protection whilst Britain's progress in the same line under free trade has been comparatively very slight. Britain's output of pig iron was less in 1901 than it had been in 1883, whilst her output of steel had risen one hundred per cent. This

was under free trade. Germany, on the other hand, by protection, had developed her output of iron in the same period over one hundred per cent, and her output of steel from one million to six million tons. But the advantage of the protective system was even more clearly shown in the case of the United States, whose output of iron rose since 1883 by 275 per cent and of steel by over seven hundred per cent.

Canada's importations of iron and steel in 1896 amount to \$10,203,052 and in 1902 to \$33,681,900. Mr. Borden quoted a long list of lines on which the importations amount to over two-thirds of the total consumption. We are alongside of the United States, which leads the world in the iron and steel production. Our neighbors protect their own market by a high tariff. Why should not Canada do the same?

The question for this government to determine is whether we are to protect the iron and steel industries or not. His resolution was not proposed as a want of confidence in the government, therefore, the ministry could accept its terms if it saw fit.

Mr. Borden next set about a comparison of the Canadian and the United States duties on iron and steel, showing that the American rates are very much higher than with us. On every important line the protection is higher in the United States. Mr. Borden did not ignore the bounties which this government had continued to the iron and steel interests.

"Now," said Mr. Borden, "I am aware that this government in 1899 brought down certain resolutions for the purpose of giving support to the iron industry by causing it to be developed in this country, and I have already referred to the language of the Minister of Finance on that occasion, when he dwelt upon the importance of this industry. A bounty was given to certain forms of iron in Canada for the reason that the tariff had been materially reduced in 1897, and it was announced upon that occasion by the Minister of Finance that the reason for extending the time for the bounties was that it was desirable to give the iron industries a fair chance in Canada, and it could only receive that fair chance by obtaining some compensation for the reduction of duties which had been made in the tariff of 1897 as compared with that of 1894. But I do not know whether the House is really possessed of the very great reduction which was made in the tariff of 1897, and therefore I shall take the liberty of reading some items in that tariff which show the enormous reduction in the protection of this industry which was effected over the tariff of 1894.

"And I may say in passing that while the system of bounties may for the time being give support to the iron and steel industry in this country or any other country I for my own part do not believe that the iron and steel industry in Canada can ever be put upon a solid basis unless we have something more than these bounties can give; unless we have actual protection in Canada such as will secure for our own producers our own market."

Mr. Borden spent some time in showing the extent of the reductions in 1897. In some cases twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five per cent of the protection had been cut off, and the bounty did not begin to make up for the reductions. Mr. Fielding, moreover, had declared in Yarmouth that the bounties would not be maintained after 1905.

Is there any reason, asked Mr. Borden, why the iron and steel industries should not be adequately protected in this country? It was idle to say that a higher tariff would result in the public being robbed by excessive prices. Mr. Borden had studied the situation, and was not aware of a case in Canada where protection had raised the price unduly to the people. Canadian manufacturers could be counted on by their ability and their proper figure. Lower customs duties did not necessarily mean lower prices to the public. The duties were removed altogether from barbed wire and binder twine, and reduced on coal oil to a very low rate. Still, these commodities are dearer than they were before 1897.

Mr. Borden said he did not propose this resolution to hamper the government's hands, but from a profound conviction that such action was desirable. He would have been glad to hold the resolution over if the government had asked it.

MR. FIELDING'S REPLY.

The Finance Minister's reply was very brief. He said: "If I were disposed to enter into any protracted discussion on this subject I should be compelled to take exception to some of the statements in the conclusions which my honorable friend has advanced. Not, however, to all. There is one point made by my honorable friend which demands my recognition and my appreciation—shall I say my thanks? When I remember that for seven years the Opposition in this House and out of it have used the argument that the policy of the government to-day is the old National Policy; when I remember that they have gone from ocean to ocean to proclaim that no material reductions were made in this tariff I note with satisfaction the honorable gentleman coming down and for fifteen minutes reading a statistical statement to show that in the great iron business of this country, the foundation of so many other industries, not only have we reduced the tariff but we have made an enormous reduction. I regard that as of enormous importance. I take the statement of my honorable friend as ample apology for the time he has occupied in what is, in my judgment, otherwise, an inopportune speech. But in the presence of that recantation, if not apology, for seven years of misunderstanding, I want to thank my honorable friend for having, at last, put the matter right."

Mr. Borden—I challenge the honorable gentleman to point to a single word of mine inconsistent with what I have just stated.

Mr. Fielding—I do not think the honorable gentleman is in a better position than any other member to raise a question of consistency. However, as I said if I were disposed to enter upon a protracted discussion of this subject I should be obliged to take exception to some of my honorable friend's statements and conclusions. But I am persuaded that no good purpose would be served by having that discussion at the present time. The honorable gentleman seems to have expected that we would ask him to withdraw his resolution. But we have no desire that he should withdraw it. He has accepted the responsibility and has brought it forward. Whether timely or untimely it is for him to decide. In our judgment it is not timely.

"Among the many sins laid at the door of this government I now heard for the first time the charge that we have been lacking in generosity and liberality to the iron industry. I have heard it said from time to time that we have dealt too liberally with that industry, that we have done thus for the iron industry and should do it for some other.

"When this matter came up a few days ago I reminded my honorable friend that the final stages of the tariff had not yet been taken, and suggested to him that when these resolutions came up again would be the most opportune time for the discussion of tariff questions. But he has preferred to take a different course. He has preferred not to bring this question up in the ordinary way of tariff discussion, but as amendment to supply, which is always taken as a vote of want of confidence.

"I am satisfied that no one truly interested in the iron industry, or with a sincere desire to promote the interests of the country, irrespective of party politics, can support the honorable gentleman in precipitating this discussion to-day. I ask the House to treat the motion as a want of confidence and to reject it."

Mr. Bell, of Picton, told the government that this was no time for a discussion of etiquette on the proper means of procedure to attain a very important end. The government should rise to the occasion and deal with this question as it deserved.

MR. OSLER'S VIEW.

Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, promised that a crash was impending in the country's industries. Protection was the only remedy to save the situation and prevent the country being engulfed in the catastrophe. The government's time to act was now. Mr. Osler gave his full support to his leader's resolution on the iron and steel duties.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "It was not my intention to have said a word in this debate, and I would not have arisen but for some observations that have just fallen from the lips of my honorable friend from Toronto, Mr. Osler. He desires to know what is the policy of the government upon this question and upon the tariff generally.

"I have to say to him that this question is one which it is rather late at this time of the day to ask, because the policy of the government was announced by the Minister of Finance a few weeks ago, when he declared that our policy was the tariff of 1897. That tariff is a moderate tariff, which carries with it a good deal of incidental protection. That it is a tariff made for all time nobody ever imagined.

"The conditions of the country change and vary. What may have been suited to our condition in 1897 may not be suited to our conditions in 1904. I will not particularize. I will take only the question which has been brought up this afternoon at a very inopportune moment.

"The history of the iron and steel industry in this country has been a very chequered one. The leader of the Opposition opened his remarks by quoting an article written as far back as 1885, to the effect that Canada is admirably situated to have and to develop an iron and steel industry. Everybody agrees with that. I remember that this same article was quoted, if not verbatim, it was quoted in substance, by Sir Charles Tupper, when he introduced the iron duties in 1886 or 1888.

"Every one who was in the House at the time will remember a certain celebrated and famous speech which Sir Charles Tupper delivered when he introduced a new tariff policy with regard to iron and steel in 1886 or 1888.

"His policy provided for greater protection than had been supposed possible up to that moment. He built great expectations upon it, expectations which, unfortunately, have not been realized. He expected that under the tariff which he was then promulgating we would develop a very large industry in iron and steel. But everybody is aware that the expectations of Sir Charles Tupper fell to the ground. That though the consumers of iron in Canada were saddled with heavy duties, the industry did not arise from the ground as he had led us to suppose it would. The men engaged in this industry struggled on. The tariff was amended from time to time, until at last it was taken up by the Finance Minister of 1897, the Hon. Mr. Fielding.

"He reduced the tariff considerably and adopted a more moderate tariff. Now I call upon the leader of the Opposition, who has introduced this resolution; I call upon the member for Picton, Mr. Bell, to admit that the iron business has never prospered, never developed and increased so rapidly as it has under the present tariff. The building industries using iron and steel have never advanced in the previous period of the history of Canada so rapidly as since 1897.

"It is true that at this moment one of the great companies is in trouble. But while that is so, everybody must admit, on the other hand, that almost every other industry in Canada is to-day doing a satisfactory business. We do not hear any complaints from them. We do not hear any complaints except from one industry in one province.

"I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the House to admit that not only in the Province of Nova Scotia, but throughout Quebec and Ontario all the industries using iron and steel are to-day more prosperous than they have ever been before. I do not think my statement can be successfully challenged.

"But let us come at once to the ques-

tion before the House. There has been a good deal of excitement about it during the past few days. A great company, which was started with a great flourish, and which was supposed to be doing a good business, has, I am sorry to say, been the object of a good deal of stock speculation, and that great company has practically admitted that it is not in good financial condition. And if the whole truth must be told—and this is the secret of the member for Cape Breton, Dr. Kendall, a secret, however, which is well known—that company has come to us recently asking for an increase in the tariff.

"While I have never hesitated to say I am a free-trader by conviction, and while at the same time I have favored a tariff policy such as we have at this time, that is to say, a tariff for revenue purposes, carrying with it a good deal of incidental protection, at the same time I am not dogmatic. I am not a doctrinaire and the government is not a government of doctrinaires. We are always ready to listen to complaints when they are made to us. When an industry, no matter what it may be, comes to us to make representations, we are bound to listen. We are bound to hear all complaints. We are bound to give a sympathetic ear to all who come with grievances, if grievances they are.

"But when a company comes to us in this way we have a right to expect that it will give a statement of its affairs. Not only this, but show wherein the conditions under which they are working are deficient. They must show why it is they have come to grief and why the expectations they have entertained have not been realized.

"When this industry was before parliament in 1899, and when the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mr. Fielding, introduced the bounty system, which was accepted on both sides of the House unanimously as far as voting went, and with very little exception as far as speaking went, it was expected that the industry would be able to produce iron at six dollars a ton. Instead of producing iron at six dollars a ton they have produced it at a very much increased figure.

"We have a right to know from them how it is that their expectations have not been fulfilled and the prospects they announced to the public have not been realized.

"We have the right to know, also, how their position can be remedied by a change in the tariff. We have a right to know whether or not it is the cause of their disasters. We have a right to know whether it is the cause which has brought them to the position in which the company now is or whether it is some cause other than the tariff.

"Therefore it is not the part of statesmanship, is it not the part which the government should take, to see where we stand and whether or not we can remedy this condition of things?

"Within four days we have had these representations made to us and I do not betray secrets, I will not surprise anyone by saying that we asked the gentlemen who came to us to give us a statement in black and white which we could study before we made up our minds whether or not we are to make any changes in our fiscal policy or allow it to remain as it is.

"This is the position in which we are at the present time. Yet we are asked by gentlemen on the other side of the House to rush into a change in the tariff and come down with a different policy. I say that before we can come to any such conclusion we must look into the question.

"It is a time not for action but for consideration, reflection and study. This is the position we take. This is the duty which is imposed upon us and it is the duty to which, at the present time, we are devoting ourselves. That is the reason the Minister of Finance said this motion comes at an inopportune time.

"You had better wait. It will be the duty of the government by and by to go into committee of ways and means. Then it will be for us to state the position we take before parliament and the country. In the meantime, as the gentlemen opposite pretend not to be actuated by any desire to make political capital out of the question, it seems to me that the best thing they can do is to withdraw the motion so that we can look into the matter and come to a conclusion."

In the evening Mr. Clancy, of Bothwell; Mr. Pringle, of Cornwall, and Mr. Tarte, all spoke in favor of the Borden resolution. The ex-Minister of Public Works advised the government to act now. One hundred million dollars had been lost in the steel business in Canada of late. The government was not alone to blame for this. Still the fact remains that the doors of the Sydney works are already half closed and the biggest losses are due to the reduction of the customs protection. The bounty on iron did not make up for the loss of the home market. Mr. Tarte could not see that the present resolution was inopportune. The government had taken plenty of time already to study the situation, and should be ready to act. There had been some mismanagement of the Sydney enterprise, but that did not alter the claim which the industry in Canada had to consider. The sinking of the iron industry would drive the ship-building trade to the wall. Mr. Tarte felt certain that in providing for higher protection the government would be striking a popular chord.

Mr. Henri Bourassa had strong objections to the fiscal policy of Canada being engineered to suit the stock gamblers, and said that stock operations were undoubtedly responsible in a large measure for the present situation in the iron and steel industry. One of the difficulties about increasing the protection to the iron and steel men is that you must do as much for the manufacturers who use iron and steel as their raw material. Instead of raising the duties, the government would be justified in instituting an inquiry into the way in which the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's stock is managed and put on the market, and likewise into the whole problem of stock gambling in Canada.

Mr. Frank Oliver quite admitted that the acceptance of Mr. Borden's resolution would send the iron and steel stocks soaring within twenty-four hours. "But," said Mr. Oliver, "does this parliament exist for the purpose of rigging the stock market? There were other stocks less peculiar than these, equally deserving of consideration if the House was going into that business.

Mr. Heyd, Liberal, of Brantford, was in favor of the principle of more adequate protection, but opposed the present resolution on the ground of expediency. It was a wise thing to encourage the natural industries of the country, but the government ought to have a chance to examine all the circumstances of the iron and steel question before pronouncing thereon.

Mr. Rufus Pope, of Compton, said the government would be held to strict account if it let this large industry go down at Sydney for lack of protection. Shortly before midnight a division was reached, and Mr. Borden's amendment voted down by 47 to 91. It was a straight party division, except that the government had the support of Messrs. Calvin, of Frontenac; Robinson, of Elgin, and McGowan, of Wellington, all of whom were sitting on the Opposition side of the chamber.

The House then passed into committee of supply on Mr. Fisher's votes for his departmental staff.

Ottawa, June 11.—The House of Commons discussed yesterday afternoon Mr. Blair's resolutions providing for a government guarantee of bonds to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars a mile on the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway system to Edmonton and to Prince Albert.

Ottawa, June 12.—The Commons passed yesterday the ministerial resolution providing for a loan of three million dollars to the Montreal Harbor Board, but not before the whole subject of the improvement of the Montreal harbor had been very fully discussed. The question uppermost was whether the money should be given in the form of a loan or as a free gift.

In the evening Mr. Casgrain, of Montreal, submitted that the royal commission of inquiry into the Treadgold concession charges was not adequate, and that the whole matter should be sifted to the bottom by a parliamentary committee. He proposed a resolution to give effect to this view, which was, however, rejected on a party division.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

Ottawa, June 12.—Upon the second reading of the government bill respecting the printing bureau, Sir Mackenzie Bowell yesterday bitterly attacked the practice by which a large share of the government printing is done in newspaper offices throughout the country. The Secretary of State explained that in 1893 the late government secured authority for the I. C. R. printing to be done in the Maritime Provinces, where it was more convenient. The Auditor-General had recently discovered an irregularity in the form which had been adopted during the last ten years, and this statute was being passed to put things right. Sir Mackenzie said there was a newspaper in one city not hundreds of miles from Ottawa which could not exist but for the printing contracts it got from this government. He referred to the Montreal 'Herald,' which had received a hundred thousand dollars in a few weeks. In his own city there was a paper which drew \$18,000 a year from the government. In Moncton there was the 'Transcript,' which for a year or two 'salted' the government, but see what it got now.

The Hon. Mr. McMullen regretted that the entire printing of the Dominion was not done in the bureau, where it should be. If the Bureau could not handle the printing it should be done on a schedule of rates authorized by the King's Printer, as was the printing for elections.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis quite agreed that as far as possible all government printing should be done at the Bureau in Ottawa, but there were many things wanted on the Intercolonial Railway at a moment's notice, which the Bureau was too far away to supply. The Secretary of State pointed out that all this bill did was to approve of a practice regarding the I. C. R. printing, which was adopted by the late government, to which Sir Mackenzie Bowell himself belonged. He considered the ex-premier's strictures misapplied.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

Yesterday was a very quiet day in the House. Mr. Blair's railway bill engaged attention in the afternoon, and some fourteen clauses were passed out of the hundred and fifty odd that remain to be considered.

At the opening of the sitting Mr. Borden asked whether the government had sent any instructions to the gold commissioner of the Yukon concerning the Treadgold concession.

The Prime Minister did not know of any.

The House at once went into committee on the government's bill amending and consolidating the railway law of the country and providing for the appointment of a railway commission.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, put in a plea for cheaper arbitration proceedings, where railway companies and private owners are unable to agree upon the price of land expropriated for railway purposes. He knew of cases where the arbitration cost far more than court proceedings and this was very hard on farmers and others concerned.

The minister quite agreed that these proceedings should be made as cheap as possible. He had heard of an arbitration over land worth forty-eight dollars which cost seven hundred dollars in costs. Mr. Blair would be glad to meet Mr. Robinson's point if it could be done.

Mr. Lancaster put in a plea that appeals should only be allowed from arbitrations of a certain amount and the minister agreed to frame a clause to give this suggestion force. This means that there will be no appeal where the property involved is of small value.

After passing some private bills, consideration was resumed of Mr. Fisher's estimates. An appropriation of \$150,000 was taken for the exhibition work in which a branch of the Agriculture Department is engaged. He expected to spend \$25,000 on salaries in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition, and \$50,000 on the collection of exhibits. His intention was to erect a cold storage plant capable of showing Canadian food products throughout the exhibition. If the government made a showing of live stock it would cost forty or fifty thousand dollars, but St. Louis was such a warm place in summer that the minister doubted if it would be wise to attempt

a live stock show at all. The site had already been chosen for the Canadian building at St. Louis.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

Ottawa, June 13.—The Minister of Agriculture has never been a favorite of the Opposition. Among the Conservatives there are half a dozen men who take a perfect delight in keeping Mr. Fisher going with questions. Last night after passing the item for exhibitions, the House took up the \$35,000 vote for the census, which Mr. Fisher insisted on putting through at the sitting. The kickers wanted certain information and were just as determined that the item should not pass. So, finally, the thing settled down to a matter of physical endurance, in which the Opposition won out, for at half-past six this morning the Minister of Agriculture consented to the item standing over for further consideration. Once more, therefore, it was conclusively shown, as was proven in 1896, that when the Opposition really gets its back up, it is undisputed master of the situation.

IN THE SENATE.

THE HON. MR. MASSON'S SEAT DECLARED VACANT.

Ottawa, June 12.—The Senate took steps yesterday to declare vacant the seat which the Hon. L. F. R. Masson has long occupied in the upper House of Parliament. This step is taken on account of Mr. Masson's ill health and absence from his parliamentary duties for two consecutive sessions. The Senate, on motion of the Hon. R. W. Scott, seconded by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, placed on record its regret at Mr. Masson's retirement from public life.

The balance of the sitting was devoted to a debate on the government bill to increase the poll tax on Chinese entering Canada from \$100 to \$500. Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated that the real object of the measure is to shut out Mongolians. It was true they were not desirable citizens. He knew the laws of other countries were severe. He asked whether Mr. Templeman would prefer those immigrants who had been running about the country naked, to well-behaved Chinese. Whilst they had been considering restrictive legislation towards Chinese they had been encouraging these people who shocked the morals of the community. Sir Mackenzie read a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir stating that the passage of this bill would not be in the interests of industry and would assist the aggressive union laborers of the west. He dwelt on the difficulty of obtaining domestic servants in British Columbia. It was a grave question whether they should prevent these people going into the country. In New Zealand they had tried to prohibit the importation of negroes and Kanakas. They had found that this hampered them and the law was amended. In the Hawaiian Islands the growth of sugar had been hampered by lack of labor. It was a question if they should place a prohibitory law on Chinese at the present time. The Hon. Mr. Scott had himself in years gone by opposed Chinese exclusion.

The Hon. Mr. Scott could very well understand the difficulty the honorable gentlemen felt to supporting the bill now under consideration. It was quite true that he had held the views Sir Mackenzie had represented, and it was only because the evil had grown, because the people of British Columbia were practically unanimous that he supported the present bill. He had had to moderate his views. All had to modify or compromise at times.

The bill was discussed all evening, pro and con, and the second reading passed on the following division:

Yeas—The Hon. Messrs. Casgrain (de Lanauère), Coffey, Dandurand, Dever, Ellis, Fiset, Frost, Gibson, Jones, Kerr, Kerr, Landerkin, Mackay (Alma), McHugh, McSweeney, McGregor, Poirier, Scott, Thibault, Watson, Yeo, Young, —23.

Nays—The Hon. Messrs. Baker, de Boucherville, Bowell, Drummond, Ferguson, Landry, Lovitt, Macdonald, Macdonald, McDonald, Montplaisir, Robertson, Vidal, Wood—14.

THE ATLAS LOAN COMPANY.

BY THE FAILURE HUNDREDS OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO PENURY.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 13.—There are features surrounding the suspension of the Atlas Loan Company which make the failure a particularly sad one. In the crash hundreds of persons have been reduced to the verge of penury, while many widows and elderly people have suddenly been deprived, not only of their incomes, but of the principal, which assured them a livelihood in their old age. Not a few of the shareholders of the company regard the smash as complete, while others affect to take a more optimistic view of the future. Mr. R. Home Smith, the interim liquidator, expects to be in a position to present a statement of the affairs of the company in about two weeks, and until that time nothing of a definite character will be known. The deposits are variously estimated at from \$455,000 to \$700,000. It is held in some quarters that in any event the depositors are secured and will eventually receive their money. This, however, is based on the assumption that the shareholders can be held responsible for the unpaid portion of the subscribed stock, which amounts to \$700,000. Even if such responsibility can be legally established this asset will likely prove as intangible as some of the securities which are reckoned upon, as it presupposes that the shareholders are worth the amount of the liability, which is probably far from the truth.

**KING AND QUEEN
ASSASSINATED.**

(Continued from Page One.)

hend the possibility of complications arising, and are anxious to get formal communications regarding the attitude of the powers towards the new government. It is also stated that the formalities connected with the proclamation of Prince Peter as King may take longer than was at first expected.

There has been no sign of mourning, but it is not certain that every section of the public will quietly acquiesce in the revolution, and the tension will continue until Prince Peter's ascension has been recognized. The autopsy held has proved that the late King received thirty shot wounds, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shot and sabre wounds, and it is alleged that her body was torn in a barbaric fashion. The appearance of the royal apartments is indescribable. The doors and floors are shattered, and the ruins drenched with blood.

Joyful demonstrations were indulged in by the populace throughout the day and business has not been disturbed.

The radical leaders have made fiery speeches to thousands of people in the open air, declaring that the act was the will of the people as well of the military. Though it is believed that the King was completely surprised, many stories are current that he received warnings that a conspiracy was brewing, and had even taken unusual precautions. It is also asserted that Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Foreign Minister, had warned and advised him to separate from Queen Draga.

It is also reported that the late queen bequeathed her private fortune to a bank director named Pitrovich, who was one of King Alexander's bitter enemies.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENTS.

Belgrade, June 12.—In the course of an interview to-day, Premier Avakumovic said: 'We ministers only accepted office in order to avoid the country falling into a condition of anarchy. So soon as a king is elected he will have to appoint a definite cabinet. The Skupstina can decide the fate of the country quite independently of the army, although an agreement seems probable. In the event of the election of Prince Karagevitch, a deputation will go to Geneva, inform him of his election and invite him to come to Belgrade. He will be Peter I.'

The constitution of 1901 will be the basis of the future governmental system. As to the present position of the country calm prevails everywhere. There have been no disturbances and the situation promises to become better in the future. Those who speak of existing popular sentiment and predict further changes are entirely wrong.

THE NEW KING SPEAKS.

Geneva, June 12.—Prince Peter Karagevitch, the newly proclaimed King of Serbia, gave an interview to-day in which he repeated his disclaimer of any complicity, direct or indirect, in the assassinations of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He expressed his detestation of the crime, and gave a brief outline of his own political tendencies.

Replying to a series of direct questions, Prince Peter said:—It is true my partisans have a complete organization in Serbia with which I am in frequent communication. I know from other sources that the discontent of the Serbian people has reached its height, but I could not possibly have foreseen the events of the other night. I am no way contributed to their preparation, and I took no part, direct or indirect, in them. On the contrary, their perpetration surprised me.

Several papers have a tendency to implicate me in acts which were not mine. An attempt has been made to embroil me in the Alavantic affair, (Alavantic, an alleged relative of Prince Peter, tried to start a revolt in Serbia, on March 5, 1902, but was killed in the attempt, when I had absolutely nothing to do with it.)

I was first informed of the royal tragedy enacted at Belgrade the following morning by a telegram from a cousin of mine in Vienna. Later, a Montenegrin friend informed me of the news, which until then I had regarded as quite unofficial.

I have received various messages of congratulations, but that is all. I calmly await the trend of events. So long as no formal proposals reach me I have no reason to leave Geneva, and I will remain here. No one has yet asked me to return to Serbia. No one has yet offered me the crown; I am even without news of the members of my family who reside in Belgrade.

My opinion of the executions of the King and Queen of Serbia is this:—I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapprove of the violent measures, and I especially deplore the fact that the army has had recourse to such measures, an army which has nobler tasks to perform than assassination. It would have sufficed to force King Alexander to sign his abdication.

He could have been bound, as has been done in other circumstances. It is a horrible thing to shed blood.

You ask what will be my attitude when I am in possession of the crown. Will I assume that I am called to the throne. I shall not fail to take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland, which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Serbia prosper under the constitution of 1889, which is very liberal.

Regarding foreign relations, it has been alleged that I am systematically hostile to Austria. That is false. May be I am in special sympathy with Russia, to which country I sent my boy in the hope that he would take service there.

THE PRINCE'S CAREER.

Paris, June 12.—Since Prince Peter Karagevitch has been suddenly proclaimed King of Serbia, those who have known him for a long time, the members of his family here, and who some years ago, knew him as an interesting figure in Paris, are recalling various phases of his adventurous and checkered career. His life has been filled with dare-devil escapades, and the ups-and-downs of a Royal pretender, and a soldier of fortune. He has been constantly engaged in intrigues, plots, and counter-

plots for the realization of his Royal aims.

When the Associated Press correspondent visited Prince Rodjir Karagevitch and other members and intimates of the family this afternoon, it was pointed out that much confusion existed concerning the various branches of the family. Prince Peter, the newly proclaimed King, is the head of the younger branch of the family, which occupied the throne through his father, Alexander, 1842, to 1859. Prince Alexis is the head of the elder branch of the family, and, therefore, also a claimant of the throne. To-day's Vienna despatch announces that Alexis has withdrawn his candidature. Prince Rodjir is a brother of Alexis. Prince Peter has a brother named Arseno, who is living here. It was the visit of Prince Alexis to America which created the impression among Americans here that the new King was once in the United States.

Prince Peter inherited from his father, King Alexander, and his grandfather, Karagevitch, the intense family bitterness for the wrongs committed against the house of Karagevitch. He seems to have chosen a military career for the purpose of fitting himself to avenge his wrongs and restore himself and his family to their royal rights.

He received in Belgrade the early education of a prince, but when a boy of twelve he saw the rule of his family terminated and he and his relatives were driven into exile.

He entered the Lycee of Sainte Barbe, and there qualified himself for the military school of St. Cyr, from which he graduated a sub-lieutenant. Later, he entered the military staff college and graduating therefrom just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he eagerly plunged into this conflict as an officer of the Foreign Legion.

He was in the hardest fighting of the war, and took part in the battle of Orleans. He showed conspicuous bravery in the battle of Villersexel, and was rewarded with the decoration of the Legion of Honor. On the conclusion of the war he turned his attention to Herzegovina's struggle for liberty, and took a prominent part in the rising which was the starting point of the Russo-Turkish war. He spent the greater part of his fortune in helping the insurgents. He even offered to serve under the late King Milan, if the Serbian army would join the insurgents. King Milan refused, and thus intensified the rivalry between the two houses.

After the Russo-Turkish war the Czar's disgust with King Milan's course rendered the Russian sovereign friendly to the Karagevitch family. It was the Czar who arranged Prince Peter's marriage with Princess Zorka, of Montenegro. Prince Peter then withdrew from warfare to the city of Paris, where he enjoyed a period of repose. When his wife died, in 1890, Prince Peter went to Geneva, where he has since resided.

At the time of Alavantic's attempt at revolt in 1902, charges of complicity were made against Prince Peter, who then addressed an indignant letter to the Paris papers, in which he said: 'I deny King Alexander's statement that I have an understanding with his former ministers, and I also deny any participation in the pamphlets "Flooding Serbia"; I boldly affirm that I am not conspiring against Serbia. Why should I have agents to incite revolt and to work in the interests of my dynasty when King Alexander is performing this task better than any one else?'

Prince Peter has many royal connections, including a brother-in-law who is a cousin of the Czar, the Crown Prince of Montenegro, the Queen of Italy, and Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg. **ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY.** Belgrade, June 15.—Prince Peter Karagevitch, at 12.15 p.m., was unanimously elected King of Serbia by the Senate and Skupstina in joint session.

A FIGHT AT BELGRADE.

Geneva, June 15.—King Peter received at two o'clock this afternoon a telegram from Belgrade announcing that a sharp fight had taken place in the streets between the partisans of the new King and those of Milan, the legitimized son of the former King Milan, father of the murdered King Alexander. Young Milan had recently been living in Constantinople. His partisans posted a proclamation on the walls of Belgrade and it was torn down by King Peter's supporters, after a free fight.

A LIEUTENANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Belgrade, June 15.—Lieutenant Lazr Jovanovic, of the Sixth Infantry, shot and killed himself yesterday evening because his fellow officers did not permit him to participate in carrying out the plot against the late King Alexander and Queen Draga.

The provisional government has refused the necessary permission to several Belgrade families who wanted to emigrate, saying that until normal conditions are restored such permits will not be granted.

It is now known that the murdered Premier, Markovic, resigned his portfolio only a few hours before his assassination. His action was the result of a difference of opinion with King Alexander concerning the meeting of the new Skupstina. The King, fearing disturbances, proposed to the Premier that the leading members, and the editors of the Opposition parties should be arrested before the opening session of parliament and later tried on the charge of lese-majeste, or disturbing public order. M. Markovic did not oppose the arrest of these men, but objected to 'he after procedure, and therefore resigned. On returning home he told his wife that he brought good news; that he had resigned his post.

Many people visited the cemeteries and the royal vault this afternoon, and persons were heard saying that what had happened was good and necessary for the nation.

Twenty graves were dug by the troops immediately after the assassination, but only the bodies of two officers and that of Gen. Petrovich were buried therein. At his widow's request the remains of the general were afterwards removed by night to his family vault. The bodies of the premier, Gen. Markovic, and his son-in-law, Capt. Milkovic, were buried in their own graves. The widow of the latter was accouched of a son almost at the moment that her husband was murdered.

It seems that Queen Draga, in an au-

A DISASTER IN OREGON.

A Waterspout Destroys the Town of Heppner. THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS SAID TO BE DROWNED.

Spokane, Washington, June 15.—Telegraphic reports from Arlington, Oregon, state that the town of Heppner, Oregon, was destroyed by a waterspout last night. It is reported that 350 persons were drowned and that 105 bodies have already been recovered.

Heppner is a town of about twelve hundred and fifty inhabitants, the seat of Morrow County. Early reports indi-

cate that the flood was caused by either one or two cloudbursts.

NEWS CONFIRMED. Portland, Ore., June 15.—The general offices of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company received a telegram from one this morning saying that the company's depot at Heppner was washed out by a cloudburst last night and that many people of the town were drowned.

dience with the foreign ministers a few days ago, said she lived in deadly fear, not knowing what the day or night might bring forth. She knew, she added, that she was hated by the people, and that King Alexander was also detested by his subjects, and she was convinced that the country would prove too strong for both of them.

THE QUEEN'S ESTATE.

Various reports are in circulation regarding the value of the Queen's estate. It has been said to amount to \$2,200,000, chiefly invested in her sister's name in Switzerland and Belgium. A commission is now engaged in making an inventory of the property of the royal couple, and it is thought probable that the total private estate of both will be found not to exceed half the sum mentioned.

The autopsy on the King's body showed that he had a skull of the extraordinary thickness of eleven millimetres, whereas the skull of the strongest men usually measure only six millimetres. The brain was found to be in a catarrhal state, and the liver unusually large, and surrounded by fat, showing that the King was an excessive eater and drinker.

PRINCE KARAGEVITCH.

Geneva, June 14.—Prince Peter Karagevitch, the newly proclaimed King of Serbia, has lived here with one woman servant, a valet and a governess. Prince Peter seldom entertains ladies at his home, but his cousin, Nenadovic, spent a year at his house in 1898 after she had been expelled from Serbia, and his mother-in-law and the Queen of Italy were with him two months in 1896. He gives few dinner parties, but men often come informally to his 8.30 o'clock dinners, and stay for cards or chess, and tea, which is served at half-past nine o'clock. In summer Prince Peter breakfasts downstairs with his sons. He takes nothing in the morning but a cup of coffee, and drinks many cups of black coffee during the day. He smokes cigarettes constantly.

When Prince Peter gives a dinner his table is made beautiful with gold and silver plate, numerous pieces of Russian and Bohemian glass, and Saxon ware, and valuable pieces of Sevres china. His table is noted for its liquors. The Prince is often silent, even with his guests, but is fond of telling stories of his war experiences. His house is furnished simply. In the drawing-room one wall is covered by a large painting by a celebrated Serbian artist depicting the scene of the assassination of his grandfather. Smaller paintings of his father and mother, wife and brother Alexander, hang on the other walls of the room. Persian rugs so thick that one's feet are lost in them cover the floor. The other rooms of the house are plainly furnished.

THE MURDERED KING'S CAREER.

King Alexander I. of Serbia was born on Aug. 14, 1876, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan, on March 6, 1889. He was privately educated at Belgrade, according to the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile, after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin and conveyed back to Belgrade. He was under the guardianship of M. Ristitch and M. Belimarkovitch as Regents until April, 1893. The country having then for some time been in a state of dissension, the young Prince, doubtless at the suggestion of King Milan, suddenly assumed the reins of power. His betrothal to Mme. Draga Maschin, formerly lady-in-waiting to Queen Natalie, was announced on July 22, 1900, and the marriage solemnized on Aug. 5, in spite of much opposition on the part of the King's advisers. A rapprochement with Russia followed, and was probably favored by the death of King Milan in Feb., 1901.

The late King Alexander's father, King Milan, became Prince of Serbia on the assassination of his cousin Michael in 1868, the government being conducted by a regency until he became of age in 1872. He married Natalie, Princess of Stourza, in 1875. He allied himself with Russia in the Turko-Russian war (1877-78), with the result that Serbia was made independent of Turkey in 1878. He was proclaimed King in 1882 (Serbia having been erected into a kingdom), and abdicated in favor of his son Alexander in 1889, in consequence of trouble arising out of a quarrel with Queen Natalie.

SERBIAN HISTORY.

In consequence of the splendid victories of Prince Eugene, Austria acquired the greater part of Serbia by the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1718, but the Turks regained it by the peace of Belgrade in 1739. For upwards of four centuries the Serbs groaned under the Turkish yoke until, in 1804, unable to endure the oppression of the Turkish 'dahis,' they broke out into rebellion under George Petrovitch, surnamed Tarni, or 'Black George' (in Turkish Kara). Kara George was born at Topola (Topolja) in 1767; at first he merely aimed at conquering the 'dahis,' but afterwards he attempted to drive the Turks out of Serbia. This he succeeded in doing after many failures. In 1813, however, they recon-

quered the country and George, with his adherents, was compelled to fly to Austria. He returned in 1817, but was treacherously murdered by order of Milosh Obrenovich, who had now become the Serbian leader. Milosh was of peasant origin, and in youth a swineherd. The Turks had contrived to kill or drive out of the country all the Serbian aristocracy. Milosh was declared prince by the National Assembly, and in 1830 secured the consent of the Porte to his enjoyment of the title, with the succession reserved to his family. Turkey allowed Serbia quasi-independence, but held and garrisoned several fortresses. Milosh had so little forgotten his Turkish training that he made himself obnoxious to his subjects by his despotic acts. He was a man of coarse habits.

He was compelled to abdicate in 1839 in favor of his son, Milan, who had, however, too feeble a constitution to direct the government, and, dying soon after, was succeeded by his younger brother, Michael. The latter also abdicated in 1842, and the Serbs then elected Alexander, the son of Tarni George, whose Serbian name was Karagevitch. His rule lasted seventeen years, and he was compelled to resign in 1859, when Milosh was recalled from Bucharest. He lived but one year, dying in 1860, and his son, Michael, aged forty, was then for the second time elected prince of Serbia. Michael was a man of refinement, and had learned much during his exile. The condition of the country improved during his reign. In 1862 he succeeded in getting the Turkish garrisons removed from Belgrade. The Moslem inhabitants have gradually withdrawn from the country, and now are represented by a very few families.

While walking in his park near Belgrade, Michael was assassinated by the emissaries of Alexander Karagevitch, on June 10, 1868. He was succeeded by his second cousin, Milan, grandson of Yephrem, a brother of Milosh. Milan was born in 1824, and became prince of Serbia in 1872. He married a Russian lady, Natalie de Keczo, in 1875. In 1878 the Serbs declared war against Turkey, but were unsuccessful, and were only saved from annihilation by the intervention of Russia. By the treaty of Berlin, July, 1878, the country received a large accession of territory and the prince caused himself to be proclaimed King.

Peace continued till the year 1885, during which period the Serbs seemed to make considerable progress as a nation, notwithstanding the bitterness of political divisions. In 1885 Serbia made an ill-judged and selfish attack upon Bulgaria, but was ignominiously beaten off.

DEATH OF PROF. FENWICK.

FORMER CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER PASSES AWAY.

The Rev. Prof. Kenneth M. Fenwick, died at his late residence, 377 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on Saturday, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, and came as a youth to Montreal about the year 1842, with his father, who was an upholsterer. He was educated in Toronto and Montreal. He was for over twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Church, Kingston. He came to Montreal, and was appointed professor of church history and apologetics in the Congregational College about the year 1877. Before his appointment to a chair in the college he delivered a series of lectures to the students which marked him as a man of unusual scholarship and natural ability. He was a noted authority on Hebrew and a great student of botany. He enjoyed a good all round education, and after his retirement from the professorship at the Congregational College he occasionally preached in city pulpits, and his sermons contained the best original thought and showed wide research. He was thrice married, and his only son, Dr. Fenwick, died at Kingston not long since. Prof. Fenwick was a man of kindly and genial temperament, and was highly respected. Of late years he had not enjoyed very good health, and has taken much pleasure among his flowers, of which he was passionately fond. The interment will take place at Kingston to-day, and the funeral will be private. The Rev. Messrs. Johnston and Bushell will officiate.

A POISONING CASE.

A WOMAN CONFESSES TO KILLING HER BROTHER AND HIS WIFE AND BABY.

Detroit, Mich., June 10.—A despatch from Kalkaska, Mich., says: After two weeks' work, the State Prosecutor, Mr. E. C. Smith, has secured the confession of Mrs. Mary McKnight to the cold-blooded, premeditated murder of her own brother, John Murphy, Gertrude Murphy, his young wife, and their three-months-old baby. A partial confession was made on Monday evening, in which Mrs. McKnight denied killing the baby. Late last night Mr. Smith again called at the woman's cell at her request, and this time she made a complete confession. In her first state-

ment she admitted giving Mr. and Mrs. Murphy capsules of strychnine and quinine mixed. Last night she said: 'I didn't intend to harm any of them. I did give the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried, while its mother was gone, and I mixed up a little strychnine in a glass with some water, and gave a spoonful to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing at all. I confessed all to the Lord this afternoon, and I feel that he has forgiven me. I really didn't mean to harm any of them. When Gertrude came home, and found the baby dead she got awful nervous. She came to me and said: 'Mary, can't you give me something to quiet me, something that you take yourself.' I said that I would, and I really didn't think that it would hurt her if I gave her one of the capsules. She had spasms right after that, and I suppose that that was the strychnine that killed her. I really didn't mean to hurt her. Then John seemed to feel so badly about it, so broken up, that I often thought after Gertrude died that it would be better if he were to go, too. John was feeling bad one night a couple of weeks after Gertrude died. He came to me, and wanted something to quiet him. I had two or three of the capsules on my dresser, and I told him to go and get one of them. I didn't mean to hurt him, but I thought that it would soothe him, and then I thought that it would be for the best if he were to go anyway. He helped himself, I don't know whether he took one or two. Then he went to bed, and by and by he called me. Mother came too, and he began to have these same spasms. I supposed that the strychnine was working.'

The whole of the confession was given voluntarily, and Mrs. McKnight signed it after Mr. Smith had written it out.

A UNIQUE FUNERAL.

THE PECULIAR BURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE S. J. MAJOR.

Ottawa, June 9.—The funeral of Mr. S. J. Major, wholesale grocer, took place this morning, and was unique in its way. By express wish of deceased before death, a funeral car was built, which was of remarkable design, draped in black and purple, and ornamented with church emblems. It was a sort of three-storied affair, and the casket was placed on top, in full view of spectators. Occupying a prominent place near the driver's seat was the plug hat and umbrella worn by Mr. Major in his lifetime. The car was drawn by four coal black horses. Mr. Major is said to have got the idea for his car from witnessing the funeral of President Faure, of France, in Paris, a few years ago. He was 45 years old. He started business on \$200 capital and left \$200,000. On the return from the cemetery the funeral car was burned, the torch being applied by the widow. This was according to Mr. Major's request.

NORTH BEND FLOODED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRETTY VILLAGE NEAR THE FRASER RIVER.

Vancouver, B.C., June 12.—North Bend, the pretty divisional point on the C. P. R., near which the Fraser River first comes into view of west-bound travellers, was subjected early yesterday morning to a Johnstown flood experience, happily without fatality, or very serious property loss. The dam, by which a little lake high up the mountainside is converted into a natural reservoir and the town supplied with water, power and light, broke under pressure of the heavy contributions of melting snows and a wave of turbid destruction swept down upon the town. Trees, boulders and debris of all sorts came with the torrent, and numerous small buildings were washed from their foundations; while at the Fraser Canyon House and the station buildings fully a foot of slimy mud deposit marked the floods. Wrecking and ditching crews were hurriedly despatched to the scene from either end of the line, and by diverting the course of the runaway stream all danger was removed. The restoration of the dam and waterworks will proceed as soon as the spring floods are over.

WHISKEY EXPLOSION.

Glasgow, June 13.—Three men, three boys and a woman were killed and a number of persons were injured last night as the result of a fire at a whiskey distillery. Thousands of casks of spirits exploded, blowing down a wall of an adjoining flour mill. The victims were buried beneath the debris, around which the blazing whiskey streamed. A million gallons of whiskey were burned.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Owing to the recent changes in the postal rates, the same rate as for Canada will apply to British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Transvaal, Balaam, Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda and Zanzibar. The "Witness" publications can therefore be supplied in parts of the globe above mentioned at the same rate as in Canada, namely, "Daily Witness," \$3 per annum; "Weekly Witness," \$1; "World Wide," \$1; "Northern Messenger," 30 cents.

BISLEY TEAM

PERSONNEL OF THOSE WHO WILL UPHOLD THE REPUTATION OF CANADA.

The Canadian team is in readiness for the trip to England to participate in the Bisley rifle matches. Messrs. William Drysdale, of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and J. T. Peddie, of the 5th Royal Scots, have taken passage by the Allan Line R. M. S. 'Bavarian,' which sailed this morning, while the remainder of the team will sail on Saturday, June



LIEUT.-COL. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G., Commanding the Bisley Team.

20, by the Allan Line R.M.S. 'Ionian.' Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, C.M.G., will be in command with Captain Munroe as adjutant, the remainder of the team comprising Major R. J. Sparring, Captain J. Duff Stewart, Captain W. C. King, Captain John Crowe, Captain A. Elliott, Captain J. M. Jones, Lieut. G. H. Vroom, Staff-Sergt. J. A. Simpson, Staff-Sergt. T. H. Hayhurst, Staff-Sergt. E. Skedden, Sergt. G. W. Russel, Sergt. J. Whyte, Sergt. W. A. Annon, Sergt. H. Harris, Privates E. A. O'Brien, J. W. Smith, McGregor and Trooper McNaughton.

OBITUARY

(From a Correspondent.)

Deep gloom was cast over the community of Roxborough, Ont., by the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Donald McEwen, of Moose Creek, who died on Thursday of last week. Mrs. McEwen up to Tuesday afternoon was in her usual health. At first, her illness was not considered of a serious nature until Wednesday night when medical consultation deemed it necessary to have an operation performed. On Thursday morning she was removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, accompanied by her eldest daughter and her husband. Owing to her weak condition she died before the operation was completed. Mrs. McEwen, who was the daughter of Mr. Geo. Morrison, was born in Montreal on July 1, 1842. The family consisted of six children, of whom three are still living, one brother, and the sister living in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. The other surviving brother is on the old homestead at Warina, Wis. Mrs. McEwen was married to Donald A. McEwen, of the firm of McEwen & Munroe, lumber dealers, on June 15, 1876, to whom was born three girls and two boys. The youngest boy dying when two years and six months old. George E. Gilbert, the eldest of the family, has just completed his second year in the Practical School of Science, Toronto University. The second daughter is in charge of the Public School at Moose Creek. Mrs. McEwen, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Roxborough, and also a member of the W.F.M.S., was of an exemplary character. To her belonged the virtues which Paul so beautifully describes, meekness, patience, endurance, etc. Her delight was in God's house, where she was present when the condition of her health enabled her. Her last Sabbath on earth was spent in God's house, and at her Master's table, with her two daughters, who for the first time made a public profession of their faith in the Lord. She was highly respected by all who knew her, and those who know her best, had the best things to say of her. Her very last words to her family were: 'Be good and meet me in heaven.'

The funeral, which took place from her late residence on Monday, was one of the largest which was ever witnessed in this community. The remains were taken from her late residence to the Presbyterian Church, of Moose Creek, where the services were conducted by her pastor, the Rev. L. Easton, from the words, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, etc.' Rev. W. T. Daley, of Maxville. The remains were laid to rest in the Maxville cemetery to wait the resurrection of the just.

Dayton, Ohio, June 12.—General Alexander McDowell McCook, U.S.A., retired, died this morning.

Ottawa, June 10.—Louis Napoleon Langelier, one of the best known engineers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, died to-day at the General Hospital, Water street, as the result of injuries sustained in an accident at Carleton Junction on May 28. Langelier was driving the Canon Ball express which, owing to negligence on the part of certain employees, was allowed to go ahead and crash into a freight. Three men have since been dismissed as a result of the investigation. The engineer jumped to save his life, and in doing so fell over the fireman and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Everything was done that could be done for the injured man, but blood poisoning set in and it carried him off. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and was one of the fastest drivers on the system. He was frequently placed in charge of trains for special occasions when extra speed was desired. He was one of the sufferers by the recent fire and was also burned out in 1900. He leaves a widow and ten children, who have much sympathy in their affliction. The remains will be taken to Three Rivers for interment.

Welland, Ont., June 9.—Mr. Hiram Good-willie, 72 years, one of the most prominent fruit growers in the Niagara district, is dead. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter.

Toronto, Ont., June 14.—Mrs. Philip, wife of the Rev. Dr. Philip, of the Sydenham Church, Kingston, died here to-day. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at Dundas.

IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Charges in Connection with Georgian Bay and Capreol Timber Limits.

THE DEBATE ON THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT OF THE GAMEY INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Toronto, June 9.—At the beginning of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature, Col. Matheson drew attention to the recent scandals that have been unearthed in the Public Accounts Committee. He said two men, one an official of the government, and the other who has been frequently and notoriously employed by the government in the past, had between them made about \$12,000 through juggling property of the province worth \$80,000. These deals took place without any consideration whatever from the government. These matters ought to be investigated, but if looked into in the usual way it would be at least Friday before the Public Accounts Committee could even start to investigate these matters. In view of this Mr. Matheson made the following motion:—

That the grant of timber limits on islands in the Georgian Bay to Messrs. Cane Bros., and the grant of timber limits in the township of Capreol to Messrs. Chew Bros., and all matters in any way connected with the said limits and the consideration given therefor, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts for investigation, and that Messrs. Thos. Chew, George Chew, Manly Chew and Edwin Leatherby or Edward Leatherby, of Midland, be summoned to appear before the said committee on Wednesday next, at 10 a.m., with all books and papers relating to the said limits including the books of the former firm of the Chew Bros. relating to the limits in the township of Capreol.

Mr. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, said in reply that it was late in the session to start on an extensive investigation. He understood the Opposition wanted the government to preserve the timber lands of the Georgian Bay Islands. But this was an old story, as the matter first came up in 1901.

Mr. Whitney—"That is an old matter, but a new story came to light last Friday." Continuing, Mr. Gibson said an enquiry would take several weeks, and he could assure the House that a case could not be made against the Crown Lands Department in two or three days.

Mr. Ross pointed out that no notice, as parliamentary usage demanded, had been given of this motion, and it was in the nature of a surprise. The rules of the House cannot be violated.

Mr. Whitney claimed that it was passing strange for the Premier to refer to rules of order, when Mr. Frank Sullivan was permitted to practically run the Public Accounts Committee. He was bound to say that Mr. Graham, the chairman of that committee, was more efficient than some of his predecessors, but notwithstanding this thing seems to drag along, in fact some of the actions of this committee were simply disgusting. He could inform the Attorney-General that it will take more than two days to hold the enquiry.

Mr. Ross said he was placing no obstacle in the way of an investigation. He had, he hoped, as much patience as the other members of the House, and could wait two or three weeks longer or a month if it was necessary. The House must have some regard for the ordinary rules of procedure. The motion will have to stand until tomorrow.

Mr. J. Downey Guelph, again brought up the loan company question, and asked for a return of all copies of the agreements issued by such companies under which collections are made on shares or as deposits. He held that a certain proportion of money at least deposited should be returnable at any time. He had received a stack of letters from people who, through oily-tongued agents, had deposited their money, and then afterwards had to forfeit it. Some of these home building companies promise to give what is equal to forty percent interest on money paid in, but the conditions favor the companies and trample down the depositors. The department was not doing its duty.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt endorsed Mr. Downey's statements, and said that building companies should be compelled to have as good schedules as assessment companies have.

Mr. Gibson said the government is not responsible for these things. There was nothing so very horrible after all. It was largely the canvassers' fault.

Mr. Downey replied that the matter should not be treated lightly. One company alone had \$72,000 of money forfeited to them by depositors in three years.

Mr. Ross thought that on Wednesday or Thursday next it would be advisable to commence the morning sittings of the House.

Mr. Whitney strongly objected, and Mr. Ross allowed the matter to stand over.

Mr. Harcourt's bill to set apart lands to defray the cost of the erection of a women's residence for Toronto University was introduced.

INVESTIGATION AGREED TO.

Toronto, June 10.—The Legislative galleries were thronged again yesterday afternoon. At the morning meeting of the Public Accounts Committee the government members, headed by the Hon. Mr. Latchford, and the Hon. Mr. Davis, minister in charge of the departments af-

ected, voted down a motion to investigate the Chew Bros. and the Cane Bros. timber deals. This action of those two ministers and of the Liberal members of the committee, was overruled before the House met by the other members of the government, and an order for the investigation, moved for by Colonel Matheson, was assented to by the Premier and adopted by the House.

Mr. Whitney asked if the government intended to print the evidence of the Bribery Commission.

Mr. Ross replied that it would be an expensive proceeding. Also it would be unnecessary, as the typewritten official stenographers' reports were available for the members. The evidence would not be printed.

Mr. Whitney and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt argued that the evidence must be printed if the members were to discuss the report intelligently, as the typewritten report are not actually available.

Mr. St. John reminded the House that Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge took the evidence not as judges but as commissioners, and their report showed many discrepancies. They had in that statement made both incorrect statements and misquotations.

The city of Toronto Bill came up for third reading. Mr. Crawford moved an amendment in regard to the Consumers' Gas Company. It provided that after an amount equaling ten percent of the capital stock of the company had been set aside from the surplus earnings, the excess should be applied to reduce the price of gas.

Mr. Harcourt said that although about a hundred private bills had been dealt with by the Private Bills Committee this session only four had been referred back to the House for proposed amendments. In the present case he thought the motion was unnecessary. It would not be just for the company to enter on any such agreement as a new light might be invented by scientists any day that would be a severe blow to the gas companies and would probably decrease the value of the property to one-half its present amount. Toronto ought to be satisfied, as with the exception of Montreal and one other city, the people were buying gas cheaper than in any other Canadian city. Even in Montreal gas for cooking purposes is more expensive than in Toronto.

Dr. Nesbitt said the company was certainly prosperous enough to weather the proposed amendment.

Mr. W. B. Morrison, Conservative, did not favor the amendment. Toronto should carry out its agreements. The matter had been sufficiently discussed in committee.

Mr. Crawford's motion was lost on division, and the bill passed the third reading.

ONE GREAT UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, June 11.—The university policy of one great provincial institution was affirmed by the leaders on both sides in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. Many visitors were present.

Mr. Donald Sutherland moved for a return of all copies of correspondence between the government, or any member or department thereof, respecting the establishment of a boys' reformatory in Oxford county. He charged that to bribe the electors in the election of 1898 an institution of this kind was promised.

Mr. F. R. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, answered that the fact that a site has already been purchased and a building will shortly be erected showed Mr. Sutherland's charges to be absurd.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Kingston, Liberal, in asking for a return of the correspondence between the government and the Board of Governors of the Kingston High School of Mining, regarding public control of the school, referred to the rumors that if the school came under government control it would injure Toronto University. He said the people of Kingston would strongly object to such a change, as the school was in a more than satisfactory condition and that they wished it to remain independent. The Kingston University would soon have about 1,000 students. At present it had more mining students than either Toronto or McGill University. This forward movement is going on notwithstanding that Kingston School of Science and Dairy School are receiving this year about \$28,000 from the government, while those of Toronto University are receiving \$416,520.

Mr. Ross reviewed briefly the great strides made by Ontario universities, and said he believed they should rival in greatness the great American educational institutions. The question was often asked, what limit should be placed on donations to universities. The answer is—no limit in reason. The limit should be the resources available coupled with the people's wants. Ontario must at present wait until more money is available, then she can be more generous.

He agreed with Mr. Pense that nothing but good will and mutual self-respect should exist between the rival Ontario universities.

Ontario should have a great state university at Toronto and the efforts of the government should be concentrated at this point. He would be greatly disappointed if, within his time, Trinity and McMaster Universities are not amalgamated with Toronto University and thus form a great educational institution like Oxford, Kingston, Ottawa and London could each gather around them students from their respective sections and form

at the same time other educational centres. The country can afford and ought to afford a mining school both at Toronto and Kingston, and people should be broad enough to take this view.

Mr. J. P. Whitney agreed with the Premier that Toronto should have a great state university, but urged the government to strain if necessary the country's resources to further education. The government, he said, had been too ready to part with portions of the great public domain of the province for purposes less worthy. Toronto University should first be placed on a firm basis, then attention could be turned to the other institutions.

Mr. Pattullo, after concurring in the Premier's remarks, made some pointed statements in regard to Greek letter societies. He objected to the government's donations being used to further them. They were only private societies or clubs. He was afraid that although they might make young gentlemen of the students they would also possibly create young aristocrats. This it must be remembered is a democratic country. He declared that in the United States the students in the great universities who are members of these societies are as far removed from the country students, who are not members (and who have just as such brains) as the trusts are from the men who work in the mines.

He suggested that a summer mining school be established at Port Arthur to give young men of that portion of the province a chance to succeed.

Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, said he took credit for converting Mr. Whitney to his view of the educational question. He objected to Mr. Pattullo's remarks regarding Greek societies and said the members' characters were excellent and pointed out that the majority came from the farm.

McMaster University, he announced, would not be able to amalgamate with Toronto University as the wish of the donor made this impossible. But he looked to the amalgamation with Toronto, of Trinity University at an early date.

Mr. Gibson stated that Chancellor Boyd's three sons in the service of the province were paid \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$700 each.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Toronto, June 11.—The Legislature sat till 1.30 this morning passing non-controversial bills. The Premier then announced that the House would adjourn to-night until next Tuesday, when it will reassemble for the bribery debate.

The Premier also brought down supplementary estimates totalling \$247,600, among which is \$35,000 for the cost of the Gamey investigation, \$40,000 indemnity to members, and \$10,373 to cover deficit of the Toronto University for 1901 and 1902. It will be noticed that the government has acceded to the requests of members, and raised the sessional indemnity of the legislators from \$600 to \$1,000.

Shortly before midnight the Commissioner of Crown Lands asked the House to ratify two important agreements. The first was one made by the government with the Rainy Lake Pulp & Paper Co. granting them certain pulp lands, in return for which the company undertake to expend \$75,000 in buildings and machinery exclusive of a sum of money to be spent in developing water power. The second was an agreement between the government and the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, by which the company ask power to buy the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company's concessions. These two agreements were opposed by the Opposition on the ground that the government had not given the House sufficient information to form an intelligent opinion, and also because they believed that all lands should be disposed of by public competition. The House divided on the motion to ratify the agreements, the vote being 33 for and 29 against, and was on strictly party lines.

AN OPPOSITION PROTEST.

Toronto, June 12.—Two striking features marked yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature. The Opposition complained strongly that the Public Accounts Committee had been abruptly closed by a trick; that contrary to the agreement of the Premier, and the order of the House, the government's majority in the committee had been used to suddenly shut off the investigation of the Capreol Township deal at the outset. The other stirring incident was the condemnation of the Minister of Crown Lands by Mr. Samuel Clarke, a front-bench Liberal, amid Opposition applause.

Col. Matheson said the timber limit enquiries had been interrupted and blocked by the government members of the Public Accounts committee throughout, especially at the crucial points, but in spite of many restrictions, he and the other Opposition members had done their best to expose the negligence of the Crown Lands Department.

The Hon. E. J. Davis said that so far as he had been aware the Shannon limit was granted in the usual way. He protested that he had no idea of 'Cap' Sullivan being the real beneficiary until the recent revelations.

Mr. R. R. Gamey said he had listened with patience, and sarcastically added, 'pleasure,' to Mr. Davis's attempt to cover up the crooked work of his department. The fact that Mr. T. C. Taylor, a clerk in the department, knew the land was worth thousands of dollars when Mr. Davis and also Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister, only thought it worth \$250, did not speak well for the efficiency of these ministers. Mr. Davis was too busy in North York at the time looking after a gentleman named Lennox to attend to his duties or he would have sold the Shannon limit for a larger amount.

Mr. J. P. Whitney bitterly denounced the government's action in abruptly ending the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee without any consultation with him. The crucial evidence had all along been blocked.

Mr. G. E. Graham, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, asserted that the Opposition had been given every

fight and full fair play at the committee sittings.

Mr. Whitney said the way in which it had been closed disapproved this.

Mr. Gibson said the Conservative whip, Mr. Wiloughby, had consented to the committee closing up and it was in accordance with that understanding.

Dr. Wiloughby denied that any agreement had been made. It was a false construction to put on any reference which he might have incidentally made to the possibility of the committee getting through.

Mr. Sam. Clarke (Liberal, West Northumberland) speaking as a lumberman, said that \$250 was nothing like the value of the Shannon timber limit, and the Minister of Crown Lands had been neglecting his duty to allow the license to be issued for any such figure. He said it would not 'worry' him what the minister thought of his making such a statement. (Loud Opposition applause.)

Mr. James Reid (Addington) said it was evident from the deal in question that through the neglect of the Crown Lands Department in allowing such transactions, millions of dollars had been lost to the province.

Mr. J. W. St. John complimented the previous speaker on his condemnation of the government, especially for the frank language he had used in the public interests.

A RAILWAY BONUS TRANSFER.

Toronto, June 13.—The Legislature had a busy day yesterday clearing the decks for next week's bribery debate. A sharp debate occurred at the morning sitting over the transfer of the Thunder Bay, Nipigon & St. Joe Railway subsidy to the Nipigon Fish Co., for a stretch of railway from Lake Nipigon to the C. P. R. line.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Foy denounced the proposition in very strong terms. They claimed that the Fish Company had been granted vast privileges, one of the conditions being that they should build this railway without a bonus.

Mr. Ross and the government speakers did not contradict the statements as presented by the Opposition, but based the proposition on the simple ground that the line would be in the public interests and was urgent.

Mr. Whitney charged Mr. Conmee with being financially interested both as a contractor and in the Fish Company, and challenged the propriety both of his advocating the adoption of the proposition and voting for it.

Mr. Conmee said that he was financially interested in it, but that he was going to vote for it.

The proposition was adopted by a vote of 37 to 23, in a thin House. Mr. Conmee's vote was greeted with ironical applause from the Opposition.

A motion by Mr. Whitney condemning the Shannon-Sullivan deal and recommending the public sale of such limits in the future was voted down by the same numbers, 23 for, 37 against.

The increase of the indemnity from \$600 to \$1,000 for this session, and \$800 for every other session was approved by Mr. Whitney, who said that the figure was not too high.

An item of \$1,500 for a provincial archivist was agreed to. Mr. Alex. Fraser, M.A., is to be the first appointee.

The bills of the session were given assent to by the Lieutenant-Governor at 1.30.

At 2.15 the House reassembled and took up the resolutions of the Provincial Premiers in Dec. last. Mr. Ross recited the circumstances which called that conference, and argued that the province needed an increased subsidy.

Col. Matheson said that Ontario could increase her revenue by a proper method of selling the timber limits.

Mr. Whitney recognized the increased revenue of the Dominion, but pointed out that while a large portion of this increase comes from Ontario, as soon as Ontario has a population of 2,500,000 the subsidy would cease, and thus the province would be penalized for her prosperity. He did not think that Ontario had been equitably treated by the Dominion Government with respect to railway subsidies, having received but \$9,000 compared with \$30,000 to the other provinces.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

Toronto, June 12.—Prohibition candidates are likely to be placed in the field in the Ontario by-elections. The Rev. C. S. Eby, D.D., the new pastor of the Bracebridge Methodist Church, Muskoka, has been in consultation with the temperance leaders here regarding the matter. He was very active in support of the Alliance candidate in West Simcoe in the provincial elections, and will see that the temperance issue is not ignored in Muskoka. The Muskoka 'Banner' asserts that a temperance candidate can carry the constituency on that issue alone so strong is the prohibition feeling there. Correspondence on the same lines is in progress between prohibition leaders here and the local workers in Sault Ste. Marie and North Renfrew.

DISAPPOINTED LIQUOR MAN.

HE SHOT AT A GRAND RAPIDS ALDERMAN BECAUSE HE WAS REFUSED A LICENSE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 9.—Joseph Muste, a local saloonkeeper, whose application for a license was refused last night by the Common Council, followed Alderman Charles A. Hilton, a prominent member of the council, who was instrumental in his defeat, from the council chamber and attempted to kill him with a revolver. The bullet went wild and struck Albert Schultz, a bystander. The latter is in a critical condition. Muste has been arrested. He admits having deliberately planned the assault.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

Secretary Says it will Adhere to the Views Expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897.

REPORT THAT MR. TARTE WILL CONTEST A MIDLAND CONSTITUENCY.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 15.—In a letter to the 'Times,' the secretary of the Cobden Club defends himself and his friends from the criticisms to which they have lately been subjected. He refers to the speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897, when acknowledging the presentation of the Cobden Club medal, and says the club still adheres to the views so ably expressed by its gold medalist and is therefore opposing to the best of its ability a scheme which is certain to wreck the empire.

CANADIAN PRODUCE. The choicest Canadian butter is now selling on the London market at 90 to 92 shillings per cwt. The best cheese brings 55 to 56 shillings. Some of the cheese was shipped too early, and, therefore, is hardly ripe enough. New Zealand extra choice white, sells for 66 shillings, and the colored for 62.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A man has been arrested at Beyrout, a small seaport town in Syria, under the name of Canon Rosenberg, for swindling Madame Civet. He proves to be a Canadian Cistercian, Abbe Dorval, and known in the religious world as Pere Robert.

REPLY TO MR. PRESTON.

In a column letter to the London 'News,' signed by the president, vice-president and secretary of the District Labor Council of Toronto, a reply is made to the statements of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, in the issue of May 9. The charge is made that some immigration agents are willing tools in the hands of the manufacturers' employers association in attempting to flood the Canadian labor market with Old Country mechanics and laborers.

MR. TARTE IN THE MIDLANDS.

It is reported now that the Hon. J. I. Tarte is likely to contest a Midland constituency instead of an Irish one.

CHILDREN FOR CANADA.

(Special Cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 11.—A conference of various Boards of Guardians will be held on June 29 for the purpose of discussing the advisability of sending large numbers of the children under their care out to Canada. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Dominion immigration agent, has been invited to address the meeting.

MR. PRESTON PROTESTS.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston writes to the 'Morning Advertiser' and takes the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council to task for advising none of the immigrants to come to Canada with the intention of farming unless they are possessed of at least \$1,000 in cash.

THE BARR COLONY.

The 'Westminster Gazette' comments on the unfortunate failure of the Barr colony and says it carries with it its own lessons. It is manifestly no use taking people to a new country, dumping them on the prairie lands and expecting them to succeed at once.

GROSS EXAGGERATION.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 9.—In a special despatch to the 'Daily Chronicle' from Winnipeg it is stated that several hundred of the settlers brought from England by the Rev. Mr. Barr are returning to the old land, disgusted with their lot in the new country. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Canadian immigration agent for Great Britain, emphatically refuses to believe that there is the slightest truth in the story. He says such reports, together with the stories that the forest fires are devastating the whole of Canada are causing a serious injury to the country in keeping back the most desirable class of immigrants.

THE C. P. R. CONTRACT.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Jas. Caldwell, member for Lanarkshire, in discussing the mail service, said Hong-kong mails sent by way of Vancouver over the C. P. R. took eleven days longer than if sent by the Suez canal route. The whole thing, as far as the postal facilities of the C. P. R. was concerned, was merely unbecome. The fact of the matter was that the C. P. R. had fooled the British Government in the matter of the contract. The C. P. R. had promised a Canadian fast line, but had done simply nothing.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, replying for his department, said the government had not been fooled by the British Government was anxious to give Canada every opportunity for facilitating the establishment of a fast line. They had gone to the utmost limits which could be expected in assenting to the renewal of the contract for five years. If at the end of that time a fast line had not been established the contract would not be renewed.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Sir Horace Tozer, the representative of the Queensland Government in London, writes an article to the 'Times' on the misunderstanding over the Pacific cable, and states facts which he says will make it difficult for any properly informed person to charge Canada with an unwarrantable attack endangering widespread misrepresentation.

London, June 10.—At the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company a dividend of twenty-two shillings and six pence was declared. The directors also recommended a reduc-

tion in the capital of the corporation of two pounds per share.

MR. SEDDON'S PROTEST.

The Hon. Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, cabling to the 'British Australasian' in London, says the attitude of a number of the English statesmen will hamper the New Zealand government seriously in carrying preferential trade proposals through the local parliament.

AN IMPERIAL CABINET.

The Hon. Richard B. Haldane, M.P. for Haddingtonshire, read a paper on the 'Cabinet of the Empire,' before the Colonial Institute, and suggested that an Imperial Cabinet should be formed entirely distinct from the British Cabinet.

COLONIAL TRADE.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 12.—A statement of the trade of the various colonies of Great Britain is published to-day, and some interesting comparisons are shown. India, for instance, imports only twenty percent of her requirements, while she exports forty percent of her products. Australia imports eighteen percent, and exports seventeen percent. New Zealand's foreign trade is the smallest, importing seventeen percent, and only exporting five percent. Canada heads the list, importing 75 percent, and exporting 36 percent.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 13.—In the debate in the House of Commons on the finance bill the Chancellor commented on the cost of maintaining the army and navy.

He was particularly severe in his references to Canada for not contributing to the cost of the British navy. No part of the empire, he said, derived so much benefit from the navy as Canada, and they contributed nothing.

THE WHALEN MURDER.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST MADE.

Owen Sound, June 11.—Mr. McAuley, chief of police of Owen Sound, effected an arrest on Tuesday night at Hanover that may lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding the murder of Glory Whalen, at Collingwood. William Mulheron is the name of the man under arrest, and, while he is not charged with the murder, he has made a written statement in which he implicates a pedler of stove polish in the vicinity of Collingwood, whose name he gives. The circumstances surrounding Mulheron's arrest are that before the story of the murder had reached Owen Sound Chief McAuley had occasion to make two men move on who were standing on Division street bridge. When he took hold of one of them by the arm the man seemed about to collapse with fear, and, upon being questioned closely, was tripped up in half a dozen lies. The men were allowed to depart, however, but on being notified of the murder, McAuley immediately recalled the strange actions of these two men and started off on a still hunt, finally finding his man at Hanover. Mulheron claims that the pedler told him he camped with several tramps in a bush on the outskirts of Collingwood, where they milked cows and stole provisions. In concluding his statement Mulheron said that he believed the pedler was guilty and that he ought to be hanged for the crime. Mulheron's movements have been traced from the Thursday morning of the murder, when he boarded a freight train for Meaford, to the time he was seen on the bridge at Owen Sound the following day.

Collingwood, Ont., June 12.—Hugh Mulheron, who was arrested on Wednesday by the Owen Sound police, was brought here yesterday by Detective Greer. He was met by an excited crowd of people, who had become possessed of the idea that he had made a confession of the murder. He made a statement to Detective Greer, and, accompanied by the detective and Chief Wilde, made a round of the places he had previously visited. He also satisfactorily explained his movements on the day of the murder and on preceding days. He told some stories which he states were told him by an acquaintance named Osborne, with whom he associated while in town. Osborne is said to have peddled furniture polish around town, and left shortly after the murder, stating he was going south to Dunroon. The police are now endeavoring to trace him. Mulheron, who came here voluntarily, was allowed to go, and was provided with sufficient funds to return to Meaford.

AGED BUT RUGGED. Mr. David Cash, of Prince Albert, Ont., recently celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday. It found him enjoying splendid health and mental vigor. He walked to Port Perry and back the same day, and said he felt able to do it over again, or even three times a day. His mind is clear and active, and he takes a lively interest in all public questions of a political, moral, economic or religious character. He is a liberal supporter of every good cause, and is not slow to extend the helping hand to the needy and distressed. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and a warm supporter of the Bible Society and the cause of missions. On the evening of his birthday a number of his admiring friends called at his home and spent a few hours pleasantly with him and his two daughters. Many interesting reminiscences were indulged in, and no one enjoyed the evening's pleasure more than the aged gentleman.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE

THE GATHERING AT KINGSTON BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—The Conference reassembled at 2 p.m. After the reading of the minutes the Sunday-school committee reported on one item recommending the appointment of a field secretary for Sunday-schools. A strong speech on behalf of the recommendation was made by a prominent lay worker, Mr. R. Meek, superintendent of Queen Street Methodist Sunday-school, and editor of the 'Whig.' At the close of Mr. Meek's address as another order had been reached, on motion of Dr. Ryckman the item was laid on the table for consideration later.

In answer to the disciplinary question, read impressively by the chief officer: 'What ministers and probationers for the ministry have died during the year?' the following names were submitted: The late Rev. Jas. E. Richardson, the late Rev. Richard M. Hammond, the late Rev. Antoine E. Geoffroy, and the late Rev. Hiram Fowler.

The Educational Society held its annual meeting this evening. The Rev. Prof. Elliott and the Rev. Mr. Philip were the speakers. Professor Elliott said: Education is the development of the individual to complete manhood. We are sometimes afraid of complete development. The Church of God need not be afraid of the most complete development. The heart of the world is hungry for truth. If we would hold the minds of thinking men we must think. Our ministry needs the best developed men.

The Rev. Mr. Philip said: We need another revival of learning. Men must study; they ought not to depend on the old stock, but think and think for themselves. We need not fear freethinking.

The Rev. D. T. Cummings read the temperance report and recommended that the third of September be set apart for temperance Sunday.

The Rev. R. Stilwell and Ald. Chas. Hopewell addressed the meeting on the temperance question.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK. Kingston, June 9.—The first order of the day at the Montreal Conference was the report of the Sunday-school committee, laid over since yesterday. The immediate recommendation was for the appointment of a field secretary for Sunday-schools. The Rev. S. G. Bland argued strongly in favor of the appointment, speaking not only of the needs of the work, but also that the church was able to support the undertaking.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher spoke of this as a layman's question. The Rev. G. S. Clendinning spoke of the disciplinary constitution for Sunday-school and urged loyalty to it. Mr. J. W. Knox spoke of the Sunday-school as being of prime importance.

The success of the Methodist Church in the future lies in its relationship to the Sunday-school. Mr. Knox said in reference to the item of expense, that we are spending much on choirs and other items and little or nothing on the Sunday-school. Some day there will come a revelation and, then, said he, there will come a revolution.

Dr. Griffith also spoke favoring the project. Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., argued against further organization. Dr. Williams said an efficient secretary can help us in this work. He will be a specialist in the department. Mr. S. J. Carter said the organization of the Methodist Church was almost perfect, but as Mr. Bland had said we needed a superintendent. Dr. Antliff closed the debate. He said our schools show a decrease that was lamentable. A farmer in England gave as a reason for his having such a fine flock of sheep the reply, 'I take care of the lambs.' The Church needed a leader in this work, caring for the young. The motion that the vote be now taken was submitted at this point. After it had been carried the mover of the original motion, Mr. James Tompkins, of Granby, made his reply a strong and vigorous plea for the appointment. The motion was lost on a vote of 73 to 97.

The Conference then received a deputation from the Congregational Church, composed of the Rev. Principal Hill, Prof. Warriner and the Rev. Hugh Pedley.

THE EDUCATION BILL. Kingston, Ont., June 9.—At the close of the morning session of Conference a resolution with reference to the Education Bill now before the Imperial Parliament was presented and unanimously carried, the Conference rising and joining in singing 'God Save the King.'

The following is the resolution, copies of which were ordered to be sent to the Colonial Secretary, the 'British Weekly,' the 'Methodist Recorder,' the 'Christian World,' and other English newspapers.

Moved by the Rev. S. G. Bland, seconded by the Hon. Judge Deacon, and resolved, that, whereas in the British Parliament, by a government elected distinctly on other issues, educational measures have been and are now being passed by which the Nonconformists, half of the population of England and Wales, suffer intolerable injustice in the following respects:

(1) Inasmuch as in more than 8,000 parishes schools controlled by the Church of England will now be permanently established by being placed on the rates and practically as the only schools;

(2) Inasmuch as in many other parishes where unsectarian schools at present exist, Church of England schools, through the special advantages they will enjoy, will tend gradually to supersede the former;

(3) Inasmuch as in these Church of England schools, even if Nonconformist children are exempted from Church of England teaching, it will be impossible to protect them from an atmosphere in many of these schools hostile to the faith of these homes.

(4) Inasmuch as in these Church of England schools, though Nonconformists will be required to maintain them, they will be excluded from an opportunity of becoming head master, and in many schools from all positions on the staff;

(5) Inasmuch as these measures, by placing denominational schools on the rates and yet reserving to the denominational authorities the right to appoint four out of the six managers of such schools violate the fundamental principle of the public control of public funds;

(6) Inasmuch as these measures violate the conscience of Nonconformists by taking their money for the maintenance in many schools teaching which they believe to be false and subversive of Protestantism;

Therefore, we condemn these bills as a tyrannous use of a parliamentary majority given by the people for other ends, and a deliberate attempt to use Nonconformist money for the extirpation of Nonconformity. We congratulate the Nonconformists of England and Wales that their determined opposition proves that the heroic spirit of their fathers is not wanting in the Nonconformists of to-day, and from a part of the empire in which our fathers played no mean part in the successful struggle for religious equality we assure them of the profound sympathy and earnest prayers with which we shall watch the conflict, assured nevertheless that against the stern resolve of men who are prepared to see their goods seized and themselves to suffer imprisonment rather than violate their consciences, these measures cannot be carried out.

At the afternoon session the Rev. J. W. Graham presented the report of St. James Church. He spoke of the work done in the relief of St. James Church from its long-standing burden of debt. At the outset of the effort the debt was estimated at \$512,822. The Temple building was estimated at \$250,000, and a rebate on interest was expected to produce \$10,125, leaving a balance of \$252,697. The proposal to reduce this to \$75,000 involved the raising of \$177,697, together with \$8,000 accumulation of interest during the year. When that year was closed and its accounts were audited the position was found to be better. The debt was slightly less, the rebate rolled up \$3,000 more, the Temple building brought in \$275,000 from Senator Cox, instead of \$230,000. Besides this the \$182,000 sought was actually subscribed. This would leave the debt at \$30,212. But \$7,000 of the debt subscribed had been anticipated, and certain other expenses of the campaign accumulated, besides certain expected shrinkages.

The speaker, however, was assured that the net result would be that the debt on St. James Church would be reduced to \$60,000 beyond doubt, and almost certainly to \$50,000. The speaker then claimed that no living man could locate the responsibility or privilege of having saved St. James. It would be unworthy of the Conference to pay compliments, for God had saved the church. A most impressive speech closed by the Conference rising to sing the Doxology.

The Rev. Dr. Antliff then introduced Principal Hill, Prof. Warriner and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, of the Congregational Church. Mr. Pedley said that Methodism has so done its work of emphasizing personal holiness as essential that she has no further need of separate existence. Just so the Congregational Church has insisted on the equality of all Christian believers, and has so secured the acceptance of that principle that she, too, can join with others.

Principal Hill showed that the coming unity will be one of diversity in unity, the unity of bodies each with a strong denominational self-respect.

The Rev. Prof. Warriner traced his early education to Wesleyan schools in England. The best way to advance Christ's kingdom for the present is for each to make its own distinct contribution, yet he had full confidence that the Methodist Church would find the way to union with the Presbyterian Church, and then the Congregationalists will easily come in.

A resolution of response was moved by the Rev. S. G. Bland, looking to a union of Congregational freedom, Presbyterian order and Methodist aggressiveness. This being carried, the Conference joined in singing 'Blest be the tie that binds.'

The Rev. C. E. Manning moved that the whole question of the appointment of a field secretary be referred to the standing Sunday-school committee to report next year. Conference agreed.

The report of the Methodist French Institute presented by the Rev. Dr. Williams, showed that good work had been done. One hundred and fifty applications for admission had been made, but the committee declined all save those who showed promise of permanent attendance.

At the annual meeting of the laymen's association these officers were elected:— President, Abraham Shaw, Kingston; vice-president, J. W. Tompkins, Granby; secretary, Charles Morton, Montreal; assistant secretary, R. D. Anglin, Kingston. Executive committee—J. Knox, Montreal; W. H. Lambly, Inverness; S. J. Carter, G. P. Johnston, Montreal; W. Glidden, Ottawa. Auditors—G. Thompson and W. G. Hunt. The association adopted a resolution declaring strongly against the principal of extending invitations to ministers.

WESLEY BICENTENNIAL. Kingston, Ont., June 10.—At the morning session the report of the committee on the bicentenary of John Wesley was presented by Mr. J. Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg. On motion it was adopted. The report was as follows:

The committee, after carefully considering the reports from the District meetings, beg leave to report as follows:

First.—The unanimity with which this celebration has been adopted is very gratifying.

Second.—That the emphases having been placed upon the evangelical and spiritual aspect in every instance, is also a subject for deep thankfulness.

Third.—That this Conference recommends the adoption of Sunday, June 28 next as the inauguration of what ought to be the beginning of a great revival and thus commemorate the exact anniversary of the birth of our beloved founder. We recommend that appropriate services and exercises in our churches and Sunday-schools be held on that day, trusting that our Heavenly Father will grant us the earnest of the heart-searching and deeply spiritual work that will be accomplished and vouchsafed to our Church, culminating in one grand united effort from the Atlantic to the Pacific throughout our Canadian Methodism during the month of October.

Fourth.—We recommend that the month of October next be set apart for special evangelistic work, and strongly urge that local conditions shall not intervene, and if need be in the arrangements of each district for such services this work begin earlier, but covering the

whole of each district by the end of October.

Fifth.—That at the close of this period of special work a thanksgiving offering be made on behalf of the \$250,000 for missions, asked for from our Canadian Methodism.

In conclusion this committee would venture to affirm that our Church has much cause for thanksgiving in the results obtained through the Twentieth Century Thanksgiving effort, as well as in the redemption of St. James, but we feel that, standing at this important epoch in our history, we aim at more distinct spiritual results and we urge upon all our people, both ministerial and lay, the necessity of beginning now to plan and work for a wise and faithful seed sowing and reaping of an abundant spiritual harvest in October. If we miss this we miss all. If we gain this we gain all.

The stationing committee closed its final session and rose and entered the Conference proper at 8.30 p.m.

The secretary of the committee, the Rev. Wm. Hewitt, B.D., reported several minor items preliminary to the reading of the final draft.

Resolutions of thanks to the Kingston people were enthusiastically carried. It has been decided that the Conference of 1904 shall assemble in Montreal, probably in St. James Church, the ministerial session to commence on June 1 and general sessions on June 3.

The election of chairmen of districts resulted on the first ballot as follows, and the chairmen nominated their secretaries:—

Montreal district—Thomas Grimto, with Melvin Taylor as secretary.

Kingston district—J. C. Antliff, with E. Crummy as secretary.

Brockville district—T. J. Mansell, with Geo. S. Clendinning.

Matilda district—W. Phillip, with S. J. Hughes.

Perth district—J. T. Pitcher, with W. S. Jamieson.

Pembroke district—M. Benson, with James Pettis.

Ottawa district—F. G. Lett, with S. G. Bland.

Quebec district—W. H. Sparling, with A. A. Radley.

Stanstead district—C. S. Deeprose, with W. Howitt.

Waterloo district—T. B. Conley, with W. H. Stevens.

Huntingdon district—F. A. Read, with J. H. Hodgson.

STATIONING COMMITTEE MAKE NUMEROUS CHANGES IN METHODIST MINISTERS' APPOINTMENTS.

The stationing committee of the Montreal Methodist Conference at Kingston last night announced the following changes in the list of appointments given out in the final draft a week ago:—

MONTREAL DISTRICT. Mountain Street—Melvin Taylor. St. Henri—James Lawson. Hochelaga—John Armstrong.

Montreal West—T. H. Billings, B.A. St. Jovite—Jules d'Anthony.

KINGSTON DISTRICT. Sydenham Street, Kingston—John Philip, D.D.; assistant, W. T. G. Brown, B.A.

Portsmouth—James M. Shaver. Stella—O. M. Eaton.

Perth Road—J. A. Waddell. **BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.** Spencerville—John Webster. Frankville and Toledo—R. F. Oliver. Maitland—J. E. Blanchard.

MATILDA DISTRICT. Iroquois—Richard Corrigan, B.D. South Mountain—Lewis Conley. Chesterville—A. E. Sanderson, S.T.L. Morewood—W. J. Beamish. Moulainette—William Raney. Lancaster—W. P. Booth.

PERTH DISTRICT. Montague—Paul Pergau. Norboro—William Pearson. Westport—Richard Eagleson, B.D.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT. Pembroke—Robt. Smith. Westmeath—Harry Walker, B.D. Beachburg—Wm. Knox. Fort Coulonge—Alex. J. Miller.

OTTAWA DISTRICT. Hintonburg—Ralph Timberlake. Quyon—Barry Pierce. Hammond—J. F. Hughes, B.A. Pikanock—R. Goudie.

QUEBEC DISTRICT. Lennoxville—H. E. Warren, B.A., B.D. Sawyerville—Arthur Wilkinson and J. G. Fuleher. Maribleton—George A. McIntosh, B.A., B.D. Inverness—E. R. Kelly. Ulverton—William Williamson. Gaspé—Samuel Bridgette. Eaton—M. L. Wright.

WATERLOO DISTRICT. Brome—E. R. Howard. Frelighsburg—George Mossop. Bedford—G. W. Snell. Bethel—Roy Thompson.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT. Hendersonville—J. H. Howe. Ormstown—G. H. Porter, M.A., B.D. **STANSTEAD DISTRICT.** Beebe Plains—P. S. Dobson. Hatley and Cassville—W. T. Keough, B.A.

OTHER CONFERENCES. **GOLF PLAYING ON SUNDAY THE TOPIC AT TORONTO.** Toronto, June 9.—Golf playing on Sunday and religion in the public schools were the principal topics before the Toronto Conference yesterday. The subject of golf playing was introduced by the Rev. J. E. W. Watts, of Lambton Mills, immediately upon presentation of the report of the Sabbath Observance Committee. Mr. Watts's objection was that the golf grounds at Lambton were disturbing some people, and for an hour the Conference discussed the question of how to get at Sunday golfers. The game was styled by some of its critics a pastime for the aristocracy, and most of those who took part in the discussion failed to see why the wealthier classes should be permitted to indulge in games on Sunday, when the privilege was denied the poorer class, whose games happened to be noisy.

The discussion on religious instruction in the public schools was introduced by the reading of a recommendation from the committee on memorials that a committee be appointed by the Conference to confer with committees from other churches that have been or may be appointed with a view to securing such religious instruction in the schools. The recommendation was strenuously opposed by Prof. Badgley, of Victoria University, who saw in this proposition the entering wedge of sectarian bitterness. After some discussion the recommendation was rejected by the Conference.

Toronto, June 10.—The Toronto Methodist Conference concluded its sessions yesterday. It was decided to celebrate the Wesleyan bicentenary by prayer, by an effort for revival and by raising the Conference's share of the \$250,000 necessary to put the mission fund on a sound basis. June 23 was selected for the observance of the bicentenary and October 4 for the commencement of celebrations.

The report of the committee on temperance and moral reform expressed the satisfaction of the Conference, with the result of the voting on the Referendum, and voiced the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the members that no legislation against the 'accursed liquor traffic' had been initiated by the Provincial Government. It endorsed the campaign of the W. C. T. U. against cigarettes, strongly protesting against the subsection of the Criminal Code legalizing gambling on the race course during a race meeting, and asked that the general secretary of the Moral Department urge upon the Minister of Justice the repeal of the objectionable section and the enactment of a law similar to that recently considered in Great Britain prohibiting the publication of all betting intelligence in the newspapers.

AT BRANTFORD. Brantford, June 9.—Yesterday morning's session of the Hamilton Conference was devoted chiefly to business. The report of the committee on church relations was submitted and in the case of the Rev. Frank A. Cassidy, who threw up his charge without consulting the Conference in order to engage in missionary work in Japan, the committee recommended that he be left without a station for one year at his own request. The Conference, however, recorded his action as a grave act of impropriety. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, Montreal, presented the annual report of the Wesleyan Theological College, of that city, and the Rev. Heber Crews, the annual statement of Alma College, St. Thomas. In the afternoon a two-hour memorial service was held in memory of the ministers who had departed from the Conference during the year. A resolution was passed giving the unanimous consent of the Conference to the appointment of the Rev. T. Albert Moore as secretary of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance work.

The Rev. J. W. Cooley presented an important report from the special committee in reference to the 'Christian Guardian.' The report, which was unanimously adopted, recommended that a call be made for ten thousand additional subscribers and that the Conference order the third Sunday in September to be set apart as a special day on which all ministers should make a special appeal for increasing support of the paper on the part of their congregations.

AT WINGHAM. Wingham, June 9.—Yesterday's session of the London Methodist Conference was chiefly taken up with the reports of committees. In the evening an enthusiastic missionary meeting was held, addressed by W. J. Ferguson, of Stratford; Mrs. Gordon Wright, of London, and the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Toronto. At the close of the meeting the second draft of the stations was read and the business of the Conference practically concluded.

Wingham, June 10.—The work of the London Conference was concluded. A report was read from the Sabbath Observance Committee, to which a note was added that the general apathy of the church was responsible for much of the Sabbath desecration of the present day. The committee expressed satisfaction that decided progress had been made during the past year on the observance of the holy Sabbath, but deplored unnecessary running of trains, street cars and boats, and the flagrant violation of the liquor laws on that day.

At a joint meeting of the Epworth League representatives from Sarnia, Strathroy, Exeter and Stratford districts, \$2,000 was voted to the General Board of Missions, which is to be used for the purchase of about three acres of land at Chentu, China, for a site for the mission buildings.

AT OSHAWA. Oshawa, June 9.—The Rev. Dr. Crothers moved a resolution at the Bay of Quinte Conference yesterday expressing the Chinese question by the Dominion. The matter was put into the hands of dissent from the present dealing with a committee to report upon.

The Lord's Day observance was the subject of a strong utterance. The insertion of the Holy Sabbath in the Decalogue stamped it as an imminent necessity in individual and social life. The preservation of it was the conservation of all that is noblest and it was gratifying that organizations have its strict observance in hand and that government aimed at enforcing good legislation. Regret was expressed, however, that great works and parades sullied the day.

Systematic and proportionate giving was strongly recommended in a report that told of the continuance of a society of that name.

The report on temperance and moral reform threatened to precipitate a long debate, but all direct reference to either party was eliminated and the following resolution passed:

'We regard the referendum as a splendid triumph and a mandate on the part of the people for the abolition of the bar, the treating system and the drinking of liquor in club rooms. We desire to express deep and bitter disappointment and regret that further advance in temperance legislation has been postponed during the present session of the House, believing that the vote was such as to warrant immediate legislation to carry out the wish of the people.'

A strong pronouncement was also made against gambling, obscene posters and the cigarette evil.

BAY OF QUINTE. Oshawa, June 10.—At the session of the Bay of Quinte Conference yesterday the statistical report showed a marked

increase over the figures of 1902. There is a gain of over six hundred members in a total of 40,000, of \$3,600 in a total of \$37,000 missionary money, and an increase of \$20,000 on a grand total of \$300,000 spent for all purposes. The bicentenary movement was heartily endorsed and June 28 was set apart for marking the anniversary of the birth of John Wesley.

The final deliverance in the matter of Chinese exclusion was moved by the Rev. Dr. Crothers in a resolution that while recognizing the difficulties of the government in dealing with a class of immigrants who do not propose to become citizens, we desire to enter our most solemn and earnest protest against the policy of placing a tax of \$500 on every Chinaman entering our country and praying that government may devise some other plan to settle the immigration question on terms equitable to all nations. The Conference meets next year at Peterborough.

HAMILTON. Brantford, June 10.—The Hamilton Conference concluded its session here yesterday and adjourned to meet again the first Thursday in June next year at Guelph. During the closing hours of the session many important items were rushed through. A report submitted on behalf of the Sabbath observance committee recommended Sunday be observed as a holy day and not as a holiday. Another report submitted dealt with the young men problem and recommended that gymnastics be practiced in the churches where practicable. The temperance committee submitted a resolution regarding the sale of cigarettes to youths under sixteen years of age, instructing the secretary of the Conference to send telegrams to the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressing disapproval of the proposed age limit and asking for the passing of the cigarette prohibition bill.

Sunday, June 28, was set apart to be observed in all churches in the Conference in honor of the birth of Wesley. The first two weeks in October a special revival of religion will be held and on the last Sunday in March subscriptions toward the \$250,000 missionary fund will be received. Sunday, March 6, 1904, was set aside for the centennial celebration of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The report of the statistical secretary showed a total membership of churches in the Conference of 47,976, an increase of 354 over last year.

The Temperance Committee's resolution on the referendum expressed deep regret at the decision of the government not to introduce during the present session legislation which had been promised in the speech from the throne and urged upon the Hon. G. W. Ross and his colleagues the duty of taking action before the session closes by passing a measure abolishing the bar, the treating system and the sale of intoxicating liquors upon club premises.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, June 10.—The Manitoba & Northwestern annual conference of the Methodist Church opened this morning. The Rev. C. S. Cross called attention to the advertisement in the 'Christian Guardian,' offering inducements to ministers in Canada to go to the United States. Some discussion followed and the matter was put over until further information should be obtained.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. SOLD BY AUCTION AT HAMILTON LAST WEEK.

At Hamilton, on Tuesday last, 43 head of Shorthorns were disposed of by auction, the sale realizing \$8,205, or an average of \$191 a head. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., brought the highest-priced beast, he paying \$500 for Lester's Pride, imported from Scotland by Mr. W. C. Edwards & Co. Mr. W. R. Elliott, of Guelph, paid \$425 for Ruby, of Pine Grove Third.

The prices paid were:— Females—Contributed by Mr. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.:— Actress Sixth (imp.), bred by Mr. James Dumo, Westerton, Scotland; bought by Mr. J. B. Vannatter, Ballinafad, \$325. Beauty of Plantagenet, bred by Mr. A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Ont.; bought by Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, \$145. Belle of Bellevue, bred by Mr. A. Hagar; bought by Mr. Charles Freestone, Meaford, \$145. Bessie, of Pine Grove, bred by Mr. W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by W. H. Easterbrook, \$105. Canadian Rosebud Fourth, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by Mr. N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, \$220. Canadian Rosebud Fifth, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by Mr. T. Webber, Glanford, \$130. Earl's Missie, bred by Mr. N. A. Steen, Meadowvale, Ont.; bought by Mr. J. A. Latimer, Woodstock, \$120. Eramosa Missie, bred by Mr. James Aitken, Fergus, Ont.; bought by Mr. W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman, \$60. Ferndale Missie, bred by Mr. James Aitken; bought by Mr. J. A. Latimer, Woodstock, \$150. Flower Girl (imp.), bred by Mr. R. Copland, Milton Ardethan, Scotland; bought by Mr. N. F. Wilson, Cumberland, \$230. Jennie of Prince Grove, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by Mr. W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman, \$125. Kilblean Heather (imp.), bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kilblean, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; bought by Mr. James Brown, Norval, \$160. Lady Forthton, bred by Mr. John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.; bought by Mr. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, \$170. Lady Forthton II, bred by Messrs. G. & W. Forth, Glen Buell, Ont.; bought by Mr. J. A. Gardhouse, Weston, \$120. Lady Mary (imp.), bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, Newton Insh, Scotland; bought by Mr. A. Johnston, Greenwood, \$265.

Lester's Pride (imp.), bred by Mr. James Dumo, Jackson, Rothie Norman, Scotland; bought by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., \$500. Lovely of Pine Grove, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by E. C. Attrell, Goderich, \$390. Missie Lass, bred by N. A. Steen, Meadowvale; bought by E. C. Attrell, \$80. Missie of Neidpath XIII, bred by H. Parker, Durham, Ont.; bought by A. Johnston, Greenwood, \$135. Ruby of Pine Grove III, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., bought by W. R. Elliott, Guelph, \$425. Scotch Fancy (imp.), bred by John Young, Tilbourn, Maryculter, Scotland; bought by I. B. Vannatter, Ballinafad, \$390. Sally of Pine Grove II, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by Mrs. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$300. Susan II. (imp.), bred by T. F. Jamieson, Mains of Waterdown, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; bought by James I. Davidson, Baisam, \$350. Waterloo Princess, 34th (imp.), bred by F. Summers, Whiteside, Scotland; bought by Robert Charters, Egmondville, \$255. Bull—Loyalty, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co.; bought by James Douglas, Caledonia, \$70.

Contributed by Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.: Adelia, bred by Hon. John Dryden; bought by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, \$290. Beautiful, bred by Hon. John Dryden; bought by H. Usher, Queenston, \$110. Bridal Beauty, bred by Hon. John Dryden; bought by G. D. Clump, Paris, \$250. Lavinia Queen, bred by James Stocks & Sons, Columbus, Ont.; bought by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$120. Northern Blonde, bred by Hon. John Dryden; bought by Hudson Usher, Queenston, \$130. Rose of Towie IV., bred by W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; bought by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$335. Victoria Beauty, bred by John Sadler, Columbus, Ont.; bought by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, \$160.

Contributed by Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.: Lizzie Lorne, bred by Captain Robson; bought by Andrew Pettit, Freeman, \$130. Morning Glory, bred by William Ormston, jr., Columbus, Ont.; bought by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$120. Nellie Fidget, bred by Geo. C. Robson, Greystead, Ont.; bought by George Humphrey, Lockport, N.Y., \$125.

Contributed by Mr. W. B. Campbell, Campbellford, Ont.: 'Ellen,' bred by Mr. W. B. Campbell; bought by Mr. G. D. Clump, Paris, \$60. Contributed by Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont.: Females—'Miriam' (imp.), bred by Mr. George Bruce, Heatherwick, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; bought by Mr. S. J. Pearson, Meadowvale, \$275. 'Princess Belinda,' bred by Messrs. R. Mitchell & Sons; bought by Mr. Charles Freestone, Meaford, \$170.

Contributed by Mr. A. J. Watson, Castleberg, Ont.: Bull—'Lord Sackville,' bred by Mr. A. J. Watson; bought by Mr. R. Darte, Glanford, \$90. Contributed by Mr. James Gibb, Brookdale, Ont.: Females—'Aggie Haglewood,' bred by Mr. James Gibb; bought by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$135. 'Annie Hazlewood II,' bred by Mr. James Gibb; bought by Mr. John Ira Flatt, Hamilton, \$90. 'Clara's Gem,' bred by Mr. James Gibb; bought by Mr. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, \$130. 'Eugenie's Pride,' bred by Mr. James Gibb; bought by Mr. A. Pettit, Freeman, \$160.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE. VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE DURING THE PAST ELEVEN MONTHS AMOUNTS TO OVER \$400,000,000.

Ottawa, June 13.—The foreign commerce of Canada for the eleven months up to the end of May, amounted to well over four hundred million dollars. The imports total \$202,705,29, and the exports \$198,797,502. Of this latter, \$189,375,624 is domestic, and \$9,421,878 foreign produce. In 1896 the total imports for consumption were \$110,587,480, and the total exports were \$121,013,852. The foreign trade of the country in 1896, imports and exports together, amounted to \$231,601,332.

The returns for the eleven months are as follows:—

	1902.	1903.
Imports—		
Dutiable goods...	\$105,727,749	\$120,539,959
Free goods...	70,051,351	75,851,694
Coin and bullion	4,984,692	5,748,641
Total	\$180,763,832	\$202,140,294
Duty collected...	\$28,354,796	\$32,804,894

Exports (Canadian Produce)—

Minerals...	\$75,617,478	\$77,285,319
Fish...	12,535,414	10,123,285
Forest produce...	28,894,215	31,067,102
Animals and produce...	63,887,109	62,674,872
Agriculture...	33,209,478	29,878,792
Manufactures...	16,462,051	18,289,149
Miscellaneous...	20,100	78,714
Total	\$172,925,945	\$189,375,624

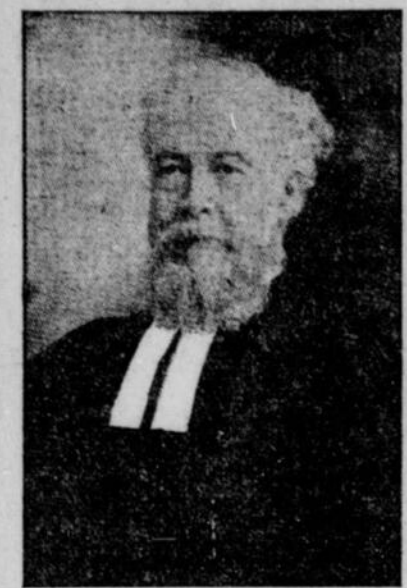
For May alone the imports amounted to \$22,486,315 as against \$18,255,664, and the exports of Canadian produce to \$17,517,706 as against \$14,735,874 in the corresponding period of 1902. Exports of foreign produce for the eleven months amounted to \$9,421,878 as against \$11,617,394. In May alone the exports of foreign produce were \$615,736 as against \$411,974.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DR. D. H. FLETCHER UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MODERATOR.

Vancouver, B.C., June 10.—As anticipated, Hamilton, Ont., supplies the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, by a unanimous vote.

Never has a British Columbia church held so distinguished a gathering as that which overflowed St. Andrew's last night to listen to the sermon of the retiring Moderator, Dr. Bryce.



THE REV. D. H. FLETCHER, D.D., Unanimously elected Moderator of the General Assembly.

plicit, but not disputatious.

Culture, music, good taste, are all right, but culture, formalistic and esthetic, schools must be set aside for positive Presbyterianism.

Their ideal of preaching was too low. Clergy should leave organizing sports, and looking after the poor, more to congregational helpers.

The Rev. Donald H. Fletcher, D.D., enjoys the rare distinction of being the only minister in Hamilton who has been in charge of one church during thirty years.

Dr. Fletcher is a man of the most thorough scholastic attainments, as the well-thumbed volumes of the three thousand books in his library abundantly can testify.

Dr. Fletcher can boast of a noted lineage, for his ancestors emigrated from France to England at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Marlborough's great antagonist, Louis XIV.

Dr. Fletcher is a man of the most thorough scholastic attainments, as the well-thumbed volumes of the three thousand books in his library abundantly can testify.

Intellectual magnificence of the past, the classic grounds he traversed influenced him profoundly. He lectured on these on his return, and there was a rush to hear him.

A WEDDING ON THE EXPRESS. Vancouver, B.C., June 10.—Twelve carloads of prominent Presbyterians arrived yesterday from eastern and central Canada.

Winnipeg, June 10.—The Rev. Mr. McKean, of Orono, Ont., who was taken ill on his way to the General Assembly, and who is now in a private hospital here, continues to improve daily.

Vancouver, B.C., June 10.—After the civic welcome by Mayor Neelands and Ald. McQueen, the Presbyterian General Assembly got down to business by Dr. Warden presenting the financial report for all Canada, save the Maritime Provinces.

Vancouver, B.C., June 11.—Professor John Campbell, in presenting the report of the Presbyterian College in Montreal, paid a high tribute to the late Principal MacVicar.

Mr. Walter Paul, Montreal, said the board was only asking for what was reasonable. Mr. Hamilton Cassels said he was sure there was no intention to ignore the present staff.

Vancouver, B.C., June 11.—The international character of the General Assembly was emphasized to-day when the Rev. Marcus Scott, Detroit, representing United States Presbyterianism, made a powerful speech.

Mr. John Charlton also made a strenuous protest. The recommendation was finally passed. On motion of Dr. Scrimger it was decided that a commission of the Assembly to act with the board consist of the moderator and clerks, together with all the members of the Synod of Montreal present at the Assembly.

Mr. James Croil, Montreal, regretted the movement to make Queen's undenominational, but thought that the attempt to retard this was too late.

Principal Gordon presented the report of Queen's, but it went over till the special committee reports. The Assembly adopted all home and foreign mission reports.

FRENCH-CANADIAN EXPANSION. In the home mission field the increase and expansion of the French-Canadian element within the Dominion is worthy of note. In 1871, and also in 1891, the French-Canadians formed a small fraction over 29 percent of the total population of the Dominion; in 1901, 30.7 percent.

along perpetually to them. In 1851 the French population in the counties of Stanstead, Sherbrooke and Missisquoi formed 9, 15 and 19 percent respectively of the population.

Table showing population statistics for various counties in 1891 and 1901, including Compton, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, etc.

A like gain is seen in the northern counties: In 1891. In 1901. Argenteuil 39 46 Ottawa 66 73 Pontiac 30 39

In the Province of Ontario the French-Canadians formed 2.7 percent of the population in 1851, 4.7 in 1891, and 7.3 in 1901, the number increasing from 75,389 to 158,608 in the last census decade.

Table showing population statistics for various counties in Ontario in 1891 and 1901, including Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, etc.

In the Maritime Provinces the French element is more than holding its own, and has grown during the same period from 6 to 10 percent of the total population of Nova Scotia, and from 10 to 13 percent of Prince Edward Island, and from 20 to almost 25 percent of New Brunswick.

A SUMMARY. The work has been carried on by thirty-one pastors and ordained missionaries, seventeen students, evangelists and colporteurs, and seventeen teachers in forty-one counties in Quebec, four in Ontario, and three in New Brunswick.

The missionaries have been diligent in sowing the good seed of the Word. They have had much encouragement, with some discouragement. It must be borne in mind that in a work like theirs, demanding consecration, zeal, tact, faith and perseverance, the net results cannot be tabulated by ordinary arithmetic.

A. J. MOWATT, D.D., Acting Chairman. S. J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Montreal, May, 1903. While awaiting the report of the committee regarding Queen's University, the General Assembly has received reports of Knox, St. Andrew's and Manitoba colleges.

The public showed great interest in the foreign mission report presented by Dr. W. Moore, elaborated by Dr. A. Falconer. Mr. J. McIntyre, Kingston, presenting the report of the trustees of Queen's, dwelt particularly on the great loss caused by the death of Principal Grant.

As a question of privilege, the Rev. D. G. McQueen brought up the failure of the General Assembly to visit Edmonton after people there had arranged a great public reception.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. The foreign missionary committee's report gave a detailed account of each mission. The eastern section reported that in Trinidad, the mission has decided to form a fund to insure its own buildings at one percent, on account of the high rates charged by the insurance companies.

among the Chinese and Indians in Canada. The committee has now been carrying on the work among the Canadian Indians for thirty-seven years, and feels that the work should now be transferred to the home mission committee.

Vancouver, B.C., June 12.—There is a strong probability that the Canada Presbyterian General Assembly will go to the opposite extreme in choosing their next place of meeting, Judge Forbes making a strong bid for St. John, N.B., and will likely be successful.

The aged ministers' fund report was presented by Mr. K. Macdonald. A number of overtures asked that the fund be made of a more benevolent nature to enable all ministers who are incapacitated to share in the fund whether they have paid rates or not.

Vancouver, B.C., June 13.—After a hard week's work, the Presbyterian General Assembly was entertained by the city at luncheon to-day. It was the most notable banquet since the first 'Empress' arrival days.

Vancouver, B.C., June 15.—The Presbyterian General Assembly got down to business again this morning after remarkable preaching on Sunday. Never before had so many strangers occupied city pulpits, and never on a summer Sunday had such large congregations been seen.

Kingston, Ont., June 15.—The effect of the General Assembly's decision to retain Queen's will simply be to delay the bill before Parliament for a year. This was the statement of one of the University trustees this morning.

W.C.T.U. PREDICTION FROM LADY HENRY SOMERSET READ. Geneva, Switzerland, June 9.—At today's session of the convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union the presiding officer, Mrs. Lilian M. Stevens, of Portland, Me., read Lady Henry Somerset's presidential address in which the absent president predicted that the eventual outcome of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's fight would be a complete victory over the liquor traffic.

Geneva, June 10.—At today's session of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, Father Hyacinthe addressed the delegates, urging an agitation in favor of submitting international difficulties to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BODY IN SESSION AT LONDON.

London, Ont., June 10.—The fiftieth annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec opened this morning in the First Congregational Church, with the Rev. J. H. Gerrie in the chair.

The Canada Congregational Missionary Society submitted a report recommending that a travelling superintendent of missions be appointed. The society had a deficit of \$3,132, caused through too liberal amounts having been given to missionary purposes.

In the report of the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Daley, a recommendation was made that before the convention closed some strong expression should be made on the action of the Ontario Government in not bringing in temperance legislation.

London, Ont., June 12.—At yesterday morning's session of the Congregational Union, Knox Church, Vancouver, was recognized as a Congregational Church, and with the Central Church of that city was received into the Ontario and Quebec Union, pending the formation of a Dominion Union.

The statistical report was presented by the Rev. J. T. Daley, of Maxville. In Quebec there are twenty churches and 2,051 members; 138 members were received and 122 removed during last year. There is \$40,130 indebtedness on nine churches. The amount raised for all purposes last year showed an increase. In Ontario there are 59 churches and 5,076 members; 370 members were received and 213 removed during last year.

The afternoon session opened with the foreign mission meeting. The secretary, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., reported that the rebellion in Angola was suppressed, and that the prestige of the Rev. W. T. Currie, B.A., the pioneer missionary was greatly increased. The treasurer, the Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., reported that the society had had a good year, the total gifts being \$5,134.

The features of the evening session were the addresses of the Rev. A. Margrett, Georgetown, who spoke of the growth of Congregationalism in evangelistic work, and the Rev. W. J. Hindley, of Vancouver, who told how in British Columbia there are 76 nationalities that need to be evangelized.

At the adjourned meeting of the Home Missionary Society a request for inclusion in the inter-denominational scheme of comity now proposed between the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada was unanimously approved and the executive instructed to act in the matter.

London, Ont., June 12.—At the meeting of the Congregational Union to-day the Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., secretary of the Church Aid and Home Missionary Society of England, said: There are two great difficulties in England. The landed aristocracy perpetually try to keep down the lower classes.

Quebec, June 13.—The Baptist convention for the churches comprising the Quebec Association was held at Quebec on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., of Olivet Church, Montreal, was elected moderator. In his address the moderator reviewed the work of the year and also gave a brief historical sketch of the growth of the Baptist Church in Quebec province.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., read the report of the executive committee, which was considered very satisfactory. Mr. W. A. Marsh read a very interesting historical sketch of the church in which the convention was held.

The Quebec church officials and members gave the visiting delegates a trip to St. Anne de Beaupre on Friday morning. The Montreal delegates returned home last night. Among those attending from Montreal were the Rev. Messrs. J. R. Webb, F. S. Weston, J. A. Gordon, J. L. Gilmour and Messrs. D. Bentley, W. E. Muir, J. W. Ede, W. K. Grafey, H. Raith, T. A. Crossley and Geo. Barrette.

The next convention will be held at Sawayville, commencing on the second Tuesday in June, 1904.

showed a net increase of nearly \$7,000. The Wesleyan College having lost the services of the Rev. Principal Maggs decided to utilize the services of Professor Creelman in Old Testament languages and literature.

In the evening the Union was addressed by the Rev. Principal Hill, D.D., who spoke on 'Educational interests,' and by the Rev. J. W. Pedley, B.A., who said the characteristic feature of Congregationalism is liberty.

Principal Hill, Professor Warriner, the Rev. Messrs. Hugh Pedley, H. G. Rice, W. R. Harvey and T. A. Munroe, and Messrs. Thomas Moodie, T. B. Macaulay, C. Cushing and G. W. McLeod are delegates from Montreal.

The Rev. J. Edward Flower, M.A., secretary of the Church Aid and Home Missionary Society of England and Wales, received an ovation at the opening of the home missionary meeting. The society's annual report was most interesting, this being the jubilee year of the society.

London, Ont., June 16.—On Saturday a deputation from the Methodist Church was introduced at the session of the Congregational Union. The deputation rejoiced in the fact that God is bringing the churches nearer.

The Jubilee Fund Committee reported: 'First, the fund is to consist of two parts: (a) All sums raised by the local church for the local debt; (b) a central fund consisting of the English gift and other general gifts and out of this fund as high a percentage as possible be given to needy churches; secondly, the C. C. M. S. to have deposits and distribute under the committee's directions; thirdly, denominational control in the nature of a lien on the property of churches asking aid; this lien to be in favor of the C. C. M. S.; fourthly, the representative committee have an eastern and western section and an executive consisting of seven to ten members chosen by the sections in conjunction.'

The Rev. E. W. Hill was elected representative to the Maritime Union. The Bible Society's centenary was brought before the union. The work was commended to the people for co-operation. The financial statement showed receipts, \$338; expenditure, \$301; balance, \$37.

BAPTIST CONVENTION QUEBEC BAPTIST ASSOCIATION MEETS IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

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FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Guelph, Ont., June 8.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Association of Speedside, two resolutions were unanimously carried. One was against a bonus of either land or money being given to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the other in support of the bill introduced in the legislature by Mr. Pettypiece respecting equitable assessment of railways.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Witness Office, Monday, June 15, 1908. The past week has been an eventful one on the local stock exchange, and, indeed, may be said to have been a turning point in the history of American securities on this side of the Atlantic...

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Butter has gone up a full cent since our last quotation, following the high prices paid in the country. These may be due to the recent drought, or to short covering...

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

There have been further advances this week in cotton staples, and it is expected that prices must show a further appreciation soon. The Canadian mills assert that they have been selling the finished goods on the basis of 8 1/2 to 9 cents raw cotton...

DUN'S BULLETIN.

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade: The alarming drought has been broken by liberal showers which set in Thursday evening, and which will do incalculable good, though too late to greatly help the hay crop...

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices to-day as follows: Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat, July, .75 76 75 75 1/2...

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 15.—White wheat, 65c to 70c; red, fall, 68c to 70c; do., spring, 68c to 70c; barley, 40c to 45c; corn, 54c to 55c; oats, 30c to 34c; peas, 60c to 65c; butter, 22c to 23c per lb.; do., creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, 11c to 12c per dozen; potatoes, 15c to 18c per bush; live hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.75 per cwt.; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt.; bran, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per ton; shorts, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per ton; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

GROCERIES.

Raw sugar is easier in London, but here the increased demand for refined quick balances has a steady tendency, and prices are likely to be steady, though not higher, through the preserving season, now at hand. Locally, prices are unchanged at \$4.05 for granulated, and \$3.40 to \$3.85 for yellow, as to quality, per 100 lbs., in barrels, at the factory; 5c less in bags. Glucose, \$2.67 1/2 to \$3. Syrups, \$1.75 to \$4.50. Molasses is selling at 37c to 38c per gallon for new; old is off the market. Tea is firm; green teas are considerably higher in China, and will probably go up here. We quote: Japanese, common, 17 1/2 to 18c; medium, 22c to 25c; choice, 30c to 40c; gunpowder, common, 18c to 20c; choice, 25c to 27c; black, common, 12c to 15c; choice, 15c to 20c; hyson, 12c up; Ceylon, 15c up; Souchong, 15c up. There is not so much demand for coffee, and prices, especially for lower grades, are low. We quote: Rio, 15c to 18c; Jamaica, 20c; Maracabo, 21 1/2c; Mocha, 27c to 31c; Java, 28c to 32c; ground chicory, 8c to 12c. Canadian vermicelli is scarce. Canned tomatoes are up 10c, at \$1.60 a dozen. Canned fruits, especially strawberries, are in unusual demand for this time of year. Dried peas are getting scarce, and are worth 11 1/2c a bushel. Hops are 55c lower at 23c to 25c a lb. The wholesale grocers of Montreal have decided to allow a discount of 7 1/2 percent on all Canadian starch sold on the island of Montreal; this is done to fight outside competition. Cotton rope is higher, at 15 1/2c to 16c a pound. Canadian pickles are getting scarce; mixed pickles are 5c up, at 55c to 60c. Brazil nuts are higher, at 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c. Peas are 11 1/2c to 14c. Spices and raisins are rather firm. There is a good business doing in paints, especially white lead and oil. Linseed oil is lower at 87c to 90c for raw and 90c to 92c for boiled. Turpentine is also lower, at 72c to 74c as to quality. White lead is easier in foreign markets, but steady here, at \$4.75 to \$5.50 as to quality; zinc white, \$6.50 to \$7; red lead, \$5.50 to \$6; litharge and minium, \$5 to \$5.50; Venetian red, \$3 to \$3.50; yellow ochre, \$2 per 100 pounds; mixed paints, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per gallon.

Business was brisk and prices ruled from 12c to 14c per dozen, and in a few instances 15c was realized. The offerings of butter were slightly larger, and a fairly active business ruled. Several choice lots of fresh prints were quoted at 22c per lb. of the general run of prints were sold at from 20c to 22c per lb. Rolls and falls were quoted steady at from 17c to 19c per lb. Spring chickens were quoted at from 40c to 60c per pair. Dressed fowl were easy at from 85c to \$1 per pair, the offerings being very light. The oat market was exceedingly active. The receipts were limited. Prices were quoted at from 37c to 40c per bushel. The demand for potatoes was easier, and prices on this account were somewhat lower. Quotations ruled at 85c to \$1.15 per bag. Hay remained very firm at from \$12 to \$15 per ton. The offerings were light, but were quickly bought up at the above figures. A medium quantity of local grown strawberries were offered at three boxes for a quarter. The demand was good, and business was active.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Exports of butter and cheese for Europe for the week ending June 13, 1908. Cheese, from Montreal: To Liverpool... Local. Thro'. Total. To Manchester... To Glasgow... To London... To Aberdeen... To Cardiff... To Belfast... Total... 60,845 15,227 76,072

Butter from Montreal: To Liverpool... Local. Thro'. Total. To Manchester... To Glasgow... To London... Total... 5,487 1,064 6,551

Corr. week, 1902... 43,404 11,826 55,230 Corr. week, 1901... 42,299 12,285 54,584 Total since May 1... 234,793 63,258 298,051 Corr. period, 1902... 244,968 39,077 284,045 Corr. period, 1901... 162,862 39,251 202,113

London, June 13.—Cheese was steady this week at 54s to 55c for white and 55s to 56s for colored. Butters were very slow.

Belleville, Ont., June 13.—Thirty-three factories offered to-day 2,250 white, 150 colored cheese. Sales—Watkin, 720 white; Hodgson, 110 white, and Magrath, 150 white at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; Magrath, 635 white at 10 1/2; Hodgson, 150 white at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; Ayer, 50 white at 10 1/2.

St. Hyacinthe, June 13.—Eleven creameries offered 686 packages of butter; all sold, except 50. Sales were as follows: A. A. Ayer & Co., 85 at 15c; D. A. McPherson & Co., 224 at 13c; J. Dalrymple & Son, 35 at 12 1/2c; J. Vallancourt, 32 at 12c, 35 at 12 1/2c; Hodgson Brothers, 62 at 12 1/2c.

Waterbury, N.Y., June 13.—Cheese sales, 7,000; 10 1/2c for large.

Canton, N.Y., June 13.—Offered: 50 boxes large cheese, 2 1/2c; twins and 1,120 tubs of butter. Large cheese sold at 10 1/2c; twins at 10 1/2c; and butter at 21 1/2c.

Campbellford, June 9.—Offerings, 1,425 white, 1,365 sold at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 9.—Only one lot of 120 boxes offered to-day, June 3 to 7 make, which sold on the board at 10 1/2c. First week of June about all sold through the week and some factories even have the present week sold at prices ranging from 10c to 10 1/2c.

Woodstock, June 10.—The cheese market here was strong to-day, the prices showing an upward tendency. In all, 2,000 boxes of colored and 1,000 boxes of white were offered. Sales on board were 500 at 10 1/2c. On the curb the buyers bought practically all the remaining cheese at 10 1/2 to 10 1/4 and 10 1/4c. The bidding was unusually brisk, and the salesmen appeared disposed to sell.

Picton, June 10.—Offerings, 1,425 colored and 65 white; 1,305 sold, at prices up to 10 1/2 to 10 1/4c.

Stirling, June 10.—Offerings, 1,125; all sold at 10 1/2c.

Madoc, June 10.—Offerings, 841 white; sales, 100 at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 at 10 1/2c.

Brockville, June 11.—The bidding for cheese was started high to-day by Mr. A. J. Bryce, of Montreal, who attended the board for the first time, and having to catch an early train, opened with a bid of 10 1/2c for a choice of the board. Salesmen, however, are not accustomed to accepting bids, and hoped to get more on the curb, so refused only 10 1/2c, but also Mr. Bryce's next bid of 10 1/4c for colored. Mr. Bryce then left, and the bidding immediately fell to 10 1/4c and 10 1/4c, bid by Messrs. Jones, of Ogdensburg, Earl and Bissell. Bissell then offered 10 1/4c for colored, and got 200; Webster got 150 for a choice of both kinds, and got 150 colored and 65 white; Earl bid the same, and got 60 white. The total offerings were 1,355 white and 2,275 colored. The unsold, and as many more, were sold on the curb, white at 10 1/4c, colored mostly at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c. Dickey got 1,200; Derbyshire, 1,000; Earl, 600; Bissell, 1,600; Webster, 800; Murphy, 500;

Davis, 300. It is said about 500 boxes were consigned to Bryce by old customers. The copious rains of the past week here improved the pastures in many sections, and the flow of milk is keeping up remarkably well.

Sherbrooke, June 11.—Sales on the Dairy-men's Exchange were as follows:—Cheese, 31 at 10c, 60 at 10 1/2c, and 26 at 10 1/4c. Butter, 160 salted from Hatley, 19 1/2c, and 240 at 18 1/2c.

Vankleek Hill, June 11.—Offerings, 1,026 white and 80 colored cheese; all sold on the board, except 80 colored, which sold on curb at 10 1/2c. All sold at 10 1/2c except 55 boxes, which sold at 10 1/4c.

Lancaster, June 11.—Offerings, 296 white and 190 colored cheese; all sold; white at 10 1/2 to 11c, colored at 10 1/2c. Heavy rain set in at 7 p.m., first rain we have had since April 8. Will do much to relieve a very gloomy crop outlook.

Kingston, June 11.—Offerings, 1,419; 10 1/2c bid, at which price only two factories, and 100 boxes, the others holding off for higher prices.

Winchester, June 11.—Offerings, 605 colored and 618 white; 230 colored and 122 white sold at 10 1/2c.

Tweed, Ont., June 11.—Offerings, 400; all sold at 10 1/2c.

Farnham, Que., June 12.—Eleven factories offered 810 white cheese. Sold as follows: Webster & Biley, 125 at 10 1/2c; Fowler, 285 at 10 1/2c; Ayer & Co., 89 at 10 1/2 to 11c; Duckett 19 at 10 1/2c; Hodgson, 88 at 10 1/2c; Hodge & Co., 60 at 10 1/2 to 11c.

Perth, Ont., June 12.—Offerings, 2,200 boxes of white cheese, June make; all sold at 10 1/2c. Fowler got 1,400 boxes; Webster, 415; Bissell, 255; and Ferguson, 120.

Troquois, June 12.—Offerings, 1,152 colored, 85 white. All sold on board or curb at 10 1/2c.

Napanee, June 12.—Offerings, 1,295 white and 640 colored. Sales, 750 white and 90 colored, at 10 1/2 to 11c.

Ottawa, June 12.—Offerings, 980 white, 428 colored. Sales, 1,237, at 10 1/2c for colored, 10 1/2 to 11c for white, Montreal inspection.

South Finch, June 12.—Offerings, 1,590 colored, 1,000 white; some sales, 1,590 colored, and 1,000 white to-day, the first since April, which will help the pastures, but it is too late to save the hay crop.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 12. There were not many farmers' vehicles to be seen in the vicinity of Bonsecours market this forenoon, and not a single bag of oats or buckwheat was to be seen. Potatoes were in good supply, but the quality was rather poor in some cases, but the prices asked ranged from 75c to \$1.15 per 80 lb. bag; Quebec turnips, the last of the season, sold at \$1.75 per bag; carrots, \$1.50 do. The market gardeners seem to have unusually large supplies of radishes, lettuce and rhubarb, but the watering of these plants was no small item of expense during the first five or six weeks, but now that the welcome rain has come at last further irrigation will not be required, at least for some time to come. Radishes sold at from 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 15c to 25c do.; rhubarb, 10c to 25c do.; green onions, 10c to 15c do.; cauliflowers, 50c to \$3 per dozen; dead turkeys, 15c to 18c per lb.; chickens and ducks, 12c to 15c do.; spring chickens, 60c to 80c per pair; fowls, 10c to 15c do.; tub butter, 15c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; older eggs, 15c to 18c do. The supply of old apples is about done, and it will be some time before the new crop begins to come. Strawberries from Western Ontario have been very plentiful and sold at the railway depot at from 5c to 6c per box; strawberries from St. Martin were offered to-day at from 5c to 7c for small boxes, but the quality was inferior. Oranges have been declining in price, and also in quality. Valencia selling at from \$3 to \$4.50 per case; lemons, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box; bananas, \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch. The price of hay has been advancing of late and sales were made at from \$9 to \$11 per 100 bundles 15 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 15. There were about 900 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves and 800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir. There was a fair demand and steady price paid for the best cattle, but all others were dull of sale and brought lower prices, and a large number will not be sold to-day. There was a large number of sheep of indifferent quality and these were slow of sale at declining figures, but good lambs brought more than they did last week. Fat hogs are again looking up. Prime beefs sold at from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Hogs, singers, 5 1/2c; fats and lights, 5 1/2c per cwt.

Export cattle and butchers' cattle, dull trade. Choice milk cows selling fairly well; medium or common slow.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, June 12.—Beeves, receipts, 3,731; steady; steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3 to \$4.25; cows, \$1.65 to \$1.25. Cables quoted live cattle at 10c to 11c, dressed weight; sheep, 10 1/2 to 13c; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. Exports, 109 sheep. Calves, receipts, 419; firm and higher, veals, \$4.50 to \$7; culis, \$4.25; buttermilk, \$3.25 to \$4. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,771; steady; sheep, \$3 to \$5; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.70; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50. Hogs, receipts, 1,104; higher, 2nd State hogs, 6.50.

East Buffalo, June 12.—Cattle, steady; prime and shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; and 65 white; 1,305 sold, at prices up to 10 1/2 to 10 1/4c.

Stirling, June 10.—Offerings, 1,125; all sold at 10 1/2c.

Madoc, June 10.—Offerings, 841 white; sales, 100 at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 at 10 1/2c.

Brockville, June 11.—The bidding for cheese was started high to-day by Mr. A. J. Bryce, of Montreal, who attended the board for the first time, and having to catch an early train, opened with a bid of 10 1/2c for a choice of the board. Salesmen, however, are not accustomed to accepting bids, and hoped to get more on the curb, so refused only 10 1/2c, but also Mr. Bryce's next bid of 10 1/4c for colored. Mr. Bryce then left, and the bidding immediately fell to 10 1/4c and 10 1/4c, bid by Messrs. Jones, of Ogdensburg, Earl and Bissell. Bissell then offered 10 1/4c for colored, and got 200; Webster got 150 for a choice of both kinds, and got 150 colored and 65 white; Earl bid the same, and got 60 white. The total offerings were 1,355 white and 2,275 colored. The unsold, and as many more, were sold on the curb, white at 10 1/4c, colored mostly at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c. Dickey got 1,200; Derbyshire, 1,000; Earl, 600; Bissell, 1,600; Webster, 800; Murphy, 500;

Edinburgh, June 11.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been up to the average in numbers. For the best class a good trade has been got at prices rather in advance of those of last week. Fat cows have been offered in much larger numbers, and the turn in favor of the buyer. There were fat supplies of all sheep on offer, and the best class of sheep met a fair trade at prices similar to last week. Secondary descriptions and ewes, particularly of the heavier class, have been worse to sell. Fat lambs, if of prime quality, have been making higher prices. There was a large and

good show of fat calves, which met a good trade, and pigs, which were offered in large numbers, have met a dull trade. In the sheep market there have been smaller supplies of sheep on offer. Trade has been fair at prices much similar to last week. A small number of milk cows have been offered, which met a dear trade at considerably higher prices, a clearance being effected. Quotations:—Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt. from 37s 6d to 40s; current from 35s to 37s 6d. Mutton, from 8d to 8 1/2d per lb.

London, June 11.—Trade for both prime and second quality beasts was of a very slow nature, with a slight downward tendency in value, though not quotably so. Very little country demand for fat butchering cows or rough cattle. Sheep trade slow, particularly for heavy descriptions; wedder sheep were depressed in value; little demand for ewes; for lambs, trade was fair at late rates, but was nominal. No pigs on offer. Beasts, 650; beasts, 25 to 45 sd. Sheep and lambs, 7,600; sheep, 3s 6d to 5s 8d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 8d. Calves, 10. Milch cows, 20; milch cows, £16 to £21. No foreign.

Salford, June 3.—Cattle at market yesterday, 1,528; prices lower. Sheep and lambs, 12,219; sheep quiet; lambs better. Calves, 186. Quotations: cattle, 5d to 6 1/2d; sheep, 6d to 9d; lambs, 9d to 10 1/2d; calves, 8d to 8 1/2d per lb.

Manchester, June 3.—There was a short supply of Danish and Swedish yesterday, principally of unsatisfactory quality. Buyers were scarce owing to the holidays, and prices may be quoted as 3s lower, with the market not clear. Quotations: Finest Danish and Swedish, 9s to 9 1/2s; choice, 9s to 9 1/2s; choicest Finnish, 9s to 9 1/2s; Irish creameries, 9s to 9 1/2s; finest Finnish, 9s to 9 1/2s; Friesland and Dutch, 8s to 9s.

Cork, June 2.—First, 85s; second, 76s; third, 72s. Superfine, 52s. Fine milk, 74s. Choicest boxes, 82s. In market, 359. Fresh A, 82s; B, 77s.

Limerick, June 2.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in good demand yesterday at 7 1/2 to 8s; and secondary 8s to 8 1/2s. Farmers' ordinary made, 7s to 7 1/2s.

CHICAGO CATTLE. Chicago, June 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market 10c to 15c lower. Good to prime steers, \$4.90 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.60 to \$2.70; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.85; canners, \$1.60 to \$2.80; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 50,000. Market steady for light; 15c to 16c lower, mixed, and butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.15; good to choice heavy, \$5.10 to \$6.25; rough heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.10; light, \$5.80 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.60; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75.

MANITOBA CROPS. Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—Crop bulletin No. 68, which has just been prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and bears date of June 12, shows that in this province the acreage under grain, and especially wheat, is far in excess of last year, and in all other branches of farming, there is corresponding developments. More cattle are being finished during the winter, and they are rapidly becoming one of the features of the country. From every part of Manitoba come similar reports; everything looks its best, prospects good, crops put in in prime condition, and the outlook is good for an abundant harvest.

AREA UNDER CROP. Wheat. Acres. Oats. Acres. Barley. Acres. Northwestern... 294,900 159,510 30,440 Southwestern... 313,308 270,356 73,852 North Central... 372,000 119,700 67,700 South Central... 363,075 194,355 100,905 Eastern... 242,900 111,510 83,640

Total... 2,442,873 855,421 326,527

Total area under flax... 55,900 acres Total area under rye... 4,899 acres Total area under peas... 2,857 acres Total area under corn... 1,996 acres Total area under broom... 2,734 acres Increased area under wheat... 402,323 acres Increased area under oats... 130,471 acres Increased area under flax... 4,700 acres Increased area under other grains... 2,780 acres Total increased in grain crops... 547,640 acres Increase in other crops... 20,518 acres Total increase in crop area... 568,158 acres Decreased under barley... 3,253 acres

(This decrease in barley is doubtless due to the fact that many farmers are now sowing a certain amount of spelt instead of barley. In future reports the spelt crop will be shown.)

Potatoes. Acres. Roots. Acres. District. Acres. Acres. Northwestern... 5,330 2,210 Southwestern... 6,808 3,253 North Central... 4,770 2,170 South Central... 3,990 1,680 Eastern... 6,500 3,025

Total... 27,136 12,351

Total area under grain crops... 3,659,990 Total area under all crop... 3,757,173 INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR. Acres. 1907. 1908. Wheat... 2,011,835 2,039,940 24,105 Oats... 689,861 725,000 35,139 Barley... 191,009 239,790 48,781 Flax... 30,978 41,200 10,222 Potatoes... 24,420 32,005 7,585 Roots... 10,214 12,175 1,961

Total crop area 2,961,409 3,189,015 2,757,173 The table of comparison for the crop areas for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, gives satisfactory evidence of the natural and expected expansion that is going on in the province. This expansion is taking place in all districts. In the newer districts actual settlement has been the factor at work, while in the older districts settlers are enlarging their crop areas from year to year.

The dairy season opened well this year, with good results and roads. Factories commenced operations in most places early in May. Grass was short until after the copious rains in the middle of May. Prospects are that dairying, like grain growing, is expanding, and that this season will surpass all previous records.

PATENT REPORT. Following is a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and United States Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm: Canada—Nos. 81272, James Miller, Lyn, Ont., seed maker; 81283, George Laporte, St. Felix de Valois, Que., acetylene gas generator; 81301, Frank R. Millar, Port Arthur, Ont., musical instrument.

United States—Nos. 726557, Felix Messard, New Glasgow, N.S., textile mill; 726759, F. O. Octave, Scherbrooke, Quebec, P. Q., solid blocking machine; 727023, John M. Humphreys, Trenton, N. S., electric baseball register; 727047, Murray D. Lewis, Sydney River, C.B., self-irrigating corn mold.

Edinburgh, June 11.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been up to the average in numbers. For the best class a good trade has been got at prices rather in advance of those of last week. Fat cows have been offered in much larger numbers, and the turn in favor of the buyer. There were fat supplies of all sheep on offer, and the best class of sheep met a fair trade at prices similar to last week. Secondary descriptions and ewes, particularly of the heavier class, have been worse to sell. Fat lambs, if of prime quality, have been making higher prices. There was a large and

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

AND THE BRITISH WOMEN—CANADIAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness'.)

London, June 3.—Some of the Canadian delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Geneva, had the privilege of being present at the annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association in London—the last to be held under the presidency of Lady Henry Somerset, who has been obliged to resign on account of her failing health.

The meetings began with a devotional day on Tuesday and an enthusiastic public meeting in the evening, addressed by Lady Henry and others. The regular business of the Council began on Wednesday with the reading of a long report by Miss Agnes Slack, as corresponding secretary, showing progress all along the line.

I am compelled, she said, to open this address by deliberately stating that I believe at no time in its existence has temperance reform reached such an acute stage as at present. The attention of the public is riveted upon it. The hostility of the great organized liquor traffic is aroused to an unparalleled degree. Change in the existing licensing system is inevitable, and will be carried through either by those who are openly favorable to the liquor traffic, or else desirous of reform, but ignorant of the conditions of the people, and it is my belief that never during the last seventy years has there been so great an opportunity for a wise temperate constructive policy on the part of those who see that to guide reform into the right direction, even though they do not arrive at the ultimate goal, must be the earnest and unceasing endeavor of the reformer at this hour.

She then briefly reviewed the licensing laws of England from the days of Henry VII., pointing out that such laws, with their restrictions, showed the universal understanding that the trade in intoxicants was dangerous to the community and a source of crime and pauperism. That such laws were to protect the public, but that they were now administered by the magistrates in a very inefficient spirit, the number of public houses licensed being enormously in excess of anything that would possibly be considered by the warmest advocate of the trade as being really necessary for the convenience of the people.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 30c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra—prepaid.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BLANCHFORD.—At 707 Mance street, on June 3, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blanchford.
EVELEIGH.—On June 3, 1903, at No. 4067 Tupper street, Westmount, the wife of F. J. Eveleigh, of a daughter (stillborn).

Chinese lanterns, where, at little tables, the poor are served with coffee and cocoa, for which they pay, and the delight and enjoyment that those evenings awaken have shown me again and again what could be accomplished if this idea of wholesome amusement were more eagerly and steadfastly pursued.

Many other problems were discussed in this farewell address, only part of which could be given verbally. Lady Henry strongly counselled loyalty to Lord Peel as the acknowledged constructive leader of practical temperance reform, and warned her hearers against the intolerant spirit of the day. One of the conclusions which she has reached is the following:—

The trend of legislation in Norway and Sweden during the past half century distinctly confirms that of the United States and Canada, in showing that where the liquor problem has been seriously and energetically grappled with, and numerous plans and methods have been tried, the conviction evolves and grows that the most satisfactory solution, under present conditions, is to be found in a wide system of local control which includes giving power to the people to prohibit.

In the afternoon opportunity was given to the members of the B. W. T. A. to express their loving sentiments towards Lady Henry and their appreciation of the great work which she had done for them during the fourteen years in which she had been their president. Mrs. Price Hughes, of London; Mrs. Blakie, of Edinburgh; Mrs. Hughes, of Manchester, and Mrs. Boden, of Derby, spoke, and Lady Henry replied amid overwhelming applause.

On the second day of the council the new president was to be elected and Lady Carlyle, who, in a characteristic speech, consented to serve for one year, was unanimously placed in that position. A number of resolutions were discussed and passed—notably one against the employment of bar-maids and one in favor of introducing the use of non-alcoholic wine at the communion. Much feeling was expressed with regard to this latter point. One young lady who had been acting as usher in the gallery, shouted, 'As a member of the High Church I beg to support this resolution.'

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BURKE—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Caledonia, Ont., on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. Alex. W. Torrie, B.A., of Chatham, Ont., assisted by the pastor, Wm. Bowyer, B.A., of Caledonia. Cora McKinnon, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, to Alexander Burke, of Caledonia, Ont.

CASSELL—FALCONBRIDGE.—On June 9, 1903, at St. John's Grove, Toronto, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Robert Cassels, son of the late James McNab Cassels, Esq., to Emilia, third daughter of the Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CAYS—BENNETT.—In Buffalo, N.Y., on June 10, 1903, Ella M. Bennett, eldest daughter of Dr. J. H. Bennett, Jarvis, Ont., to Dr. E. B. Cays, Oswego, New York.

CHESTER—HUMPHREY.—At Scarborough, Ont., on June 10, 1903, by the Rev. Rural Dean Burt, rector of Frazerbridge, Wm. J. Chester, of Scarborough, to Annie M. L. Humphrey, of the same place.

CHOAT—PROWSE.—On June 11, 1903, at St. Stephen's Church, corner College street and Bellevue avenue, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, John Francis Choat to Alice Mary Prowse, both of Toronto.

CRAWFORD—DONALDSON.—At Fiedgley, Stratford, Ont., the residence of Mrs. Ralph Donaldson, mother of the bride, on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. R. Hamilton, D.D., Mr. C. Frank Crawford, of New York City, to Miss Isabel Donaldson.

CROSBY—HAMBLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, on June 10, 1903, by the Rev. J. E. Starr, I. Howard Crosby, youngest son of J. I. G. Crosby, of Uxbridge, to Winifred Laura (Winnie), only daughter of Mr. W. J. Hambley.

DANFORD—DOYLE.—At Kingston, Ont., on June 8, 1903, Percy Thomas Danford, of Montreal, to Eva V. Doyle, of Kingston.

DICKSON—GLASS.—On June 10, 1903, at St. Margaret's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. J. Moore, Norman G. Dickson, son of George Dickson, Esq., of St. Thomas, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Glass, of Toronto.

ELLIOTT—MCKIE.—In Omaha, on June 3, 1903, by Bishop Williams, Clara A., daughter of Mrs. R. J. McKie, of Orillia, to Dr. W. Mosgrove Elliott, of Concord, Nebraska, formerly of Toronto.

McEWEN—GORDON.—At the residence of the bride's brother, on June 10, 1903, by the Rev. G. Williams, John McEwen, of Montreal, to Annie Scott, daughter of the late James Gordon, Howick, Que.

McKELL—FRANCIS.—At South Mount-plain, Ont., on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. John Chisholm, D. H. McKell, to Margaret F., daughter of Wm. Francis.

McNAUGHTEN—STREET.—On June 9, 1903, at St. Francis Church, Trenton, N.J., by the Rev. Father Rathner, P.P., Mary L. Street, daughter of C. F. Street, Esq., M.A., Ottawa, to Henry F. McNaughten, Esq., secretary of the commissioner of Public Works, Toronto.

McPHERSON—STRACHAN.—On June 10, 1903, at St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. E. Mitchell, Marguerite, daughter of the late Wm. Strachan, to Robert Skene McPherson, of the Customs Department, both of Ottawa.

MINNES—FORTIN.—On June 10, 1903, in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Rupert's Land, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. W. McKim, Dr. Robert Stanley Mines, of Ottawa, to Anna Marguerite, eldest daughter of Ven. Archbishop Fortin, rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg.

PALLISTER—PORTEOUS.—At Ottawa, on June 10, 1903, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Dora Olivia, third daughter of Hy. Porteous, Esq., (formerly of Bryson, Que.), to William R. Pallister, of Montreal.

PIERCE—KISSOCK.—On Wednesday, June 10, 1903, by the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Charles Albert Pierce, to Ella Louise, only daughter of William Kissock, of this city.

REESOR—ELLISON.—At Whitevale, Ont., on June 4, 1903, Mr. I. C. Reesor, of El Paso, Texas, to Miss Margaret Ellison, only daughter of Mr. B. A. Ellison, of Whitevale, Ont.

REID—BEGGS.—At Toronto, on June 4, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Jarvis Street Church, Daniel J. Reid, son of the late Rev. Hugh Reid, Erin, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late James Beggs, of Toronto.

ROSS—MILLS.—In St. John's Church, Prescott, Ont., by Rural Dean Patton, Kathleen, eldest daughter of R. W. Ross, Esq., to Mr. J. D. Mills.

McNAUGHTON.—At Huntingdon, Que., on the afternoon of June 12, 1903, Amanda C. Carr, wife of Malcolm McNaughton, and daughter of the late Francis Carr, of Compton, Que., in her 50th year.

NICHOL.—In memory of Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 25, 1831, died in Montreal, Que., on June 14, 1890. 'Till the day break and the shadows flee away.'

PERRIN.—In this city, on June 12, 1903, Charles Percy Perrin, aged 21 years.

SCHWERDFEGER.—On June 9, 1903, Mrs. Nancy Schwerdfeger, widow of the late Martin Schwerdfeger, of South Gower, aged 88 years and 3 months.

SILVER.—At his home, near Danville, Que., on June 3, 1903, after a short illness, George Silver, in his 71st year.

STRYKER.—On Tuesday, June 9, 1903, Agnes Slevright, widow of the late Burdett Stryker, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in the 80th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—On June 8, 1903, at her late residence, 241 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Georgina Rosalie, widow of the late Fenlings Taylor.

TELFER.—At Burgoyne, Ont., on May 30, 1903, Jane Fraser, aged 79 years, widow of William Telfer, and mother of Dr. Telfer, of Westmount.

WADDELL.—At Vicar's, Que., on the morning of June 11, 1903, Kate S. McDiarmid, beloved wife of Joseph Wad-dell, and daughter of the late James McDiarmid, of Covey Hill, in her 61st year.

CHAPMAN.—In loving memory of the late W. F. Chapman, who entered into rest at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Monday, June 12, 1899. His dying words were: 'the shadows are all fleeing away.'



Eggs and Poultry.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS for setting from prize-winning strain; \$2 for fifteen. PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY YARDS, London, Ont.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, A THOROUGHBRED Jersey Milch Cow, three years old; also thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, two months' old; both golden fawn color, and from best milking strain. Apply DR. A. C. BEATTY, Garden Hill, Ont.

FOLDED ANGUS CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, both sexes, pedigrees furnished. One extra choice Bull, of the above breed, two-years-old, \$80. M. E. COPELAND, Teeswater, Ont.

GOATS—ADVERTISER WISHES TO OBTAIN 40 or more milking goats at a shipping point. Persons having such for sale, please address DAIRY, Post-Office Drawer, 122, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRE FARM, well built and fenced; good well, bank barn, situated on the bank Ottawa river, 1 1/2 mile from schools and churches, \$1,200; \$100 down and balance to suit. L. HILLMAN, St. Jovite Station, Quebec.

Agents Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN WITH AMBITION, Looking for an agency, with a chance of establishing himself in a permanent business of his own, will do well to send a p.c. to COOPER, Drawer 531, London.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, \$9 PER MONTH and expenses; \$2.50 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.

CANVASSERS 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 canvass for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Address, with references, DR. ROBERT WILSON, 596 Wellington Street, Montreal.

WANTED, SMART, RELIABLE Young men to learn the clothing business; English only apply. Apply A. L. FOSTER CO., Hartford, Conn.

Business Chances.

WANTED, AT ONCE, IN NEW ONTARIO, a good man with a small portable saw-mill; A splendid location; custom sawing in a new settlement; plenty of purchasable logs, and good market for timber. R. A. HURRIS, Port Arthur, Ont.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, VETERANS CLAIM PAPERS, entitling possessor to choice of farm in New Ontario, wherever desiring to locate. Address CHARLES P. MILLS, St. Catharines, Ont.

Books, &c.

ALL PATRIOTIC SCOTS SHOULD SEND for our list of books on Scottish Life and Character, the Highlands, the Highland Clans, Scottish History, Biography, Poetry, Honour, etc. Books in Gaelic and "Gild braid Scots." SCOTTISH BOOK Depot, Box 1047, Montreal.

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Glasgow Weekly Service. From MONTREAL.
SS. ALICEA..... June 17
SS. ALACIA..... June 21
SS. MARINA (cold storage)..... July 1
Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE.

London Weekly Service. From MONTREAL.
SS. FREMONA..... June 23
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..... July 4
SS. GERVONA (cold storage and cool air)..... July 4
Leith Service.
SS. JACONA..... July 15
SS. BELONA..... July 24
Aberdeen Service.
SS. ESCALONA..... July 31

Agents—Calcutta, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Penrhyn square, London; E. C. W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LORD LINE, Cardiff Service.

From Montreal.
SS. LORD LANDOWNE..... June 29
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SS. LORD IVEAGH..... July 19
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