Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Czar Issues Invitations to a Second Hague Conference.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The Emperor Nicholas to-day again appeared before the world as a promoter of universal peace. No sooner is the Russo-Japanese war over, and even before the peace treaty has been ratified, than His Majesty issues invitations to a second peace conference at The Hague.

That the Emperor has done so was learned from a source which leaves no shadow of doubt as to its authenticity. It is officially announced that 'the Russian Government proposes to address the foreign powers with a view to the holding of a second peace conference at The Hague.' But it is known that negotiations preceding the announcement that the government 'proposed' to address the powers were entered into especially with the United States, and were conducted with the greatest secrecy, there being not the slightest inkling that Russia contemplaed anything of the kind. The announcement created the greatest surprise here, and that Russia should plan a second conference, despite the steps already taken by President Roosevelt, was also heard with amazement. It is clear that the step could not be taken by Russia without first reaching a complete understanding with President Roosevelt.

The fact that President Roosevelt is reported as being entirely in sympathy with the proposal, and that he is said to believe that to the initiator of the first Hague Conference should belong the honor of convoking the second, and readily, and even gladly, acceded to the Russian proposal, is clear proof that the conference has already been called, and that President Roosevelt relinquished his part in it to the Emperor. There is strong reason to believe that the news even of the intention of the Russian Government would not be given out unless invitation had already been sent to the powers, and possibly that their answers had been received. In this connection an interesting question arises as to how the invitation was communicated to Japan, in view of the lack of diplomatic relations, but the invitation may be delayed until such relations have been resumed, or it may have been forwarded through the United States.

DISSATISFACTION

Japanese Army and Navy Set Against the Peace Terms

SOLDIERS HOLD MEETING OF PROTEST AND DENOUNCE THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Che foo to the 'Express' says grave rumors are current in the Japanese colony there regarding the alleged dissatisfaction in the Japanese army and navy over the peace terms. It is asserted that there are alarming mutinous symptoms in several companies at Osaka. The soldiers, according to the rumors, have held meetings, at which they protested against the terms and denounced the government. Rigorous measures of repression have been adopted. Many of the soldiers have been arrested.

The loss of the battleship 'Mikasa' is attributed to a similar cause. The correspondent disclaims responsibility for the stories.

POLICEMAN INJURED.

Yokohama, Sept. 13.— During the rioting that followed the anti-peace meeting here yesterday afternoon, 14 police stations were wrecked and forty policemen injured. The government responded to an appeal for aid from the authorities by sending troops.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—The mob that rioted at Yokohama on Tuesday night was chiefly composed of coolies, boat-men and outcasts. The rioters attacked the police kiosks, the Custom House and the residences of officers.

Four hundred troops were sent to Yokohama from Tokio by special train and arrived before dawn on Wednesday. Quiet apparently had been restored last evening.

There is no basis for the reports that the recent violence here was directed against Americans, either in act or language. The conviction is deepening that the demonstrations were not against foreigners or Christians, but simply against the government. In the specific cases where Americans suffered the attacks were wholly accidental.

Yokohama is quiet to-day. The foreign section of the city sustained no damage. During the disturbances here nine persons were killed, and 793 injured. Four hundred of the casualties were among the police. All the dead and injured were Japanese.

Even the sensational newspaper, the 'Yorodzu,' now publishes an appreciation of President Roosevelt, for his services in connection with peace.

The fire and explosion on Admiral Togo's flagship still mystify the experts.

ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—According to the Metropolitan Police estimates of casualties during the recent rioting, 388 constables, 16 firmen and two soldiers were wounded. Among the mob and bystanders nine were killed and 487 were wounded.

WISE COURSE OF MERCHANTS.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—In spite of the strong undercurrent of indignation pervading all classes over the terms of peace arranged with Russia, typical business men here are following a wiser course without repining over an accomplished fact. An important organization representing 81 leading business interests has been formed under the presidency of M. Iwade, a millionnaire, which aims to work for the development of home industries and foreign trade with redoubled energy. A significant feature of the organization is that it consists of a wealthy and conservative element, representing an enormous combination of capital. Its interests and energy will be principally directed toward the exploitation of trade with Korea and China.

The organization is prepared to cooperate in this direction with foreign capitalists.

PEERS CRITICIZE THE GOVERNMENT.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—Eleven peers, headed by Prince Nijo, memorialized the government to-day, criticizing its failure to prevent the recent disturbances where the Emperor resides, and asking why the chief of the Metropolitan Police should have been degraded while the Home Minister, his superior, is permitted to retain his post.

MR. ROOSEVELT INDIGNANT

REPORTED INTERVIEW WITH MR. ROOSEVELT IN 'PETIT PARISIEN' WAS FALSE.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 13.— President Roosevelt has denounced as a fabrication, and as wholly without foundation in truth, the report of an interview with him regarding the terms of peace between Russia and Japan, published today in the 'Petit Parisien,' of Paris, and cabled to a New York paper this morning.

As soon as the purported interview was called to his attention, the President directed Mr. Loeb, his secretary, to send to the correspondent of the 'Petit Parisien,' who was received at Sagamore Hill, the following telegram:

'Oyster Bay, N.Y.,
'Sept. 13, 1905.

'Gaston Richard, Hotel Lafayette. New York:—

'The President directs me to say to you that the alleged interview with him published in this morning's papers is not only an absolute fabrication, wholly without basis of truth, but that your conduct in obtaining permission to see him under false pretences, is thoroughly dishonorable. When you came to see the President you informed him that you were the grandson of Marshal Augereau; that you had been at the battle of Mukden with the Russian army, and with the Japanese army afterward; that you understood thoroughly that you could have no interview of any kind, and that you simply wished to pay a respect to him. Under these circumstances the President received you, and listened to your account of your experiences with the Japanese and Russians, and spoke to you also of the deeds of Marshal Augereau, and of Napoleon's other generals. The President had no conversation with you about the terms of peace, and your account of your alleged interview with him is a fabrication from beginning to end, without any foundation in fact; and both your untruthfulness and your obtaining permission to see him under false pretences the President considers highly dishonorable.

'WILLIAM LOEB, JR.'

A despatch from Paris yesterday gave an alleged interview with President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, sent by the New York correspondent of the 'Petit Parisien,' and published in that paper. Mr. Roosevelt is represented to have said that the Russo-Japanese war was a useless and unhappy one. It arose from a misunderstanding, for a solution could easily have been found. The Japanese gained considerable advantage from the struggle, obtaining all they wanted except an indemnity, while they had won a place among the great world powers. They had shown extraordinary valor, patriotism and self-sacrifice. 'Characteristics,' he added, 'which may well surprise us western nations, who have lost some of the virtues of our ancestors.'

The correspondent says Mr. Roosevelt admitted that he advised the Japanese to forego their demand for an indemnity, saying:—

'If you were at Moscow, an indemnity would be a matter of course, but you are not. Supposing you conquer Siberia? It will cost you three or four hundred thousand men and millions of dollars, and be, after all, a white elephant. You would far better yield in a matter of indemnity.'

The correspondent claims that Mr. Roosevelt added that his persuasion may have occasioned the Japanese to abandon their claim, but the diplomatic victory was Witte's. It never would have been so great if Japan had realized more quickly that Russia never would pay. He knew it, and repeated it many times to the Japanese plenipotentiaries, but they were obdurate, hoping that Witte would weaken. In conclusion, the President said:—

'For Russia we must wait. She is passing a crisis of transformation. Faith and time are in her favor.'

BARON KOMURA HAS TYPHOID.

Consultation of Physicians Results in This Decision

TRAINED NURSES HASTILY SUMMONED TO THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

New York, Sept. 13.—Three physicians who are attending Baron Komura, the chief of the Japanese peace envoys, decided to-day that the Baron has typhoid fever. His intended return trip to Japan via Seattle to-morrow has been postponed and nurses were hastily summoned to his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-day. The Baron's temperature was 102 degrees to-day and he was said to be very ill, though only in the first stages of the fever. The decision as to his illness was reached after a consultation of Doctors Delafield, Brewer and Pritchard.

New York, Sept. 14.—Baron Kaneko, who had several conferences with President Roosevelt during the time that the peace negotiations were in progress at Portsmouth, was ill to-day at his apartments in a New York hotel. Word of his illness, together with his greeting of farewell, was carried by his secretary to seven members of the Japanese peace party, who started for Japan to-day, expecting to return by way of Seattle. Mr. H. W. Dennison, Baron Komura's American legal adviser, headed the returning party, and made the following statement about the condition of Baron Komura: 'I left Baron Komura a short while ago, with his temperature much lower than it has been. He confidently expects to be able to sail on Oct. 2, in time to be present at the opening session of the Japanese Diet, to which the report of the peace envoys will be presented.'

MIKADO TO BARON KOMURA

HIS MAJESTY OF JAPAN TELLS PEACE ENVOY TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.

New York, Sept. 16.—A cablegram containing a message from the Emperor of Japan was received to-day by Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria. The message said:

His Excellency Baron Komura, New York:

His Majesty, being much concerned at your illness, has commanded me to inform you that he wishes you to take good care of yourself, and hopes for your speedy recovery.

(Signed),
THE GRAND CHAMBERLAIN.

The Baron replied by cable, stating that his present condition was satisfactory. The daily bulletin of Dr. Pritchard, one of the Baron's physicians, announced that all developments in the case during the past twenty-four hours have been favorable to the patient.

M. DE MAARTENS AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 14.—M. De Maartens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and recently attached to the Russian peace mission at Portsmouth, arrived here to-day from Havre, on his way to St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES

Moscow 'Gazette' Declares Country on Brink of a Catastrophe

A DICTATORSHIP URGED AS THE ONLY HOPE OF THE EMPIRE.

Moscow, Sept. 13.—The Moscow 'Gazette' declares that the whole of Russia is on the brink of a catastrophe similar to that at Baku. It urges a military dictatorship for the empire similar to the one established in Poland in 1863. It says that nothing else will save the country.

PROTECTING OIL MEN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—Representatives of the principal oil industries in the Caucasus, including those of the Nobel Company, called to-day on M. Kokovsoff, the Finance Minister, and asked that the troops be kept at the works, that the police service be improved, that the unruly elements be removed, and that a long term loan without interest be granted. The minister, in reply, said he sympathized in principle with the requests made by the deputation and said he was ready to cooperate in every possible way with the oil men.

The deputation consented to the minister's request to resume the delivery of naphtha to the 'Volga' steamboat companies in order to prevent the dislocation of trade.

Private despatches from Baku say that the strikers are placing explosives and stones on the street railway lines to stop traffic, and that the troops have been called out to guard the lines.

It is said that two divisions of troops will be concentrated in the Baku district.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Baku says that the English companies there have been forced to abandon work, owing to threats of the revolutionists, who have issued a proclamation menacing with death all owners and managers who persist in attempting to run their works.

JEWS AT KURSK ATTACKED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—It is reported that gangs of roughs are attacking the Jews at Kursk.

SHOT DOWN BY COSSACKS.

A HUNDRED SOCIAL DEMOCRATS KILLED DURING PROHIBITED MEETING.

Tiflis, Sept. 12.—A hundred Social Democrats were killed or wounded to-day in a conflict with Cossacks at the Town Hall, and many were trampled to death in a subsequent panic. Two thousand Social Democrats had forced an entrance into the Town Hall, which had been closed owing to the celebration of a religious holiday, the beheading of John the Baptist. Revolutionary speeches were made and the chief of police ordered the meeting to disperse. Part of those present obeyed, but the remainder refused and some revolvers were fired. A large force of Cossacks drawn up outside the building then fired repeated volleys into the crowd, killing thirty and wounding upwards of seventy. In the ensuing panic many persons fell and were trampled to death by their comrades and the pursuing Cossacks.

RUSSIAN LOSSES

A Hundred and Thirteen Millions in Warships Gone

HOSTILITIES CEASE—RELIEF OF PRISONERS—RESULTS OF ARMISTICE—EXECUTION OF MUTINEERS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The Russian losses inships at Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the Sea of Japan, according to official statistics published this morning, amount to $113,000,000.

Godzyadani, Manchuria, Sept. 16.—An order by General Linevitch, putting into effect the stipulations of the armistice arranged by Generals Ovanovsky and Fukushima has been published and distributed to the army. The order directs the immediate cessation of hostilities, the retirement of pickets from the neutral zone and the establishment of a post of communication. It forestalls all communication between armies.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—The American Embassy has received from the Japanese legation at Berlin $20,000 to be devoted to the relief of the 1,716 Japanese prisoners now at Medvid, Province of Novgorod. Mr. Eddy, charge d'affaires, will go to Medvid next week to make arrangements for the distribution of the money. All the prisoners will be released and repatriated so soon as the signed peace treaties are exchanged between th two governments. With the Japanese prisoners are several Americans and Englishmen found on board captured Japanese transports. These foreigners will probably be released before the Japanese.

Sebastopol, Sept. 16.—Two of the mutineers of the 'Georgi Pobiedonosetz' were executed here to-day. The sentence of death on a third man was reduced to penal servitude for life.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, Sept. 16.—As a result of the armistice which is effective to-day the outposts of the main positions on both sides will move back about two-thirds of a mile, and hereafter will display white flags.

There is now one fast train daily on the railway. There has been a considerable advance in the value of both native and Russian money. The natives welcome peace, and hope that the Pekin Government will send a strong man, like Yuan Shai Kai, governor of the province of Pechili, to Manchuria, to re-establish native authority and to prevent anarchy during the evacuation of the Russian and Japanese armies. The people fear the outlaws, who in large numbers are armed with Russian and Japanese rifles.

A report of the Red Cross administration shows that altogether 30,000 beds and twenty trains were supplied, and $11,000,000 were expended during the war. Minor Red Cross organizations are already leaving for home, and, with the consummation of peace, the entire society will be relieved, the Empress's hospitals leaving last.

M. WITTE IN ENGLAND

RUSSIAN ENVOY AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARRIVE AT PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, England, Sept. 18.—The North German Lloyd line steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.,' having on board M. Witte and colleagues, arrived here to-day. The Russians, who were all in good health, went on to Cherbourg, where they will land this evening.

A number of reporters boarded the steamer, but M. Witte declined to be interviewed except to reiterate that the recent rioting in Japan would not delay or interfere with the ratification of the peace treaty.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Sept. 13.—M. Kowalczyk, an astronomer, and an official of the government observatory here, has been arrested with his whole family owing to the discovery by the police of a store of revolvers, ammunition and daggers in his apartments.

THE CZAR.

HIS MAJESTY SAILS WITH HOUSEHOLD FOR FINNISH ARCHIPELAGO.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.— The Czar and Czarina and their children and Grand Duke Alexis have sailed in the imperila yacht 'North Star' for the Finnish archipelago. It is expected that they will return at the end of the week. They will first call at Trongsund. General Baron Fredericks, minister of the imperial household, and Admiral Birileff, accompanied the party.

EARTHQUAKE FATALITIES.

FOUR THOUSAND KILLED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Rome, Sept. 19.—Official returns show that the earthquakes were experienced in five provinces. Four thousand six hundred buildings were destroyed, including four castles and 90 churches. Four thousand persons were killed, and 70,000 rendered homeless.

BAD FIRE AT NOME.

SIXTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED WITH LOSS OF $200,000.

Seattle, Sept. 19.—Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at Nome, Alaska, on the night of Sept. 13, causing a loss of $200,000, according to advices received to-day, but the records were saved. It is reported the stores of M. E. Atkinson and J. P. Parker were destroyed, the larger wholesale and retail stores, but this proved incorrect. No loss of life is reported.

ARMISTICE PROTOCOL

Maritime Captures will not be Suspended.

London, Sept. 13 (8.25 p.m.)—The Japanese legation this evening gave out the text of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol as follows:—

'First—A certain distance as a zone of demarcation shall be fixed between the fronts of the armies of the two powers in Manchuria, as well as in the region of the Tumen River, Corea.

'Second—The naval forces of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.

'Third—Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.

'Fourth—During the term of the armistice new reinforcements shall not be despatched to the theatre of war. Those which are already on their way there shall not be despatched north of Mukden on the part of Japan or south of Harbin on the part of Russia.

'Fifth—The commanders of the armies and fleets of the two powers shall determine in common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated.

'Sixth—The two governments shall order their commanders immediately after the signature of the treaty of peace to put the protocol into execution.'

The protocol was signed by M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura and M. Takahira.

CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIANS

SAID TO HAVE USED DUM-DUM BULLETS AND ABUSED RED CROSS FLAG.

Tokio, Sept. 11.—The 'Official Gazette' publishes facts based on medical evidence of the use of dum-dum bullets by the Russians at the fighting at Vladimirof and in other engagements on the Island of Sakhalin. The 'Gazette' also publishes facts in connection with Russian abuse of the Red Cross flag and cruelties to Japanese.

SKIRMISHING ON SEPT. 9.

On Sept. 9, the Japanese in North Corea dispatched the bearer of a flag of truce to the Russian camp, but the Russians refused to treat owing to the non-arrival of the notice that an armistice was to be arranged. Skirmishing occurred in Manchuria on Sept. 9. Two companies of Russian infantry with two guns opened an attack, but were outflanked by the Japanese and fled in disorder, leaving forty dead on the field.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—John A. Webber, commercial traveller for Messrs. Bright & Johnston, wholesale fruit merchants of this city, committed suicide last evening by taking carbolic acid in his boarding house. Though the deed is attributed to drink, Mr. Johnston says that deceased had been with his firm for over four years, and was the very best man they ever had on the road. Webber's parents reside in Woodstock. There will be no inquest.

JAPANESE DISASTER.

Battleship 'Mikasa' Takes Fire and Goes Down With all on Board.

Tokio, Sept. 12.—The Japanese battleship 'Mikasa,' which was the flagship of Vice-Admiral Togo during the battle of the Sea of Japan, caught fire and sank at 2.30 a.m. yesterday. The reported loss of life is appalling, five hundred and ninety-nine officers and men being engulfed with the battleship, including detachments from other warsnips, which went to the rescue of the vessel.

The Navy Department this afternoon furnished the following details of the sinking of the 'Mikasa':

'The battleship caught fire from an unknown cause at midnight on Sept. 10 and before the fire could be subdued the flames reached the after magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side below the waterline, and causing her to sink. The cause of the fire is under investigation.'

The 'Mikasa' was a first class battleship of 15,200 tons displacement. She was built in England in 1902. She had a speed of over eighteen knots and carried a crew of 935 officers and men. She was a magnificent vessel and Sir Edwin Arnold wrote of her as the 'beautiful 'Mikasa'.'

NO MUTINY ON 'MIKASA.'

Tokio, Sept. 14.—Baron Admiral Yamato, Minister of the Navy, in replying to a deputation from the Lower House of the Diet, to-day, denied the report of a mutiny on the 'Mikasa,' or that there was a conspiracy to sink other warships. As to whether the commanding officer on the 'Mikasa' was guilty of carelessness, a commission headed by Admiral Misue would investigate.

The 'Nichi Nichi' learns that the prospects of refloating the 'Mikasa' are bright.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—The battleship 'Mikasa,' which sank early on Monday morning, in Sasebo harbor, as a consequence of the explosion of a magazine on board, during a fire, has a list of only one degree. The guns on her upper deck are visible at low water.

London, Friday, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' at Sasebo, says that he witnessed the fire on board the 'Mikasa' and the foundering of the vessel. He states there was a series of explosions, after the first of which the ship seemed to be enveloped in sheets of flame. These spread laterally and damaged the transport 'Kaikoku Maru.'

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' at Sasebo, Japan, in a despatch describing the disaster to the battleship 'Mikasa,' says the reason the fate of so many of the crew is unknown is that a large detachment was sent to battle with the flames, and that the men were unable to reach the deck when the vessel foundered. It is believed the actual damage to the vessel is comparatively slight, according to the correspondent.

IMPERIAL UKASE

Order Placing Higher Duty on American Goods Revoked by the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—An imperial ukase issued to-day says:—

'Acting on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, Sept. 7, the Emperor has decreed:

'First—To revoke the order placing a higher duty on goods of United States origin, which are included under certain sections of the general customs tariffs for European trade and to revoke also the necessity for showing a declaration of origin of manufacture.

'Second, this order shall be published in the Index of Laws and telegraphic instructions shall be given to all customs houses to put it into effect at once.'

The imports affected by the foregoing sections include resins, tars, finished and unfinished cast iron, wrought iron and steel and manufactures thereof, such as boilers, tools, sewing machines, agricultural implements, traction engines, and gas and water meters. These are now importable under the general European tariff, and after Jan. 1, under the schedules of the new Russo-German commercial treaty.

IMPRISONED AT QUINSAN

VICE-CONSUL AT SHANGHAI WILL INSIST ON RELEASE OF BRITISH SUBJECT.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The British vice-consul has gone to Quinsan, near here, to insist on the immediate release of a British subject who is held as a prisoner there by the Chinese authorities.

It was announced from Shanghai on Sept. 8 that the Chinese magistrate at Quinsan had been arrested and imprisoned for having tortured a British subject of Chinese descent, employed on the Shanghai-Mukden Railway, though the magistrate was informed that the man was a subject of Great Britain.

THE DRINK CURSE.

Mr. Recorder Weir Alarmed at Increased Drunkenness in the City.

FROM THE BENCH HE CALLS UPON THE PUBLIC TO 'WAKE UP.'

Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday made very pointed comment on the large number of cases of drunkenness which are daily heard in the Recorder's Court. He characterized the evil as a plague, and said he felt inclined to complain of the apathy of the public in regard to the matter. He said if it were a disease—if there were as many cases, say, of smallpox in the city—the public would be in a tremendous state of excitement. Every day he had twenty, thirty and sometimes forty, people before him who had been the worse for liquor, and he frankly confessed that he viewed the growing numbers with increasing horror. But the public were evidently supine, and criminally careless about it. We boasted of our civilization and power. But, after all, history was very short, and if our empire passed away it would be as a result of this appalling curse, the drink. 'Let a man who sips his toddy,' continued Mr. Weir, 'let him think of this as he sips it in his slippered ease. We hear of men in high places telling the British public to "Wake up!" We are told to wake up on the fiscal question and other matters. But here is a question above all others that the public must wake up upon in no half-hearted manner. I say I have as many as forty cases before me sometimes on one day, but that is not one tithe of the cases there are in the city. It is a most dreadful plague, and I declare there are a great many well-meaning, patriotic people who are not half alive to the tremendous amount of mischief being done by drink. As I say, if there were any other kind of epidemic there would be intense excitement—public meetings, parliament discussing it, others preaching upon it, and the Board of Trade passing resolutions about it. The universal cry would be, "What are we going to do to stop this terrible thing?" This is the great question for the public to wake up upon.'

SOCIETY'S JUBILEE

JACQUES CARTIER AGRICULTURISTS HELD BANQUET LAST NIGHT.

The Agricultural Society of the County of Jacques Cartier celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation the other night, with a banquet at St. Laurent. Mr. Charles Descarries, president, occupied the chair, and there were amongst those present Messrs. F. D. Monk, M.P., Jacques Cartier; Gustave Boyer, M.P., Vaudreuil; J. O. Mousseau, M.P.P., Soulanges; Godfrey Langlois, M.P.P., St. Louis division of Montreal; J. A. Chauret, M.P.P. Jacques Cartier; Edouard Gohier, Philemon Cousineau, A. Pelletier, Dr. D. E. LeCavalier, O. Jasmin, C. A. Tassé, J. B. Viau, Benjamin Decarres (Notre Dame de Grace), E. Legault, A. Legault, B. Theoret, V. Legault, Bruno Périer, Ovila Legault, Narcisse Lalonde (St. Geneviève), Joseph Belanger (Lachine), Gustave Valois, F. X. Belanger, A. Lalonde, I. Legault, V. P. Jasmin, Camille Clement, C. L. H. Binette, Joseph Goujon, E. LeCavalier, H. E. Trudeau, Israel Meunier, B. Goyer, J. Deslauriers, P. Laniel, M. Barbeau, J. B. Beaulieu and J. A. Legault. Letters expressing regret at inability to be present were received from a number of ministers and members of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments.

The toast of 'The King' having been loyally received, that of 'The Federal and Provincial Houses of Parliament' was proposed.

Mr. F. D. Monk, in reply, first congratulated the Society on the attainment of its jubilee, and then, speaking of its exhibitions, he suggested that it would perhaps be better, in the interests of the agricultural classes, if they were held once in every two years. He was rather surprised that the Society of his county had not a larger patronage of members, especially when the Rouville Society, for example, had no fewer than six hundred members; Champlain county, 550; and Vaudreuil county, 450 members. Continuing, Mr. Monk spoke in terms of warm eulogy of Mr. Gustave Boyer, who had done a great deal in the best interests of the agricultural classes. Mr. Monk spoke also of the need for making better roads in the province of Quebec, and pointed out that there were in Ontario, exclusive of the cities, 60,000 miles of good roads. The different agricultural societies could do very much to aid the movement in favor of road improvement, a movement in which the Hon. Honoré Mercier was one of the earliest and warmest advocates.

Mr. Gustave Boyer next responded to the toast. He said that while his interests were now practically all centred in the county of Vaudreuil, he had not forgotten that St. Laurent was his birthplace. He wished their Society 'many happy returns of the day,' urged the members to continue their interests in its behalf, and spoke of the importance and advantages of union amongst agriculturists.

Mr. Mousseau having also acknowledged the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, Mr. Edouard Gohier proposed 'Prosperity to our Trade, Commerce and Agriculture.' Mr. Chauret responded. Other toasts were 'The Ladies,' and 'The Press.'

Advertisements.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

PETROLEUM BOUNTIES

CANADA HAS PAID OUT THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

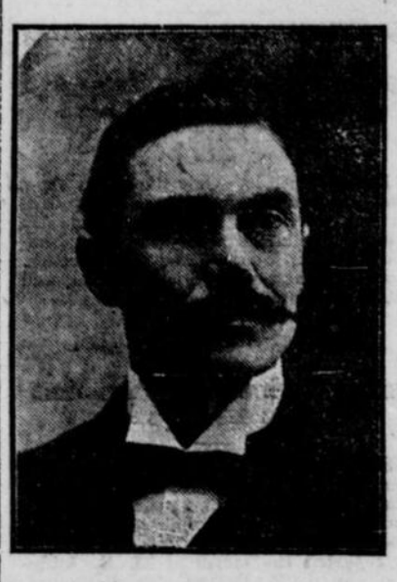
Ottawa, Sept. 14.—In the fiscal year up to June 30 the Dominion has paid out $350,000 in bounty to Canadian producers of petroleum for the encouragement of this industry. This is at the rate of a cent and a half per gallon, which means a total output of 23,333,333 gallons. The lead bounty during the past year was $326,000 as compared with $191,5000 in 1904, which betokens a big increase in lead production.

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT.

PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 13.—The Cabinet is announced to-day as follows:—

Mr. Walter Scott, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Mr. J. H. Lamont, Attorney-General; Mr. Jas. A. Calder, Minister of Education; Mr. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary. They were sworn in yesterday morning.



THE HON. WALTER SCOTT,
Premier of Saskatchewan.

Macleod, Alb., Sept. 15.—At an enthusiastic meeting of Liberals of the district of Macleod, Mr. Malcolm MacKenzie was unanimously selected as the Liberal standard-bearer for the constituency in the approaching provincial election. Mr. McKenzie's name was the only one brough before the convention. He was Liberal candidate for Alberta at the recent Dominion election.

At Cardston Mr. J. W. Woolf, the old Liberal member, was renominated.

Edmonton, Sept. 15.—Robertson's Hall was crowded to the doors on Wednesday night at the Liberal nomination, only one name being mentioned, that of the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General. It was received with an enthusiasm which betokens success in the approaching contest.

Calgary, Alb., Sept. 15.—Mr. C. A. Stewart was selected by the Liberals at Gleichen as their candidate. The selection was made on the first ballot. Other nominees were Colonel Walker, of Calgary, Messrs. McGregor, of Langdon, and John A. Turner, of Fish Creek.

Regina, Sept. 16.—South Qu'Appelle Conservatives tendered the nomination to the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, who has accepted.

Dr. Argue, Conservative, will contest Grenfell seat.

Mr. George Langley, Dominion lands agent at Rosthern, has resigned to contest Redberry constituency.

ALBERTA ELECTION.

Calgary, Sept. 16.—George D. Grant, M.P., addressed a meeting here on Thursday night, held in the interest of the Liberal candidate for the Legislature, Mr. Rufus Pope, ex-M.P., Compton, Quebec, is mentioned as probable Conservative candidate in Gleichen.

PROVINCIAL S. S. UNION.

The attendance at the Sunday-school Teachers' Convention to be held in the Methodist Church at Chelsea, under the auspices of the Provincial Sunday-School Union, on Sept. 28, promises to be very large. All the visiting delegates will be entertained by the friends of Sunday-school work in Chelsea. The interesting addresses and discussions arranged for are expected to make the convention a very profitable one.

SIR WILFRID WILL ATTEND.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted an invitation to attend the Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet in Quebec next Wednesday. To-day he lunched with the directors of the Central Canada Exhibition at the fair grounds.

PIONEER AND CORFIELD FREE.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 14.—This afternoon Police Magistrate Olean gave his decision in the charge of murder laid against Howard Corfield, and dismissed the case. Pioneer and Corfield, therefore both go free from the charge of murdering John Gamble and Adam Seneca, on Aug. 14 last.

WIFE SOLD FOR $30.

Husband Accepts $15 Cash With Balance in Two Months.

A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES NOW POSSIBLE.

Domestic differences between a man and wife who were recently living together in one of the suburbs of Montreal, have led to what is described as the 'sale' of the wife to a young man for '$15 cash down and a similar sum payable in two months' time.'

This is the story, given on reliable authority:—

About twelve months ago the husband in question was summoned and fined for not supporting his wife. Latterly, he has returned to his home, and his wife agreed to again live with him on his promise that he would not give way to drink. Everything went on happily for a time, and one day recently the man was out walking with his wife, when they met an acquaintance in the person of a young clerk. It is alleged that the husband threatened this man's life, and did actually assault him. Shortly after the disturbance the husband told his wife that 'if her friend would give him so much money he (the husband) would never trouble her any more.'

The wife is reported to have seen the clerk, and told him that her husband wished to see him. The two men met, and over a glass of beer an 'agreement' was entered into between them that for $30—half the sum to be paid down and the balance in two months' time—the husband should hand his wife over to the other man.

A contract was written and signed by the two parties, and the agreement, it is said, was carried into effect.

Differences, however, have again arisen, and it is reported that an action may be taken against the husband for having obtained money under false pretences.

TARIFF COMMISSION

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENQUIRY BEGINS AT THE HALL MINES SMELTER.

Victoria, Sept. 16.—The Tariff Commission began its British Columbia session yesterday morning by visiting the Hall mines smelter at Nelson. Senator Templeman was given a seat at the board. The first business taken up was that of the lead duties. An address was read by the lead mine owners praying for a greater measure of protection on the expiry of the lead bounty. In the meantime, with the exception of the duties upon dry red lead, orange mineral and litharge, the present general tariff would suffice as a minimum.

James Cronin, manager of the St. Eugene, the largest lead producer in the province, also of the Centre Star and War Eagle, in Rossland, had no fault to find with the smelters. He thought their charges cheaper than the United States smelters but admitted it would be cheaper, by half the present bounty granted, to ship to Europe for smelting purposes. He wanted a protection of one cent per pound on pig lead, the United States duty being two-and-an-eighth cents per pound.

Mr. Fielding, chairman of the commission, wanted some figures for a tariff submitted, bearing in mind that one man's finished product was another man's raw material.

TRAVELLERS' TAX

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION WILL ASK FOR ITS REPEAL.

The act passed by the Quebec Legislature last spring imposing a tax on commercial travellers who enter this province for the purpose of selling goods was discussed at a meeting of the executive committe of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday. The meeting was held in the Board of Trade building, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon presiding. Several matters of interest to manufacturers were discussed, but chief among them was the subject of this tax.

After careful consideration the committee placed itself on record as being strongly opposed to the tax. The legislation committee will draw up a petition setting forth the views of the association on the matter, which, after being submitted to the members of the local branch for signature, wil be sent to the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. J. C. McCorkill, accompanied by a recommendation strongly urging that the act be repealed.

At the same meeting arrangements were advanced for the banquet to be tendered to Mr. W. K. George, the retiring president of the Dominion Association, and for the convention to be held at Quebec, commencing on Monday next.

London, Sept. 13.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has deferred discussion of the Quebec commercial travellers' tax waiting to see whether the Colonial Secretary will move in the matter.

HALIFAX CHINESE

PROTEST AGAINST ORDER WITHHOLDING ANY COMMUNICATION WITH THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN TRANSIT.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 14.—A meeting of the Chinese colony of Halifax, under the guidance of English sympathizers, passed the following resolution, which may be the beginning of a boycott against Canada similar to that against the United States:—

'Whereas, Chinese residing in Halifax are prohibited by government officials from holding any communication with their countrymen in transit, and whereas, the transportation companies have no objection to the Chinese in Halifax visiting their countrymen in transit, therefore, resolved, that in case such prohibition is not immediately removed, we recommend: 1. The giving of as much publicity as possible to the unjust treatment of Chinese. 2. That we make a complete investigation into the treatment of Chinese in bond by the government officials of Canada. 3. That we advise the merchants' guilds of China of this unwarrantable interference with the Chinese of Halifax, on the part of the government officials.'

STORY DENIED.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Mr. W. G. Parmelee, commissioner of Chinese immigration, was to-day shown the resolution adopted by Halifax Chinamen protesting against their not being allowed to visit their fellow countrymen passing through Canada in bond. Mr. Parmelee's reply is that there is nothing to prevent them seeing and conversing wtih Chinese passing through in bond. They are quite at liberty to do so. Naturally the Celestials being transported in bond are not permitted to wander about the country at large. Otherwise, the railway companies would probably have to put up the $500 poll tax for a good many who escaped from their charge.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

VICE-REGAL PARTY RECEIVES NOTABLE RECEPTION AT COLEMAN, N.W.T.

Coleman, N.W.T., Sept. 12.—Their Excellencies Earl Grey and Countess Grey, their daughter, Lady Evelyn Grey, and suite, touched the Crow's Nest Pass to-day. They journeyed over the Crow's Nest Pass line of the C. P. R. as far west as Crow's Nest, the summit of the main range of the Canadian Rockies, and, returning, stopped at Coleman, Blairmore and Frank, where receptions were tendered them. The most notable demonstration in honor of the Governor-General and his party was that prepared by the citizens of Coleman. There was a magnificently decorated triumphal arch spanning the driveway from the station to the speakers' stand, where the formal ceremonies of welcoming their Excellencies took place. The party was met at the station by a reception committee headed by Mr. H. N. Gaier, general manager of the International Iron and Coke Company and others of the city, and their Excellencies were then driven to the stand where an address was presented to the Governor-General.

In replying, His Excellency expressed himself as being profoundly impressed with the obvious richness of natural resources of the district as well as the extraordinary progress that had been made in developing them. He spoke particularly of his amazement at the extent to which the work had been carried on here, and in prophetic language pictured a marvellous future for the North-West. After the ceremonies the party was driven to the mine and there boarded cars especially fitted for their comfort, hauled by compressed air locomotives, through mine works 1,000 feet and return. All were interested and Countess Grey was not content until she had taken a pick and picked down several lumps of coal, which the various members of the party carried away as souvenirs. At Blairmore only a brief stop was made, while the school children of the town sang 'The Maple Leaf,' and His Excellency spoke a few words of appreciation.

At Frank the party stopped a couple of hours. An address was presented, which the Governor-General responded to, after which the men of the party were entertained at luncheon.

A visit to the zinc smelter of the Canadian Metal Company was a feature of the entertainment. The plant, the only one of the kind in Canada, excited the keen interest of all the members of the party.

The party left Frank at four o'clock, the members being driven through the scene of the landslide under escort of the mounted police. The Governor-General's special train met the party below the landslide and the journey east was resumed.

AT LETHBRIDGE.

Lethbridge, N.W.T., Sept. 12.— Earl Grey and suite arrived here by special train this evening and was presented with an address of welcome by the City Council. His Excellency leaves in the morning to visit the Mormon district and settlement contiguous to the irrigation canal.

AT CARDSTON.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Earl Grey, the Governor-General, Lady Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey were in Cardston yesterday. They were a little ahead of their schedule time, but quite an assembly of people had already assembled, which, together with the Mounted Police escort, made the district look fairly well populated.

The Governor-General and his party were driven to the Assembly Hall, where lunch was served. After lunch Earl Grey came into the main body of the hall, which was packed with several hundred school children, who rose and sang 'God Save the King.' Mr. J. W. Woolf, late M. P. P., the Liberal candidate for this district, in the absence of his father, the mayor, who is ill, read a short address of welcome, to which Earl Grey responded, welcoming the large percentage of former United States citizens that have now become residents of Canada. The party then was driven to the baseball grounds, and from the grand stand viewed a bucking contest. The horses, three in number, set it up vigorously, affording an interesting exhibit to those not accustomed to this sort of thing.

HUDSON'S BAY COLONY ANXIOUS

GOVERNMENT STEAMER 'NEPTUNE' DELAYED AT ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, Nfld.,, Sept. 13.—Urgent inquiries were received here to-day by telegraph from the Hudson's Bay colony concerning the whereabouts of the relief steamer 'Neptune,' which, with the Hudson's Bay Company's supplies on board for the winter, has been expected there for more than a month. The message expressed the fear that the 'Neptune' had been lost.

As a matter of fact, however, the 'Neptune' has been lying in the harbor here for the past month, while the Marine and Mounted Police departments at Ottawa are disputing as to which shall control her.

The delay in the despatch of the 'Neptune' is causing much apprehension here, for if the vessel should not be able to reach Hudson's Bay before cold weather, the occupants of the company's post there would be in danger of starvation during the winter.

The 'Neptune' came in possession of the Hudson's Bay stores as the result of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer 'Pelican' striking a rock off the coast of Labrador. The 'Pelican' was towed here, but the repairs needed were so extensive that she could not reach the bay this fall. The stores were transferred to the 'Neptune,' which also has on board a detachment of Mounted Police, with huts and stores with which to establish police posts on the shores of Hudson's Bay.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 14.—The London morning papers publish a cable anent the dispute between the Canadian Mounted Police and the Minister of Marine regarding control of the steamer 'Neptune.' The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says:—'Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and sundry government departments at Home may feel complimented by this revelation that Canada is a chip of the old block, but there is altogether too much woodenness about it for the satisfaction of the non-official mind.'

STORY DENIED.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—A despatch sent broadcast from St. John's, Nfld., announcing that the Hudson's Bay people are in danger of staravtion owing to the Canadian government steamer 'Neptune' being tied up owing to a dispute between the Marine and Mounted Police Departments, is described as a deliberate lie. Col. Fred White, head of the Mounted Police, says the story is untrue and, if inspired by Hudson's Bay people, most unkind. The steamer 'Neptune' has left St. John's and is steaming north to meet the steamer 'Arctic,' waiting off the coast of Labrador. There was a delay due to accident. The Hudson's Bay boat 'Pelican' was disabled and, to accommodate them and take in supplies, the 'Neptune' unloaded 150 tons of coal. Subsequently it was further delayed by a slight accident.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

WILL LAKE ERIE DAM AFFECT LAKE ONTARIO ADVERSELY.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The Deep Waterways Commission met here this morning in the City Hall. Mr. Maybee, the chairman, called Mr. Spence, acting mayor, to give some information concerning Toronto harbor. Ald. Spence, in the course of his speech, said that if any scheme adopted by the commission resulted in reducing the level of the water in the harbor it would be an incalculable disaster to the city. Mr. Postlethwaite, harbor master, concurred. The construction of anything in the shape of a dam at the Niagara river would affect the levels of Lake Ontario, he said. If the level of Lake Erie was raised two feet it could not be hoped to raise the level of Lake Ontario. Lake Ontario would suffer, said Mr. Postlethwaite, to whatever proportion of water was required to fill up Lake Erie. A breakwater at Kingston would prevent damage to Lake Ontario, but the navigation interests in the St. Lawrence could not be expected to permit of that for a moment. Speaking of the difference in the lake levels, Mr. Postlethwaite said it was due not only to rain and snow, but also more particularly to evaporation. Last spring, when there was much dull weather, there was little evaporation, and consequently the water was higher than it had been for thirteen years.

Mr. Maybee said that the desired work at the foot of Lake Erie, to which reference had been made, was intended, not to raise, but only to maintain, the levels in the lake. He promised that the lake ports on both sides should receive the most considerate treatment in anything that the commission would recommend.

A number of representative business men addressed the commission, and asserted that any proposal which would tend to lower the water level in Toronto harbor would be opposed strenuously.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN AGAIN ACTIVE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—The Hon. Jos. Martin, K.C., Manitoba's first provincial rights champion, addressed a crowded meeting to-night at Selkirk Hall, and strongly urged the formation of a third party. The attendance was a representative one, and among those present were the Hon. R. P. Roblin, the Hon. C. H. Campbell, Messrs. R. L. Richardson, E. D. Martin and J. H. Haney. The speaker's principal platforms were public ownership, provincial rights and education, and, as an afterthought, the abolishment of the Senate.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

DISCONTINUES ALL RACING INFORMATION FOR DISHONEST PURPOSES.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held in New York this week, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for the thorough divorce of the business of the telegraph company from supplying racing information for dishonest purposes. The action of the directors, it is said, cuts off an income estimated at $25,000 a week in the height of the season.

JAPANESE RAILWAY.

Representative of Imperial Government System is in Montreal.

Taller than the average Japanese, and possessing a cranium quite beyond the ordinary size—a head such as any Japanese statesman well might envy—Yoshio Kinoshita, representative of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, attracts attention on account of his own personality rather than by being simply a member of the race which has sprung, at a bound, into the advance guard of civilization.

Mr. Kinoshita came to this continent, via San Francisco, in May, as a delegate to the Railway Congress in Washington. Since the conclusion of that congress he has been touring the United States and Canada with the object of seeing the new world's solutions of railway problems, and of studying particularly the methods employed in handling passenger traffic. To a 'Witness' interviewer, who met him at the C. P. R. offices, he remarked that he 'had nothing to say for the newspapers,' but he showed quite a lively interest in the subjects mooted, and was not at all averse to discussing them.

The visitor expressed delight that the war was over, and said he looked now for great industrial expansion in his country and in China. At present there were five thousand miles of railways in Japan. They would be brought thoroughly up to date after a study of American and European methods, and would be considerably extended. 'We are building much new railway also in Manchuria now, and there, as well as throughout the Chinese Empire, many new main and branch lines will be laid during the next few years,' he added.

The importance which the Japanese Government attaches to railways may be gathered from the fact that, after Mr. Kinoshita has spent another week or so on this continent, visiting Chicago, Buffalo and other centres, he will go to Europe and spend a year there for his government studying British and Continental railway systems.

He was asked if he had seen the Intercolonial Railway, the government railway of Canada.

Yes, he replied, he had been to Moncton for the purpose. He had no criticism to make, only permitting himself to say 'Our government railways are a success.'

Questioned as to the riots in his country on the proclamation of the peace terms, Mr. Kinoshita said he did not look upon these as being of a very serious nature. That was the way the lower classes were expressing their feeling in the matter. 'There were such occurrences and such people in every country. Why, you have the same sort of thing in Montreal,' he remarked with a laugh. 'Just think of what has been happening in St. Louis lately.' He thought such expressions of feeling in Japan would end when the people had carefully thought over the peace conditions.

'We have gained by the war all that we set out to gain. As to the indemnity, the people will soon come to realize that by far the best way to get money is to work for it and not to make war for it.'

BROME COUNTY FAIR.

Brome Corner, Sept. 6.—The Brome County annual fair of the agricultural and horticultural societies was held at Brome on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 12 and 13. The weather of the first day was rather dull and the sky threatened rain, but fortunately for the exhibition, no rain fell.

The grounds were in splendid condition for the reception of the exhibits and the race course was in fine order.

The entries this year were larger in most classes than they have been during previous years. Live stock entries were especially good, also the entries in the ladies' department.

The judges' reports show that the classes were well filled and the quality of the exhibits good in most lines.

A great deal of work has been done during the past year to improve the buildings, so that everything was in good order. The society has purchased a tract of land, about six acres, adjoining the grounds, which next year will be enclosed, enlarging the fair grounds and increasing the accommodation for horses and cattle. The exhibition has grown so extensively along these lines during the past few years that the accommodation is altogether inadequate. It is expected that with enlarged grounds and other improvements the fair will in future continue for three days instead of two, as has always been the custom. The horticultural department was well filled. There was a good exhibition of fruit and vegetables, also flowers.

The government experimental plot was educational as well as interesting. Here the difference in methods of growing crops was demonstrated. The old method of practically allowing the crops to take care of themselves was proved by example to be utterly inferior to the newer and scientific methods. Another interesting feature was the government poultry exhibit in charge of Mr. A. P. Hillhouse, of Bondville, which was a practical lesson to poultry raisers. Mr. Hillhouse is manager of the government poultry station at Bondville.

The baby show was held on Tuesday afternoon. The prize was a silver cup presented by Mr. C. G. Foster, of Montreal, but the judge, Mr. C. H. Parmalee, of Waterloo, announced that two additional prizes would be given. Only three babies were shown, and the first prize was awarded to little Hurdon Hastings, the son of Mr. Myron Hastings. The others went to Herbert Perkins and Clover Mudgett. The weather of the second day was decidedly unfavorable. From early morning until the middle of the afternoon a slight drizzling rain fell steadily, which as it was quite cold, made things rather unpleasant. However, the weather did not keep the crowds from attending and the gate receipts of Wednesday fell only a little behind those of the last day of last year's fair. As Tuesday's receipts were ahead of those of the first day a year ago the total receipts average about the same. Among the visitors of note were Mr. C. H. Parmalee, M.P., Hon. S. A. Fisher, Hon. Mr. Tessier and the Hon. J. C. McCorkill. The Knowlton Cornet Band furnished excellent music during both days of the fair.

A TRAGIC EPISODE

AGED COUPLE LOSE EACH OTHER ON A JOURNEY THROUGH CANADA.

There is, perhaps, no place in the city where comedies and tragedies occur more frequently than at the Windsor Station, and there is no man in the service of the C. P. R. who has witnessed so many of these comedies and tragedies as Mr. Robert Miller, the Windsor Station master.

Mr. Miller, whose sympathies have not been dulled by the many calls made upon them, is particularly pleased at the happy ending of an episode that yesterday came very near being a tragedy, and in which the principal actors were an aged couple from the Western States.

For nearly half a century they had been married, and each had passed the allotted span. With the idea, presumably, of having one more pleasure trip before settling down for good, they had left their western home and started on a tour through Canada.

All went well until they reached Toronto. On arrival there the old lady's sterner half discovered, as the train came to a standstill, that he was intensely hungry.

'See if you can get something to eat at this station,' seh suggested.

'So I will,' he replied. 'You just sit here and I will be back in a couple of minutes.'

He stepped nimbly out of the train—and that was the last she saw of him for two days.

Lingering over the doughnuts at the lunch counter, oblivious of all around in the enjoyment he was deriving from them, the old man did not notice a Grand Trunk train creep into the station between him and the Canadian Pacific train. When he had finished his refreshments he went to what he supposed was the train he had left and found, when it was too late, that he had boarded the Grand Trunk train. Fortunately, this train, like the other, was bound for Montreal, and the old man duly arrived at the Bonaventure Station.

As soon as he arrived in the city he made all speed to the Windsor Station, only to find that his wife had not arrived on the C. P. R. train. He at once telegraphed to the Toronto station to tell his wife to come on by the next train, and then with all the patience and fortitude he could summon, he sat down to await the arrival of the train.

The train came, but not the old lady.

Almost frantic with grief, the husband, who looked like a retired minister, besought the help of Mr. Miller, and through that gentleman man and wife were brought together again.

Mr. Miller telegraphed to the Toronto people and after what seemed to the husband, an interminable time, succeeded in establishing beyond doubt the fact that the old lady was still in Toronto.

When the husband saw the message to that effect he was so overcome with joy that the tears ran down his face.

In due time the venerable lady, radiant with happiness, stepped from the Toronto train at the Windsor Station, and the meeting between the aged couple was so affecting that more than one of those who witnessed it had to turn away their heads and secretly wipe away a tear.

No honeymooning couple ever started off in a happier frame of mind than did these two when they resumed their journey to see the sights of Canada.

ST. LOUIS OUTRAGE

SALVATION ARMY DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR PLACE OF MEETING.

The authorities of the town of St. Louis have closed up the new Salvation Army barracks, the recent scene of mob violence, and forbidden the Salvationists to worship there.

Mr. J. T. Gladston, a councillor of the town of St. Louis, writes regarding the disgraceful disturbances of the meetings of the Salvation Army and the way in which the town settled the matter:—

'I have read the article which appeared in your columns last evening, and desire to make one or two small corrections. In this article you state that Mr. Brunet appeared before the council. I was present at all the meetings of the council that have been recently held, and I can state positively that Mr. Brunet never appeared before the council either in person or by letter. The proposition was made by one of the members, who stated that after conversation with Mr. Brunet, he proposed that Mr. Brunet be offered one hundred dollars in compensation for damages suffered by the recent disturbances on condition that he rescind the lease of his premises to the present occupants. This was agreed to, but it is, I hope, needless for me to say that I opposed the action taken by the council.

'Again you say that the residents of St. Louis who invited the Army, etc. Now, I have made careful inquiry, and I have failed to find anyone who invited the Army to come here. I am pretty well known in the Annex, and it does seem strange to me that I cannot find out who invited them.'

KEEWATIN MATTER

SECRETARY OF STATE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF MR. ROGERS.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—In reply to a request for the Dominion Government's side of the controversy raised by the Hon. Robert Rogers, over the annexation of Keewatin to the North-West Territories, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, observed to-day:—'The facts are all against Mr. Rogers, and the case is clear enough for anyone to understand who wants to do so. The truth is that Manitoba has never had anything to do with the administration of Keewatin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was also Governor of Keewatin, but the district was governed, not by Manitoba, but through the Interior Department at Ottawa and the North-West Mounted Police.

'In attaching Keewatin to the North-West Territories the school question was never thought of by any member of the Federal government, and in saying that I am divulging no secret of the council board. We were actuated simply and entirely by a desire to do what was best in the public interest. After having created the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the point arose what form of government should be provided for the unorganized territories further north. One suggestion was to attach Keewatin to Manitoba and Mackenzie to the new provinces. It was then pointed out that Ontario laid claim to part of Keewatin, so we thought the best thing in the meantime was to form all this unorganized district, including Mackenzie, Keewatin, Franklin and Ungava into what will be known as the North-West Territories, and to appoint one commissioner over all. This is what has been done, and the step taken in no way affects what may hereafter be done with Keewatin or any other of these territories.

'Our authority for the step taken in regard to Keewatin is found in section 3, sub-section 2, of the Keewatin Act, R. S., Canada, which reads as follows: "Provided always that the Governor-in-Council may by proclamation published in the 'Canada Gazette,' at any time when it appears to the public advantage to do so, detach any portion of the said district (of Keewatin) therefrom and reannex it to that portion of the North-West Territories of Canada not included in the said district, and the part so detached shall then be subject to the same government and laws as that portion of the North-West Territories of Canada to which it is re-annexed." What the government did by proclamation was to re-annex Keewatin in its entirety to the North-West. Our authority for the step is clear enough, and our motive is, as I have said, above reproach.'

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FIRST SYNOD HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The first Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada held its annual council here on the 13th and 14th instant. Among several important resolutions introduced, was one strongly recommending that the principle of the independence of the church and state in Canada be kept inviolate, and that our government jealously guard public funds from misappropriation to the support of any denominational interests.

The report of the committee on memorials referred at some length to the late Edward F. Clarke, M.P., who, as a member of Christ Church, Toronto, had served the Synod devotedly for more than thirty years. The memorial, in part, read as follows:—

'We count it also worthy of record that this trusted servant of the people, in an age when personal aggrandisement is often a leading consideration, left no large monetary legacy to his wife and children, and that the people in return have secured for these by voluntary subscription the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars. Edward F. Clarke leaves to his country an unstained political record, and to his children the heritage of a name everywhere honored and held in loving remembrance throughout all Canada.'

On Wednesday evening an impressive ordination service was held, Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., being assisted by the following members of the clergy: The Rev. Messrs. A. D. Cousins and E. C. Russell, of Ottawa; W. Witten, A.M., Ph.D., of Barrie; J. E. Brown, of Moncton, N.B.; and A. B. Hubly, of Montreal. The Rev. A. M. Hully, of Belleville, preached the sermon and delivered an address to the candidates. At this service the Rev. Geo. Orman, of Emmanuel Church, Toronto, formerly of Montreal, was ordained Presbyter, and the Rev. Willard Brewing, who has been called from the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, to the pulpit of Christ Church, Toronto, was ordained to the Diaconate.

Bishop H. S. Hoffman, D.D., who has won the full confidence and affection of the Synod, presided at all its sessions.

FISHERIES SEIZURE

TUG 'E. C. OGGEL' OVERHAULED BY THE CANADIAN CRUISER 'VIGILANT.'

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Marine Department received yesterday news of another important seizure made by the Dominion Fisheries protection cruiser 'Vigilant,' on Lake Erie. Captain Dunn advises that the American fishing tug 'E. C. Oggel,' of Erie, Pa., was captured with a large cargo of fish and nets, a number of which had just been taken out of the water. The 'Oggel' was overhauled within less than eight knots of Long Point, nearly two miles on our side of the international boundary.

MR. BUMP REMOVED.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—As the result of a complaint to Washington laid by the Canadian Government regarding the action taken by Mr. Bump, collector, of Charlotte, N.Y., in commanding Captain Simmons, of the Canadian schooner 'Acacia,' to haul down his flag on July 4 last, Mr. Bump has been removed.

PORT ARTHUR ELECTION CASE

MR. KENNEDY, LIBERAL, CONFIRMED IN HIS SEAT.

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 14. — The trial of the Port Arthur election case was concluded this afternoon, Judges McLennan and Teetzel confirming Mr. Kennedy, Liberal, in his seat. The Preston Conservatives will probably appeal the case to the Supreme Court, on the ground that agency was published in the case of Aitkens. The judges derided that Aitkens's vote should be nulled for corrupt practice. The cross-petition entered by Kennedy was withdrawn.

WILL OF SENATOR WARK.

Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 15.—The will of the late Senator Wark was admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted to his daughter, Miss Helena Wark, as executrix, and the Rev. William McDonald and Mr. J. Wesley Hoyt, executors. The estate was sworn at $20,500 all of which, excepting two lots of land in Richibucto, valued at $765, is personal property, chiefly bank stock. All this is bequeathed to the testator's only daughter, with a stipulation that on the death of Miss Wark the property reverts to the Presbyterian Church for scholarships and other purposes.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED

MR. W. K. GEORGE TENDERED A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

The members of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on Saturday evening tendered a complimentary dinner to Mr. W. K. George, president of the association, as an expression of appreciation of the able manner



MR. W. K. GEORGE.

in which he has discharged his duties as president both at home and on the British excursion.

Mr. William Kerr George, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was born at Kingston, Ont., in 1861. His father, the Rev. James George, D.D., was a distinguished graduate of Glasgow University, and at the time of his son's birth was principal of Queen's College, now Queen's University, Kingston.

His mother, Janet Kerr, whose maiden surname was bestowed upon him, was related to Sir James Ross, the Arctic explorer.

William Kerr George was educated in the Kingston and Galt Collegiate Institutes and at Toronto University.

Mr. George has the record of having for several years been one of the best athletes in the Dominion. He played in the Toronto University Rugby team in their first match against McGill University. He helped to win the championship of Canada with the Toronto Lacrosse Association football team. He was a field day winner of the Toronto University and open half mile dashes. After leaving Toronto for a time he was captain of the Souris lacrosse team, champions of Manitoba, and of the Calumet Lacrosse Club of Chicago, the champions of the United States.

Mr. George began his business career in Winnipeg. Soon after he became a partner in the firm of Hall, George & Co., Souris, Man. In 1887 he went to Chicago and became engaged in the manufacturing business.

In 1894 he organized the Standard Silver Company, Limited, of which company he is president and managing director. Mr. George is also managing director of the Simpson-Hall-Miller Co., Limited; director of the Canada Corundum Co., Limited; director, member of the executive and chairman of the manufacturers' section of the Canadian National Exhibition; first vice-president of the National Club, Toronto; member of the Toronto Hunt Club, the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, and the Toronto Board of Trade.

Mr. George's active connection with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association dates from the reorganization of the association in 1900, and continuously since that time he has held office and given his time and his best thought to advance the association's interests. He was elected to the executive council in 1900; first chairman of the Toronto branch in 1901; Ontario vice-president, 1901-1902; first vice-president, 1903, and president for 1904-05.

MISTOOK HIM FOR A BADGER

ANOTHER CASE OF CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The first probably fatal shooting accident of the season occurred at Nesbit, Man., this afternoon. A young man named O'Hagan, recently returned from England, went out for a little sport, and, game being scarce, lay down under a haystack to read. While there another hunter, named Sweeney, from Wamanesa, came along, and, thinking he had caught sight of a badger, fired point blank, and the whole charge lodged in O'Hagan's shoulder and face, which is horribly disfigured. If he does not die he will lose his sight.

GOING TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Court of Appeal on Friday granted a petition of the city for leave to go to the Privy Council in the Notre Dame street west expropriation cases of Baron, Rodier and Rasconi.

DEATH OF REV. MR. SADLER

FOR SOME YEARS LABORED ON FRENCH METHODIST MISSIONS.

The death of the Rev. Mitchell Sadler, who was widely known throughout Quebec province through his connection with French Methodist missionary work, occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Connor, at Hintonburg, Ont., on Tuesday. He was born in Ireland in 1816, and came to Canada when nine years old, his family settling at Rawdon, Que. Upon reaching mannood he decided to enter the Methodist ministry, and some years later his efforts were directed to Montreal, where he was received in full connection in 1884, and was appointed to French mission work. His first term in Montreal covered a period of four years, during which time he established the mission in the west end which has since developed into the Delisle Street Church. He was then placed on the supernumerary list, and for some time did colportage work in Montreal as he felt able, until about 1902.

The remains were brought to this city this morning, and the funeral took place from the Viger station on the arrival of the 11.30 train.

DEATH OF A SENATOR'S WIDOW.

The death of Mrs. Kaulbach occurred at 227 Clarke avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday. She was the youngest daughter of Col. G. H. Ryland, and the widow of the late Hon. H. A. Kaulbach, Senator for the county of Lunenburg, N.S. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 2.15 o'clock, from 227 Clarke avenue, and interment will be made at the Mount Royal Cemetery.

DEATH OF AN ARGENTEUIL VETERAN.

Lieut. Wm. Watchorn, Morin Flats, Que., a veteran of the 11th Regiment 'Argenteuil Rangers,' died on Wednesday last at the age of seventy-four years. In his earlier years he was connected with the Irish Constabulary in the North of Ireland, came to Canada in the sixties and joined No. 9 Company 11th Regiment, at Carillon, Que., afterwards moving to Morin Flats. He was appointed lieutenant to No. 3 Company, same regiment, which position he held till retired in 1898. Lieut. Watchorn has the Fenian raid medal, 1870, and the long service medal. He leaves a wife and family, two sons of which have commissions in the active militia, Lieut. Abe. Watchorn, Cookshire Cavalry, and Lieut. Frank Watchorn, 11th Regiment A.R. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CROWE.

The death of Mr. John Crowe, live stock exporter and hay dealer, removes an interesting figure from the Board of Trade circles. He died at the Royal Victoria Hospital on Monday, where he had been taken on Wednesday last, suffering from injuries received in a street car accident at the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets, his right leg having been broken. The late Mr. Crowe was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, in 1857, and emigrated to this country twenty years ago. He became established in business as an exporter of cattle, and at one time his shipments to the British markets were among the largest. The action of the English Board of Trade in placing an embargo on Canadian cattle caused Mr. Crowe to withdraw from the cattle trade, since which time he was engaged in the export of hay.

SENATOR BLACK DEAD.

Halifax, Sept. 14.—Death occurred at Amherst, N.S., this morning of Senator Thomas R. Black, aged 73. Deceased was one of the most prominent men of the community and well-known all over the Dominion. On July 4, 1894, he was elected by acclamation to the lower house of the provincial parliament, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. J. Townsend (who was elected to represent the county in the House of Commons) and was re-elected to the same office at the general election of 1886, being then at the head of the poll. He was again re-elected in the general elections of 1894 and 1897, with increased majorities each time, and was appointed a member of the Murray administration on July 18, 1896. In politics he was a Liberal. He was a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia University. He was a staunch advocate of temperance. He was called to the Senate in June, 1904.

COUNT DE BRAZZA DEAD

THE FRENCH AFRICAN EXPLORER PASSES AWAY AT DAKAR.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Minister of the Colonies to-day received a cable despatch from the Governor of French West Africa announcing the death of Count De Brazza, the explorer, who has been seriously ill at Dakar. The minister notified Countess De Brazza, saying that France had lost one of her most glorious citizens. President Loubet also telegraphed his condolences to the Countess.

Count De Brazza was returning from a special mission to Central Africa to investigate charges of cruelty against natives, when he was attacked by acute dysentery, which was aggravated by the fatigues of the journey, and he became unconscious and died.

Pierre Paul Francois Camille de Brazza, Count de Savorgnan, was born on a vessel in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Jan. 26, 1852. He was educated at the Jesuits' College, Paris, and afterwards served in the French navy. He was naturalized as a French subject in 1874, and, a year later, was sent to explore the basin of the River Ogowe, Western Africa. In 1879 he was sent on another expedition by the African Association of France, and founded the towns of Francheville and Brazzaville, and, in 1883, was sent by the government to consolidate French authority. In 1886 he was made Commissary-General of the new settlements. In 1891 he led another expedition, returning to France six years later.

DR. CHARLES MACLEAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

Michigan newspapers announced the death recently of Dr. Charles Maclean, L.D.S., of Hancock, County Houghton, in that state. The doctor's demise has caused genuine and widespread sorrow throughout the entire community of the copper region, where he practiced his profession successfully, and with the confidence and unbounded respect of all, for nigh twenty years.

Cut off at the age of forty-five years, after one brief week's illness, from appendicitis, and leaving a widow and eight young children to miss and mourn a most affectionate husband and father, the deepest sympathy is felt on all sides. The daughters are Misses Dora and Lillias, and the sons, Charles, Bruce, Donald, Gillian-Fitzroy, Kenneth and Alan.

Canadians have, by Dr. Maclean's death, lost one of their worthiest 'Old Boys'—one whose name has ever been associated with generous, straightforward dealing, unselfish and self-sacrificing to the last degree. He was a devoted son to his aged mother, and beloved by every member of his father's family, of whose interest he was ever considerate.

The late Dr. Charles Maclean was the youngest of the family of the late Charles Maclean, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario. The eldest brother was the late Dr. Donald Maclean, Detroit, the eminent surgeon, who died two years ago. The surviving brothers and sisters, who, with the mother, are inconsolable at their loss, are Mrs. Falkner, Manitoba; Mrs. Browett and Mrs. Paterson, Kingston; Dr. Archibald Maclean, Leadville, Col., and Dr. Alex. Maclean, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Belleville, Ont., was the birthplace of Dr. Charles Maclean, but his medical studies were prosecuted at Ann Arbor University, where he graduated with honors, dental surgery being his specialty.

The operation at St. Joseph's Hospital for appendicitis was successful, but some hours later violent hiccoughing set in and became uncontrollable, sapping the patient's strength. Realizing that death was approaching, the sufferer prepared to meet the grim messenger with the same Christian fortitude which had characterized him from boyhood. Summoning his family to his bedside he bade his loving, grief-stricken wife, who had scarcely left his side through the trying week, and his eight children, good-bye, giving special directions to each for future guidance, and comforting them by assurances that he was 'not afraid to die,' and 'only a few short years and we will all be together again.' He recited the Scottish version of the twenty-third Psalm, learned at his mother's knee, in their presence, and requested that that favorite Psalm be sung at his funeral, concerning which he calmly made all the arrangements, particularly desiring that prayer be offered, and a few earnest words be said by the Rev. Mr. Gould, pastor of the Congregational Church, where the family worshipped, in addition to the Masonic service. Thus fearlessly did the late Dr. Charles Maclean depart to 'the better country.' 'Peace, perfect peace,' was the close of a life of energy and activity, in which was incorporated much loving service to everyone.

Before Charlie Maclean was nineteen years of age he had, with great skill and bravery, saved over a score of lives from drowning at the risk of his own. The scenes of these feats, over which there was no egotistical bravado whatever, were the river Moira, at Belleville, Lake Ontario, at Kingston, and the river Huron at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The floral tributes filled the Masonic Hall, where the doctor's remains lay in state. They were laid to rest in Lakeside cemetery, Hancock, beside those of his eldest daughter, Jane Campbell Maclean, who died two years ago—the first break in the family.

MRS. PATTERSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

The late Mrs. Patterson, whose death occurred at Mascouche, Que., on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, was born in Ireland on Dec. 25, 1821. Her father died during her early infancy, and she came to Canada with her mother, uncle and sister, spending the greater part of her life in Mascouche. By her marriage with the late Mr. John Patterson, who died some thirty years ago, she had ten children, three of whom, one son and two daughters, survive her. The deceased lady was held in the highest esteem by all classes and creeds, and deservedly so, for she was the very soul of kindness and hospitality. In her the sick and the poor had a warm, true friend, who never spared herself where she could be of use to others. The funeral, which took place on Monday afternoon, Sept. 4, was very largely attended. Six of her grandsons acted as pallbearers, viz., Messrs. Henry, Edward and James Raymond, Gerald Robinson and George A. and Thomas B. Patterson. The remains were laid to rest in the pretty graveyard at Mascouche, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Mr. Walsh incumbent, and the Rev. A. C. Ascah, a former pastor and faithful friend of the deceased, who paid a very warm tribute to her memory. The late Mrs. Patterson is also survived by her sister, another worthy resident of Mascouche, Mrs. Robert Ewing.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—After a desperate struggle, Chief O'Connor overpowered and made prisoner a Finn named Nat. Pennana, on a charge of murdering Thomas Wyld, on Aug. 12, near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The man made a desperate resistance. He was taken back to the 'Soo' for trial.

ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES.

London, Ont., Sept. 15.—The Western Ontario Conservative Association met here yesterday in annual session. Representatives were present from twenty counties, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Mr. Whitney, the premier of Ontario, and denouncing the saalry grab and extravagance at Ottawa. The resolutions set forth that: 'We condemn in severest terms the unjustifiable increase of salaries, the granting of continuous pensions to ex-cabinet ministers, increasing the sessional indemnity to members of the House of Commons and Senate whereby the Dominion treasury has been plundered of nearly half a million dollars yearly.'

The resolution approved of placing candidates in every constituency that may be opened, pledged to oppose the further extravagant expenditure of public money and to bring about the vetoing of the salary and indemnity bill.

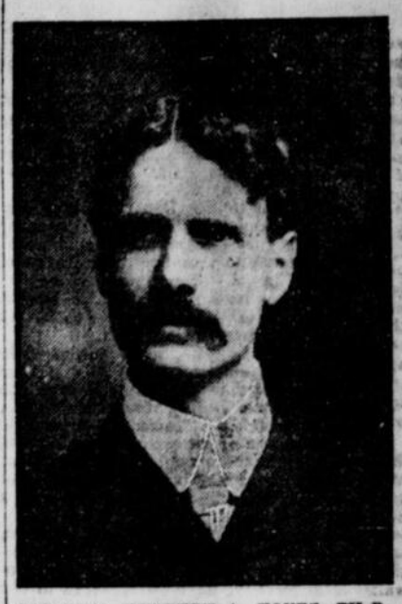
RICH STRIKE OF GRAPHITE.

On the Perkins property, near East Templeton, Que., about five miles from Ottawa, a very fine and valuable strike of graphite has been made.

A NEW PROFESSOR

THE REV. HERBERT A. YOUTZ, PH.D., APPOINTED TO THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

The Rev. Herbert A. Youtz, Ph.D., has accepted a call to the professorship of systematic theology at the Congregational College. He comes with high recommen-



THE REV. HERBERT A. YOUTZ, PH.D.

dations for scholarship and preaching, and it is confidently anticipated that his presence will add considerably to the strength of the already excellent teaching staff. Mr. Youtz obtained his B. A. degree in one of the western colleges, and his Ph.D. degree in a post-graduate course at the Boston University, under Borden P. Bowne. He held a pastorate for three years at Middlefield, Conn., and was pastor for another three years at Providence, R.I. Then he underwent two years' study in Marburg, Germany, to prepare for teaching theology, and upon the completion of that course he taught theology for one year in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

PRINCE LOUIS AT SYDNEY

ENTERTAINMENT PREPARED FOR HIS SERENE HIGHNESS.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 15.—The British cruiser 'Drake,' bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, accompanied by her consort, the 'Bedford,' arrived at Sydney at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. John's Nfld. The cruisers 'Essex' and 'Cumberland' have been awaiting the arrival of the flagship since Sept. 4. Prince Louis made his official landing from the 'Drake' last evening, and was received by Mayor Fullerton and the city officials of Sydney. Carriages were taken to Rosslyn Rink, where an address of welcome was presented to His Serene Highness by the Mayor, on behalf of the city. The Admiral made a very graceful reply. After the ceremony at the rink, Prince Louis and staff attended a performance of 'Faust,' by the Lewis Morrison Company, at the Sydney Lyceum, and afterwards were guests at a ball given at the residence of Mr. John S. McLennan, at Petersfield. Today Prince Louis and staff will visit historic Louisbourg, and on their return to Sydney will attend the grand subscription ball to be given in their honor by the citizens in Rosslyn Rink. All ships of the squadron now here will take their departure for Charlottetown on Saturday evening. They will arrive in Halifax, before Sept. 20.

COAL IN ABITIBI

REPORT THAT DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED ON ROUTE OF THE G.T.P.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.— The Hon. Mr. Parent, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, stated to-day that reports from some of the Board's surveyors engaged in exploration work in the Lake Abitibi region, tell of the discovery of coal as well as of several other minerals. There has been no opportunity yet to test the quality of the deposits and their extent, but should it prove to be the genuine article and to exist in workable quantities it will prove of enormous advantage to the Grand Trunk Pacific and possibly to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. No use can be made of any coal that may exist in this remote region until the railway is built to get it out.

A MONTREALER APPOINTED.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Lieut. T. St. George, a young Canadian officer who has seen service in South Africa, is staying at the King Edward Hotel, prior to entering formally upon his duties in the Royal Canadian Dragoons here. Lieut. St. George is a native of Montreal. He was formerly of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, and at the outbreak of the Boer war went to South Africa. He has since been attached to the South African Constabulary, and stationed at Pretoria. He has been several months at home, and is now on his way to join his new corps.

ACCEPTED THE CALL.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Thomas Windraff, of Winnipeg, called to the pastorate of Calvary Congregational Church on Charles street, has accepted and has reached the city to take up the work.

GOING TO MANITOBA.

Bishop Racicot, auxiliary to Archbishop Bruchesi, will leave to-day for Manitoba on a visit to his nephew, Archbishop Langevin. His Lordship will be accompanied by Canon Martin.

FROM THE CAPITAL

SIR WILFRID LAURIER BACK FROM THE WEST.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The British treaty of commerce with Japan to which Canada will probably become a party at an early date, will afford our people the advantage of minimum tariff rates on a specified list of articles that includes printing papers, cement, cottons, iron and steel manufactures, and woollens. The duty rates are all very low, in some cases only five percent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned early this morning from his trip to the autonomy celebrations at Edmonton and Regina. Among his first callers this morning were two ex-colleagues, the Hon. Messrs. Tarte and Sifton.

A telegram to the Department of Justice announces that the Halifax sealing steamer 'Agnes G. Donohoe,' which was seized about one year ago on a charge of poaching in the territorial waters of Uruguay, has been released by the courts. The captain of the vessel was to be set free on Monday of this week.

Captain Dunn, of the Dominion fisheries protection cruiser 'Vigilant,' has wired the Marine Department that the United States fishing tug, 'Bertha L. Cockell,' which was seized in Lake Erie yesterday, was about six and a half knots from the Canadian shore when captured. She had about five thousand pounds of white fish and herring on board and a quantity of nets.

Survey parties in northern Quebec, engaged in exploratory work in connection with the route of the new transcontinental railway, have encountered in the region north and east of Lake Abitibi good indications of petroleum, of cobalt and of copper. The finders were not experienced enough to pronounce an expert opinion as to the economic value of their discoveries, but have brought down ore specimens from which an idea can be gathered of the deposits. The petroleum was found bubbling through the waters of a lake of considerable size. If the pressure of fifty feet depth of water had been removed the oil would have been shooting probably two hundred feet into the air. The shores are also soaked with petroleum and further investigation will no doubt be made to ascertain whether the product is of the right quality.

CANADA AND JAPAN

TREATY ENTITLING OUR GOODS TO MINIMUM TARIFF PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Negotiations are still in progress with Japan for Canada's admission to a treaty that will entitle Canadian goods to a minimum tariff in the Mikado's domain. Things have, however, reached such a stage that the acceptance of the treaty is practically assured.

BRAVE PERCY GARROW.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Percy Garrow, of Franks street, a young boy employed by Hewitt's Messenger Service, rescued a young boy, whose name is unknown, from drowning in the canal, this morning. The first boy was riding a bicycle along the canal bank, and was trying to see how near he could go to the edge without toppling over. He happened to strike a rock, and, losing his balance, went into the water. Young Garrow, who was near by on his bicycle, jumped in and pulled the other boy to the surface, after he had gone down twice. Then the rescuer went about his work without even stopping to dry his clothes.

LAKE ONTARIO LEVEL

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE WILL ASK ASSURANCE THAT DAM WILL NOT LOWER WATER.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday, it was decided to wait upon the Deep Waterways Commission at their meeting here on Friday. There is a proposition to erect a dam in Lake Erie, and the members of the council want some definite assurance from the Commission that this will not affect the level of Lake Ontario before assenting to any such proposition.

FATALITIES ON THE COAST

FRENCH GLOBE-TROTTER ENDS HIS LIFE—OTHER DEATHS.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 9.—Although but a few days old, the shooting season already has its victims. Emery Buckley, of Grand Forks, while returning to that place after shooting over Grunwell's ranch, met his death through the careless handling of firearms. The cart in which he was riding got into a rut, and so jerked his shotgun that it fell through the slats in the floor of the vehicle. Buckley took hold of the barrel and drew the gun upwards. The trigger caught in a slat, and the weapon went off. The heavy charge of birdshot passed through the young man's left arm into his heart.

A boy named J. Hanapin, of this city, went with a party of hunters to North Vancouver. He did not have a gun, so he placed a revolver in his belt. It was just as deadly. The trigger caught in the belt, and the bullet passed down the fleshy part of Hanapin's left thigh and out again.

The summer season is ending with a number of deaths by drowning. R. Lampriere, a young French globe trotter journalist, took his own life in False Creek. The body was discovered off Deadman's Island by a fisherman, after having been two weeks in the water. The young man started from Paris two years ago with M. Gerolim, to walk around the world for a large sum of money offered by a Paris newspaper. The two tramped across Canada from Halifax during the summer, and they were to have sailed for Australia on Sept. 15, to negotiate that colony, and then India. Gerolim says his late companion was the victim of mental aberration, and that he once before tried to commit suicide. The coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary, everything indicating self-destruction.

Joseph Warsap, aged sixty-eight, insisted on changing seats with a companion while their boat was in the swirl of the narrows at the entrance to the inlet. The craft upset. His friend seized Warsap, but a wave brought the boat around so as to strike the men, and loosen their hold, and Warsap was carried away. When recovered the old man was beyond relief.

Lake Okanagan has claimed Charles Schilling. He went out in a rowboat at Penticton. He had not returned at nightfall and his friends became alarmed. A search was made, and sixteen hours later the upturned craft was found. Nothing has since been seen of Schilling, but there is little doubt that he was drowned.

CANADIAN CABLES

London, Sept. 11.—Mr. McMillan, ex-manager of the Leroi mine, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said that at a recent meeting of the board of directors he was asked to resign. He refused, and the directors asked him to think over the matter for a week, when, at the second meeting, he, on refusing, was handed a letter notifying him of his dismissal. 'I consider my treatment most unfair,' said Mr. McMillan, 'and I am determined to fight the matter to a finish.'

The Bristol 'Western Daily Press,' referring to the artificial limb makers applying to the Canadian tariff commission for protection against foreign competition, says that Mr. Chamberlain, relying on the patriotism of his fellow countrymen, will doubtless be ready to go into every hospital and tell the inmates that their wooden legs will cost them more.

A city clerk a few years ago embezzled £100, and absconded to Canada. On Saturday his former employers received the amount embezzled, with interest.

The East End Fund and Charity Organization on Saturday sent to Canada a party of 58 people.

London, Sept. 12.—The 'Evening News' says: 'Lord Dundonald's declaration that he is an opponent of militarism may be read in more than one way. It is conceivable that, like his grandfather, he holds that if war must be, it shall be so conducted as to make long continuance impossible.'

London, Sept. 13.—Detective Inspector Goldrich has left Birmingham for the purpose of bringing back John Forbes Maguire, in the hands of the Montreal police, on a charge of stealing various sums from the Canada Life Assurance Company, of which he was the Birmingham manager.

There is talk of another Atlantic steamship conference, which is, of course, necessary to preclude any combine. Herr Ballin is understood to be negotiating for an agreement between the Cunard and White Star lines.

Captain R. H. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G., connected with the Australian Ministry of Defence, is at present in England. He returns at the end of the month by way of Canada, having been instructed by the Australian government to report on the methods adopted for the defence of Canada.

London, Sept. 15.—The Glasgow 'Telegram' states that enquiries have reached Scotch steel makers regarding 30,000 tons of steel rails for spring delivery for the new Grand Trunk Pacific line.

The Halifax and Bemuda Cable recommends a further dividend of two and a half percent, making five percent for the year ending June 30.

William Payne, secretary of the National Meat Traders' Association, states that no fewer than 169 burghs in Scotland have been canvassed and pronounced in favor of the restriction on Canadian cattle being removed.

A report received from Liverpool denies that a shipping conference is about to be rehabilitated.

Discussing rural education, the 'Times' says that Canadians are dealing with it in a way that we might well imitate. The difficulty as to cost has been removed by enthusiasm and the liberality of Sir William MacDonald, the munificent benefactor of McGill University.

A recent report of the London County Council says that owing to traditional standards of elementary education, mechanical precision appears to have been enforced at the expense of spontaneity and clearness of thought. This seems to account for the fact that the English working class emigrating to Canada is often found lacking in adaptability and resources.

London, Sept. 15.—Mr. Balfour Browne, K.C., Unionist, addressing his constituents at Dumfries, somewhat deprecated General Booth's hopes of making failures into decent citizens by exporting them in large numbers to Canada. 'What was the reason,' he said, 'of their being failures? Not on account of any want of pluck on the part of themselves; but on account of the present economic system taking work from us and giving it to the foreigner.' He advocated some preliminary inquiry.

London, Sept. 16.—The 'Outlook,' in an article on Australian colonization, says: 'There can be no doubt whatever that Australia and British Columbia are wise in excluding Asiatic labor even of the best type.

BOMBS IN AN ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Brussels, Sept. 13.—According to a despatch to the 'Petit Bleu,' from Athens, nineteen arrests, including an Armenian priest, have been made there in connection with the discovery of a large quantity of bombs in an Armenian church.

THE BISHOP AND THE I.O.F.

MGR. ARCHAMBAULT REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE ORDER OR TO ACCEPT ITS GIFT.

After the close of the convention of the Independent Order of Foresters, at Joliette, a delegation, composed of Mr. Victor Morin, ex-vice-supreme chief ranger; Mr. J. T. Lavery and a few other members of the order called to offer Mgr. Archambault, in the name of the society, a sum of $150 for the poor of the town. The bishop refused to receive the delegates, but afterwards consented to see them when they asked to be received as simple citizens. He refused to accept their offering, however.

COMMAND OF R.C.F.A.

AN OFFICER MAY BE BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 14.—It is rumored in military circles that the Militia Department intends bringing an officer from England to command the Royal Canadian Field Artillery here, and to act as inspector of artillery, which positions were lately held by Colonel Drury, now of Halifax. The action is to be taken because it is said there is lack of suitable artillery officers in Canada of high rank.

SCHOONER'S PAPERS SEIZED.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 13.—Collector Newbury to-day seized all the papers on board the schooner 'Carmencita,' and will hold an investigation into alleged irregularity of Capt. McLean, who is accused of shipping guns in California for purposes of a raid on the seal rookeries. McLean claims Mexican register and is flying a Mexican flag.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Knights of Pythias, was held in the Victoria Hall, Westmount.

Three sessions were held, morning, afternoon and evening, the Grand Chancellor, Mr. J. Albert McLean, presiding, and each was largely attended. At the evening session the following officers were elected: Grand chancellor, J. R. Bain; grand vice-chancellor, J. J. Ulley; grand prelate, J. R. Stewart; grand keeper of records and seal, P. T. Campbell (re-elected); grand master of the exchequer, O. G. Beckett; grand master-at-arms, H. J. W. Powers; grand inner guard, Jos. Lucas; grand outer guard, N. T. Powers; and trustees, Wm. Jackson, Robert Nichol and A. Dyer.

The retiring Grand Chancellor, Mr. J. Albert McLean, was presented with a testimonial and a past grand chancellor's jewel. Officers were installed after the election.

The Grand Lodge voted against a resolution to allow grand lodges to regulate initiation fee, and passed a resolution favoring the reduction of the age limit to eighteen years.

HARVESTING FINISHED

THRESHING IS NOW IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

Winnipeg Sep. 11.—Harvesting is practically over and threshing operations are in progress throughout the entire West. The wheat yield is phenomenal, and an inspector for one of the large grain companies said to-day that he would not be surprised if the one hundred million mark would be nearer the yield than ninety millions. The country is as yet untouched by frost, a phenomenal record.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

AN APPEAL FROM WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE HEARD

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The Railway Commission resumed its sitting to-day. The first business taken up was an application from the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange for an order directing the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway to interchange freight of all grades and classes at Winnipeg. Mr. H. M. Howell, K.C., appeared for the applicants and asked the commission to make the order. Mr. J. H. Munson, K.C., on behalf of the Canadian Northern, said that the matter had been agreed to before the applicant had filed his papers.

Mr. T. D. Robinson appeared before the commission and asked that the Canadian Northern Railway be compelled to construct a branch track to the applicants' premises. Mr. Robinson claimed that the lack of this track had caused him a loss in not getting his goods delivered at a private siding. Handling of fuel arriving by the C. P. R. was a heavy expense to him, owing to the necessity of double handling. The cost of wood per car to transfer it was six dollars, which represented nearly fifty percent of the cost of the freight. This yard was two hundred feet from the C. N. R. station.

Mr. A. E. Porter, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, gave evidence as to the cost of the transferring of wood and material from C. P. R. cars. He estimated the cost as being about six dollars a car. He considered it to be a great inconvenience to the exchange not to have cars transferred.

Mr. F. W. Peters, of the C. P. R., said that he did not think the Canadian Pacific should be expected to transfer freight from Winnipeg to St. Boniface. Both companies considered that freight should be taken for delivery from the yards of the company, which originally hauled it. The railway companies had not trackage to handle this class of traffic, as it had not been anticipated.

Most all of the afternoon was taken up by counsel discussing the Robinson application. Mr. H. M. Howell, K.C., said if the Canadian Northern Railway Company was too poor to buy land it should stop doing business. The commission could say that the company must buy land for its sidings. He said it was too bad for the company to appear before the commission and say it could not deliver goods. In the evening the question of car demurrage came up for discussion, but the matter was left in abeyance.

MINER'S FATIGUING TRIP

CROSSED VANCOUVER ISLAND BEFORE SINKING EXHAUSTED AT FARM HOUSE DOOR.

Vancouver, Sept. 13.—With his clothing in rags and his shoes dropping off his feet, Antonio Delponte dragged himself to the door of a farm house at the head of the Alberni valley and sank exhausted to the ground. He was taken indoors, and it was found that he was simply suffering from fatigue and hunger, having been out in the woods for five days, during which time he had crossed Vancouver Island from sea to sea. Delponte, a miner, residing at Cumberland, had left home on the first day of the hunting season for the almost unexplored wilderness in the interior of the island. He lost his bearing on the second day, when he was about to return, having consumed such food as he had with him. Panic stricken at the discovery that he was lost in the woods, he hurried frantically on, only to become hopelessly entangled in the virgin forest. For three days he was quite without food. A few rotten potatoes found in an abandoned camp and a grouse which he managed to shoot kept him alive when he was about to give up hope. Almost at random he turned south, and towards the evening of the fifth day found himself in a clearing, the first sign of civilization he had seen since leaving home. Exhausted as he was, however, he had to swim the Stamp river before he could pursue his way down the valley, at the foot of which he found the lonely farm house and safety.

ELECTION PETITIONS

CASE OF C. C. KNIGHT TAKEN EN DELIBERE—HUNT-POPE CASE FIXED FOR SEPT. 21.

Sherbrooke, Que., September 13.—The hearing of the election petition for the disqualification of Mr. C. C. Knight (Dr. A. N. Worthington's opponent in the last federal election) came up in the Superior Court here before Mr. Justice Hutchinson for hearing on preliminary objections. The matter, after argument, was taken en delibere.

The hearing on the preliminary exceptions in the case of A. B. Hunt (Compton) against Rufus H. Pope is fixed for Sept. 21.

JUDGMENT IN ELECTION CASE.

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 13.—Justices Teetzel and McLennon handed judgment down this morning relative to three charges in the election petition against the Liberal member, Mr. Kennedy. They found William Aikens guilty of corrupt practices at Hymers, but agency between Kennedy and Aikens had not been proven. The two other Conservative charges were thrown out. After a conference petitioners' counsel decided not to call further evidence, but to try to implicate Aikens and Greer as agents of the respondents.

SMALL GAME DESTRUCTION

AMERICANS ACTING CONTRARY TO REGULATIONS IN TEMAGAMI DISTRICT.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—The advent of the shooting season this year has brought a large number of American and other sportsmen to the game sections of Ontario and Temagami district. With them have come arms of all kinds, and these are being seized and taken in charge by officers of the game department. No firearm with a barrel longer than four inches is allowed in the Temagami district at any season of the year, other than the moose season, which open on Nov. 1. Notwithstanding these regulations, Americans have been taking in arms of various dimensions all summer. The duck and partridge season opened on Sept. 1. Many of these sportsmen shoot duck, partridge and larger game for practice, and leave them lying on the ground. Quail, the shooting of which is prohibited until Nov. 1, 1906, all over the province, is also being destroyed.

The game department says this condition of affairs has been brought about by a misunderstanding created by the distribution of literature by American railways anxious for the tourist trade. The government has resolved to put a stop to the wanton destruction of the small game. Game wardens have received instructions from the Hon. Dr. Reaume to vigorously enforce the regulations of the department and offenders will be prosecuted accordingly.

TO TAKE LONG COURSE.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 13.—The following is a list of the officers allowed to take the long course of instruction which has begun at the Royal Military College:—Captain W. R. Marshall, D.S.A., M.D., No. 8; Lieut. C. H. Hill, R.C.R.; Major S. P. Layborn, D.D.A., M.D., No. 1; Capt. J. N. S. Leslie, R.C.F.A.; Captain and Battalion Major C. F. O. Fiset, R.C.R.; Capt. E. de B. Panet, R.C.F.A.; Lieut. J. Carlon, R.C.R.; Lieut. E. Pope, 50th Regiment; Lieut. C. R. Grant, 1st C. A.; Lieut. J. S. Brown, 39th Regiment; Lieut. C. G. Chrysler, G. G. F. G.; Lieut. A. A. S. Law, 10th Regiment; Capt. F. D. Snider, 39th Regiment; Major C. Winter, G. G. F. G.; Captain J. G. Burnham, R. C. R.; Lieut. S. D. Williams, 46th Regiment.

THE KERNICK CASE.

Mr. Justice Trenholme yesterday gave his decision on Mr. J. P. Cooke's motion to quash the indictment charging Charles Kernick and his wife with the murder of Dorion Mitchell at Ile Ronde. His lordship ruled that the indictment was good and valid, and the motion was accordingly dismissed. Regarding Mr. Cooke's second motion asking for the particulars of the means and place of the offence charged, the judge stated that the defence had all the information the Crown possessed so far as the means were concerned. In regard to the place of the alleged offence, he ordered that the Crown should furnish a plan of the locality.

GAMBLE-SENECA MURDER.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 11.—The preliminary hearing in respect to the charge of murder against Howard Corfield and Caleb Poyner was continued to-day. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of particular interest was developed. All evidence is now in, and an adjournment was made until Wednesday, when argument of counsel will take place and probably a decision be given. This case is known as that of the Gamble-Seneca murder, alleged to have been committed in this city on Aug. 24 last.

LIEUT.-LEYS DEAD

WAS HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY A LARGE COMMUNITY.

London, Ont., Sept. 12.—Lieut.-Col. F. B. Leys died at his residence, Elmwood avenue, last night, following an illness of nine months, due to kidney trouble.

Deceased was a resident of London for approaching half a century, and in a peculiar way held the affection of a large section of the community, chiefly by reason of his open heartedness among the poor.

He was born in Pickering, Ontario county, and studied law in the office of his brother, the late Mr. John Leys, ex-M.P.P. He settled in Windsor, and was paymaster of the militia, subsequently being promoted to an honorary colonelcy. He engaged in the banking and loan business here and was active in many enterprises. For years he was a director of the Western Fair. Liberal in politics, he represented London for one term in the Ontario Legislature.

LORD DUNDONALD

TELLS DUBLIN PAPER WHY HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMMAND IN CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 11.—Lord Dundonald has written to the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' protesting against the statement that he was relieved of the command in Canada for making a jingo speech. He says that his determination not to allow political considerations to interfere with military appointments solely cost him his appointment. The government press of Canada, which, up to the termination of his appointment, had been eulogistic of his work, turned round and gave expression to statements as false as they were malicious. He enclosed a copy of his public speech in Canada, of which only the garbled versions had reached the English press. He concluded by saying that for years he had been an opponent of militarism, his recommendations being now largely incorporated in the military system of Canada.

MOTORMAN ARRESTED

THREW CONDUCTOR OFF THE CAR AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15—Charles Thompson, motorman, threw Arthur Wadham, conductor, off a Broadway car last night while it was travelling at a fair rate of speed. The conductor's skull was fractured and St. Boniface Hospital authorities say he cannot last the night. The motorman is now under arrest. He says Wadham was drunk and riding in his vestibule, and was not the proper conductor of the car.

JUST MISSED PENITENTIARY

STORER AND JEWEL SENT TO JAIL FOR TWENTY-THREE MONTHS.

Frederick W. Storer and Lewis E. Jewel appeared before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday, and were each sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment for the theft of $1,200, the property of the Dominion Express Company, in whose service Storer formerly acted as clerk. Jewel was an employee of the Canadian Express Company, and he admitted having received $250 of the stolen money. Mr. Lafontaine said the accused had both been rowing in the same boat, and they must be punished together.

'VICTORIAN' FLOATED

The Allan line R.M.S. 'Victorian,' which went ashore on Friday, Sept. 1, in a dense fog and smoke from forest fires at Cap Charles, 30 miles west of Quebec, was successfully floated at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and she reached Quebec at noon Thursday. Mr. H. A. Allan was at the scene during the operation of floating her, and she glided off into deep water without much difficulty as soon as the high tide permitted it. A survey will be held immediately, and it will depend on the report whether temporary or permanent repairs will be made.

TIRED OF LIFE.

London, Ont., Sept. 14.—Weary of existence of years of misery, Robert Manley, at one time a leading dry-goods merchant of London, crawled under the wheels of the train which leaves this city for Windsor, at 2.20 yesterday afternoon, at the Grand Trunk station, and allowed the entire train to pass over him. He died while being conveyed to the ambulance.

BOY KILLED BY PLAYMATE.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Jacob Leimer, a twelve-year-old boy, was shot and instantly killed here to-day by a playmate, while shooting at a mark with a rifle.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

SUCH IS THE CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST FORMER BRITISH M. P.

London, Sept. 15.—The Marlborough Police Court to-day resumed the trial of Hugh Watt, a former member of parliament, on the charge of attempting to hire a private detective to assist him in murdering his former wife. The prosecuting counsel, Mr. Sims, presented two witnesses, who, he said, would swear that Watt incited them to murder the former Mrs. Watt and her present husband, Sir Reginald Beauchamp.

The first of these witnesses, a street vendor named Warley, testified that he received various sums of money from Watt, who wanted him to kill the woman by chloroforming her or by using other violent means, who gave him instructions how to gain access to her apartments. The witness also swore that Watt incited him to kill Sir Reginald Beauchamp, suggesting that he could run over him on a bicycle, or follow him to Algiers, where he could get 'blacks to do the job.' The witness describes various interviews he had with Watt. He said he finally became alarmed because he thought Watt was going mad, and might shoot him, and that therefore he stopped visiting him.

CHINESE LABORERS

WHITES ON THE RAND EMPOWERED TO ARREST DESERTERS ON SIGHT.

Pretoria, Sept. 15.—The Legislative Council passed to-day the clause in the labor importation ordinance empowering whites to arrest Chinese found wandering outside the Rand, and captors, on handing the prisoners over at a police station, are to receive $5 reward for each man, recoverable from their employers, who will in turn recover it from the deserters.

AGAINST AMERICANS

ARGENTINA TO LEVY A PROHIBITIVE TARIFF ON ALL MACHINERY PARTS.

New York, Sept. 14.—Cablegrams from Argentina were received yesterday by leading exporters in New York saying that the government had given notice that it was to levy a prohibitive tariff to-morrow on all parts of agricultural and industrial machinery used in repairing, and calling on American manufacturers to ask the United States Government to intervene.

A representative of the United States exporters said yesterday: 'If this prohibitive tariff goes into effect it will be a heavy blow to United States manufacturers. More than a thousand carloads of machinery are shipped every year from this country to Argentina, but there is little profit in the trade. The profitable end of the business is in the export of spare parts used for repairing, on which the duty has averaged less than the twenty-five percent levied on machinery proper. Argentina has practically no coal, iron or wood, except fibre woods, so she has no opportunity to build factories to compete with foreign makers of machinery. There must be some trick behind this move.'

ABYSSINIAN ENVOY

WILL GO TO THE UNITED STATES TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, Sept. 15. — Hadji Abdullah Pasha, the envoy of the Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, called at the American consulate and explained that he was going to the United States on a mission. He left Paris on Wednesday to see Robert P. Skinner, the American consul-general at Marseilles, to obtain from him an introduction to President Roosevelt. He refused to tell the nature of his mission.

BELFAST ELECTION

RETURN OF SIR D. DIXON FOR NORTH DIVISION ANNOUNCED.

London, Sept. 15.—At the election for the north division of Belfast, Sir D. Dixon, Conservative candidate, was returned to parliament by a majority of 475. This makes no change in the representation.

WILL HONOR MR. PARENT.

Quebec, Sept. 11.—A movement is on foot among some of the most prominent Quebeckers to tender the Hon. Mr. Parent a farewell dinner on the occasion of his departure from Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Parent has accepted, and the committee having the matter in hand will meet on Wednesday to complete arrangements. The Hon. Mr. Parent to-day celebrates his fiftieth birthday to-day.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT ST. JOHNS.

The Methodist Church of St. Johns, which occupied a large place in the interests of the denomination fifty years ago, and whose annual tea meeting was the occasion of extensive fraternization, and of excursions from Montreal, has now to ask aid of surrounding Protestantism. St. Johns, once looked on as an important English-speaking town, has dwindled in that respect until the community is unable to support its two Protestant churches. The post-office stamp no longer bears the inscription St. Johns, but St. Jean. The Methodist Church makes claim on both bodies as it cares for Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists. The appeal, however, does not present it as a dying cause seeing that although there are only thirty church members the congregation has of late grown to a hundred persons and accessions to the Protestant population are looked for through the development of new manufactures. A thousand dollars is wanted for the restoration of the church, of which they hope to raise half locally. Here is an obvious opportunity for an expression of church unity.

THE DOUKHOBORS

A Correspondent Describes Present Conditions in the Colony.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHIEF VIRIGEN SAID TO BE PARAMOUNT.

A special correspondent of the Toronto 'Globe,' writing from Kamsack, Saskatchewan, contributes a most interesting letter, descriptive of the Doukhobors and their present condition in western Canada

These people, the correspondent says, number about eight thousand, and occupy fifty-seven villages of the reserves in the Yorkton and Prince Albert districts Options on more than two thousand homesteads were granted, but as all their lands have not been occupied, more than three hundred entries have been made by other settlers.

The most peculiar characteristic of these people, he asserts, and one which is largely responsible for their failure to assimilate with the political and social life of Canada is their persistency in adhering to their communistic form of life. On not a single occasion since their advent to this country have they manifested the slightest desire for coalescence with their Canadian neighbors. The present situation, he says, is a most critical one, and is generally viewed with mingled feelings of hope and fear; of hope, because there is now reason to believe that they may become individualistic; and of fear because all their efforts may result solely in greater fame and wealth to one man, to whose policy the correspondent largely attributes the lack of that progressive and aggressive spirit which would mean success and prosperity to the colony.

This person is Peter U. Virigen, who is now their leader, and wields undisputed authority over them.

Virigen acquired his power in a most interesting manner. When the Doukhobors first settled in this country they adopted the communistic form of life; not in its present condition, but in the most primitive simplicity, for, while their religious ideas taught brotherly relations, in love and good deeds, and emphasized the necessity of mutual assistance, each man owned his property and personal effects, and this state of affairs continued for two years. It was at the end of this period, the writer states, that their simple and happy life was rudely disturbed by the appearance of Peter U. Virigen. He came to Canada in 1902, after serving a term in Siberia, and quickly assumed the role of dictator and autocrat. He is a man of splendid appearance, with a kindly face, is well preserved physically, and possesses an unusual measure of refinement, considering his advantages—the very type of man, who could easily take advantage of the credulity and crude ideas of his people. That he has done so, few are inclined to doubt, and he is not backward in admitting that he has obtained possession of sixty homesteads, and that the actual amount of lands purchased by him easily totals twelve thousand acres.

After ingratiating himself into the good graces of the people, he set to work to add to their holdings in the townships in which their lands were situated. Gradually he evolved the form of communism, which has given rise to the alarming situation existing at the present time.

Some idea of the far-reaching effect of this policy may be gained, the correspondent says, from the fact that the money earned by his own serfs—for no other name seems so applicable—working in the harvest fields and on the railways and all surplus horses and cattle, are taken by him and made use of according to his will. With the sums secured from such sales he has procured additional land, and purchased twenty threshing machines, four sawmills, six grist mills, one planing mill, and many binders, mowers, seed-drills, ploughs and harrows.

The Doukhobors, the correspondent considers, have paid dearly for these improvements in machinery, and scarcely a village escaped without its money chests being relieved. Even the men who individually contributed large sums could not succeed in having their money returned. This autocrat is well acquainted with all the wiles by which his compatriots can be overawed and duped. Driving among the various villages in a carriage and four-in-hand, with two outriders he is a conspicuous personage.

Nor is this all, says the writer, for he has set to work on a mansion in keeping with the high position which he occupies. A large two-story edifice of fair and elegant proportions is now in process of construction, and will deck the elevation at the head of the village, no less than a score of his mechanical geniuses being engaged on the work.

But it is not only by impoverishing the villages and encouraging a sluggish form of communistic life that this man's influence is shown to be an obstacle to the wheels of progress. In the correspondent's opinion he must be held responsible for the Doukhobors' attitude towards education. The government has supervision over only one school section in all their territory, at Devil's Lake a place remote from the headquarters of the crafty Peter. The teacher receives a salary of six hundred dollars, each homestead contributing $6.40 in school taxes. The school inspector's report shows excellent standing in reading and arithmetic.

Virigen promises more English schools, but the writer suspects him of using his influence against their establishment on account of the treatment accorded to the schools of the Philadelphia Quakers. Joseph Elkington, of Philadelphia, collected funds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of educating the Doukhobors. Schools were established, teachers were secured, but the attendance was miserably small, and Peter is blamed for the general indifference displayed.

In matters relating to marriage, the correspondent alleges, these people have few scruples, and neglect of the registration of births, marriages and deaths is lamentably common. The marriage ceremony is not regarded with the reverence characteristic of other Canadians, and is merely a public recognition in the homes of both families of the union previously agreed on by the parents of both parties.

To their mind, the contributor affirms, the oath of allegiance is simply a promise of willingness to enter the army, and they avoid it whenever possible.

The English-speaking residents, he relates, regard Virigen with scant favor, and have experienced trouble with him on more than one occasion. Two years ago they wished to establish a store at Buchanan, a small village, but the redoubtable Peter owned the land, and would sell under no conditions. As a result the settlers were compelled to travel for their goods to Yorkton, a distance of forty miles. At length the English villagers could no longer endure such conditions and delegated Mr. Robert Buchanan to go to Ottawa to interview the Minister of the Interior in regard to the matter. The negotiations were carried to a successful conclusion, and Peter was forced to sell the required site.

It will thus be seen, says the writer, that the influence of this man can scarcely be estimated. One effect is that they form a solitary mass, and are very backward in mingling with the English-speaking residents of the community.

So far the pessimistic side alone has been presented by this writer, but he believes there is also a brighter picture, and the domineering actions of Virigen bid fair to be attended with results, which will ultimately be considered highly beneficial. Many of the settlers at Buchanan and Devil's Lake, he says, have become restless, and not a few have severed all connection with their communistic brethren. Since each homestead is entered in the name of the individual, he is permitted, if he so desires, to manage his farm separately. Already four have applied for patents for their land, and the Minister of the Interior has promised them titles to their homesteads. It is clearly obvious, he continues, that no such patent should be granted to Virigen's confreres until an investigation be made into the state of affairs in his community. He thinks there is reason to believe, and entertains strong hopes that this action of the few independents is but a foreshadowing of a large party of followers, and several have already expressed their opinion that the breaking up of the community may become general.

The education of the children and the freedom of the individual, he believes, are two great problems, which must be solved in the near future. Schools should be established, and protection must be afforded the independents, who are looked upon with great favor by the English inhabitants. This section of the people has shown great thrift and intelligence, and would doubtless be disposed to support schools.

The recent pilgrimage of a score or more to Yorkton cannot, in his opinion, be interpreted as representative of the Doukhobors, the large majority of whom strongly deprecated the escapade.

Those who participated in it were the lowest and most worthless class. Taken as a whole, he considers the Doukhobors as industrious, and he believes they deserve serious consideration from all Canadians who have the best welfare of their country at heart.

A PIRATE ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Flying the Black Flag, Crew Attacked Members of a Chicago Yacht Club.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—With a black flag flying from its masthead and its occupants armed, a sailing craft appeared off the foot of 33rd street yesterday afternoon, and after a battle with members of the Douglas Yacht Club, in which the latter were forced to appeal to the police, weighed anchor and disappeared in the direction of South Chicago.

'The pirate' ship, the police say, was seen by scores of persons on the shore. She dropped anchor less than a half mile out in the lake, and its sailors clambored over the sides into a yawl and were rowed to the yacht club building.

Carrying rifles and other weapons, the invaders attacked a number of persons who were sitting on the porch of the building. The small boathouse party were finally routed and telephoned for police aid.

As the first of the policemen appeared the 'pirates' hurried to their yawl, rowed back to their yacht and sailed away. The police believe that they are youthful burglars, who live in the district south of Hyde Park, and who long have been wanted for a series of robberies.

TURKEY'S OPPORTUNITY

SHE SEIZES EXCUSE FOR BUILDING NEW FORTIFICATIONS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

Constantinople, Sept. 18.—The steady progress of work on the new fortifications on the Bosphorus is causing friction between the Russians and the Porte. The fortifications were hastily commenced at the time of the mutiny on board the Russian battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin,' Turkey seizing upon this pretext as a means for carrying out a scheme of fortifications which she had long desired, but which had always been opposed by Russia. It is understood that the question was discussed at the recent audience which the Russian ambassador had with the Sultan in the course of which he pointed out that the further fortification of the straits was incompatible with friendly relations between Turkey and Russia. In the meanwhile the works are being actively pushed though they can hardly be completed for several months. The Porte continues its irreconcilable attitude in regard to the proposed international financial control of Macedonia.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

CAUSED THE DEATH OF A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

On Saturday last Mr. N. A. Batchelor, the son of a prominent barrister of London, England, took too large a dose of morphine, and died some hours later at his boarding house, 95 Mansfield street. The young man did not rise as early as usual on Saturday, and when afternoon came and he had not left his room, the people of the house knocked at the door, but receiving no response they became alarmed, and notified the police, who forced open the door. The young man lay dead upon the bed, attired in a dressing gown. Near him, on a table, were the tattered remnants of several letters and the sum of sixty cents, while a hypodermic syringe, by means of which the drug had been injected, was found nearby.

The deceased came to Montreal last June, and obtained employment as a clerk in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Despite the fact that he used large quantities of morphine, he was very industrious, and seemed much interested in his work. His friends made every effort to break him from the habit.

The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and had been a medical student at Guy's Hospital, London.

SIR GILBERT PARKER

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON BY CANADIAN CLUB OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., was the guest of the Canadian Club of Ottawa at luncheon at the Russell House on Saturday, and delivered a most interesting address upon the development Canada has made in the last two decades. His recent trip through the North-West had, he confessed, revealed to him a land he had not thoroughly understood before. In 1890, when he last visited that region, there was considerable pessimism and uncertainty expressed as to its future and the future of Canada itself. Happily, this had passed away and given place to a spirit of strong confidence. The progress of the North-West within the last few years has been really remarkable.

Official statistics show that Canada today has an enormous balance at the bank. Twenty-three years ago the deposits in the banks of the country totalled $57,000,000. In 1904 they were $468,000,000. Savings bank deposits have grown in the same period from $10,000,000 to $87,000,000. Our immigration which was 27,000 in 1881, amounted last year to 140,000. It was high time, indeed, that we should be able to divert the emigration from the British Isles to lands that are under the British flag. If all the Britishers who have removed in this period to our prosperous and friendly southern neighbor had come instead to our shores, Canada would have four or five millions larger population than she actually possesses to-day, with all that this means in productive value besides.

Canadians should not be too harsh in their criticism of the Englishmen who come to make their homes in this country. They should remember the vastly different conditions that prevail here and in the Motherland. They should bear in mind that as Canadians they have been born to the conditions that surround them here whilst the Englishman at home knows little of our elasticity. Though the Mother Country may have blundered at times, nevertheless, her colonial government has been infinitely in advance of any sister nation. In moral conditions both Britain and Canada have been making headway. The drunkenness that characterized our back settlements has disappeared and the work of pioneer reformers has made Canada one of the soberest peoples in the world. In England, too, the evil of drunkenness is less common, and in the industrial districts the workingmen are learning sobriety.

On his trip through the Canadian West he noticed again and again the attention paid to education. As a rule, the school house was the best building in the smaller places. Let Canada add to education high ideals and she will be saved from many perils she might otherwise encounter.

Sir Gilbert sounded a warning note against materialism and expressed the opinion that Canada could well afford to build up a national art gallery to foster a love of the beautiful among her people.

The concluding portion of his address consisted of an appeal in favor of the policy of Imperial preferential trade. Sooner or later, he observed, Canada would be forced to choose between independence or closer commercial relations with the Motherland. Canada had the Empire in Confederation and here it was also that the policy of British preferential trade was born. Sir Gilbert spoke in laudatory terms of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain as the greatest colonial secretary the Empire had ever known. Let the Canadian manufacturers rest easy. Mr. Chamberlain, he asserted, would be no party to any effort to stifle colonial manufactures. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor anyone else dare advocate any such scheme. Doubtless, there are certain lines of manufactures in which Canadian manufacturers can fully supply the demand here. But some things could be enumerated in which Canadian manufacturers are not able to entirely satisfy the domestic demand. Some goods, too, Canadian manufacturers cannot make at all. In the case of these two latter classes why should we not give a preference to the British exporter remembering what the Motherland has done for us. The United States, Germany and other nations have adopted this plan of self-preservation. Therefore, they cannot object to Britain doing likewise.

Any commercial arrangement that is made between the Motherland and her colonies must be one of mutual advantage. Otherwise it will not stand time's test. For his own part he firmly believed that a satisfactory arrangement could be framed. Certainly nothing but good could flow from a discussion of the subject between British and colonial statesmen. In England the issue would come within three years. The tariff reform movement might not prove successful, but working as they were for a larger partnership in the Imperial life had they not a cause worth striving for even if they did fail.

The speaker's words were well received by the club and applauded at several points. To Sir Gilbert's right sat Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

King Edward Believed to be Taking a Direct Personal Interest in the Matter

AN AGREEMENT IN SIGHT—FORTIFICATIONS QUESTION STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

London, Sept. 16.—During the day the belief that there would be an amicable settlement of the Swedish-Norwegian dispute developed into confidence.

There is reason to believe that King Edward has taken a direct personal interest in the matter, and it is known that messages bearing on the situation at Karlstadt have been continually passing between the Foregn Office and the King for the last two days. In fact, it is believed that King Edward suggested a modus vivendi. The exact nature of this, of course, is not known, but it is understood that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who has been mentioned as the first Norwegian minister to London, and the Swedish Minister here, approved of the proposal that instead of demolition of the fortresses, they should be disarmed, Sweden and Norway agreeing not to increase armaments, and entering into a permanent peace treaty. This is believed in London to form the basis of the agreement. It is understood in London that after a full agreement is signed, Prince Charles of Denmark will be elected King of Norway.

RELIEF IN NORWAY.

Christiania, Sept. 17.—Peace between Norway and Sweden being assured, a quieter feeling prevails here. News from Karlstadt, however, is still awaited with the keenest interest, and there is anxiety to learn the details of the compromise. The press is unanimous in hoping for a speedy settlement of the questions. There are some misgivings entertained that peace may have been bought too dearly, but all the newspapers express relief that peace has been secured, provided it is on an enduring basis.

The 'Afternposten' says there are still some difficulties to be overcome, but they cannot, according to human calculations, lead to a rupture. The candidacy of a prince of the House of Bernadotte for the Norwegian throne is now considered to be set aside.

DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Karlstadt, Sept. 16.—The first official announcement indicating that the delegates of Norway and Sweden were approaching an understanding in their efforts to establish a modus vivendi for the countries as separate governments was given out to-night at the close of the joint session of the delegates.

This announcement reads:—

'The probabilities are that in the near future, the negotiations can be brought to a definite result.'

This somewhat cryptic announcement is accepted as indicating that the negotiations have finally reached a stage where an agreement is in sight, and that a resort to arms, which might have involved other powers, may safely be considered to be out of the question. The delegates and other officials decline to throw further light on the subject of the negotiations. It is taken for granted, however, that a compromise has been reached on the subject of fortifications, which has been the crux of the situation since the start, and that the main questions will be arbitrated. It is believed here that considerable influence was brought to bear on both sides looking to concessions by which the wounding of the sensibilities of people of either nation might be avoided, and an entente between the Scandinavian peoples secured.

While it is possible the exact terms of an agreement have been drawn up and approved by both sides, the indefiniteness of the official announcement leads to the inference that only the broad terms on which Sweden will consent to a dissolution of the union were settled, but, as both sides up to this morning appeared firm in their demands regarding the fortresses there is good reason to suppose that mutual concessions were made. Prior to the assembling of the conference to-night, Premiers Lundeborg and Michelsen, respectively, of Sweden and Norway, were in conference alone.

The report that the powers had made representations to Sweden was based on the fact that Great Britain, France and Germany offered their services, if necessary.

DISCUSSING FORTIFICATIONS.

Karlstadt, Sept. 17.— The Norwegian and Swedish delegates sat in conference to-day from noon until two o'clock, and from 5 until 7, at which time they adjourned until Monday. The question of fortifications is still being discussed, and some unforeseen difficulties have appeared. It is expected that the discussions will be concluded on Wednesday, and the preliminary results will be submitted to the Riksdag and Storthing. The Riksdag's approval of the result of the negotiations is sure, but that of the Storthing is doubtful, especially if the Norwegian delegates yield on the questions concerning the forts.

A BOY'S STORY.

Abraham McCulloch, twelve years of age, of 537 St. Antoine street, Montreal, went to the police station at Ottawa on Saturday, and told a strange story. He stated that two men met him on a street in Montreal. They took him along with them, drugged him, and he woke up two days later at Ottawa. The Montreal police have been communicated with, and they are investigating the boy's story.

THE LATE MR. T. P. COFFEE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 16.—Mr. T. P. Coffee, the well-known Torontonian, who died on Thursday night at the Nursing Home, Fitzroy square, had for a week before going to the home, been treated at the Hotel Cecil. The doctors said he suffered from enteric fever and ordered his removal to the Nursing Home. On Tuesday Mr. Coffee went under an operation. Blood poisoning is stated to have been the cause of his death. The body is being sent to Canada.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Central Canada Exhibition concluded last evening with the most favorable showing, from an attendance and a financial point of view, in the association's history. The total receipts amounted to $27,729, an increase of $3,837 over 1905. Last year the exhibition cleared expenses. This time it has earned a profit of three thousand dollars.

DISASTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Schooner 'Ketchum' Burned and Two Persons Lose Their Lives

MATE TRIED TO SAVE WOMAN COOK AND BOTH WERE DROWNED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 17.—The schooner 'H. V. Ketchum,' bound from Duluth to Cleveland, burned last night off Parisian Island, Lake Superior, and two members of the crew were drowned while attempting to leave the burning vessel in a boat. When it was seen that the fire was beyond control, the nine members of the crew, including Mrs. D. Ames, cook, launched the lifeboat and prepared to row to the steamer 'Nottingham,' which had taken the 'Ketchum' in tow. In attempting to lower the women into the lifeboat the craft was capsized, and the nine persons were thrown into the water. In the struggle to save themselves the eight men forgot the presence of the woman, and she was carried some distance away. Mate Andrew Andersen went to her rescue as she was sinking for the third time. Seizing her clothing, Andersen attempted to return to the ship, but the high waves carried him away. Tired out by his exertions, and borne down by the weight of the helpless woman, he was unable to make any headway, and the two sank before the eyes of the other members of the crew, who could offer no assistance. The 'Ketchum' was owned by the Seither Transportation Company, of Cleveland, and was valued at $12,000.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Judge Parker Gives More Startling Evidence at Insurance Enquiry.

MONEY OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, HE SAYS, WENT TO SECURE PARTISAN TRIUMPHS.

Esopus, N.Y., Sept. 17.—Former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, last year the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, to-day referred to the charges made by him in the presidential campaign last fall, that corporation funds were being used in aid of the Republican campaign. To a correspondent of the Associated Press who called at Rosemount, Judge Parker's home, and asked him if he had anything to say in relation to the statement of Mr. George W. Perkins, vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, made before the legislative committee investigating the insurance business, to the effect that Mr. John A. McCall, president of that company, had caused a contribution of about $50,000 to be made last year to the Republican national campaign fund, Judge Parker said:

'Yes, I believe I ought to say, now that there is no political excitement to distract the public attention, that the president of the New York Life was not the only such contributor. The officers of other great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, also contributed of the policy-holders' funds for campaign funds last year. What has been proved in the case of the New York Life will undoubtedly be proved in the other cases. The facts exist, and honest and able counsel, backed by an honest committee, will undoubtedly bring them out for the public good.

'Were there an investigation of railway, manufacturing and other corporations, it would be found that these life insurance officers were not the only corporation officers who put into the treasury money belonging to widows and orphans to help secure a partisan triumph.

'That their acts were unlawful and their purposes corrupt goes without saying.'

PRINTERS' STRIKE

UNION REPORTS THAT 112 EMPLOYERS HAVE AGREED TO DEMANDS.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Desertions from the ranks of the Chicago Typothetae in its fight against the establishment of the eight-hour day in book and job printing offices were reported to-day by union officers, who declared that several members of the master printers' organization have signed the union agreement. A report compiled by the strike leaders to-night shows that 112 printing houses have agreed to the union demands. Included in this list, it is declared, are firms that have heretofore employed non-union printers exclusively. The signatures of twelve concerns were secured to the union agreement to-day, and no more strikes were called.

SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS

Forty Thousand Men Reviewed by the King at Edinburgh.

GREATEST MUSTER OF SCOTCHMEN SINCE FLODDEN FIELD.

Edinburgh, Sept. 18.—The greatest muster of Scotchmen under arms since the battle of Flodden Field was reviewed by the King here to-day. The King arrived at the Scottish capital this morning and proceeded to Holyrood Palace, whence, attended by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, he rode to the parade ground in King's Park. Nearly forty thousand Scottish volunteers were in the march past. Enormous numbers of visitors from all parts of Scotland and the north of England witnessed the review, which is expected to assist in counteracting the extreme irritation felt in volunteer circles over recent worrying regulations of the War Office.

During the march past Sir Thomas Lipton, who is honorary colonel of the 2nd Lanarkshire Engineers, was leading his regiment past the King when his horse threw him and Sir Thomas was kicked in the face. His injuries are not serious.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Duchess of Marlborough, who, before her marriage, was Consuelo Vanderbilt, arrived here last night on the 'Campania.' The Duchess's presence as a passenger on board the steamer had been kept a secret and was not generally known until announced yesterday.

TARTAR AND ARMENIAN

A War of Extermination in Progress.

PRINCE TUMANOFF, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS, MURDERED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12— Telegrams from Batoum say that the anti-Christian agitation among the Mussulmans is increasing. Several letters inciting the populace to violence have been seized.

Telegrams from Tiflis announce that Prince Tumanoff, inspector of railways, was murdered last night by a street car conductor at Aotcholia station.

The superior of the Amaras monastery reports that the monastery has been pillaged and that all the relics and sacred vessels have been stolen.

Bands of Persians are participating in attacks upon Armenians and Russians.

Belated reports from Agdam say that Tartar horsemen, armed with rifles, revolvers and daggers, are exterminating the Armenians and burning the caravansaries there.

Furious street fights are going on at Grosny and Tebethntz. Tribesmen fired upon a Russian patrol and wounded two men.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—A holy war has been proclaimed in the Caucasian districts of Zangezur and Gebrail, where Tartars are massacring the Armenians without distinction of sex or age. The country is swarming with bands of Tartars. Many thousands of Tartar horsemen have crossed the frontier from Persia and joined the insurgents in destroying Armenian villages. At the village of Ninkend three hundred Armenians were slaughtered. Despatches say that mutilated children were thrown to the dogs and that the few survivors were forced to embrace islamism in order to save their lives.

Naphtha firms are cut off from the delivery of oil fuel to the shipping companies who are now confronted with the necessity for suspending their services and discharging their employees, which would result in leaving thousands with no means of subsistence.

The salt works at Baskunchak have been obliged to close owing to the scarcity of fuel and this will paralyze the fishing industry.

Batoum, Caucasia, Sept. 12.—There is a growing agitation among the local Mussulmans against the Christians. The authorities have seized documents inciting an outbreak.

Tiflis, Sept. 12.—Further reinforcements have been ordered to be sent to Baku.

The Governor of Elizabethpol has telegraphed for more troops, owing to the menacing attitude of the rioters. A deputation from Elizabethpol to-day presented a petition to Gen. Shirinkin, commander of the forces, asking that immediate steps be taken to prevent further bloodshed.

The revolutionary party here to-day issued a proclamation calling for a general uprising.

The funeral of Amila Boori, the ex-Governor of Baku, took place to-day.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—A proclamation issued by the Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Trepoff, has been posted throughout St. Petersburg again, prohibiting the sale of revolvers or ammunition to the public generally, and also forbidding army officers to purchase revolvers or ammunition without the permission of their superiors.

Czenstochowa, Russia, Sept. 14.—A celluloid factory was destroyed by fire here to-day, and nine persons were burned to death, and several others were injured.

CAPTAIN WIGGINS DEAD

WELL-KNOWN ARCTIC EXPLORER PASSSES AWAY IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 15.—Captain Jos. Wiggins died to-day. Captain Wiggins was a well-known Arctic explorer. He discovered and opened up the north-east passage to the mouth of the Yenesei river, and made the first voyage through the Kara Sea. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a life member of the Russian Imperil Geographical Society.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, has a movable pulpit, worked along rails by means of a wire rope.

Fifty bunches of grapes have been produced this year by a vine growing in Lincoln's Inn, London.

There is a regular glut of raspberries. Many Kentish growers have more than a three-ton per acre average.

At Portsmouth County Court a servant was awarded £20 damages because her mistress's daughter had cut off several lengths of her long, dark hair.

Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey has shot an arrow further than any known to have been shot by an Englishman in recent times. It covered a distance of 367 yards.

A party of school children left London Bridge Station, the other day, on an excursion, each child wearing a luggage label, duly addressed, tied in its buttonhole.

A house sparrow lighted an incandescent lamp at Marlborough, a few days ago, by settling on the ring of the lamp, and thus pulling down the lever of the by-pass.

London papers have been discussing how to dispose of motorists. One proposal is to double the width of all roads, with asphalt; another to put the motors into tunnels.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Parkinson, of Blackburn, are the heads of a family of five generations, the youngest of whom is but a few days old. The great, great grandparents are 84 years old.

William Livesey, who was killed and partially eaten by three lions at Blackpool, was a trustworthy man. It is said that the tragedy was witnessed by another man, who disappeared.

By the destruction of an old swing railway bridge a mile outside Norwich and the construction of a new one, all within thirty-three hours, a great engineering feat has been accomplished.

A girl of fifteen at Nottingdale assisted a constable, who was being held down to the ground by an assailant, by blowing his whistle for aid. The police have presented her with a watch and chain.

Somersby House, the birthplace and early home of Tennyson, has been offered for sale. Only £13,900 was offered for it, and as this was considerably less than the reserve price, the estate was withdrawn.

A large snake suddenly made its appearance in a Leicester hosiery warehouse, causing much alarm among over 100 women and girls, many of whom ran away screaming. A local naturalist captured the intruder.

The Bishop of London has just received for one of his funds a present of five pounds from an undertaker. With it came a letter, in which the donor described the gift as a thank-offering 'because trade is good just now.'

The Rev. Vernon Lane Guise, rector of Stopham, near Pulborough, Sussex, not only conducts the services in his church single-handed, but also acts as Sunday-school teacher, bell-ringer and leader of the singing, and presides at the organ.

At a school excursion at Westcliff-on-Sea, a little girl fell into ten feet of water. She was rescued by one of her companions, a thirteen-year-old girl, named Florrie Unwin, who had learned swimming at an East London Board-school.

Mrs. Rix, of Sprowston, Norwich, was a hundred and three years of age on Bank Holiday. She ascribes her longevity to 'the simple life,' going in for plenty of wholesome food and fresh air, and avoiding what she calls the mad rush for money.

While fishing with a rod and line in the sea near Penzance, Mr. Ashby, of that town, hooked a halibut. He played it for over two hours, and when he landed it he found that it weighed eighty-five pounds and was over four feet long.

Twopence, says 'Engineering,' seems to be a common charge for a workman's ticket. For this sum on the Great Eastern Railway he is carried on one branch a distance of ten and three-quarter miles and back, or twenty-one and a half miles in all.

Mrs. Sinclair, of Cirencester, is the owner of a dove reported to be forty-five years of age, which has recently won first prize in a local fur and feather show. The bird was in excellent feather, and appears in no way bowed down by its weight of years.

A dog was an out-patient at the London Hospital for a week. It limped in and, holding up a cut foot to an attendant, asked him in unmistakable canine language, to dress it. This was done, and the dog came back every day for a week to have the dressing renewed.

Bow Bells are shortly to peal out a new set of chimes written by Sir Chas. Stanford, and based on the old melody of 'Turn again, Whittington.' At each hour of the day and night the tune will be sounded by twelve bells, including the 'great bell of Bow,' which weighs 5,300 pounds.

Orders for twelve new destroyers, to be propelled by turbines, have been placed by the Admiralty. They are to be named after insects, such as Grasshopper, Moth, Cricket and Spider. The last set of destroyers to be built were named after rivers, and the last set of cruisers were named after jewels.

The Board of Agriculture has issued a leaflet dealing with slugs and snails, and pointing out that by far the greatest natural checks to their increase are birds, especially thrushes, blackbirds and starlings. During the last four years there has been a great increase in the number of slugs all over Britain, and in some places whole fields of cabbage, wheat, and other plants have been destroyed.

A bird which can talk in two languages, and whose repertoire consists of seventeen phrases, is the latest addition to the Zoological Gardens, London. The bird belongs to a species known as the Larger Hill Mynah, which flourishes in Northern India. Three of its phrases are in an Indian dialect, and the rest in English. The bird's name, as it informs all comers, is Tommy, and it asks all visitors, 'Who are you?'

The quaint ceremony of the proclamation of the National Eisteddfod was carried out lately in the grounds of Carnarvon Castle. The ceremony was performed by the bards in full bardic costume, as prescribed by the laws of the Gorsedd. The venerable Archdruid Hwfa Hou, in the full regalia of his office, was in charge of the sacred circle, to which none but the initiated are admitted. The weather was glorious, and thousands of people witnessed the ceremony.

The trawler 'City of York,' of Fleetwood, encountered a large automatic whistling buoy about 100 miles south of the Fastnet a few days ago, and towed it into Berehaven harbor. 'Whitehead' is painted on the buoy, and it was thought at first that it marked a rock or shoal somewhere in the English Channel, but neither the Irish Lights nor Trinity House missed a buoy of this description. Intelligence, however, has now been received that the buoy belongs to New York harbor, and has been missing since the latter end of April.

A remarkable life terminated at Bradford lately, when Miss Elizabeth Dawson, an armless woman, who has for sixty-four years carried on a successful wholesale business in Wakefield road, died at the age of seventy-six, leaving a considerable fortune. When ten years old she was so severely burned that both arms were amputated. Two years later she began to trade in fancy goods, doing all her own travelling, and having perforce to depend entirely on her memory. For many years past she has called at sixty or seventy shops a day, and her oldest customer cannot remember that she ever forgot the smallest item in any order.

Another striking instance of progress and change, added to so many others, was seen in Yarmouth, on the east coast of England, recently, when the dock and dockyard at Gorleston, with pumping-house and plant, engineer's and blacksmith's shop, sawmill and attached properties, were put up at auction sale. Time was, not so long ago, when the dock was the headquarters of the famous 'Short Blue Fleet,' of five hundred trawlers, but, alas, the competition of the steam trawlers put the more picturesque old sailing vessels out of business, and the fleet had to be dispersed. Only four years ago the dock was valued at $120,000, but to-day no one is inclined to give more than $25,000 for it.

A well-known Norfolk landowner makes the statement that the brick bearing Nelson's initials, preserved under a glass case at Paston Grammar School, is not a relic of the great admiral, but was the result of a schoolboy's 'lark' about twenty-four years ago. At that time Mr. Rider Haggard's father stated that Nelson while at the school had carved his initials on one of the walls. As the boys could not find the brick bearing the initials one of them conceived the brilliant idea of supplying the defect, which he promptly did, filling up the initials with moss and earth to give them a properly ancient appearance. The Norfolk landowner declares that he saw the boy do it, that there are other eye-witnesses living, and that if he is challenged he will give their names.

SCOTLAND.

On the anniversary of the birthday of Sir Walter Scott, the committee of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club placed, as usual, a floral emblem on the monument. This year it took the form of a lyre, composed of immortelles, the colors being white, cardinal and green, with sprays of Scotch thistles and white heather, surrounded with a chaplet of laurel leaves and immortelles. The design was by Mr. H. J. Blanc, R.S.A.

The revenue will benefit handsomely in connection with three wills recently proved, the estates aggregating £2,269,804, £2,000,000 of which belonged to a self-made millionnaire. Sir Robert Jardine, first baronet, of Castlemilk, Lockerbie, Dumfries, Lanerick Castle, Perthshire, and 24 St. James's Place, S. W., left £1,798,879 in personal estate, besides real estate bringing in £12,000 a year, so that his entire estate would exceed £2,000,000, the greater portion made by himself. He was head of the firm of Jardine, Mathieson & Co., of London and China, was a prominent patron of the turf, and in 1873 won the Waterloo Cup, and formerly represented Dumfriesshire in parliament.

Through the generosity of Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., a tract of 9,000 acres of mountain land between Loch Goil and Loch Long, in Scotland, has been placed at the disposal of the Glasgow Corporation. The area is known as the Ardinglas Estate, and is apparently turned over to the corporation without conditions. Mr. Corbett only makes the 'suggestions' that no liquor be sold on the estate, and that the natural beauty of the place be preserved. He declares that he would not object to the erection of a few simple cottages in keeping with the scenery, but would regret anything being done which would spoil its natural attractions. He makes it clear, however, that these are only suggestions, and that he has no desire to interfere with the freedom of the corporation to do with the estate what it thinks best for the citizens of Glasgow. The estate is about thirty miles from Glasgow.

IRELAND.

All the parish of Tallow, as well as the adjoining townlands in the County Cork, have been sold by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to the tenants. Negotiations have been going on for the past twelve months between Mr. Penrose, agent, and the Rev. Father Meagher, and these have now been successfully concluded. In the case of non-judicial tenants, who have had a reduction of 17½ percent for the past fifteen years, a further reduction of 20 percent has been given, so that 19½ years' purchase has been obtained on old rents. The first term tenants have purchased at 22½ years, and the second term tenants, whose number is small, purchased at 24½ years. More than twelve months' rents in all old takes, and eight months' rent in new tenancies have been forgiven. Owing to the bad prices obtained for cattle during the summer it has been left optional with the tenants to add half the eight months to the purchase money. The evicted tenants have been granted all rights of purchase. The carriage of sale was entrusted to Mr. O'Shea, M.P.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the weekly meeting of the Newry Urban Council, on the motion of Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Long: 'That as the summer camp season is now drawing to a close, and arrangements will be made by the military authorities for the distribution of the military units throughout the various garrison towns in Ireland, a letter be written to Lord Grenfell, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, making a further application to have the headquarters of an infantry battalion stationed in Newry, and pointing out that any land required by the military authorities for increased barrrack accommodation can be had at a nominal rent; and that letters be written to Lord Kilmorey, Viscount Newry, P.G.; H. Carvill, M.P. for Newry, and Sir John Ross of Bledensburg, to support the application.' It was pointed out that the Newry merchants were losing a large sum annually by the withdrawal of the military from the town, and that a great effort should be made to induce the Commander-in-Chief to send a regiment or the headquarters of a regiment to the town.

WHITE RIBBONERS MEET

THE REV. G. G. HUXTABLE ADDRESSED W.C.T.U. CONVENTION AT MERRICKVILLE.

The following address was delivered by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, at the convention of the W. C. T. U., held at Merrickville, Ont., on Sept. 5:—

It would be hard to conceive of any nobler object than that which led to the organization of the W.C.T.U. That object was both divine and human. It is surely in accord with the mind of God; and most assuredly it aims at the best interests of men.

As far as possible, every Christian woman should consecrate her influence, and unite her efforts with those of her white ribbon sisters. And I do not hesitate to say that the men of our country should render more practical and effective help than they do to these good ladies in their endeavors to 'rescue the perishing'—to lift the country to a higher plane of morality, and to save man from the manifold evils of intemperance.

What is it that drink does for our country?

It sinks over four thousand of our fellow citizens every year to an untimely grave, and to a drunkard's hell. The traffic is red with the blood of murder. It sinks some fifty millions of dead capital, every year in our Dominion. It produces something like seventy-five percent of the crime in our young country. More than anything else it fills our jails, our penitentiaries, and our asylums. There is nothing which demoralizes character like the accursed rum business. The men engaged in it are the most lawless of any class of men in the British Empire. Drink, in numbers of cases, turns the home into a hell. A large proportion of all the horrid cruelties perpetrated on women and children are the direct results of liquor.

Now, I have in a few words made a series of heavy indictments against the traffic in liquor. Those indictments are true as the Book of God is true. All experience, all observation, all statistics, all reliable testimony, unite to prove the truth of what I have said.

Now, a very practical question presents itself: Should such a system so essentially evil, be tolerated? Should it have the sanction of law? Should it be legalized and licensed? It is true there is a large amount of capital invested in that bad business. There are very large profits made out of it. It adds immensely to the mammoth fortunes of the distiller and the brewer. It reduces the consumers of their products to the last degree of hunger, of rags, and poverty. It is the money from the miserable little huts and hovels of the drunkards that builds the splendid palaces of the great liquor magnates.

Take a good look at the infernal traffic. On the one hand it piles up its millions of ill-gotten gold for the men engaged in it. In return for all that gold it gives back to the country a fearful harvest of paupers, of tramps, of beggars, of thieves, of wife-beaters; indeed, of everything that is bad.

To any thoughtful man it must be a humiliating fact that the government of a Christian country should place itself in direct financial partnership with such an immoral and disreputable branch of business.

I am not ignorant of the fact that the bargain between the government and the rum-seller is invested with all the respectability that law can give it. But that does not so very much alter the case. Our studies in history have taught us that there was a day when the tortures of the Inquisition were sanctioned by law. In the days of the past the horrid tyrannies of the Norman, the Plantagenet, the Tudor and the Stuart were all sanctioned by law. But those iniquitous laws have all been swept from the statute books. Not many years ago the West Indian slave-owner, and the Virginian planter, could place the colored men or women on the auction block and sell them, just as you might sell sheep or oxen. The law authorized them.

I spent three years of my life in a garrison town where prostitution was legalized. The poor wretch of a girl on the street would present to you her certificate or license duly signed by a physician. That certificate was in substance strictly analagous to the license for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

If you would make a strict and impartial analysis of the liquor license, what is it? It is a huge bribe on the part of the trade to the government to allow them to dispose of their deadly poison without let or hindrance.

What is that liquor license? It is the creation of a ghastly monopoly, the ultimate result of which will be the destruction both of the bodies and the souls of men.

In this great campaign for temperance we have many and powerful influences arrayed against us. There is the deeply-rooted passion for money. Many men ruin themselves and ruin others through the drink trade; and it is the love of money that lies at the root of the evil.

Again, there is the abnormal, the morbid craving for drink, sometimes inherited from parents, and sometimes acquired through vicious habits. In this unnatural appetite we have a powerful obstacle to overcome.

There is another discouraging fact which we have to face. I refer to the widespread and guilty indifference which many manifest in reference to this great evil. In the olden Bible story we read of the little town of Meroz. The men of that town were quite willing that Deborah and Barak, that Zebulun, and Issachar should face the chariots of iron—that they should encounter and conquer the forces of Sisera. But they would not lift a finger in that struggle themselves. There are many in the same position to-day—men who would be glad if the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U. would vanquish the accursed traffic, but meanwhile they will not help us to do it.

In the narrative I have just referred to we have the work and influence of woman. It was Deborah who was the chief instrument in that splendid victory. The word 'Deborah' means 'bee'—a worker. There was the energetic and powerful co-operation of the man Barak. The word Barak means lightning. It was the consecrated effort of the mother in Israel, and the lightning-like energy of a brave good man, these in combination achieved that glorious victory.

And so, my good sisters, it must be some such blending of womanly influence and manly energy that must drive the liquor forces from our fair domain of Canada. But let it be noted: It was a woman who first instigated that campaign, and it was another woman who ultimately drove the nail through Sisera's skull, and so consummated the victory. I venture to predict that it will be very much like this in the present conflict. Sooner or later, it will be the female franchise—the ballot in the hand of a woman—that will serve as the hammer and the nail in the hand of Jael. It will be in that way that she will drive and clinch the spike through the head of the vanquished foe.

My sisters, we are face to face with a gigantic enemy. We have not before us a very speedy nor a very easy victory. But, by the grace of God, we are absolutely certain of ultimate triumph. The signs of the times are all pointing in that direction.

I note with much interest the fact that there is a movement under way to inaugurate a new system of liquor sale. Some men are trying to persuade us to adopt the Gothenburg system, or the public house trust system, which is much the same thing.

What does all this movement mean? It means this, the advocates of these new theories realize that the present hateful system of license is doomed. With the growth of intelligent Christian sentiment that great curse of civilization, the bar-room, is bound to be closed. Both the friends and the foes of the drink traffic are being convinced of this fact; and so some men are finding their way to Sweden, to the celebrated city of Gotinburg, and they would foist upon us in Canada the regulations and liquor laws of that city. This new-fangled idea of introducing the Gothenburg system is nothing but an illusory, a fascinating dream. It has been in operation in Gothenburg for more than twenty-five years. Its only result in that place has been an enormous increase in the drunkenness of the city. The inventor of the system was a brewer, the biggest shareholder in the concern for years has been a brewer, a good guarantee that it is a temperance scheme.

I have done my best to secure reliable information on the subject of which I now speak. After a good deal of careful study and research, I am fully convinced that there is not one city in the Dominion of Canada, nor in the United States of America, nor in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in which there is so large a percentage of drunkards and drunkenness as there is in the city of Gothenburg at this very day. It is not more than seven years since the City Council of Gothenburg appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the alarming increase of drunkenness in that city.

What could induce men to go to the most drunken community in all God's earth to find a remedy for intemperance is more than I can understand.

Now, just a word in reference to the movement for local option. This may be regarded as a practical advance in the cause of temperance. Every state in the American union, and every province in the Dominion of Canada has embodied local option in its legislation. Those governments will not themselves assume the responsibility of stamping out the evil traffic. But meanwhile they have invested the municipalities with the power to prohibit the sale if they see fit to do so.

Local option does not come up to the ideal of what we would have. The object at which we aim lies beyond that. We look forward to a day when the traffic shall be prohibited from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We look forward to a day when the manufacture, importation and sale of rum for beverage purposes shall be placed under the ban of wise and righteous legislation.

In the interim, however, we have to deal with local option. That law does not give to you the power to say that licensed whiskey shall not be sold in the next adjoining municipality. But it does give you power to say that it shall not be sold in your own. That fact throws great responsibility upon the mayor and council and the electors of every municipality. The communities which vote for license must be held responsible for the results of the traffic.

A large percentage of the ghastly tragedies in our country come from the bar-room. Every man who votes for license makes himself, to some extent, a partner in the results of the bar-room.

In our Province of Quebec we have 570 municipalities in which there is no license for the sale of intoxicants. We have 398 in which they have licenses.

With regard to the Province of Quebec I am glad and thankful to say that the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church are taking a much more advanced position on the temperance question than in the years of the past. Several practical steps are being taken to unite the forces of Romanism and Protestantism in the great campaign for temperance.

Some of the most powerful and popular French papers are becoming much more outspoken concerning the evils of the traffic than they have been hitherto.

As to the signs of the times, you will be glad to hear that the drink bill of Old England was seventy-five millions of dollars less in 1904 than it was in 1899, an average reduction of fifteen millions of dollars per annum.

It gives me much pleasure to meet so large a number of white-ribboners in this church. There must be a large amount of influence and power in such a band of resolute and determined Christian women. It is no part of my programme to give you counsel. You are as well qualified to counsel me, as I am to counsel you. But there are one or two points in reference to your work which should have very special attention, and which it would be well to emphasize. I refer first to the pledge-signing campaign. The railway companies, the insurance companies, the labor leaders, the most distinguished members of the medical profession, are all calling more earnestly than ever for abstinence from intoxicating liquor. Science long ago gave its verdict, that alcohol is a deadly poison. Let every branch of the W. C. T. U. put in its best work in order to recruit and multiply the army of total abstainers. I am glad you have made arrangements for signing the pledge at the close of this meeting.

Another point: You good ladies have it in your power to do more effective work than you are doing in the very practical matter of securing the franchise. This is no mere matter of gallantry on the part of the men. It is not in any wise a question of sentiment. It is a simple matter of justice and right. You have as much right to the use of the ballot as your husbands, your fathers, or your brothers. You are amenable to the laws in common with men. If you break them you are liable to the same punishment. Intellect knows no sex. The white-ribboners in this building are as competent to form a just judgment on any great public question as the gentlemen who are listening to my voice. You realize more keenly than the men the danger of the saloon to the youth of the land. You suffer more in agony of soul from the accursed traffic than the men do.

The female vote in New Zealand and Australia is proving to be death to the rum trade. It would be the same in Canada. It would be one of the wisest measures our government could adopt to give you the franchise; and it would be one of the wisest things you could do to make the most definite and determined efforts in order to secure it.

ONTARIO COUNTY COUNCILS

MR. WHITNEY PREPARING TO REDEEM AN ANTE-ELECTION PLEDGE.

A few years ago the Ross Government changed the method of electing county councils in Ontario. Mr. Whitney proposes to practically restore the old system, and a bill is to be presented at the next session of the legislature. The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, has issued the following circular:—

'Dear Sir,—Prior to the year 1897 the county councils of Ontario were composed of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the various townships, and the representatives of towns not separate from the counties. In that year, however, the new County Councils Act came into operation, whereby the number of persons composing the council was greatly reduced, and a new method was adopted of electing the members directly to the council. By this means all direct connection between county councils and township councils was removed. The Premier of Ontario, the Hon. J. P. Whitney, on several occasions prior to his being called to form a government for Ontario, made the announcement that a revision of the Act in reference to county councils would be a matter of concern to his government. It is proposed to fulfil this promise.

'At the recent session, a bill was introduced amending the Act and providing that in future county councils should consist of the Reeves of the various townships. The bill was given some consideration, and certain amendments were agreed upon, but it was felt that, as it will not come into operation until the beginning of 1907, final consideration might be postponed to the next session of the legislature.

'The full and final provisions of the bill need not be given here, but the general principle of the bill may be stated, namely, it is proposed that, beginning with 1907, county councils shall consist of Reeves and such Deputy Reeves as may, on further consideration, be decided upon. It is proposed to make the number of councillors less than in the councils prior to 1897, but, most important, to restore the direct connection formerly existing between county councils and township councils.

'In the amendment to the County Councils Act provision was made whereby county councils might, by resolution, decide to revert to the old form of election, such action to take place on or before the first day of October in any year preceding the holding of an election.

'It has been felt that, if any council have under consideration the adopting of such a resolution, it would be advisable to let them know what is the policy and intention of the government. I need, therefore, simply state that it is the present intention of the government to introduce and to pass at the next session of the legislature a bill providing for the repeal of the present County Councils Act and to provide that henceforth county councils shall consist of Reeves and certain Deputy Reeves of townships and the mayors of towns not separated from the county.

'Trusting that this information may be of some interest to you, I remain, very truly yours,

'NELSON MONTEITH,
'Minister of Agriculture.'

ANGLICAN SYNOD

FOURTH SESSION CAME TO AN END YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Quebec, Sept. 15.—The fourth session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada came to a close today, His Grace Archbishop Bond, Primate of all Canada, declaring the Synod prorogued shortly after one o'clock. The Synod has lasted in all nine days. The same period of time was occupied in its deliberations three years ago in Montreal. The acts of legislation of chief interest have been the passing of a canon, forbidding the marriage of divorced persons and the decision to proceed with the work of publishing a hymnal for the Canadian Church. The proposal of an appendix to the Book of Common Prayer is practically laid aside, owing to the non-concurrence of the Upper House in a resolution referring the matter back to the committee for a further report next session. The extension of the diaconate was also defeated in the same way, but the Lower House will retain a committee to keep the question before the Synod. Motions relative to the adoption of a national name for the Church in Canada, the anointing of the sick and shutting the doors of theological colleges under the jurisdiction of the Church to all professors who would teach the principles known as the higher criticism were left over to next session.

When the final business of the morning had been disposed of His Grace the Archbishop, preceded by his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. G. A. Abbott-Smith, and followed by the members of the Upper House, entered the criminal court, where the sessions of the Lower House have been held. After congratulating the prolocutor on the conclusion of the work of the House, His Grace delivered the following address:

The time for proroguing the General Synod has now arrived, and my first feeling is the consciousness of the loss we have sustained by the passing from this scene of many of our faithful and zealous members to the rest of the eternal world. I shall only name the late Primate. He was a great man in the truest sense of the word; there are few like him. This session of the General Synod proves the saying of his works do follow him, and this session of the General Synod vindicates again the belief maintained that the General Synod would be a blessing not only to the Dominion, but to the Church at large. It is worthy of remark that but three bishops of the Dominion have been prevented from attending this session of the Synod. His Grace then detailed legislative acts of the Synod and concluded: 'In answer to prayer the Synod has been presided over by the Holy Spirit and the anxious forebodings have all passed away.' A united church has legislated with all freedom upon a diversity of subjects, and has not broken the words of peace and charity. Glory be to God on high. By the mercy of God we shall return to our various duties and strive with whatever influence God has given us to promote the well-being of our Church, the spread of the gospel, and the glory of God. Let us bear each other in our hearts in continued and loving communion. The fourth session of the General Synod is prorogued.

The proceedings then came to a close with the singing of the doxology and the benediction.

The three hours preceding prorogation were taken up with adopting the report on special committees appointed during the session and with the disposal of the remaining motions on the agenda. Of these, two matters of temperance were brought up by the Rev. F. G. Scott, and carried unanimously. The first was that in order to promote temperance among men serving in the militia, the government be petitioned to establish cafés in the military, where non-intoxicant beverages may be sold. The second asked that the Synod might be used to discourage the treating system.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry consented to leave two motions over until next session, the time being too short to permit of the debate that each would have necessitated. The first was, in substance, that the Synod was of opinion that the provincial education systems of Canada should provide some way for the children of the public schools to have such religious instruction as their various religious bodies might think right for the children of their respective communions. The second asked the concurrence of the Upper House in a measure to prevent the continuance in office, or appointment of, in any college under the jurisdiction of the Church, of a professor who accepted or taught the conclusions of what was known as higher criticism. A motion was carried that the Diocesan Synod, now appointing delegates to the General Synod, should warn the delegates that they must be prepared to remain for at least a fortnight. Again, the final message from the Upper House was one which stated that the Upper House would not concur in the resolution of the Lower House in reappointing the committee on the diaconate, as the hour of prorogation had twice been postponed. When this message was brought down it was decided that the message be concurred in, but that the committee be continued, not as a joint committee, but as a committee of the Lower House.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the prolocutor and the various officers of the House, and it was also resolved that the House express its sympathy with the Bishop of Toronto in his long illness.

NEW ANGLICAN HYMNAL.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—Authorization was granted at the session of the lower house of the General Synod yesterday for the work of compilation and publication of a new hymnal for the Canadian Church.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MILITARY TRAINING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With reference to your able article on the Canadian army in your issue of Aug. 14, you are no doubt aware that we in England are experiencing the same difficulty in maintaining our garrisons up to strength as you are in Canada. Would it not be well if both the Mother Country and that colony which helped us so effectively in the Boer war could combine to formulate some plan by which all citizens of the Empire should undergo some form of military training The form I would suggest is that advocated by the National Service League, namely, that every school of every grade, should have its cadet or drill corps; and, further, that every young man on attaining the age of nineteen, should undergo a short military training (say, a period of six to ten weeks under canvas), and should then be free to go back to his civil avocation, only doing a short training every two or three years, after this preliminary drill, to keep himself fit to take his part in defending the Empire should he be called on to do so.

W. MEYER GRIFFITH,
Captain 3rd North Lancs. Regt.
National Service League, London, Aug. 29, 1905.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A writer quoted by an influential church paper tells us that the world is threatened with an organized revolutionary movement, ... a world-wide class struggle between property-less workers and the propertied masters of workers. Had the writer given to the public an intelligible definition of each phrase with which he labels the respective parties in this coming struggle, his warning might have been of some use, but his classification is hopelessly mixed.

Discarding the somewhat clumsy expressions used and substituting the more familiar terms 'worker' and 'capitalist,' let us ask why particular persons are thrust into separate compartments, or, on the other hand, bunched together without regard to real or vital distinctions?

Great evils afflict society, as we all know too well. Cruel suffering is endured by innocent millions through man's inhumanity to man. Landed aristocrats in older lands have waged merciless war upon the manhood and the womanhood of their country by excluding the tiller of the soil from his fair share of God's earth; these landlords, avowing in excuse for their treason that they hold the pheasant, the grouse and the beasts of chase of higher value than the bodies and souls of living men. Inherited wealth thus maintains hereditary wrong, to the destruction of the people's rights.

There are some plutocrats in the New World who have formed trade combinations which depress the workers' wages without lowering the cost of what he must consume, thus employing the sweat of industry to extort toil without adequate reward. But, meanwhile, there are many thousands throughout the world who, having inherited or acquired wealth, devote their time, energies, abilities, to the uplift of their fellow men. There are many thousands, keen of intellect and large of heart, who give life long labor for the betterment of man's condition on the earth, not to mention the noble army of teachers—the poet, prophet, seer—who scorn delights and live laborious days that the world may be the better for their having lived in it.

Now, let us glance at another aspect of this burning question. There are millions plunged in poverty because they are enslaved by sloth and self-indulgence. No legislation, no reconstruction of society, can help these, for they distinctly refuse to improve their own mind, body or estate, if it will cost effort or self-denial to do so. In New York city forty-eight years ago there were, to the present writer's personal knowledge, thousands of wage-earners each of whom received twelve to twenty dollars for his work at each week's end. Of these, a very considerable proportion had squandered every cent before Monday morning, and were the worse in body and mind thereby. Of what use would higher wages or shorter hours be to such?

But again. Everybody knows that there are vast numbers in every department of human industry who earn and save. These, as a class, are at once workers and capitalists, and very generally home-makers. 'They have given hostages to fortune.' Whether they labor in forest, field, mine or factory, they do it on purpose mostly, and mostly prosper. Whether their duties connect them with the marts of commerce or the great lines of transportation, by sea and land, they keep the world's work going. Their progress towards wealth may be slow; discouragements may meet them, but the great majority are pledged to the maintenance of order, stability, permanence, yet also of liberty and progress.

Before society is pulled to pieces each constituent element must be taken in its true relation to the rest not in a false or foolish position to which social quacks may assign it. Then we shall see the lazy and selfish and vicious 'rich,' and the lazy and selfish and vicious 'poor,' placed and labelled and ticketed together as 'useless wasters.'

The workers with brain or brawn, who support themselves and some others, whose united accumulations bulk large in the world's wealth, whose earned increment furnishes the motive power by which individual skill and labor are combined and exercised; these working capitalists would also form one class; yet, indissolubly associated and interlocked with a smaller group, the possessors of inherited or acquired wealth, who ably and efficiently administer that wealth for the furtherance of every noble purpose.

Lastly, there are those who are neither slothful nor vicious, yet they are poor. Willing to work, millions of them barely make ends meet—numbers fall short of that. They need and deserve a better lot; therefore, all the resources of philanthropy and statesmanship should be bent to the purpose of lifting up these half-submerged victims of misfortune, and setting them on their feet in the light and air of heaven, with the sky in sight, a patch of ground to cultivate and something to subsist upon while their first harvest matures and ripens. One year's drink bill would place all the industrious poor in a position to support themselves. The money squandered in senseless extravagance by wealthy and fashionable fools would suffice for the outlay if the larger sums spent in strong drink were not available.

But to legislate for such purposes the present method of electing law-makers must be amended. In theory the public choice is supposed to bestow public honors upon wisely chosen men for the discharge of public duties in the interests of the people at large. Yet the voting power is extended to thousands who declare by their daily life that they have no regard for their own welfare and less for the welfare of others. Not only so; our election laws exclude from the exercise of the franchise the purer and better half of mankind. Those are debarred from voting who by their nature, condition and responsibilities are under tremendous bonds to abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good.

This monstrous anomaly will be apparent from a glance at two pictures. The first reveals a home. The bread-winner, his day's work done, rests on a garden seat in the shaded grass plot between his house and the street. A pet youngster on his knee pulls the ear of a school boy who recounts to his father the day's doings. A youth of fourteen glances over his studies for next morning at the High School, and a girl of twelve aids her mother in preparing the evening meal and giving artistic touches to the table.

At another house, a block away, fronting on a busy street, three men sit, each on a chair tilted against the wall. They have just 'taken something,' and in consequence 'they all of them talk at a time.' Their conversation is not worth recording, for want of the sense it lacks, scarce fit to listen to because of the nonsense it contains. They are not taking needful rest. One was born tired, a second does odd jobs, the third is waiting for something to turn up.

Election day comes round and the wealth-producing home-making nation-building family of six are outvoted by the tavern loungers, three to one.

I venture these somewhat extended observations, having been in close contact with working men as employee and employer, since 1850.

Yours truly,
JAMES LANG.
Peachland, Sept. 4, 1905.

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Over twenty years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union started a campaign against the use of patent medicines and has kept it up ever since. Within the last two years a number of well-known papers and magazines have stepped bravely up to the firing line and with their wide circulation are doing grand work in showing the public how it is being humbugged by the hundred or so widely-advertised cure-alls which are merely alcohol in as many different disguises.

Dr. A. J. Read, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, recently gave, in 'The Life Boat,' of Hinsdale, Ill., an experiment for showing the alcohol in patent medicines, which any boy may try. He put four small cans, each over an alcohol lamp. To the top of each can he attached a rubber tube and to the rubber tube an Auer light burner. Then into three of the cans he put a tablespoonful each of three patent medicines, which are well known by their flaring advertisements in religious as well as secular papers, and into the fourth a tablespoonful of beer. Then he lighted the alcohol lamps, heated the contents to free the alcohol and touched a match to each of the four burners. They all burned brightly, but the beer only gave off enough alcohol to burn for twenty seconds, while one of the 'medicines' burned for two minutes and thirty-five seconds, another for two minutes and forty seconds, and the third burned for four minutes. The one that burned for two minutes and thirty-five seconds is advertised as a 'vegetable compound,' and a woman who has been dead twenty years has this year been advertised as still receiving personal letters from her suffering sister. The one burning for four minutes is advertised as a 'stomach bitters,' and of the one that burned for two minutes and forty seconds the Montreal agent assured the writer 'on his honor' that there was 'not one drop' of alcohol in it.

'Collier's Weekly' for July 8 devotes three pages to an article entitled 'Criminal newspaper alliances with fraud and poison.' Among other strong things it says:—'No man is allowed to practice medicine without a license. If he does he can be arrested. If, however, he puts up a certain amount of wood alcohol, which is a poison, horrible in its effects, and gives it an alluring name, he is allowed by our enlightened government to prescribe it to people all over the country whom he has never seen. In this enterprise he is assisted by newspapers of every grade. Thousands use mischievous medicines, in perfect ignorance, for the most serious complaints as well as for imaginary ills created by reading symptoms. . . The ideal writer of patent medicine advertisements is able so to frighten the type-setter that he stops work to buy a bottle. A philosopher judges for himself whether he has cancer or indigestion, and chooses a concoction which is no better than a drink of whiskey straight. Babies who cry are fed with laudanum under the name of syrup. Women are led to injure themselves for life by reading in the papers about the meaning of backache. . . A prominent magistrate of New York calculates that many times as much money is secured under false pretences through grossly fraudulent publications in newspapers as is secured by burglary.'

The article goes on to say: 'We shall do what we can to make the public a less easy mark. We have asserted the harmfulness of patent medicines, and readers and vendors have asked for proof. They shall have it. A prominent journalist, especially prepared by the nature of his previous successes to undertake this campaign in the most effective fashion, is now working constantly for us. He will take the most conspicuous nostrums, show how the business is conducted, what the stuff is made of, and what the inevitable results are for thousands. Probably his first topic will be '——,' that hypocritical cocktail in disguise, so popular with many old ladies who would refuse beer or stout for stimulants, but are fond of that pleasant feeling which they get from their favorite patent taken freely when they are tired. . . . . Our expert, when his material is prepared, will tell the sad story with full names and details, but without effort at sensation. No such effort is required. The facts are sensational enough, and we shall print nothing that is touched with doubt.'

'Physical Culture' printed some time ago an article by G. F. O'Brien, a former travelling agent for a well-known patent manufactured in Columbus, Ohio, of which the Montreal agent said it contained 'not a drop of alcohol.' The article says:—

'The company buys its "spirits" (alcohol) by the car-load from Peoria, Ill. They get their cubebs in "barrelfuls," and their water is somewhat inexpensive. An ounce of caramel or burned sugar will color a case of "——." . . . What do you think of a man who will say he was cured of anything by drinking water, spirits, cubebs and burned sugar? . . . "——" has this merit that the "spirits" are 90 proof, and as it is sold contains more than enough alcohol to make alcohol slaves of the women and children who make use of it, and sufficient to produce a good, noisy drunk, one to be remembered long by any man.'

Dr. J. T. Donald, analytical chemist of Montreal, at the request of the County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, analyzed a bottle of this same 'medicine' and sent the following report:

'I have made the determination you desired and find it contains 19.66 of alcohol and 0.36 of total solid matter. '————' appears, therefore, to be of the nature of a liqueur, i.e., a spirit highly flavored.'

A list, too long to give here, has been published by the Massachusetts State Board of Health and republished in leaflet form by the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, giving a list of some sixty widely advertised patent medicines and the percentage of alcohol they contain. They can be got for fifty cents a hundred by addressing the secretary of the Alliance, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable,.

CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON.
Supt. Non-Alcoholic Medication, Hochelaga County W. C. T. U.
4909 Sherbrooke street, Sept. 7, 1905.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SLUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The so-called followers of Henry George fail to grasp the full meaning of his teachings when they find in them nothing more than a system of taxation. Like all great teachers he taught principles so far in advance of the present capacity of the human mind and more especially of the human heart, that only the future mental and moral development of men can produce eyes and ears to see and to hear them. Those who have begun to imbibe his spirit begin to see that his principles are so deep and so broad that the mercenary principles of 'Single Tax' pale into insignificance. In Canada, with her broad unoccupied prairies, we have not yet begun to think of the problem of the slum as men are thinking in the older lands across the sea, where so much of the land has, by the fortune of war and by the more recent fortune of birth, come into the possession of the few, who utilize such a small part of the land they control, while so many of the masses of their fellow-men—excluded from the natural resources of the land—have been forced into the factory town and large city, where they must engage in the struggle for a precarious existence, many of them eventually becoming a part of the 'submerged tenth.'

During this precarious existence one inevitable result is moral decline. We have heard much of the poverty caused by vice. Is it not time for men to attempt to measure the vast extent of the vice caused by poverty?

And this precarious existence means also physical decline and physical decline means national decline. Those who are sufficiently interested in humanity to study social conditions in the old land and even in the large cities of this new land, cannot but see this physical decline and the causes of it. And they cannot but hear it in the 'cry of the children,' whose unfortunate lot it has been to be born and reared in the pauper and insanitary environment of a city slum. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few is a poor compensation for this decay of physical manhood. True, much is being done to mitigate the deplorable effects of life in the insanitary slum, but while the slum, with its insanitation, continues to exist all such effort must necessarily be largely in vain. To populate the land by depopulating the slum—the scheme of General Booth—is not only Christian but statesmanlike. In New Zealand, 'Single Tax' was at first inaugurated. Men soon learned that it did not pay to hold more land than they could utilize, so they permitted the surplus to merge into the hands of the government. And New Zealanders are learning also that private ownership of even the land they utilize does not pay for the tax on the land is as great as the government rental would be. In this way New Zealand is leading the world in the reform of government ownership of land. It is said by those who know that in New Zealand there is no pauperism. Of course their other laws, as well as their land laws, are paternal. In Texas there is land enough for all the people of the world, with only thirteen of a population to the acre, and this acre properly cultivated would support those thirteen people.

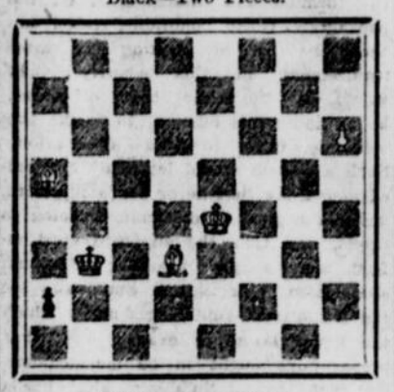
Of course men are not yet capable of learning the truth that the land belongs to the people, for whom it was created. It required many centuries for the world to grope its way through benightment up to that height on which men learned that no man had the right to own his fellowman as a chattel. The world still moves onward. Some time in the dim future men will learn that no man has the right by any man-made system of land laws to exclude from the land the people for whom the land was created—the natural resources of which are the only solution for the problem of the slum. We do not believe this now. With the process of the slums we shall become capable of believing this. We are incapable of so believing now. In the coming days of sweeter manners and purer laws we shall have such capacity. We shall have such belief and we shall carry that belief into practice in every day life towards our fellowmen. Are not these the lessons taught by a certain verse in the Second Book of Kings, 'The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine, saith the Lord.'

HUMANITAS.

CHESS

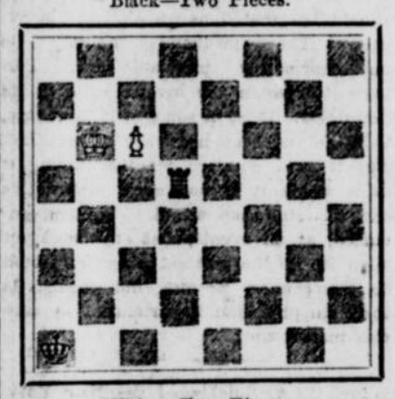
Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1905.

END GAME NO. 25.
(By the late A. F. Mackenzie.)
Black—Two Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.
White to play and win.

END GAME NO. 26.
(By A. Saavedra.)
Black—Two Pieces.



White—Two Pieces.
White to play and win.

NOTES AND NEWS.

As predicted, Atkins was successful in regaining the British championship at the Federation tournament at Southport, going through the contest, without losing a game, his score of 8½ being made up of six wins and five draws. Other scores were:—W. Ward and C. H. Sherrard, 7; Blackburne and Bellingham, 6½; Wainwright, 6; Michell, Palmer and Wahlbuch, 5½; Gunsberg, 3; Mackenzie and Shoesmith, 2½. It is greatly to be hoped that Atkins will compete in the next international tourney. Two very intersting game from the Southport meeting are given below, with notes from the 'Field' and Hereford 'Times' respectively.

Appended is the full score of the Barmen tournament. After doing badly in the first half, Maroczy made a fine recovery, and tied with Janowski for first place. Marshall seems to have regained his form, and pressed the leaders very closely, his defeat at the hands of Janowski costing him first prize. O. S. Bernstein, the youngest German master, made an excellent score, and Berger and Leonhardt also kept up very well.

The scores of Burn and Mieses are rather a shock, especially the latter. Tschigorin seems to have lost his terrors, and either he is failing, or the new school is proving too skilful for the old. In any case Tschigorin has done noble service to the rank and file in his own country and elsewhere, and his career, like that of Steinitz, is a glorious contrast to that of some players who have grabbed big stakes for far less labor and loyalty to the game.

Game No. 1,064 is from this tourney, and 1,064 a bright skirmish from Scheveningen.

GAME NO. 1062.
Four Knights' Game.
Ward vs. Bellingham.

White.	Black	mf.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3	
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5	
5 Castles	5 Castles	
6 P—Q 3	6 B x Kt	
7 P x B	7 P—Q 3	
8 B—Kt 5	8 Kt—K 2	
9 B x Kt (1)	9 P x B	
10 Kt—R 4	10 Kt—Kt 3	
11 Kt—B 5	11 K—R 1	
12 B—B 4	12 B—K 3	
13 B—Kt 3	13 R—K Kt 1	
14 Kt—Kt 3 (2)	14 Kt—B 5	
15 K—R 1	15 Q—K B 1	
16 R—K Kt 1 (3)	16 Q—R 3	
17 Kt—B 5	17 B x Kt	
18 P x B	18 R—Kt 2	
19 Q—B 3	19 Q R—K Kt 1	
20 P—Kt 3	20 Kt—R 6	
21 K R—K B 1	21 P—B 3	
22 P—Q 4	22 P—Q 4	
23 P x P	23 P x P	
24 P—B 4	24 R—Kt 4	
25 Q—K 2	25 R—R 4	
26 P—K B 3 (4)	26 R x Kt P (5)	
27 Q x P ch	27 R—Kt 2	
28 Q R—K 1	28 R—Kt 4	
29 R—K 2	29 P—B 3	
30 Q—Q 4	30 Q—R 4 (6)	
31 Q—K 3 7. and Black announced mate in three moves (8)		

(1) This capture is only favorable to Black, giving him an open K Kt's file. B—Q B 4 might be played instead, this bishop being out of play as it stands.

(2) Since Black did not capture the knight before, he would have no inclination to do so now. Consequently, K—R 1 might be played instead, followed by P—Kt 3, to prevent Black's Kt—B 5.

(3) As played by White he is on the defensive as first player, with a strong attack to expect besides.

(4) If 26 Q x P ch, then 26..P—B 3; 27 Q—K 3, R x Kt P; 28 Q x Q, R—Kt 8 ch; 29 R x R, Kt x P mate. If 28 R P x R, then 28..Kt x P, double ch, winning the queen. An extremely pretty position.

(5) The same threat as in the preceding note.

(6) Threatening Q x P ch, whilst at the same time preventing R—K 8 ch.

(7) There is no saving move.

(8) As follows:—31..Q x P ch; 32 Q x Q. R—Kt 8 ch, etc.

GAME NO. 1063.
(Petroff's Defence.)

White, W. H. Gunston.	Black, A. F. Mackenzie.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt— KB 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 P— K5	4 Kt—K 5
5 Q x P	5 P—Q 4
6 P x P e.p.	6 Kt x Q P
7 B—Q 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Q—K B 4	8 B—K 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 B—K 3
10 B—K 3	10 P—Q R 3
11 Castles Q R. (e)	11 Castles (b)
12 P—K R 4	12 Q—B sq
13 P— KKt 4 (c)	13 B x Kt P
14 Q R—Kt sq	14 B—B 4 (d)
15 Q—Kt 3	15 P—Kt 3
16 P—R 5 !	16 B x B
17 P x P (e)	17 B x Kt P
18 Q—R 2	18 K—Kt 2
19 Kt—Q 5 (f)	19 R— Rsq
20 Kt x B	20 Kt x Kt
21 Q—K 5 ch	21 K—Kt sq (g)
22 B—Q 4	22 K—B sq
23 Q x R ch	23 Kt—Kt sq
24 R x B !	24 R P x R (h)
25 Q x Kt ch ! !	25 K—K 2
26 R—K sq ch	Resigns.

(a) This move was unecessary. Q—Q 2, leaving Black free to castle on either side, was the right course.

(b) Merely playing the adversary's game. There was still ample time for Q—Q 2, and castles Q—R.

(c) Bold and sportive, but Black was not compelled to capture the pawn, thereby subjecting himself to a most violent attack.

(d) Better, perhaps, was P—B 4; but even then Black would have a very difficult game.

(e) Very fine play.

(f) Threatening 20. Q x R P mate.

(g) If P—B 3, then 22. Q x Kt ch, Kt—B 2; 23. B—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 24. Q x B P, Kt x B; 25. R x Kt, Q—K sq; 26. R x B ch, etc., and wins.

(h) If B P x R, 25. Q—Kt 7 ch, wins.

GAME NO. 1064.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White F. J. Marshall	Black C. Schlechter.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—B 3
6 P—K 3	6 Q—Kt Q 2
7 Q—B 2 (a)	7 Castles
8 P—K R 4 (b)	8 R—K sq
9 B—Q 3	9 P x P
10 B x B P	10 Kt—Q 4
11 P—K 4	11 Kt x Kt
12 Q x Kt	12 Kt—B sq
13 P—Q R 3 (c)	13 P—B 3 (d)
14 B—K 3	14 P—Q R 4
15 B—R 2 (e)	15 B—Q 2
16 Castles K R	16 QKt sq (f)
17 K R—Q sq	17 R—B sq
18 Q—Q 2	18 B—K sq
19 P—Q 5	19 B P x P
20 P x P	20 R—Q sq (g)
21 B—K B 4	21 Resigns

(a) This continuation is becoming quite fashionable. It was adopted in several games at Ostend, Scheveningen.

(b) An early and gentle intimation as to the kind of game he means to play.

(c) There is a great deal of foresight in this seeming unnecessary move. White divined that Black would probably play P—B 3, leaving his K P weak, and he therefore prepared to maintain his K B on the diagonal commanding the weak pawn, with results that will soon appear.

(d) The move is ruinous to Black's position, so much so that it is surprising to find so able a master making it.

(e) Not waiting for P—Q Kt 4, followed by P—Kt 5.

(f) When a player is reduced to a move like this, there is something wrong with his development.

(g) If P x P, 21. Q x P ch, wins offhand. —(Van Vliet).

GAME NO. 1065.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Marshall. White.	Te Kolste. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Q—B 2	6 Castles
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 B—Q 3	9 B—Kt 2
10 P—K R 4	10 P—B 4
11 Castles Q R	11 P—B 5
12 P—B 5	12 P—Q R 3
13 Kt—K 5	13 P—K Kt 3
14 B x Q Kt	14 Kt x B
15 B—K 6	15 R—K sq
16 P—R 5	16 Kt x Kt
17 P x Kt	17 P—Q Kt 4
18 P x P	18 B P x P
19 B—R 4	19 Q—R 4
20 P—K 6	20 Q R—Q sq
21 R x R P	21 K x R
22 R—R sq ch	22 K—Kt 2
23 R—R 6	23 Q x Kt
24 R x P ch	24 R—R 2
25 R—R 6 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q x Q	26 P—Q 5
27 P x P	27 B—B sq
28 Q—Kt 3 ch	28 B—Kt 2
29 B—Kt 5	29 Resigns

THE BARBER OF BAYONNE.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

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Alapin	..	½	1	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	½	1	½	6
Bardeleben	½	..	½	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	½	1	½	6½
Berger	0	½	..	½	0	½	1	½	0	½	1	1	½	0	1	½	8
Bernstein	1	1	½	..	1	½	1	1	1	½	0	1	0	1	1	½	9
Burn	½	0	1	0	..	1	0	1	½	0	0	1	½	0	½	0	6
Gottschall	½	0	½	½	0	..	1	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	0	½	5
Janowski	1	1	0	0	1	0	..	1	1	½	1	½	1	0	½	1	10½
John	1	1	½	1	0	1	0	..	0	1	0	1	0	½	1	½	7
Leonhardt	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	..	0	½	1	½	1	0	½	7
Maroczy	½	1	½	½	½	1	½	0	1	..	½	1	1	½	1	1	10
Marshall	½	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	½	..	1	1	½	0	½	10
Mieses	0	1	½	0	1	0	½	0	½	0	0	..	0	1	0	½	5
Schlechter	1	1	0	1	½	½	0	1	½	0	0	1	..	1	1	½	9
Suchting	½	0	½	1	1	½	0	1	½	0	½	0	0	..	½	½	6½
Tschigorin	½	0	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	0	½	1	0	½	..	0	7
Wolf	½	½	½	½	1	½	0	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	..	7

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SEPTEMBER, 1905

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

CELEBIAN CHIEF CAPTURED.

Amsterdam. Sept. 13.—A despatch from Batavia, Island of Java, announces that the Dutch troops have captured at Palopo, the capital, Prince Loewoe, of the Island of Celebes, who has caused the Dutch trouble. The garrison of Palopo offered a vigorous resistance, and the town was only taken after sharp fighting.

While the publishers of the 'Witness exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1905.

In the address of congratulation presented recently at Quebec to Archbishop Bond, on the attainment of his ninetieth birthday, Archbishop Mathewson, of Rupert's Land, was able to assure him that there was general rejoicing from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon His Grace's completing so great an age. It is given to very few in any walk of life to reach the age of four score and ten in vigor of mind and body. Whoever does so is marked out from humanity in general, however lowly may be his station or calling, and when such a great age is achieved by a great dignitary, or one otherwise notably in the public eye, the interest in such a one is naturally intensified. Sixty-five years ago, Archbishop Bond was ordained by the late Bishop Mountain, in the Cathedral at Quebec. Last week, in the same city, he presided over the General Synod of half a continent with vigor and dignity. Canadians rejoice in the admiring contemplation of an old age so bright and serene.

The government should leave no stone unturned to discover and punish whoever it was that has been 'filling' Canadian cheese. Mr. Mackinnon, commercial agent at Bristol, reports that our cheese has been greatly discredited there because some unscrupulous and despicable maker or handler of Canadian cheese had worked into the centre of at least five cheeses some old spoiled cheese that he desired to get rid of. There is hope, however, of a mistake in this case, as there was in the case at St. Leonards, where our cheese was accused of being filled. In that case, the Canadian authorities easily proved that a mistake had been made, and the imputation was immediately withdrawn. In this case, the inspection was made by Mr. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, who found the old stuff in all of the five cheeses he cut open. It is said that the Dairymen's Association will be asked to investigate the matter, and that is proper. The matter is so serious, however, that the government should probe into it as well. We cannot allow the fraudulent with impunity to injure for the whole country a business which has attained such notable proportions as a result of honest and progressive manufacture. It is likely enough that the law has no punishment equal to the grievous wrong done. But there is always the old punishment of the pillory. If the evil-doer is found out his name will become a by-word by which to name such tricks. But it is well to bear is mind that our cheese exporters here do not credit the fact that the adulterated goods were of Canadian origin. They profess to be certain that the cheese owing to technical considerations, will be found to be of foreign manufacture.

Calabria, the most beautiful and luxuriantly fruitful province of Italy, has always been famous as a land of earthquakes. It forms the southern peninsula, the toe of Italy, and is traversed its whole length of one hundred and sixty miles by the Apennine range of mountains. It has an area of about seven thousand square miles and a population of nearly one and a half million. A proud and fiercely independent race, the Calabrians were famous for the bravery with which they defended their country against successive invasions. They strenuously resisted the power of France during the Napoleonic campaigns in Italy, and were not finally overcome till 1810. The brigands and banditti of Calabria were long celebrated for the atrocity of their crimes, but since the establishment of the Kingdom these have been suppressed and are now seldom heard of. It was here that one of the blackest crimes in history was perpetrated, when the colony of Waldenses from Piedmont, the persecuted pre-Reformation Protestants, was ruthlessly extirpated in the year 1560-61. The last great earthquake in Calabria was at the end of the eighteenth century when forty thousand lives were lost. Volcanic activity has been reported of late from several widely separated places, Japan, Samoa, Vesuvius and Stromboli, which looks as though the world had given a sympathetic shiver. No part of earth is exempt from seismic disturbances, but certain regions are more liable to serious ones, and those often among the most populous. The inhabitants of such lands get a great fright when the earthquake comes. No one more pale than the one who knows most about them. The Calabrians are stampeding for America just now. But very soon the thing is forgotten and the people go on cultivating the rich but treacherous ground.

Is it not time we had new laws with regard to patent medicines? Why is it that while a man or woman who attempts to doctor for pay, even though he only offers notions, and can by so doing only do negative mischief, is liable to dire punishment, any man can, as a correspondent puts it, make a decoction of wood alcohol—a blinding poison—or any other drugs he likes, and give the whole ignorant public gratuitous advice upon it in the shape of falsehood and misrepresentation and no one have any right to question him. In Germany, as we understand, no one is permitted to advertise a medicine without registering the formula and inscribing it on the packages. What honorable reason can there be for not making the same requirement in this country? It would, at the same time, of course, be an indictable offence to make the medicine false to the description. Such a system would let many a deluded mortal see that he or his family were, under the guise of medicine, learning to tipple, and that the supposed good effects were simply alcoholic or opium stimulation. Legislators would also see the transparent subterfuges under which the liquor laws are evaded, and what preparations ought to be included under such laws. No doubt, alcohol is a convenient vehicle for many useful drugs, which are of a character to preclude a very free use of the alcohol, but when the drug becomes a mere excuse for the alcohol it is time that the preparation should be treated as an alcoholic beverage. The medicine industry is an enormously profitable one. Perhaps it is so in the inverse ratio to its usefulness. It is, in some of its brancnes, valuable and even necessary to mankind. But it is a question whether taking it as a whole it is not more destructive and wasteful than useful. We are convinced, at all events, that any check put upon it by the method proposed would do the country nothing but good. Is there no physician in parliament to take this matter up?

Mr. G. A. Shields, of the New York Zoological Society, is conducting a campaign against the automatic shot gun that is now being used in hunting birds. In an article by Mr. W. T. Hornaday, in 'Shields' Magazine,' it is stated that the automatic shot gun went on sale generally in the United States on Aug. 15, bearing the imprint of the Remington Arms Company, and presumably backed by the gun trust. The weapon is the most murderous bird gun ever made. It has six cartridges, and these can be discharged in quick succession, without taking the gun from the shoulder. In fact, as Mr. Hornaday says, it is a shoulder Gatling gun, for use against wild creatures. It is an instrument to make glad the market-shooters and the pot-hunters, and to make all lovers of wild things regard it with detestation. Wild birds are not so numerous that a faster instrument of slaughter than the double-barrelled, chokebore, breech-loader is called for, and anyone using the shoulder Gatling for purposes of so-called sport' would certainly seem to come within the class of those who fish for brook trout with a stick of dynamite. It is promised that a bill will be introduced in all the legislatures of the United States, as they assemble, to prohibit the use of the automatic gun in hunting birds, and that diligent efforts will be made by prominent men in each state to secure its passage. We do not know how far Canada will suffer fom the use of this instrument, or whether it will be necessary for legislation to be enacted to prohibit its use. We are quite sure, however, that the bird killing instruments already in use are quite murderous enough for the purpose. They succeeded in so denuding the countryside of partridges that the sale of these birds by poulterers and others has been prohibited for several years.

Both Russia and Japan have given practical expression to their gratitude for President Roosevelt's intervention in the cause of peace by placing goods imported from the United States under the operation of the most favored nation clauses in their tariffs. The announcement of these concessions by the late belligerents has been received with every demonstration of gratification in the republic. When, a few years ago, the United States excluded Russian sugar, about the only important thing which Russia had to send her, Russia retaliated by placing all United States products on her high tariff list. The effect was fatal to the flourishing trade between the two countries, and, as the United States would not recede from its attitude on sugar, the tariff war continued to the injury of both, while Germany and Great Britain were the gainers. The United States sugar duty was protective purely; the Russian tariff change was punitive, and therefore the more mischievous to the country that imposed it. As in the case of punitive duties everywhere, it failed of its intent. The United States was all the more determined to keep its duties on. The case of Japan was somewhat similar. That country adopted, without saying so, the principle of reciprocity or retaliation. It is a common observation that there is no sentiment in business, yet here are two nations, ostensibly at least, giving the United States a trade advantage, which commercially she has forfeited, for a purely sentimental reason. It is not surprising that a President who could achieve so practical a result should be highly popular with his countrymen, who most admire a man who does things. Mr. Roosevelt is certainly that sort of man.

Some of the trades which are making imperative demands for higher wages will apparently have presently to deal with the problem of their very existence. Four of the most ancient and important mechanical callings are beginning to note with dismay the extensive adoption of concrete in the erection of buildings of all kinds. Stonemasons, stonecutters, bricklayers and carpenters find their occupations so much changed as to amount almost to a necessity for learning a new trade. Concrete, as building material, is cheaper than wood, stone or brick, is fireproof, and easily moulded into artistic designs. Not only are city skyscrapers built of the new material on steel frames, but cottages and barns. But it is in engineering works, such as bridges and tunnels, in which strength, endurance and economy, and not custom and fashion, are the primary considerations, that the use of concrete has most strongly asserted itself. It is not only cheaper to build with, but it resists the weather longer. In cities the rise in rents has created a serious problem to people on fixed incomes. The great increase in the cost of building material and labor is the principal cause of this rise. The use of concrete reduces the cost of material and changes the conditions of labor. The economical gain is so clear that the workers will have to adapt themselves to the new conditions, as the steamship displaced the sailing vessel and the railway train the stage coach, and as the motor car is displacing the horse.

Great Britain, in proportion to her mental alertness and business activity, has been the slowest of countries to make use of the telephone. While in Sweden, as in California, the telephone was years ago in almost every house, the English are only beginning to make general use of it. At last, however, it seems to be becoming popular. The latest report of the Postmaster-General shows a decrease of 1.14 percent in the telegrams transmitted, and the decrease is attributed to some extent to trade depression, but more largely to the growth of the telephone system. The trunk telephones were acquired by the post-office in 1897-8, and, except for those two years, have shown a continuous increase, which reached 16.3 percent in 1904 and 14.8 percent for the past fiscal year. The question is being asked, 'What will become of the telegraph system, that is 'falling into disuse,' and the only answer seems to be that telegrams must be cheapened to as low as six cents, when they might replace letters for short communications. A threepenny telegram would most probably be very popular and might be made the means considerably to expedite business and social communication. Telephonic communication could, of course, be maintained through the length and breadth of England between the most distant points, and the use of it may be expected largely to increase within the next few years, especially now that the post-office is beginning to recognize that it has come to stay and to take first place as a means of communication.

It is considered certain that in a few years radical improvements will be effected in the making of incandescent electric lamps and that the cost of electric lighting will drop considerably. During the twenty years odd that the incandescent lamp has been in use many improvements have been made, but it is still imperfect. Two improved lamps are coming into use. The incandescent lamp now in use has a filament consisting of carbon, while in one of the new lamps the filament is made of the rare metal osmium and in the other of the equally rare metal tantulum. The advantage of the osmium lamp is its high efficiency and long life. The present incandescent lamp has a life of a thousand hours, while the life of the osmium lamp is more than three thousand hours. What is more important, it gives double the light of the lamp now in use. Its disadvantage is that it can only be made for low voltage circuits of fifty volts and under. In the case of the tantulum lamp, all the advantages of the osmium lamp are found, and it can be made for high voltage circuits. Tantulum lamps, indeed, have actually been made for a hundred and ten volt circuits, giving twenty-five candle power, taking one and a half watt per candle power, and having a life of twelve hundred hours. It may be said that the osmium lamp is actually on the market, but the tantulum has not yet passed the experimental stage. Improvements in everything electrical are in the air, and radical saving before many years in all the forms of electrical apparatus and working is pretty certain.

A writer in the London 'Outlook,' quoting Mulhall's statistics, shows that an emigrant from Great Britain to the United States carries with him on an average $165. To this is added the working value of the emigrant, estimated at $1.250. Applying these figures to the volume of emigration during the last eighty-five years, the aggregate represents a stupendous sum gained by the Republic at the expense of Great Britain. But this represents only one aspect of the vital part played by British enterprise in the United States, for the 'Outlook' writer finds that its great industries, almost without exception, were founded by British immigrants. Furthermore, the drain on British ability is without limit, and is going on daily in every department of life. Allured by inducements far greater than they could hope for at home, men of exceptional ability are constantly leaving Great Britain to fill positions in the United States. There it is found that many of the foremost bankers, university professors, inventors and railway magnates are British born and bred, while many more in the same class are the sons of British immigrants. American enterprise thus appears to be largely British, the native enterprise being shown in drawing from Great Britain the brains, as well as the character and physical strength, which have made the Republic the envy and admiration of the world. If this is true with regard to the United States, it is equally true concerning Canada. Canada has paid a ceaseless tribute of brains and brawn and shekels to the United States in days gone by, and is still doing so to some extent. But happily a return stream has set in on a much larger scale than ever went out. Following the Mulhall computation, but allowing for a considerably higher average of wealth in pocket, and probably a much higher value, the amount that has been transferred to our side during the past few years is in the hundreds of millions. We have also drawn many men of brains and enterprise from the Republic. In this way the Empire is repaid through Canada, to some extent at least, for the loss suffered by Great Britain through emigration to the United States.

Tsu-Hszi, Dowager Empress of China, heretofore the devout upholder of ancient usages, has surprised the world and her own people by suddenly assuming the rôle of a radical reformer. She has never been governed by principles of any kind. She has simply a singularly shrewd instinct for what the people of China want. Her change is therefore significant of much. An edict she has recently issued abolishes the ancient system of examinations for the public service. Hereafter the test of merit will be proficiency in modern western science, economics and practical affairs, instead of profundity of learning in the teachings of Confucius and the Chinese classics. This is a great triumph for the reform party in China, which for many years has been contending that the future of the empire depended on this change in the system of education. Conservatism served the Empress's turn very well seven years ago, when, to perpetuate her own power, she dethroned and imprisoned the Emperor for issuing an edict of which the one just published is an almost identical copy. Candidates for government employ will now have to show their knowledge of the laws, institutions, history and commerce of foreign countries. They must be able to discuss intelligently the best means of developing the resources of the empire in mining, forestry and railway transportation. They must explain the doctrines of free trade and protection, show how China is interested in the Monroe doctrine, and the bearing of the Siberian railway and the Panama canal on the position of China in relation to Europe and America. Most astonishing of all, the candidate for the civil service will have to give a succinct epitome of Herbert Spencer's philosophy of sociology. It may take some time to turn out scholars in these subjects, but when the generation so trained succeeds to office the reformation of China on modern lines will be far advanced. Meantime, all China is hungry for western ideas. Among these the religion of the west is hospitably received. Now is the time to push forward missionary effort in that country.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SLUM.

We agree with 'Humanitas,' whose pen our readers will again welcome, that government ought to lease land and not sell it. It would open it to poorer settlers, and it would reserve the value for the generations to come, to whom it belongs. We would go further and put at least a similar rent on land already in possession. We also agree with him in holding that the land question is not a purely economic one, but involves deep moral issues. We are always afraid, however, when we hear of adverse circumstances producing vice and the removal of them securing thrift and virtue, lest such counsels should tend further to slacken the sense of personal responsibility for a man's moral condition, which it should be the main purpose of moralists to strengthen. Wealth is quite as vice-producing as poverty. No doubt the best moral condition is that for which the Hebrew sage prayed—neither poverty nor riches. No doubt physical soundness is almost necessary to moral soundness. And no doubt life upon the land is the best condition for physical health. But the mere making of life upon the land possible is not equivalent to planting the slum people upon it. Those people need to be converted to it. Emanuel Swedenborg asked some of the people in hell if they would not prefer to be in heaven. They answered that they would not. The natural tendencies of human nature are all toward living in large communities. There is a constant current from the country toward the city, and little or no counter current, except under the pressure of the direst need.

If any country in the world affords the ideal conditions desiderated by 'Humanitas,' surely Canada does just now. Anyone can have abundance of land—not the thirteenth of an acre in a torrid climate, but a hundred and sixty acres of prairie under benign conditions, for merely going and settling on it. He who does not feel equal to that can get farm work to do without difficulty. Yet our farm lands are crying out for workers as the desert cries for rain, while some in our cities are complaining of congested industries. Man, as he now is, is apparently a city animal, and when circumstances permit, tends as surely townwards as the needle to the Pole. When the people really want the land, they have it in their power to make the land laws which 'Humanitas' holds to be the right ones, or any other that they may think will serve the purpose. The people need to be changed more than the land laws. That is no reason, however, why our present crude system should continue of allowing persons who happen to be the owners of land to enjoy unquestioned the whole increment of value which the growth and enterprise of the community confer. Not even in town are the most wholesome conditions the most popular. No woman who can work but has a home open to her, with abundance of food and wholesome surroundings. But most prefer the factory life, which 'Humanitas' deplores, and some seem to prefer the direst distress.

The mere possibility of possessing a bit of land is not going to renew men's nature, but that is no reason why the bit of land should be held beyond their reach, if it may be brought within it. Every facility given to go upon land is so much more in the pocket of every hard worker in the country. Whatever may be said by protectionists, there is no doubt that it is the possibilities of the land that regulate wages in America, and that make the conditions of labor more favorable in America than in Europe. So long as an increasing land area can absorb all spare labor, so long labor conditions will necessarily be tolerable. Only when the land ceases to call for more tillers will the real labor problem be reached. Except as the result of unthrift of some kind, the problem of the slums, as 'Humanitas' calls it, has not arrived. So far, apart from the cause referred to, the struggle is only an effort on the part of men to get more than the land secures to them. This effort is one in which, when all is done, their success will be limited, except in so far as their culture fits them for higher things. By all means, then, let the land laws be such as will make the land as free as possible to the people.

THE 'MIKASA' AND THE 'VICTORY.'

Britishers can very keenly appreciate the blow that has afflicted the Japanese in the loss of Togo's flagship, the 'Mikasa.' To the Japanese she was what Nelson's ship, the 'Victory,' has been to every English-speaking man and woman and girl and boy since that fateful day a hundred years ago, when all England rang with the glorious victory at Trafalgar. The 'Victory' lies in Portsmouth harbor, and has been an object of pilgrimage for generations, and in the years to come, if such a calamity had not overtaken her, the 'Mikasa' would doubtless have been retired to become such another subject of veneration as the 'Victory,' and would be similarly used to point a moral and adorn a tale. The 'Mikasa' indeed occupies a place in Japanese history curiously parallel to that occupied

by the 'Victory' in British history. Separated by an even hundred years, the seafights of Trafalgar and the Sea of Japan stand out not only as the greatest seafights in history, but as fights upon which the issue was most tremendous. Both England and Japan were fighting for their very existence, and that not against a people but against an aggressive despotism. The British people had no quarrel with the French people; their quarrel lay altogether with Napoleon, whose desire it was to crush out their national existence. After having ruthlessly laid the Continent of Europe at his feet, his one burning desire was to humble and enslave the only nation that had successfully resisted him, and had helped the other nations to resist him.

Trafalgar, however, made his successful invasion of England an impossibility, and thus the victory of Nelson served the ends of freedom. The French themselves benefit by that victory to-day as much as the British, and the rest of the world, do. The homage paid to the 'Victory' and Nelson by the French navy in Portsmouth harbor, the other day, may therefore very well have been regarded by them as rendered to a benefactor. And as the fortunes of the United Kingdom a hundred years ago—(Ireland had been admitted to the union four years before)—hung upon the deeds of Nelson and his ships, so did the fortunes of Japan in this year of grace hang very greatly upon the fortunes of Togo and the navy he commanded. Had Rojestvensky won a victory, or even if the bulk of his ships had succeeded in escaping to Vladivostok, it would have heartened the Russian autocracy and bureaucracy to such a pitch that peace at this time would have been impossible and war would have been prolonged indefinitely. Whatever the conclusion of the war might then have been, it is certain that Japan, by the time it was over, would have been exhausted financially, and would have paid a fearful toll of human life. Those Japanese who to-day are deriding the peace and wishing to break it should early be taught these things. It is possible, of course, that the 'Mikasa' may be floated again, but even if that is accomplished her glories must necessarily be associated in the memory with a tragedy. But if she should be raised and pass into honorable retirement in some Japanese port, it would be entirely fitting for a Russian navy a hundred years from now to visit her and do her homage. For largely to her and what she stands for Russia is likely to owe her regeneration.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The correspondent of the Toronto 'Globe,' who has been travelling among the farmers in the western wheat country, recently, describes the farmers there as a unit against raising the tariff. If there is to be any change, they insist that the duties must be lowered and not raised. 'Ask a westerner about the 'school question and he will scarcely 'move out of that placidity so common 'in the western manner. But touch the 'tariff and you get a quick and certain 'answer. The cost of agricultural ma'chinery is a big factor in operating a 'wheat farm. Already it is high, and 'anything done to increase the cost 'would bring down on the government 'the most outspoken disapproval. Be'yond a doubt the Liberal majority in 'the west finds its best explanation in 'the traditional tariff policy of the Lib'eral party.' We suspect that if the farmers had their say they would object strenuously to the tariff policy of either party, as that policy has been revealed in their acts and declare for a purely revenue tariff. The correspondent expresses a fear that the farmers will not be so well represented as those who desire increased protection, but hopes that now the Commission is to sit in the new provinces and Manitoba in November, the farmers will surely see to it that their side has a proper hearing. Already, it appears, the western farmer pays four hundred dollars duty on a United States threshing outfit, many of which are sold in the Canadian West, and he very naturally feels inclined to pay less duty rather than more. The 'Globe' man also says that the farmers take no stock in the argument that more protection would mean more production and higher wages for Canadian labor. They object that wages are lower in Canada than in the United States, and yet they manufacture more cheaply there than here. If the United States manufacturer can compete with the Canadian manufacturer on threshing outfits when the duty amounts to four hundred dollars, it stands to reason that the farmer would be at the mercy of the Canadian manufacturer and have to pay higher prices if the tariff were raised sufficiently so as to exclude United States competition. The customs tariff shows that the machinery used by the farmer pays a duty of either twenty or twenty-five percent, which he considers ample, and he objects decidedly to be mulcted in higher duties to please the already rich Canadian manufacturer. How ready the manufacturer is to charge only a fair profit when he has secured the home market by protection, and bonuses, we have seen in the case of the manufacturers of steel rails, who are making fabulous profits on their output.

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The evidence at the first session of the insurance enquiry at New York only showed that the annual meetings of public companies are, as a rule, perfunctory affairs, a thing which was already well known to everybody. The officers of the company get together and re-elect themselves as a matter of course. The shareholders, or, in the case of mutual companies, the policy-holders, are only notified by some unobtrusive advertisement which they for the most part never see. This can hardly be called an abuse, however, as all the advertising or notification in the world would not bring them to the meeting, unless there was some unusual excitement in the affairs of the company. Of course, it would be very easy for any dissatisfied or designing person to pack such a meeting and so secure the management of the whole affair, were it not for the system of proxies, of which the management is always armed with a sufficient number to neutralize any machinations of individuals. Thus it happened that, at the annual meetings of the companies represented at the enquiry, there were only a few votes cast, and of course no proxies except in the case of one meeting, when 2,328 votes were cast, of which 2,300 were proxies, implying that the management had some reason to fear an effort to supplant it. The only use of the voting power held by shareholders in companies is to enable them to form combinations against the management, should there be a general sense of its inefficiency or unfaithfulness, and such a movement would need to be very actively organized or the fruit of some very strong and widespread public sentiment to have any effect. Among shareholders the voting power is thus only effective as a last resort, while, where the vote lies with policy-holders, the power in the hands of the existing management is as nearly as possible absolute, the management alone having the machinery by which to collect proxies. It is thus seen that while in a proprietory company, whose stock is held by a limited number of shareholders, there is some chance of opinion outside that of the management being represented by votes—that is, so long as the management does not hold a majority of the stock—there is the smallest possible chance of this in a mutual insurance company, in which the electors are numbered by thousands or hundreds of thousands scattered all over the world. While the conferring on the policy-holders of a certain representation on a board of directors may look like giving those most interested their rights, the effect of it is to confirm the management all the more strongly in its seat, excepting always when a great wave of public feeling secures active and unanimous interference on the part of that large latent electorate.

JAPANESE FOR TEXAS.

Rice is the staple food of the masses in China and Japan. It is to them what wheat is to the people of Europe and America. It requires a watery soil and can only be grown in tropical or subtropical countries. There is an unlimited market for it, and the Japanese have found that in Texas, on the cost of the Gulf of Mexico, there are wide areas of partially submerged land, regarded as worthless by white people, but admirably suited for rice cultivation. Professor Onishi, of the College of Kito, who has been travelling extensively and investigating conditions on this continent, visited the Texas shores and was so well pleased with what he saw that he purchased five hundred acres not far from Galveston. A small colony, with seed to test the suitability of the soil for growing rice, was brought over from Japan. The yield on the first harvest was much larger per acre than from the best rice fields of India or China. A tract of four thousand acres was then purchased and more colonists brought from Japan to cultivate it. Again the harvest was abundantly satisfactory. And now a Japanese capitalist, Mr. Kinzaburi Gada, is negotiating for the purchase of forty-nine thousand acres of the shore lands, at prices ranging from one to five dollars an acre, on which a thousand Japanese families will be settled. In this way a region considered of no value will be made as productive of food as the best wheat lands of the north, and a part of the overflowing population of Japan will find congenial homes and remunerative employment without arousing hostility, as they would if they entered into competition with Americans in the ordinary industries of the country.

These settlers have announced their intention of becoming naturalized citizens of the Republic, filling a place white people could not occupy, and creating a great industry of enormous value to the country and helpful to the industrial population of the cities, whose principal objection to Asiatic immigration is that it congests and depresses the labor market. After sowing their crop and while waiting for it to mature, the Japanese colonists went to work for the farmers in their neighborhood, in order to learn the language and customs of the country and, so well did they comport themselves, that they are now regarded as a most welcome addition to the population in a part of the country where the supply of labor is a pressing but unsolved problem. Thus are the Japanese gaining a place for themselves in their own way on this continent. There is no saying what results might follow from the introduction of the yellow race into the black belt of the United States. There are in that country semi-tropical regions which it has been supposed would become the home of the black race, being unfitted for white settlement. This theory has been adopted with but small hope of its becoming much better than semi-barbarous, the blacks being a tropical race, prone to ease when left to their own initiative. Should a people be introduced to those lands, however, with whom energy, assiduity and thrift are a second nature, they would probably do much to assist their black neighbors in developing those qualities, failing which they would in process of time supersede them, giving new life to their country. As these yellow men intend to become naturalized, the color problem will arise in a new form when it comes to voting, and a new query will be put on the margin opposite the declaration that all men are born equal. It does not mean red men. It does not mean black men. Does it mean yellow men?

NEW NORMAL SCHOOLS.

It is pleasing to learn the intention of the Gouin government to establish two normal schools for the training of female teachers. The normal schools of this province have so far compared most lamentably with those of almost any other community on this continent, owing to the stinginess of the government towards them. In the past while money was being lavished on all sorts of schemes for making companies and individuals rich, regardless of whether they were needed or not, the interests of education were ignored. Often, as one so-called Liberal government after another acceded to power, we have hoped for the dawning of a better day. The present government is the first which has done anything to implement such expectation. We have had three normal schools in the province, one Protestant and two Roman Catholic. The two latter, having trained only a small number of women, have naturally had a very limited opportunity to affect the education of the people for the better, as probably not more than two or three percent of the lay teachers are males. McGill Normal School trains men and women together, but it is practically a women's school, as the men only avail themselves of it in some such proportion as the above. That school has, under one of the ablest and most devoted educationists in the country, done splendid work in proportion to its limited means, but its life is now threatened by the provision of very superior normal advantages in connection with Sir William Macdonald's splendid agricultural training school at St. Anne's. It would seem impossible for the McGill school, as it now is, to compete with one that is being created regardless of cost. The establishment of normal schools that will practically teach the teachers is the most crying need of the day in the educational system of the majority, and it is to be hoped that the work, now that it is entered on, will not be done by halves, but will be faced in the same liberal spirit that has governed other states and provinces on this continent in dealing with the education of the people. The people of this province have certainly made great strides in education during the past generation, but there is every reason to desire that they should make equal strides in the present generation. It is pleasing also to note that the Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction is demanding a considerable increase in the grant for the subsidy of needy schools. The committee can exercise little or no control of the rural schools unless it controls grants that it is worth their while to strive for.

EIGHT HOURS.

The printers of the United States are demanding the closed shop and an eight-hour day, and enforcing these demands by the despotic method of the general strike. The closed shop is not in the direction of liberty, and, therefore, cannot hope to prevail in the long run. The eight-hour day is a more logical sort of demand than one for more pay. There is no standard by which claims for more pay can be settled. A natural law secures to men what they are worth in the market. All departures from that standard are artificial and necessarily unstable, being constantly subject to the rectifying force of the law of supply and demand. The question of the length of time that should be called a working day is in a different category, seeing that there exists a gauge to which it can be referred. There must be a certain number of hours, if we only knew in each case what that number is in which the average man can do his best work. In the interests of mankind that number of hours is the best length of time to work. It is possible to make demands for other reasons than those of the best output or of the best interests of mankind. There is the hope of getting the same money for less work. This puts the time demand into the same category as the pay demand and must be similarly unavailing in the long run. Another motive often alleged is the desire to be a man and not a drudge. The merit of this depends on what is meant by being a man. There are men who look upon work as an evil, and who, if asked what they lived for, would have to say they lived for pleasure or amusement. These do not exactly know what it is to be a man. Another man thinks self development his chief end. He who uses his spare time to this end will probably be a more all round man if he has some energy left from his daily task. There are also those who love their work, who regard that as their divine calling in the service of mankind, and who look on all other things as means to the best fulfilment of this their calling. A man who loves his calling will work at it with all his strength, and also with all his mind. His aim will be to do it better and better, and following that aim he is pretty sure to be called to higher and higher responsibilities. This man knows something about what it is to be a man and not a drudge, while the man whose chief desire is to get away from his work is a slave and a drudge no matter how little he does. The problem is to discover the conditions under which each man can do his best work. There are those who so love their work as to exhaust themselves at it and so fail of the perfection they aim at. There is a certain stint of work at which he can render the best service, and it is desirable that that should not be overpassed. It would be interesting to hear from readers how long they think a man ought to work, supposing him to be his own master. The true answer when found will be a pretty good guide to what is a fair day's work.

THE MOTOR CARRIAGE.

Owing to the good roads which are general in England, the motor industry has increased at a surprising rate. Indeed, the 'Motor Year Book for 1905,' just published, informs us that no lasting industry has ever been developed with greater rapidity or upon more clearly defined lines than that connected with the production of the motor vehicle. The most recent official figures show that 40,863 motor vehicles have been registered in the British Isles, and the driving licenses numbered 54,169. Since the date of these statistics, however, the number is said to have increased very greatly. A year ago, the motor bicycles alone numbered 22,023, while now they number more than 30,000. At the end of April of this year eleven thousand motor cars and cycles had been registered in London alone, and the new motor-omnibuses soon to be put on the road will increase considerably that total. France was earlier than England in the field of motor carriage development, the level expanses and excellent roads of that country being peculiarly inviting to it. We get the name automobile and the ugly word chauffeur—ugly, that is, on English tongues—from France. As chauffeur means fireman, and not driver, it may as well be discarded. This continent has developed the motor vehicle comparatively slowly, considering its alacrity in the adoption of other inventions. While we are far in advance of Great Britain in the use of the electric railway and of the telephones, we use the bicycle and the automobile a great deal less, and for the obvious reason that we have miserable streets and almost no country roads that can be called such. Montreal and its vicinity have been among the very slowest in adopting what certainly is the vehicle of the future, because the roads in her rural environment are superlatively bad. If our neighboring farmers could only realize how much good roads would add to the value of their farms they would demand them till they got them.

The great hindrance to the development of the motor carriage has been the frequency of accident. In its earlier days the 'auto' was almost expected to jump the railing of a road bridge or plunge into the river, or, at best, to become a lifeless heap of incomprehensible machinery upon the highway. The desolate helplessness of the once proud navigator has been a familiar and touching sight to the passengers whom he had but now so scared and overawed. As the machines improve and their drivers learn their business, accidents will become fewer. All the same, special provision is being made with regard to them. The country owner of a motor car in England is no longer to be condemned to leave it as junk in his coach house until he can afford to send it by rail to the factory for repairs. A travelling motor repairing shop has been placed on the road by an enterprising London firm that will wait on invalid machines of the firm's own make in all parts of England and Wales, and will not be above mending other disabled structures by the way. We may expect that the time will come when automobile breakdowns will be as infrequent as those of other vehicles and when the repair van will be within telephone call on every frequented road. Motor omnibuses are taking the place of the horse vehicles in London streets, and one has been put regularly on the road from London to righton.

A DOUKHOBOR AUTOCRAT.

A special correspondent of the 'Globe' writes from Kamsack, Saskatchewan, that Peter Virigen, the Doukhobor who came to Canada in 1902, after having served a term in Siberia, has set himself up as an autocrat and the dictator of his people. The correspondent says that never during their five years in Canada have the Doukhobors given any substantial basis for hope that they would eventually coalesce with the life and spirit of Canada. That was because of their village community form of social organization, and their doctrine of non-resistance. Now, however, that Peter Virigen, one of themselves, has turned the privileges and benefits granted to this oppressed people to his own account, there are, he says, signs that there is a substantial movement among the Doukhobors to assert their rights as individuals and to take upon themselves the duties and privileges of citizens and subjects. Peter Virigen, who, as the correspondent remarks, ought to have learned in Siberia to put freedom above all price, has used his power to check the social and political advancement of his compatriots. Peter Virigen, indeed, seems to have made the other Doukhobors serfs. He holds command of some twelve thousand acres of land, and, whereas, he was poor when he first came to Canada, he is now opulent. No patent of his land has yet been given to any Doukhobor by the government, and the 'Globe' correspondent advises that no patents be granted until the situation is cleared up. Not only has Peter Virigen taken advantage of the community idea as it affects the land settled upon by the Doukhobors, but it is further charged that the money earned by the Doukhobors working on the railways and in the harvest fields, all surplus horses, cattle and implements are taken by him and used as he wishes. King Peter now is said to go about from village to village in a carriage and four, with two outriders, so as to impress the simple people, who long were over-awed by the Russian nobles. This has had the effect, however, of determining some of the more independent to come out of the community apply for patents of their land and become British subjects. There are two real problems to be solved, it appears—the freedom and rights of the individual and the education of the children. The Doukhobors, says the 'Globe' representative, have shown a capacity to get along, are intelligent and law-abiding, and would, no doubt, support schools if in a position of freedom to decide on things for themselves. He assures us that the escapade of the thirty Doukhobors who marched to Yorkton last month in no way represents Doukhobor life or custom. Their people he says, generally deplore such performances and in the mass the Doukhobors are worthy of attention and assistance. It is possible that more than one interpretation can be put upon the proceedings of their leader. If so we are likely to hear it now that the 'Globe' has made these charges so openly. Failing a clear reply from those interested and well-informed, it will behove the government to make a full investigation and satisfy the public that its benefactions are not being traded upon to the disadvantage of settlers.

PROTECTIONIST ADVOCATING FREE TRADE.

'Industrial Canada,' the organ of the protectionists, has an article in its August number that is frankly in advocacy of free trade—in coal. The 'Sydney Record' is indignant thereat, and twits the protectionist monthly with inconsistency. 'Industrial Canada' avers that 'the duty on coal merely enhances the 'cost of manufacturing and increases the 'price of goods to the domestic consumer. 'It is injurious in proportion as it is effective.' By 'effective' that paper means 'protective.' This the 'Sydney Record' describes as 'a strange admission to be found 'in a protectionist organ.' The 'Bulletin' agrees, however, that 'this probably 'is sound doctrine as far as it goes, and 'we see no reason why it should be applied exclusively to coal.' 'Industrial Canada' advocates free trade in coal on the grounds that it is raw material, while the 'Sydney Bulletin' argues that coal in one respect is less of a raw material than woollen cloth, leather or steel, because these do not go direct to the consumer, while coal does, and it questions, 'But if all raw material so far as it is a 'factor in manufacturing processes were 'to be imported free of duty, where 'would the Manufacturers' Association 'find itself?' 'Industrial Canada' wants reciprocity in coal with the United States for the sake of the Ontario manufacturer, and it holds out the promise to Nova Scotia that she would in such an event not only retain her present markets, including the St. Lawrence, but that she would capture the markets of New England as well. The 'Bulletin' again agrees, and says that such may very well be the case, although those most directly concerned are skeptical. The manufacturer, however, who wants cheap coal will not attempt to baulk the efforts of 'Industrial Canada' to obtain free trade in one article, because of the inconsistency of that advocacy. Since the National Policy was introduced in 1878, 'Industrial Canada' maintains that the conditions have entirely changed, and changed in favor of reciprocity in coal, and it concludes that the reciprocal removal of the duty on coal will, while lightening the burden on the manufacturers, cheapen the price of domestic goods. The protectionist organ also says that reciprocity promises to give a vastly enlarged market to the Canadian coal mines without appreciably injuring their sales in the territory they now hold. We have no doubt the manufacturers would go further as far as coal is concerned and gladly take the duties off coal, whether the United States reciprocated or not. We are certain it would be a good thing for the country to do so not only with regard to coal, but with regard to whatever else our people need. The more cheaply we live the better will be our conditions, and the more cheaply we can produce the better we shall be able to compete with other nations.

INNOCENT MAN WAS HANGED

Millot, N.D., Sept. 11.—'When my lifeless body is found notify my mother, Mrs. Catherine Herzig, of Girard, Ohio. The enclosed letter will reveal my identity and the awful secret of my wretched life. I can endure it no longer.'

The foregoing note was found by Frank Byer, who lives on a claim on Hiddenwood, near this county. It was written by one of his harvest hands, called Frank, who has disappeared. In the letter the writer, who signs himself Charles Herzig, says:—

'Dear Mr. Byer,—In the early seventies Charles Sterling, a supposed tramp, was tried for the murder of Lizzie Grombacker, a beautiful young woman residing near Youngstown, in Mahoning county, Ohio. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and was hanged for the crime in the county jail at Youngstown. 'Charles Sterling was an innocent man. I am guilty of the murder of that young girl.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Impressive Position of the British Empire—The Springfield 'Republican.'
Germany and France—How the Ill-feeling may be Removed—By Ernst von Wildenbruch, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lord Curzon's Resignation—English Papers.
Canada's Land Boom—A Remarkable Movement of Prices in the New Agricultural Districts—Special Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.'
Quebec Country Folk—By Frank Yeigh, in the New York 'Daily Tribune.'
How it Strikes an Australian—The King—By J. H. M. Abbott, in the 'Spectator,' London.
Lerothodi's Death — The Great Basuto Chief's Career—The 'Standard,' London; the Manchester 'Guardian.'
'Druids' at Stonehenge—'Daily News,' London.
The Greater Glory—The 'Providence Journal.'
Sir William Wallace, 600th Anniversary of His Death—By Andrew Lang, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
'What is Wrong'? Dr. Horton's View—'Daily News,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Pioneer Musicians—C. P. E. Bach and the Development of Orchestral Music—By H.C.C., in the 'Academy,' London.
Excellent Work of the Public-Spirited Citizens of Milan—The New York 'Sun.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Gamu's Ride—Poem, by Multani, from the Afghan—The 'Spectator,' London.
To Pain—Poem, by Arthur L. Salmon, in the 'Speaker,' London.
The Flight of the Hours—From Thomas De Quincey's Essays.
Bushido—The 'Noblesse Oblige' of the Warrior Class of Japan'—The 'Spectator,' London.
Spanish Influence—A Contribution to the Study of Comparative Literature—By L.L., in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Diversions in a Dictionary—John o'London, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in September—By Winslow Upton, in the Providence 'Journal.'
Professor Darwin's Address to the British Association in South Africa—The 'Speaker,' London.
The Riddle of the Heavens—Address on Celestial Evolution, by Prof. Darwin, at Johannesburg—Providence 'Journal.'
What a Teacher Must Know—Prof. Earl Barnes, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.'
Science Notes.

So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Here is one of the explanations of unanswered prayer given by Dr. Laws: 'I knew a woman rich in this world's goods who for years wondered that God did not answer her prayers for her boy, and yet, in face of the great need for the evangelization of the world, she gave out of her munificence and wealth the sum of one pound a year to foreign missions.'

New Zealand is not by any means a drinking country, but the practice of 'shouting,' or treating, has grown to an enormous extent. A Wellington solicitor has started an 'Anti-Shouting League.' The pledge binds the signer neither to drink intoxicants at the expense of another person nor to pay for such liquor for another, unless in the capacity of host and guest.

The death of Dr. J. P. Cochran at Urami, Persia, takes from the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society one of its finest servants in medical missions. He had been decorated by the Shah, and repeatedly honored for his statesmanship as well as for his altruism. He had trained many youths in his college and hospital who have gone forth to regions remote. His colleague, the Rev. Benjamin Labaree, was murdered about a year ago.

The Mayor of a town in Cape Colony has been suggesting as a 'common-sense remedy' for the drink evil that all those who indulged in drink should be required to take out a license to drink intoxicants. People took a ticket to travel by train, or to purchase gunpowder, and people who desired to drink might very well be required to repair to the magistrate once a year and take out a license to do so. The Mayor claimed that this would act as a retarding influence on drinkers, and would prevent surreptitious drinking. Licenses might be refused to minors, to habitual drunkards, and to women, and the fees charged for licenses would be a sure and prontable source of revenue.—Temperance Leader.

The Rev. H. P. Hamilton, for twenty-six years the agent of the American Bible Society in the Republic of Mexico, died very suddenly in Mexico City, on Aug. 20. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Hamilton has given his life to the circulation of the Scriptures among the people of this neighboring republic. He has had from thirty to fifty colporteurs under his superdintendence, travelling through all the cities and villages of Mexico. He has been in direct correspondence with the missionaries of the American churches at work in that nation. During this quarter of a century there have been circulated through his agency among the people of Mexico more than five hundred thousand copies of the Bible, New Testament and portions of the Scriptures.

The recent meeting of the National Negro Business League, held in New York, has attracted attention to the remarkable progress made by colored people in material prosperity. The negroes were originally without learning, means, or even the essentials of life, when the shackles were struck from them. But now in the United States the negroes are working 746,717 farms, of which they own fully three hundred thousand, and negro farmers raise annually nearly two-fifths of all the cotton produced in this country. Of the ten millions of colored people over forty-five percent are breadwinners. Whereas in 1865 practically the whole race was engaged in industrial or household labor, two-thirds are to-day employed in agricultural pursuits. Coincident with the rise of the negro farmer there have appeared 55,237 railway employees, 333,266 sawmill workers, 21,113 carpenters, 14,386 masons, and 12,327 ironworkers; 21,067 negroes are teaching the youth of the race, and 15,568 are clergymen. It is facts like these that give weight to the utterances of educators like Booker T. Washington and bankers and financiers like John Mitchell, jr., of Richmond.—N. Y. 'Intelligencer.'

THE WORK AT NORTHFIELD.

The Northfield Bible Conference this year has been unusually successful, both in numbers and in helpfulness. The New York 'Observer' speaks thus of one of the Sunday evening services under the leadership of Dr. Campbell Morgan:—

On Sunday evening the heavens opened, and there was a gracious shower, refreshing alike to the souls of those who had been praying for an outflowing of the Spirit and to the souls of those who had heard the Saviour declare himself to be the Water of Life. Dr. Morgan had taken that scene in the Temple on the last day of the feast, when Jesus invited thirsty men to come to him. The sermon closed at nine o'clock, and during an appeal to those who had not accepted the invitation of Jesus a dozen or fifteen persons, mostly young people, rose for prayers.

Dr. Morgan sought to dismiss the audience with the idea that personal work might be done with those who had expressed an interest in the Gospel message. The customary closing hymn was sung, but the size of the audience was not perceptibly lessened. It was after eleven o'clock before the benediction was pronounced, and during those two hours, from seventy-five to a hundred people definitely gave themselves to Jesus Christ. The figures are elastic, for no one in the auditorium counted. The moments were not used for that purpose.

A fine illustration of personal work was given by those who had been advocating it. On the platform sat recognized members, lay and clerical, of Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches; but no one could tell which was which. Preachers, singers, pianists, stenographers, reporters, and other believers in Christ were beside those who had come forward or beside others in the pews who had not risen, but who had shown that they were deeply stirred by the appeal of the Master as the preacher had given it and repeated it again.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, a soul winner for several decades on her own admission, and the revered and honored founder of the King's Daughters, went to speak to a young girl. Putting her arm tenderly around the timid seeker after Christ she drew her towards her and gave her a motherly kiss. Then she told her of the loving Saviour, but no words were necessary. Christ had already spoken to her—was it in the moment when human love was manifested? A clergyman and his wife were sitting near the platform with their children. One of the children rose for prayers, and soon the mother, with a bairn's hand in each of hers, was on her way to the front—no other personal worker. 'I and the children whom thou hast given me,' was her plea, and tears in the eyes of the father attested his joy.

There was no excitement — certainly nothing that could be criticised. Ernest appeals there were by Dr. Morgan and Mr. Alexander. Appeal and comment, exhortation and instruction, were interspersed with the singing of such hymns as 'Come to Jesus,' 'Just as I Am Without One Plea,' 'Ashamed of Jesus,' 'Lord, Send the Power.'

At one time Mr. Alexander turned towards the piano to have the pianist strike the chord, but his English brother was teaching the music of life to a young fellow and did not know that there was any other duty awaiting him. A college student from Maine, like Andrew, led his bosom friend to the front, and each of them gave a ringing testimony. An old man, with silver hair, and a lad of twelve sat side by side, and when asked to do so each rose and made a definite confession of Jesus our Lord and Saviour.

For more than an hour this quiet work went on, until the lateness of the hour led Dr. Morgan to try again to bring the service to a close. While he was counselling the group before him, it was slowly but constantly enlarged. He urged his friends to see their pastors as soon as possible, and to take the next step and confess Christ in their own churches, and then to begin at once to lead kindred and friends to the Lamb of God. His counsel was temperate and helpful. He admitted that they would be tempted on the morrow as they had never been before. It was possible that the habits of years might assert themselves, and grave disappointment follow.

'A friend came to me after a night like this,' said the speaker, 'and he was sorely grieved. "What is the matter?" I asked. "It's no use. You know that I have sworn for years. Well, to-day something tried my temper in the store and out came an oath. It is no use."

'"What did the devil say?"

'"He said, 'Oh, you are Christ's now!'"

"And so you are," I said. "Let us tell him so," and we did.

'Forgive a homely illustration. When my first born tried to walk he took a step or two and then down he fell as his mother and I looked on, watching his struggle. Down he went all in a heap. What did I, his father, do, think you? Turn my back and refuse to call him my son because, forsooth! his little limbs could not sustain his body? Far from it. Because he had fallen, because he needed his father just then I sprang and caught him in my arms and laid my strength alongside his weakness. Will God, our Heavenly Father, do less when you need him most?'

Soon after ten o'clock Dr. Morgan and the bulk of the audience went home, but the new converts and several hundred people remained to sing, to pray and to testify. 'I never saw it on this wise,' said a clergyman, for twenty-five years a pastor; 'but from this time I am pledged to personal work.'

'It seems like the old Boston meetings which Moody and Sankey held nearly thirty years ago,' said an earnest layman from Boston.

It must not be inferred that the Holy Spirit had no resistance in that holy hour—it was a battlefield as well as a temple.

'Send some one here to deal with this young man. He says that there is nothing in this,' said a worker from the gallery. Dr Morgan cast a glance at the young man, and then said quickly:

'Will some one pray for our brother?' He saw the struggle that was going on and decided not to interfere. God was having his way and victory was assured. A young woman, after turning a deaf ear to the appeal of her girl friends, deliberately rose and walked out of the building, but she had almost literally to walk over her companions, as they seemed to cling, not to her body, but to her soul. To them it apparently seemed as if no other opportunity could ever come to her. One man turned a deaf ear to his friend, who was trying to show him the danger of delay, and finally, unwilling to hear another word, he walked out of the room, and when he saw his friend coming also he put his hands over his ears and deliberately ran across the campus. Another man refused to listen to a single word from the Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Haven, and left the room in indignation. Mr. Pope turned to speak to another man, and a few minutes later, returning to the platform, found his indigant friend kneeling in deep contrition and a little later rejoicing in the hope of sin forgiven and a Saviour accepted. What led him to change his mind no one knew.

After witnessing the conquests and the victories of those two hours, it is easier to understand the feelings of Peter at Pentecost. It was indeed good to be in such an atmosphere, not as an onlooker, but as one who could at least emulate those who supported the arms of Moses.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF EVAN ROBERTS.

(J. L. Gilmour, in 'The (Baptist) Standard.')

After I had given up all hope of hearing Evan Roberts, a telegram from a friend informed me that he was to be at Llandrindod Wells over Sunday, in which place accordingly I found myself on a recent Saturday evening. The prospect of realizing my desire was, however, even then not at all bright, for every one told me that Mr. Roberts had not given public intimation of where he would speak, if indeed he was to speak at all. But by a happy chance I learned in the afternoon that he had started about twenty minutes before for a small church at Gwystre, about five miles out, where he was to speak in English. A few minutes after I joined a small party that was being hurriedly made up and we landed at Gwystre too late for Evan Roberts's address, but in time for what was, I think, the most characteristic part of the service.

The church in which we were soon seated was a small, plain structure on the side of the country road with the green fields on the other side crowned with hills in the distance, while through the open windows came the sweet odors of the pastures and the fields of grain. Beside Mr. Roberts on the platform was seated the Rev. Seth Joshua, who had given to his young friend some much-needed spiritual help at a critical period of his life a short time ago. Mr. Joshua rose and gave a short and helpful address on the text, 'Go through the gates. He specified the gates of conviction, pardon, confession, consecration and crucifixion. Having finished this address, he turned to Mr. Roberts and said, 'Perhaps our young friend Evan has something that he would like to say to us.' Mr. Roberts thereupon slowly rose, paused for a moment, shut his eyes and then opened them again and said in a quiet but distressed tone of voice, 'I cannot pray for this meeting. There is discord here which the Holy Spirit cannot bless. I felt a coldness when I entered the chapel, and I feel it still.' These words and some others to the same effect were not all said at one time, but were spaced out between pauses of quiet during which a solemn hush settled down upon the meeting. Then a member of the church arose and said, 'I feel constrained to ask Mr. —— and Mrs. —— to shake hands.' These two promptly arose, shook hands, and then sat down again, whereupon several people began a song of thanksgiving. But this Evan Roberts checked, saying that the trouble was deeper than that, and that we must not deal lightly with the Holy Spirit. And by and by he became specific, saying that the trouble was between sisters of the church.

All these things were extended over a long space of time, and the intervening silence while the hush of the fields stole in at the windows, was broken only by the occasional whirl of an automobile rushing madly past and quickly passing beyond the range of hearing. At last a change came over the face of Evan Roberts, for all this time it was being twisted as in pain, while sometimes he stood up and sometimes he sat down. 'I feel as if I could laugh now, although a minute ago I felt like crying.' This was all said in the quietest tone of voice, and indeed during the whole service there was nothing in the least boisterous. There was a stirring at the back of the room, and we afterwards learned that the sought-for reconciliation had taken place.

I ought to have said that just before this a brother arose and said that he had been asked to say that she was unwilling to admit publicly her share of the wrong. 'No,' said Evan Roberts, 'do not let us have any public confessions. We have too many of those, and they do not do any good. Confess to God.'

After this a number took part freely and spontaneously in prayer and exhortation and singing, and then as the meeting drew to a close Evan Roberts said that he wished to give thanks to God for what he had seen in that meeting, for he had witnessed the victory of God. Then the meeting quietly broke up and we all went away through the Sabbath stillness of the country road.

The impressions left on my mind as I sought to analyze the effect of the meeting upon myself were: The exalted majesty and holiness of God; the terribleness of sin; the searching light of the Holy Spirit; the need of thinking seriously of what are commonly considered as common faults, and the power that comes in a meeting where the sense of responsibility is distributed, for there was something in this service that seemed to make every one feel that he had to do his share to bring down the wished-for blessing.

The sincerity of Evan Roberts impressed me. There were some things that were beyond my depth which I do not profess to understand. But in the diversity of gifts given by the same Spirit the Welsh have received some things that are beyond the colder Anglo-Norman disposition. The sincerity of the young leader was, however, clear to me. Here was a small meeting of fifty or sixty persons in a country church where every effort had been made to avoid publicity, and yet he gave himself to that small meeting as fully as if there had been 5,000 present, and he took its problems just as seriously.

The effect produced was not by eloquence or by noise or by clear topics' thinking, but by the sheer weight of a personality that was put into the hands of the Spirit. It was not what Evan Roberts said, but what he was as he stood there that had the weight and produced the effect. My own private view is that the Holy Spirit is about to use this method more widely in the future, and that we shall see spiritual results more largely than before produced by certain chosen vessels. Not so much by what they say or what they do and organize (although these gifts must always have a large place) as by what they are in the presence of their fellows and before God.

But after all I have come away from Wales with a quickened conviction that God can be just as near us in the United States and in Canada as in Wales, and that he can produce amongst us just as mighty results for his glory as he has produced in Wales if we will but 'let him have his way with us.'

Montreal, Canada.

SOOBOONAGAM AMMAL.

The terrible news of the kidnapping of Sooboo, the cultured Hindu Christian lady in Madras, India, has brought sorrow to many hearts in this country. Although nothing has been heard from her since her disappearance in the middle of July, it is felt that prayer should be unceasingly made not only for her but for her captors, that she might be the means of leading them to Christ.

Sooboonagam Ammal was the youngest and petted child of a wealthy Hindu Brahmin, of the highest caste. She was married at the age of ten years, and devoted her money and life to the worship of her idols. During the visit of a Bible woman to the zenanas of Madras she met Sooboonagam, who expressed an eager desire to learn Tamil, in order to perform certain idolatrous ceremonies. For this purpose she entered the Methodist mission school. She was told that if she became a pupil she must take Scripture lessons, and learn to read the Bible. Her mother and friends remonstrated, but she told them what her object was, and 'as far as the Scriptures are concerned,' she said, 'thy will go in one ear and come out of the other.' Gradually she became interested in the Bible and began to read it for herself. After many months she announced her conversion, and identified herself with Christian people.

Sooboonagam left home on Christmas Day, 1895, when she entered the mission she rushed to the room of Miss Grace Stephens, her teacher, and, throwing herself into Miss Stephens's arms, she exclaimed: 'I am come, I am come; I am God's Christmas gift to you!' She gave up everything to become a Christian. A relative of the family visited her, and, in the presence of police officers, used all his powers to induce her to return home, but she replied: 'I cannot go back; I am a Christian.' In response to the effort to induce her to confess that she had been induced to leave home by her Christian friends, she said: 'Before God and these officers as my witnesses, I say that these ladies had nothing to do with my coming away; they gave me the light, and I walked into it.' The officers of the law said to the relative: 'We have her words and her testimony, and it is a clear case.' For a long time members of her family visited her; but finally she was disowned, and the funeral ceremony, signifying that she was dead to them, was performed.

In 1900, four years after her conversion, Sooboonagam visited the United States with Miss Stephens and spoke at many missionary gatherings. Though dead to her family, they have never given up the hope of getting her away from her Christian influences, even offering a large sum of money to the mission if she were sent home. They have at last taken forcible possession of her. Few Christians have sacrificed more for their faith than she.

UNIQUE SERVICES.

For eighteen years Mr. Newton Jones, Sunday School Union evangelist, has been holding most successful services on Margate Sands, the popular summer resort on the south coast of England. The attendance at these services has been larger than ever this summer. The singing has formed a great attraction, especially the choruses. Friends from all parts of the country have rallied, many who have received blessing during Mr. Jones's winter missions. A large flower, fruit and toy service was held on Aug. 9, the gifts being afterwards sent to a home for cripples.

On Aug. 15 and 16 two missionary days were planned. A map of India forty feet long was made, the coast line made of chalk, the provinces lined with seaweed, the mountains constructed of chalk, sand and weed. The names of prominent missionaries figured in large chalk letters. At the time appointed the Rev. Richard Burges, S. S. U. Indian secretary, arrived with friends dressed in Indian costume. The effect was excellent, drawing a large crowd, who were greatly interested in the work amongst the Sunday-schools of India. The children illustrated the work of the International Bible Reading Association, which enlisted a lot of interest and enthusiasm; but, best of all, more recruits. This was followed by a descriptive lecture of the customs and work of Indian friends, fourteen being dressed in Indian costume.

Mr. Charles Harvey, of the Kent Band of Hope Union, joined Mr. Newton Jones for one whole week, giving Science Temperance Talks, and limelight addresses at night on the sands. The time spent together was most profitable, some fifty pledges being taken. Each day at noon, following the Children's Talk, an open-air Bible school, as in former years, has been held with much profit.

HEROIC FAITH.

Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, died strong in the faith that that country would become Christian. Yet he labored in that country for twenty-seven years fighting against hatred, opposition and persecution and won by his own efforts of faith that many of God's workers need to learn.

'I do not know the word discouragement,' said Dr. John Scudder, 'I long ago erased it from my vocabulary.'

'I do not want your pity, dear friends in the homeland,' wrote a missionary from Zululand, 'for I am in the "tip-top" field of the world.'

'I would rather wear out than rust out,' said Henry Martyn, of India.

'I am God's little woman and he will take care of me,' wrote Annie Taylor, of Tibet.

'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him,' wrote Gardiner upon a rock on the coast of Tierra del Fuego, just before his death by starvation.

'We missionaries have put in all we have got here,' said Rockville Clancy, of India, to a magazine correspondent. 'We are here for life; we are hard at work, and we are happy.'

A Christian worker once said: 'The lessons I learn from the lives of missionaries are invaluable. J. Hudson Taylor teaches me the supremacy of child-like faith; Mackay, of Formosa, the transforming power of consecrated forceps and the preaching of Jesus Paton, of the New Hebrides, how holy a passion is love for souls; Andrew Murray and George Mueller, that prayer availeth; Sheldon Jackson and Egerton Young, that the frozen north cannot cool a flaming zeal for Christ.' Another said: 'These missionaries teach me that enduring hardship inspires love and quickens zeal. The cold of Greenland could not keep the Moravians away from their noble work there. The fever and heat did not daunt Livingstone. The dread of a living death among the lepers was not enough to hold Mary Reed in the homeland.'—'Record of Christian Work.'

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND.

We have received this week, for Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador, the following sums:—

J. M. B., Leamington	$10.00
St. Catharines Cong. S.S., Toronto	5.00
P. E. D., Owen Sound	5.00
A Friend, Kintore	5.00
J. M. Sutherland, Kouchilbougac. Collected by Mrs. John MacAllister, New Mills	4.00
Mrs. D. F. McLennan, Summerstown	3.30
Mary E. Pearson, Merrickville	3.00
Thos. Baldwin, Oxenden	2.00
A. Canadian, Clinton, N.Y.	1.00
C. M. L. Lawson, Buckley's Corners	1.00
	.70

LABRADOR COT FUND.

In small sums	.35
Total previously acknowledged	1,019.84
Total received for this mission up to Sept. 15	1,060.19

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

DANIEL AND BELSHAZZAR.

Daniel v., 17-30.

Golden Text.—'The face of the Lord is against them that do evil.'—Psalm xxiv., 16.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Two weeks ago we saw how Daniel gained his place in the favor of King Nebuchadnezzar, of Babylon, and if you will read the very interesting passage between that lesson and this you will see how Daniel fulfilled the promising beginning he had made. He was found able to interpret the dreams of his master, the king, and detailed accounts of two dreams he thus explained are given.

Then we have also in the passage referred to the record of the three companions of Daniel, who went through the great test of the fiery furnace, rather than bow down to the image the king had set up.

In reading from chapter iv. into chapter v., we notice a sudden change from the name of Nebuchadnezzar to that of Belshazzar as king of Babylon. It must not be supposed that the writer is telling us each notable event of those times in its exact order. The time of this lesson was, in fact, years after the time Daniel was first accepted as one of the counsellors of Nebuchadnezar, as the lesson for Sept. 17 described.

Belshazzar is believed by scholars to have been the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, though in verse 11 of this chapter, Nebuchadnezzar is referred to as his 'father,' for the word 'father' was sometimes used in Hebrew to refer to an ancestor.

The seventy years' captivity is now approaching its close, but still we find Daniel preserved to interpret the fateful message that foretells the doom of a wicked king. Read the first part of this chapter in your Bibles in order to better understand the words of Daniel.

THE KING'S GIFTS REJECTED.

17. 'Then Daniel answered and said before the king. Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another; yet I will read the writing unto the king, and make known to him the interpretation.'

Belshazzar had made a great feast to a thousand of his nobles, and had used the captured vessels of the temple at Jerusalem. In the midst of the revelry a part of a hand had appeared, writing upon the wall. It put a sudden check upon the gaiety and mirth of the occasion, and the king was thrown into terror. He sent for the astrologers and soothsayers to interpret the writing. They had failed. Then the queen told him of Daniel, and Belshazzar sent for him. He had offered gifts and honor to his wise men who had failed, and he repeats the offer to Daniel.

In this first verse of our lesson we find Daniel refusing the rewards the king offered. There is something lofty and dignified in Daniel's declining to be paid for interpreting the message of God. He took a stand that made him independent of the king, and must have impressed a monarch accustomed doubtless to see men only too eager to secure royal favors. Still Daniel promises the interpretation of the writing.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CASE RECALLED.

18. 'O thou king, the most high God gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father a kingdom, and majesty and glory and honor.

19. 'And for the majesty that he gave him, all people, nations, and languages, trembled and feared before him: whom he would he slew; and whom he would he kept alive; and whom he would he set up; and whom he would he put down.

20. 'But when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride, he was deposed from his kingly throne and they took his glory from him:

21. 'And he was driven from the sons of men; and his heart was made like the wild beasts, and his dwelling was with the wild asses: they fed him with grass like oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven; till he knew that the most high God ruled in the kingdom of men, and that he appointeth over it whomsoever he will.'

We have noticed before, in studying the history of God's people, how fully the Bible has set forth the wickedness of the people and God's mercy toward them, in recounting the punishment that had to be sent at last. So now Daniel does not at once interpret the writing, but proceeds to show the warning that was furnished by Nebuchadnezzar's case. God had made him great, but Nebuchadnezzar's heart had become proud and haughty, and God had humbled him, but afterwards restored him. For a fuller account read chapter 4.

BELSHAZZAR'S FAILURE TO LEARN.

22. 'And thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thine heart, though thou knewest all this;

23. 'But has lifted up thyself against the Lord of heaven; and they have brought the vessels of his house before thee and thou, and thy lords, they wives, and thy concubines, have drunk wine in them; and thou hast prised thee gods of silver, and gold, of brass, iron, wood, and stone, which see not, nor hear, nor know, and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified:

24. 'Then was the part of the hand sent from him; and this writing was written.'

Now Daniel fearlessly applies the lesson of Nebuchadnezzar. Belshazzar had known of the punishment God had sent upon Nebuchadnezzar, but he had failed to profit by his knowledge. He had not humbled his heart, though he was familiar with the consequences of not doing so.

Swiftly Daniel then presents to the trembling king a picture of his own guilt. He had shown defiance of God, he had profaned the sacred vessels of God's temple, he had been guilty of idolatry, he had failed to glorify of God, upon whom his very existence depended. As a consequence this writing has appeared in the midst of this Oriental banquet.

THE INTERPRETATION.

25. 'And this is the writing that was written. MENE, MENE, TE-KEL, UPHARSIN.

26. 'This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

27. 'TEKEL; Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

28. 'PERES; Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.'

Daniel then read the words of the inscription. In themselves they presented a sort of enigma, rather than a literal message, and needed the prophet's powers of comprehending the mesage as well as of merely reading the words, for they were symbols that had to be interpreted.

The interpretation follows. God had numbered the kingdom and finished it. The years of its existence were now full, and the King of kings was to bring it to an end.

The king himself, Belshazzar, had been weighed and found wanting, as we have seen. Like countless other men, Belshazzar had gone on in his own wilful course forgetting that God was testing him, and that, if he were found to be a failure, punishment would follow.

The kingdom was to be divided, broken up, and the Medes and Persians were to rule. At this very time Cyrus was besieging Babylon, perhaps the stongest city of ancient times.

THE END OF BELSHAZZAR.

29. 'Then commanded Belshazzar, and they clothed Daniel with scarlet, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made a peoclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom.

30. 'In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.'

Though Daniel had declined the reward offered by the king at first, Belshazzar now commanded that the royal purple (Revised) be placed upon Daniel, that the gold chain be placed about his neck, and that he be made the third ruler in the kingdom. Daniel may have realized that God was preparing him with power and dignity to represent the Hebrew people when the new ruler should enter the city.

That night Belshazzar was slain. From all historical accounts it is plain that the conqueror entered without opposition. The city was not taken by assault.

But we find the faithful Daniel serviving these changes, for the Lord was not yet through with the services of his servant.

The lesson for October 8 is. 'Daniel in the Lion's Den.' Daniel vi., 10-23.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 25.—Dan. i., 1-16.
Tuesday, Sept. 26.—Dan. v., 17-31.
Wednesday, Sept. 27.—Dan. iii., 1-18.
Thursday, Sept. 28.—Dan. iii., 19-30.
Friday, Sept. 29.—Dan. iv., 1-18.
Saturday, Sept. 30.—Dan. iv., 19-27.
Sunday, Oct. 1.—Dan. iv., 27-37.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRIST'S THREE OPENINGS.

First. 1, Prayer. Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law (Ps. cxix., 18.) 2. Faith. Then touched He their eyes, saying, According to your faith be it done unto you, and their eyes were opened (Matt. ix., 29, 30.) 3. Experience. He hath opened mine eyes (Jno. iv., 30.) Second. 1, Promise, I will tell you plainly of the Father (Jno. xvi., 25.) 2. Fulfilments. Did not our hearts burn within us, as He spake in the way, and opened to us the Scriptures (Lu. xxiv., 32.) 3. Caused them to understand. Then opened He their mind that they might understand the Scriptures (Lu. xxiv., 45.) Third. 1. Christ's Pity. O thoughtless and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken (Lu. xxiv., 25.) 2. Christ's judgment—He left them to the hardening of heart, which follows persistent unbelief (Jno. xii., 38-40.) The wrath came upon the Jewish nation to the utmost, because of its continuous unbelief. There is no remedy for persistent self-hardening. 3. Christ's Grace. The Lord opened the heart of Lydia, to give heed to the things which were spoken by Paul (Acts xvi., 14.) Grace in the heart produces fruit in the life.

THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

Dodd's Kidney Pills doing Good Work Around Port Arthur.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles an i the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 15 (Special). That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said:

'My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health.'

Agricultural.

ME BUSHEL MEASURE

At the last annual meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, which met at Regina in December last, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Collyer, of Welwyn, in favor of the introduction of a system by which grain would be bought and sold by the hundred pounds instead of by the bushel as at present. Presumably owing to the pressure of other work to go before the convention, the resolution was dropped in committee and, therefore, was not discussed by the association.

This was unfortunate; for, if, by any means, this system of buying and selling could be introduced, it would be a long step in advance of our present methods.

It would simplify our methods of calculation and effect an enormous saving of time and labor. For instance, we will suppose that wheat is quoted at 84 cents a bushel, and a farmer delivers a load that weighs 4,583 pounds. To find the value by the old method the following process of calculation is necessary:—

4583
.84
18332
36664
60)384972
64.16 12-60

If the wheat, instead of being sold by the bushel, had been sold by the 100 pounds at its equivalent value; namely, $1.40 a hundred, the following simple calculation is all that would be necessary:

4583
1.40
183320
4583
$64.1620

The saving would be still greater in the case of oats and barley, because, when dividing by 34 or 48, we should have a roblem in long division, instead of a simple matter of short division as in the case of wheat. The saving would also be greater in the price per bushel included a fraction of a cent. Besides simplifying the process of calculation, we should have the probability of mistakes reduced to a minimum.

As a further argument we may add that the railway companies quote the charges for freight, not at so many cents per bushel, but at so many cents per hundred pounds. They do this to simplify the calculation and reduce the expense for clerical labor.

If a farmer is in doubt as to whether or not it will pay him to ship his wheat or sell it at the local elevator, he obtains a quotation of so many cents a bushel, say at Winnipeg; he finds that the freight is so many cents per hundred pounds; and he must calculate what that will be per bushel, deduct it from his Winnipeg quotation and compare the result with the price quoted at his local elevator. If we suppose that he is quoted ninety-seven and three-eighths cents per bushel laid down at Winnipeg, that the freight rate from his local point is eleven cents per hundred pounds, and that the price offered by his local buyer is ninety and a quarter cents per bushel, the possibility of mistakes in the calculation involved will be apparent.

In calculating the value of the manufactured products of our grain, a hundred pounds is nearly always taken as the unit. If a farmer buys flour, bran, shorts, or chopped oats, he pays for it at the rate of so much per hundred pounds. Just why we should measure the whole grain in sixties and thirty-fours, and the ground product in hundreds does not appear on the surface. It is, of course, by force of custom; we do it because our fathers did it that way; and they did it because our grandfathers transacted business in that way.

The adoption of the system suggested would render practicable a nicer adjustment of prices to actual values, especially in the case of coarse grains. A difference of one cent in the price of a hundred pounds is a much finer distinction than a difference of one cent in the price of thirty-four pounds. We should do well to quote prices in decimals in any case, and get rid of the troublesome fractions, which, to the ordinary man, are a stumbling block and a vexation of soul.

To adopt this system in our grain trade would serve to pave the way for the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in all our business transactions; but we must leave the discussion of that subject until some future time.

We trust that the matter will be brought up at the next annual meeting of the Grain Growers, both in the Territories and in Manitoba. In order to make the introduction of this system practicable, it will be necessary to take concerted action in the matter; and we suggest that representative of the Grain Exchange be invited to confer with the farmers at the next Grain Growers' conventions, in order that the subject may be thoroughly discussed in all its phases. —'Northwest Farmer.'

A PORTABLE FENCE

I have just completed a fence which may be of interest to you and some of your readers.

The problem has long been with me, and doubtless with a number of others: 'How can we keep our birds year after year on the same soil and yet have it fresh and sweet?' We have all planted different crops in our yards after we were through with the breeding season. This we found very beneficial, but as the yards had to be dug over by hand, if there were many of them, required a great deal of labor. I have, I think, the solution of the problem, and it is by using portable fences. These fences are built of 2-3-inch hemlock joists and 12 1-inch hemlock boards, 5-foot wire and iron shelf braces. All the lumber is 16 feet long. First I cut the joists, starting with 6-foot lengths. This makes two 6-foot and one 4-foot lengths. I cut four joists into 6-foot lengths. This gave me eight 6-foot and four 4-foot lengths. Then I cut one joint into 4-foot lengths. This made four 4-foot lengths. Now I have eight 6-foot and eight 4-foot lengths. I then nail a 4-foot length on the bottom of a 6-foot length with two 20-penny nails driven through the 4-foot length, this making a T shape. In one of the angles of the T is placed a 10 x 12 japanned shelf bracket and fastened by six 1 1-4 inch screws. The 16-foot by 12-inch board is then put in by cutting a notch in the ends and centre 1 inch deep and 3 inches long. Stand up three of the T's 8 feet apart and place the cut board on them, letting the 4-foot pieces (heads of the T's) rest in the 1-inch notches in the board, square uprights, with edge of the board and nail fast. We now have one 16-foot section complete with the exception of the wire. I use the 'Union Lock,' and find it all right, as it requires very little stretching, and, being small at the bottom, the 12-inch board is sufficient to prevent the cocks from fighting. This is a very sightly fence, and two men can easily shift it wherever desired. If you wish to stack it out of the way the screws can be removed from the brackets and the 4-foot bases knocked off and replaced when setting the fence without much trouble.—Charles E. Faber, in 'Orpington Journal.'

MILK WEED AND MORNING GLORY

(F. D. W., in the 'Prairie Farmer.')

Mr. James Farrell, of Cascade county, Montana, asks: 'What is the best method of exterminating morning glory and milkweed? These two weeds reproduce themselves from seed and from the roots, and are therefore hard to get rid of. I have worked for the last three or four years on the above and yet they are getting ahead of me. Are the weeds mentioned more destructive and harder to get rid of than Russian, Canada and bull thistles?'

A satisfactory answer is not easily given for the reason that it is not certain just what weeds are meant. Plants which are called morning glories and milkweeds in one section may be known by entirely different names in other localities. Many such instances are known to botanists, so an answer is not certain to be applicable.

There are several plants which are known in one place or another as wild morning glory. Some of them are comparatively harmless, while others are persistent weeds. A plant like the one here mentioned, which is reproduced from the root, is certainly difficult to manage. The method that is generally most satisfactory is to cut off the top just beneath the surface while the plant is in blossom, but before the seed has ripened. If this treatment is persisted in it will kill the plant by exhaustion. Shallow ploughing will serve the purpose, and is resorted to for exterminating the Canada thistle, but it should be done when the weed is weak from blossoming. If done too early it may result in more harm than good.

Several chemical preparations are used for destroying plants. A drop of sulphuric acid on the crown of a dandelion will kill it, and a proportionately larger amount should be sufficient for any plant. Gasoline will kill the foliage, and may be used to good effect by means of a sprinkler in some instances. There are also some preparations for sale that will kill vegetation. They may only kill the top, but if persisted in they will exterminate the whole plant.

The general treatment of milkweed should be similar to that mentioned for morning glory, if it is the weed that is commonly known by this name. But another remedy should be mentioned, and that is pasturing with sheep. These animals, especially the large breeds, relish a great variety of food. They will eat most any kind of weed and bush, even though there is an abundance of good grass at hand. If sheep are kept on the farm they may serve a good purpose in killing several species of milkweed.

It should be said, however, that the milkweed family comprises more than twenty species, varying greatly in habits of growth and locality, all of which must be taken into consideration. So it should not be a disappointment to anybody if what is here said about destroying it does not apply to what he calls milkweed.

SHEEP IN THE ORCHARD

A correspondent says: 'The greatest value of sheep in an orchard is found probably in their being used as a means of fertilizing orchards that are bearing. If put in the same somewhat early in the spring and fed a suitable supplementary food with the grass which the orchard may furnish, it will be found that the sheep will thus convey fertility to the land, and they will do so in a marked degree if fed on right kinds of food. Such food may consist very largely of wheat bran, which is in itself a valuable fertilizer. It may be wise to encourage the sheep to eat it freely, to add a little grain in the form of oats. A little oil cake will also improve the food. The droppings thus left in the orchard will tend very much to its enrichment. The outcome will be that where this system is persevered in during considerable portions of the season, the orchard will thus be provided with a liberal application of fertility. This statement, of course, is based on the supposition that there is some proper relation between the number of sheep grazed and the area of the orchard.'

PREPARATION OF SHOW POTATOES

One of our English exchanges says: Some interesting and instructive hints regarding the preservation and preparation of potatoes intended for exhibition purposes are included in the schedule of the annual show of the National Potato Society, which is to be held next November; these will doubtless be of considerable advantage to exhibitors. Among other things, emphasis is laid on the very great importance of having all the tubers well washed. Not only are uncleansed tubers offensive to the eye when staged, but the soil on them hides the natural brightness and purity of skin which should characterize all exhibition tubers. Still further, whilst such cleansing displays all a tuber's brightness and beauty, it exposes any existing points of weakness or defects not otherwise noticeable. But washing should not be done when the tubers are lifted. It is best to leave that operation till the day preceding the show.

When potatoes are lifted, the best or the handsomest tubers of good medium size should be gathered up into a flat basket in which is a little soft hay. It is a good plan to gently rub each tuber as collected through the hands, then carrying the basket and its contents to a shed at once, wrapping each tuber in soft paper, so as to exclude light and air.

If the tubers be long exposed to the light, the skins lose some of their native freshness. Place in shallow boxes two or three layers of newspapers, and on those put close together the papered tubers. These should be in two layers or so, but not in sufficient depth to produce heating. Cover each box over with newspapers, then place in a cool room, store or cellar, there to remain quite unexposed until just prior to the exhibition. Wash each tuber in tepid hot water, using a little soap and a soft brush to thoroughly cleanse each one. Tubers from sandy soil cleanse easily, those from stiff or adhesive soil need more washing.

Dry off each tuber quickly with a soft cloth, using a drier one to finish off, but make no effort to artificially polish them, as that inevitably fails, and may lead to disqualification. Wrap up in fresh paper as soon as dry ,and pack ready for the exhibition. Always have two or three in reserve for each dish, lest any discolor in transit.

SQUASH GROWING

The squash, perhaps more than almost any other vegetable, loves a high, sandy, well-drained soil in order to do its best. It may, however, be grown on some other soils with fair success. Prepare your ground early so that by frequent harrowing and cultivation you may have the weeds killed before planting your squash. About June 15, not earlier, prepare your ground thoroughly, mark it out ten feet square, put a shovel-full of well-rotted manure in each hill and mix it thoroughly with the soil. When you plant hollow out the hill and pour in two or three quarts of water. When this settles away drop six or eight seeds on the wet soil of the hill and cover about two inches deep, smoothing the top of the hill with the flat of the hoe. If the weather is warm, as it is apt to be at this time of year they will come up in five or six days. They must be watched closely now as the striped bug is apt to be waiting for them, though by this late planting you escape the worst of his ravages. The idea is to make the soil in the hills so rich that the plants will grow so strong and fast as to ward off injury by insects. Visit your plants two or three time a day at this stage. If the bugs find them sprinkle with well-slacked lime or tobacco dust or road dust or with a weak solution of Paris green, but scaring and disturbing them will have a tendency to drive them away.

When the plants have made a good growth and seem strong and healthy, thin them down to three stalks in a hill and just before they commence to run pull out one more. Never leave more than two stalks in a hill. When the squash bug or stink bug comes and begins to lay its eggs on the leaves a good deal of damage is likely to be done. They must be hand-picked, or a good way is to lay small pieces of boards alongside the hill, then by going early in the morning and turning over the boards they will be found adhering to the underside where they can be easily crushed and destroyed.

Cultivate well as long as you can get through the rows. There is generally a good loud demand for this crop as a general thing they can not be grown unless they have the proper soil and unless attention is given them at the proper time. With this crop more than with others it is 'eternal vigilance' that counts.

In storing for winter remember that squash must be kept warm and dry; do not put in the cellar, but in some warm place where the temperature will be about 60 degs. Usually this crop gives good paying results if properly attended to.—J. S. Brigham, Wood Co., O.

THE SHEEP'S FOOT

That old common saying, 'no foot no horse,' applies with equal truth and force to the sheep. Indeed, the sheep's foot is far more liable to injury and disease by neglect under even ordinary conditions of management, not to mention the frequent instances of want of due care, than the foot of the horse is. The cloven foot, with a very sensitive lining between the claws; the small size of the foot; and the peculiar structure of it, which is unique and different from that of all other animals, even of the cloven footed kinds, except those near relatives of the sheep, the goat and the deer, all combine to make this part of the body extremely subject to disease, and needful of the most watchful attention and immediate care when it becomes injured. The case is not one in which disease may occur from unavoidable causes, but it is such that this can only happen through neglect under special conditions which call for very close attention and care.

In fact, the special structure of the foot itself invites disease under unfavorable conditions, and these are so varied and so commonly existing, indeed, it may be truly said almost always existing in all the varied ways in which sheep may be kept, that very few flocks exist among which lameness, due to disorder—not to say disease—of the feet, may not be liable or likely to happen at any time of the year. Let us go, as we should always, to the root of the matter, which grows out of the special and particular structure of the sheep's foot. No other animal posseses a foot of exactly similar structure as that of the sheep, and we must believe that this peculiarity of the foot is the growth of a long period during which this race of animals became finally fitted by nature to suit its special environments.—'Irish Farming World.'

STATUS OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Mr. Mahin, of Nottingham, furnishes a synopsis of the official agricultural returns of Great Britain for the calendar year 1904. The consul writes:

Of Great Britain's total land area—56,200,558 acres—45,105,766 acres are used for agriculture and stock raising. During the past thirty years there has been a steady decline in the arable part of this land and a steady increase in the stock-raising part. The arable land now amounts, roundly, to eighteen million acres; the pasture land to twenty-seven million. The acreage devoted to small grains has declined, the most notable decrease being that of wheat, the yield of which in 1904 was only two-thirds that of 1902 and twenty percent less than that of 1903.

Of small grain, wheat alone increased in price in 1904, other grains declining.

None of the agricultural figures for 1904 are encouraging; but the most disquieting relate to imports. The receipts of live cattle and sheep increased over those of 1903, while the import of dairy products exceeded by $155,000,000 in value those of 1903, a substantial increase, chiefly in butter. The British colonies figured mainly in this increase, a fact somewhat compensatory. An important feature of the grain import trade was the dropping of the United States from first to fourth place among the sources of foreign supply. The first place was taken by India, closely followed by Russia and Argentina. Australia largely increased its contribution and stepped ahead of Canada.

In imports the only cheerful feature is the substantial increase of the colonial contributions; yet this offers no solution of the problem of how to restore British agriculture to its pristine greatness.

Only about a tenth of the land under crops and grass is occupied by the owners. More than a fifth of the total 'holdings' in Great Britain are between one and five acres each in extent, slightly more than one-half are between five and fifty acres, one-third are between fifty and three hundred acres, and less than one-thirtieth exceed three hundred acres.

THE HOG'S HEARING

'Hogs have a much keener sense of hearing than most people seem to think,' a farmer tells the New Orleans 'Times Democrat.' 'They can see well and at a considerable distance, but nose and eyes must give first place to ears. This is so, no doubt, because hearing is probably the most useful of the senses of the hog life, particularly at the season of the year when the hog in the wild state must rely upon the fruitage of trees, in the main, for food. Even with this advantage it is frequently a fierce race to see which hog can get there first. It would be interesting to know just how a hog can hear an acorn fall. It is remarkable how quickly they become cognizant of the fact that an acorn has been blown from its outer shell and is tumbling toward the ground, and a hog seems to catch the sound quicker when he knows a competitor is near who will run him a race for the nut. I have witnessed some fierce and interesting races between hogs with an acorn as a stake. Put a hog within twenty yards of an oak and in nine cases out of ten he will be within a few feet of where the acorn strikes the ground, another fact which argues the superiority of the hog's hearing. He can apparently tell pretty well by the sound where the acord will fall, and he will rarely miss it more than a few feet.'

WINTER WINDOW GARDEN

(Laura Jones, in 'Vick's Family Magazine.')

It will not do to wait until fall to begin preparation for the window garden. Slips will not be a success. One should begin in the early spring to procure plants and to root slips, and grow them through the summer.

In most window gardens the heliotrope is a complete failure; so is also the hibiscus, and oftentimes the geranium. There are some plants that will grow with very little artificial heat and others that require very little sunlight, so, if you cannot give your green house plants greenhouse privileges, it is best to leave them alone, and procure plants that will not only live, and grow and bloom in the ordinary window garden.

One usually wants trailing plants for baskets and side brackets, and for this purpose the Boston fern, Russellia Grandiflora and Asparagus Sprengeri are excellent if procured early and grown through the summer: then they are large enough to make some display during the winter.

Carnations procured now will make blooming plants by February or March of another year.

I recently saw a most beautiful display of begonias in a window, but this was in a very warm room. There is very little satisfaction to be had of the begonia in a low temperature.

In making your plans be sure to include some bit of greenery for cut flowers. The Smilax grows well in the ordinary window garden, and can be easily grown from seed, but will make little display before the second year.

SUCCESS WITH TURKEYS

CARE OF LITTLE POULTS AT HATCHING TIME—WHAT TO FEED.

The manner of handling the turkey hens and little poults when the poults hatch and during the ten days that immediately follow depends considerably upon the conditions to which they are subject, writes H. A. Nourse in 'Reliable Poultry Journal.'

Some turkey breeders prefer to give old and young free range and throw them wholly upon their own resources. Other breeders give them full liberty to go where they like, but feed the hen and brood regularly. Still others find it best to confine the poults or the hens until the young turkeys are well started.

The natural way for a hen to do after the hatch is complete is to take her brood into the fields or into the brush if there is any. There she protests them from enemies and feeds them with such animals and vegetable food as she can find. The young raised in that manner are strong and healthy, and when they get well started they grow rapidly. But heavy rains and periods of damp weather sometimes cause heavy losses in broods so raised, and various means are taken to prevent such loss by limiting the range for a longer or shorter time after hatching.

One method is to confine the turkey hen in a coop and allow the poults to run at large. The coop for this purpose should not be less than four feet long by three wide and high enough to allow the hen to stretch to her full height. Hens that have not been accustomed to any kind of restraint seldom can be confined in a coop successfully.

These coops must be moved daily to fresh locations, and the men must be dusted with lice-killing powder once a week to keep down the lice, which breed and increase rapidly when the turkey is unable to take a thorough dust bath.

Unless the hen is very tame she cannot be let out for an occasional run, for it is not often possible to get her to go back to the coop.

For the young poults there is nothing better than stale (not mouldy) bread, dampened with milk, for the first two days. After that a good quality of prepared chick food made of small and finely cracked grains is a safe and desirable ration until the poults are large enough to eat wheat, cracked corn and other coarse food. Those that are in pens or whose mothers are confined in coops must be fed three full meals a day. Some whole corn should be provided for the hen, and fresh water should be supplied at least twice each day.

The youngsters should not be fed as soon as they are hatched and dried off. They will be healthier and grow faster if no food is supplied until they are at least two days (forty-eight hours) old.

KEEPING EGGS

A writer in the 'Epitomist' gives the following recipe for keeping eggs: To every three gallons of water add one pound of fresh slaked lime, and one half-pint of salt. Have it well dissolved. Drop in your eggs one at a time, but mind do not crack them. If you wish to keep them one or two years you can do so. But you must use them as soon as taken out or they will spoil. When you put in all you wish take a thin piece of board and put on top and on that put a little salt and lime that the top may be as strong as the bottom. If these are kept at sea and in different climates, why not keep on land and in a cool cellar? Should you wish to keep to transport, dissolve sufficient gum shellac to make a thin varnish in alcohol, let them dry, then after giving each egg a coat pack them in bran or sawdust. When wanted wash off the varnish, and they are ready to be cooked.

ERADICATION OF WEEDS

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them will send up new sprouts. In the case of biennials or perennials with tap-roots, cutting the latter under ground and beneath the 'crown' is effective. Perennials like the bind-weed, which spread by underground stems, are extremely difficult to deal with because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Ploughing under simply spreads the plant by cutting the propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfactory way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw mulch, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective, and arsenate of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water, is recommended. This can be obtained of wholesale druggists at ten cents per pound. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill all the other vegetation for several months. Chemical methods of weed extermination, then, should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice.

California is finding a rapidly increasing market for her dried and preserved fruits in France. This seems analogous to 'carrying coals to Newcastle.' It is not so many years ago that France, especially the southern part, was the banner fruit region of the world.

THE NOON SPELL

The Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, says: 'The farmer of the future must be a practical scientist. The man who does not understand the science of the soil has no business on the farm; if the boy wants to be a farmer it is just as necessary that he take a course at an agricultural college as it is to the boy who wants to be a lawyer, a doctor or a preacher, to have university education.'

Mr. Thomas Butler, of Jacksonport, Door County, Wis., is the inventor of a new sugar-beet blocker, which, it is claimed, will block and clear out two rows of beets at once without injury to the plants, at the same time cutting out the weeds and 'mulching' the ground, leaving it clear. The machine has an underground cut, regulated to operate at the desired depth, and does the work so as to separate the beets to a distance of about nine inches apart. The machine is made to be operated by hand or horse-power.

Milk is replacing beer for consumption amongst the workmen in the Imperial Dockyards at Kiel. A milk purveyor, whose sales last year averaged 2,000 to 3,000 bottles of milk per month, is now supplying 18,000 bottles per month. The cold season has made no break in the consumption, as the freshly pasteurized milk is brought to the consumers in closed, insulated vans. Through the introduction of pure, cheap milk, the demand for beer and other alcoholic beverages should be considerably reduced, especially as the use of alcohol reduces the physical capacity of the workmen.

Luther Burbank, the great horticultural wizard of the twentieth century, is to the front with a walnut tree that makes the fastest growth of any tree known. He regards this achievement as of immense importance commercially, for it will extend the use of walnut in the manufacture of furniture and even permit its use as cordwood for stove or grate fires. His success was attained by crossing common English and Native California black walnut and also crossing two varieties of native black walnut. Walnut wood for manufacturing purposes now costs $250 to $500 per 1,000 feet.

For over six hundred years the Moffat family have occupied the farm of Midnock, in the parish of Westerkirk, Dumfries, but their long connection with the place has now been closed. For at least three hundred years the Moffats were proprietors as well as occupiers, and the last responsible tenant, Mr. Robert Moffat, to the great regret of the Duke of Buccleuch, only resigned the tenancy on account of other business claims which kept him at some distance from the farm. Midnock was granted to the Moffat family, along with the land of Crookes, by Robert the Bruce in 1300 or 1302; but in the course of time the lands were sold, the Moffats remaining as tenants.

German and American experiments unite in condemning the cooking of foods already palatable, because this causes a marked depression in digestibility of the protein with no compensating advantage. Digestion trials with cooked or steamed hays, silage, lupine seed, corn meal, and wheat bran, and cotton seed, uniformly show their protein to be notably less digestible than that in the original materials, a fact which may explain the lessened productive value of cooked grains which has been observed in certain experiments. It must be conceded, of course, that when cooking feeding stuffs by steaming or otherwise—renders them more palatable, and thereby makes possible the consumption and material otherwise wasted, the influenc upon digestibility is a minor consideration.

STOCK FOODS.

The country is full of them, and the question is, Have they value? Does it pay the farmer to feed them? The statements of the manufacturers of these preparations should not be taken without some investigation. Compare their statements with their directions for feeding. How long will a package last if directions are followed? In how many instances are you told to double the amount fed? Do a little measuring and figuring and get at the facts.

The statement is made that there are a certain number of feeds for a cent. Weigh and measure until you have proven the statement. Then feed it carefully to your stock and note the results.

Start in with Herbageum. Read the yellow paper in the mouth of the bag. It says 54 feeds to the pound. Weigh it, measure it, feed it, test it. The directions do not say 'Feed a large tablespoonful,' 'feed three,' or 'feed four tablespoonsful.' They say 'Feed a tablespoonful twice a day.' 'Use a tablespoon and do not heap it.'

The manufacturers of Herbageum claim that for regular feeding an even tablespoonful, which is one quarter of an ounce, will give better results than a heaped tablespoonful, which is a full ounce. They have a theory to account for this and their theory is reasonable. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and every farmer should test these matters for himself. This is a simple matter and attended with little expense. It may be done by dividing a litter of pigs into two pens, having the weight of the pens as nearly even as possible, then feed the pens exactly the same feed with the exception of Herbageum, which shonuld be fed regularly, according to directions, to one pen only. When a pen averages 200 pounds turn them off and continue feeding the other pen as before until they reach the same average weight. Then turn them off. During the feeding each pen should be charged with all feed given them, the difference will show the profit or loss in the feeding of Herbageum. Any stock food can be tested in this way. A herd of cows can be divided and a test made for milk. Certainly a test of some kind should be made by every farmer. The 'Stock Food' problem has become a live one and an accurate test is the sure means of arriving at the true merits of the case.

Advertisements.



The most serviceable and keen

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Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, **'World Wide'**, at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

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

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

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

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

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

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Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

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For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

LOBSTER'S LIFE STORY

HOW HE BEHAVES WHEN IN HIS NATURAL HAUNTS.

The life history of the lobster makes good reading in the report of the Fishery Board for Scotland for 1904.

So ferociously aggressive is the lobster that the tank in which specimens were kept under observation at the Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, was the scene of repeated tragedies.

'The main motive of a lobster's activity,' says the report, 'is defence—caution; and in defending itself, a blind, unrelenting vengeance is a fitting corollary. It first procures a hole within which to lie waiting for its prey, and to which it may retire after a foray. Any animal that approaches it is a foe. Its keenness in attack and relentless hold when it has once gripped its antagonist are due to want of sight.'

He cannot endure a strong light, and like a man who fights in the dark, the lobster strikes everywhere and at everything.

Once seized by its big claw, the lobster has to surrender his weapon, and his opponent, with much unconcern, drops it. Very few lobsters have anything but short stumps left on the antennae, these having been snipped off close to the head by companions.' The lobster is always looking for dark holes, and when he has got one to suit him it is as likely as not another lobster will try to evict him.

It is only when each crustacean is settled in its hole that the family gets on without quarrelling. 'But the truce is nothing but an armed neutrality.' For woe betide the lobster that has cast his shell. The soft lobster is fair game for the hard. And, sad to relate, it is the lady lobster who takes most advantage of the defencelessness of the others.

In November, 1904, a soft male lobster bled to death as the result of being bitten by an Amazon companion.

Nor are the male lobsters without reproach. The male crab protects the moulted female from attack, but chivalry is dead in lobsterland. In July of last year a hard male lobster was convicted of biting off the chela, and one or more of the remaining pereiopods belonging to an unfortunate soft female lobster, with whom he had been associated. A sad life is a lobster's.

Only once was the display of any kindly human feeling witnessed. On Oct. 29, four female lobsters, which had cast their shells, were seen walking about the tank on tiptoe. A male lobster came out of his hole and tip-toed to meet the ladies. The lobsters appeared to be quite friendly and did not attempt to bite one another.' Nothing like this had been observed before.

THE TOOTH-BRUSH TREE.

(From the Chicago 'Chronicle.')

The tooth-brush was brown, brown alike in handle and bristles, and its shape was uncouth.

'It is a home-made article,' said its owner. 'It grew on a little tree, a tooth-brush tree. They have a tooth-brush tree in Jamaica. As we go out and pluck a peach or a pear, so the Jamaican goes out and plucks a tooth-brush.

'Literally, of course, he doesn't pluck a tooth-brush. He cuts off a twig and ravels out one end into bristles. The wood, you see, is somewhat saponaceous, like slippery elm, and it has an aromatic flavor like dentifrice. It makes a tooth-brush of good quality.

'The bark of this singular tree is often ground into tooth-powder. Here is a box of the ground bark. It smells good, doesn't it? Though it makes no lather it keeps the teeth very white.

'Jamaica is undoubtedly the only country in the world where you can go out and pick not only your tooth-brush but your dentifrice from a tree.'

BIRTHDAY PHOTOGRAPHS

A CUSTOM ONE MAN EXPECTS TO KEEP UP AS LONG AS HE LIVES.

'I have taken that man's picture on the second day of August every year for twenty years,' said the old photographer as a sitter passed out of the studio. 'Aug. 2 is his birthday, and he has faced a camera on that day every year since he was born.

'He is now 56, and in an album at his house he has fifty-six pictures of himself and there is room in the book for seventy. If he lives beyond the allotted threescore and ten he will get another album.

'He first came to me the year after I began business. The photographer who had made his birthday pictures for many years before that had died and the new proprietor did not please him.

'The first time he came in he said nothing to indicate that he was other than an ordinary passing customer. Then on Aug. 29 he came back with a woman about his own age and had a picture made of her. On the eighteenth of the next January he came with a boy of 16 and had his picture taken.

'By that time I had begun to feel pretty well acquainted with him, and he told me the story of the photographs.

'His father had lost a favorite son, before my friend was born, of whom a picture had never been made. The old man mourned the dead boy, and his grief was the more keen because he had no effigy of him. So he declared that if he was ever blessed with another son he would have his picture the day he was born and on every birthday thereafter.

'Accordingly, on the day my customer came into the world he had a picture of him made in his nurse's arms. On Aug. 2 every year thereafter as long as the father lived he took the son to have his picture made. After the father's death the birthday photograph habit was kept up, and the pictures gave so much pleasure to their owner that when he married he established the custom in his household, and had a picture of his wife made on her first birthday after their marriage.

'Children came to them in due time, and each little one was photographed on its birthday and on every anniversary. He has an album for each member of his household, and I can assure you they form an extremely handsome and interesting series of human documents.

'Two of the sons are married and live far from New York. They follow the custom their father taught them, and each year send him pictures of themselves and their families, and in return pictures of all those at home are sent to them.

'As a photographer, I may be a bit partial to the custom, but I cannot imagine a more delightful plan for keeping alive family affection nor a more interesting book than one of those albums, carrying its hero through the seven ages of man.

'These albums are not only valuable to those who are bound to the originals by ties of relationship and love, but the historian may see in them the progress of fashions in apparel, styles of hairdressing and the advancement made in the art of making pictures.—New York 'Sun.'

CHINESE SAILORS

PRAISE FOR THEM FROM A SHIPMASTER WHO HAS TRIED THEM.

Chinese sailors have not heretofore been highly regarded as a rule, but a shipmaster who has made a tour of the world and recently landed in Boston is authority for the statement that Chinamen make the best of sailors. He had command of a crew of forty-two officers and men, of whom thirty-four were Chinese. In speaking of his crew he said:

'I left New York in December for Australia and New Zealand ports with a crew of Americans and Englishmen. I had no more than got out of the harbor before there was trouble, and it lasted all the time we were at sea, and when we got into port the men got drunk.

'This had been my experience with crews for years, but I determined to make a change. I had seen ships with Chinese sailors and heard the captains tell of their good qualities, and finally I determined to try them.

'At Singapore I fired my New York crew and replaced it with Chinese. I paid the fares of the New York sailors to their homes ports, and was glad to get rid of them. Since that day the experience of myself and my fellow officers has been a glorious one. The continuous grumbling and kicking has ceased.

'The Chinamen work hard, and never murmur. They are a quiet, order loving crowd, and a better lot of sailors never walked the decks.

'The time will come when they will be found on every ship. When they reach a port they do not rush ashore and get drunk, and then come aboard and begin to abuse every one.'

The Chinamen are satisfied to take a short shore leave only. They do not quarrel, they do not drink to excess. They are placid and docile, and are not inclined to mutiny.

American captains on foreign voyages are, from present indications, likely to have much to do with Chinese sailors in the future. The maritime business of the Philippines is largely in the hands of Chinese merchants at present, and many of the sailors in Philippine ports come from Hong Kong.

There is a large Chinese population in Hawaii, too, and many sailors shipped in Hawaii for voyages to America are Chinamen.

Though Englishmen and Scotchmen are excellent sailors, it was found some years ago desirable for English shipowners to secure for tropical or semi-tropical voyages men less easily affected by intense heat, and East Indian or Lascar sailors have been found to fulfil this requirement.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE.—BONSECOURS FARM is now for sale. This beautiful, clean, rich, productive farm of 100 acres, outside Barrie, Co. Simcoe, good land, good water, good fences, no waste, southern slope, twelve acres orchard for British market, fifty acres under clover, well built modern brick house, twelve rooms, beautiful prospects; barn 70 x 90, stone basement, heavy timber, substantial implement house 26 x 60; pig pen 27 x 60; root cellar, feed room, large loft, no encumbrance. Intending purchasers, by giving notice, will be met at station. JOSEPH GOODFELLOW, Bonsecours Farm, Barrie, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF SANDY loam soil; four miles from St. Catharines, 2½ miles from Port Dalhousie, with the following fruit, all under a high state of cultivation: Peaches, pears, apples, plums, quinces, grapes; two good dwellings, one brick, one frame, with outbuildings; a quantity of timber still standing; good spring water. Apply to Box 603, St. Catharines, Ont.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, IN GUELPH Township, containing 250 and 300 acres, respectively. These are first class stock and grain farms, well fenced, good brick dwelling houses and first class outbuildings. Seven miles from Geulph and the O.A.C. G D HOOD, Guelph, Ont

Live Stock.

FOR SALE—A FRESH AYRSHIRE COW, out of famous butter and cream stock, now her second calf; also a Jersey; she can make 2 lbs. butter a day. Box 18, Brookfield, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK thoroughbred chickens hatched in May. Apply to ALEX. MATTHEW, Sawyerville, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and importer, Haysville, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory

AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family. Must be clean and a good plain cook. No washing or ironing. Good wages. A first class place for a good girl. Apply in person or by letter, to MRS. G. R. LIGHTHALL, 435 Elm avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED — SAMPLES FREE or returnable freight charges on goods prepaid. Regular customers, no capital or security, salary or commission. Write quick. ALFRED TYLER, 355-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.—LIBERAL PAY and first-class goods guaranteed. After you have thoroughly mastered the business we will start you on your own account. Write quick. ALFRED TYLER, 355-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, 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.

Earn Over $10 a Day.

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

PREPARING SPONGES

PASS THROUGH MANY PROCESSES BEFORE THEY ARE SOLD.

As soon as the sponges are brought aboard, says 'Harper's Magazine,' they are thrown in heaps on deck near the scuppers, where the barefooted sailors tramp and work out the ooze; then, strung on lines, they are soused over the side, and trail overboard some ten hours during the night. To break and separate from them shell-fish and other parasites they are beaten with heavy sticks on the deck or on the reef rocks off Tripoli; and after being well soaked in the sea again many are bleached by being immersed in a tub of water containing a certain solution of oxalic acid, from which they emerge a yellowish color, care having been taken to avoid burning them.

Often great strings of sponges bleaching and drying in the sun cover large portions of the standing rigging of deposit boats when in port. When dry they are worked up in sand, then packed in boxes ready for shipment; a quarter of a third of the crop is sold direct from Tripoli, mainly to England and to France and Italy; the bulk of the crop, unbleached and unprepared, is taken at the close of the season to the islands from which the boats came, where long experience, manipulation and cheap labor prepare them for the European market.

CATCHING A BIRD IN CHURCH.

On entering the church of Killivnn, in the County of Limerick, some Sundays ago, writes the Rev. F. D. Thompson, M.A., of Dublin, I observed a vigorous swift sailing about the top of the church, round and round, and when exhausted it retired to a perch on a rafter. After a little rest it would sweep round the church as before from west to east. Several attempts were made to drive the bird out, but in vain.

A few early comers among the children looked up with evident delight, and seemed quite willing to join with the clergyman in chasing out the visitor. What was to be done? No officer of the law could do anything in such a case. The prospect of devotion was hopeless. The special preacher might preach in vain. In any case, the swift-winged bird would claim more attention than the sermon.

We could only hope and pray that the bird would rest above on the end of the rafter, and not come out till the service was all over. And so the service began and went on till the preacher mounted the pulpit, and no disturbing bird appeared. It seemed as if the prayer was answered.

At length, not many minutes before the time for concluding the sermon, down swoops the swift almost on to the heads of the people, up again and round the church, deep into the chancel window, and back to the west end; back again, and this time into the pulpit corner, doubling quick the short, narrow U space, almost striking the preacher's face and switching the wind across.

This was really too much, and the seriousness of the moment was suspended. Something must be done or the preacher must come down beaten. I watched the movements of the swift; I observed its course. Three times it would cut the same figure in its flight, then change for a different part, and here it comes straight to the pulpit again! Quick as lightning, with unlifted arm I had it safe in my hand. I went on as though nothing had occurred, held down my hand until the last word was spoken, descended the steps, crossed the church through the vestry, and liberated my prisoner.—'Tit-Bits.'

THE PERSISTENCE OF THE DARKER RACES.

(From the 'National Review.')

Thirty years ago it was common enough to meet persons, not uneducated, who talked as though the darker races were dying out before the gin, gunpowder and disease disseminated by Europeans. Almost everyone knows better now, knows that the Chinese, the Hindu, the Arab, the negro—the chief colored races, in fact—increase and multiply wherever the white man restrains war, famine and pestilence. Even the American Indian, between Texas and the Grand Chaco, is in no hurry to be improved off the face of the New World. The education of the colored races and their equipment by European science are only beginning. Yet the last decade has witnessed the defeat of two great European Powers—one by chocolate hued mountaineers, the other by tawny islanders.

Thin Blood Makes a Weak Body.

But You Can Enrich the Blood and Send New Vigor through the System by Using Dr Chase's Nerve Food.

Every nerve and every muscle of the body depends on the blood for nourishment. Thin, watery blood makes weak nerves and flabby muscles. The heart fails in its work of forcing blood through the body; the lungs, the stomach, the liver, kidneys and bowels all do their work in an imperfect way, and you drag about, weak, tired and miserable.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes a radical change in every human system that is starved and impoverished for want of rich, pure and life-sustaining blood.

Gradually, certainly and naturally it instils new vigor into every nook and corner of the body, restores health and vitality, and puts a new joy into life.

Note your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE BOY'S ONLY CHANCE.

'Little boy,' said a gentleman, 'why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It's not raining.'

'No.'

'And the sun is not shining?'

'No.'

'Then why do you carry it?'

''Cause when it rains pa wants it, and when the sun shines ma uses it, and it's only this kind of weather that I can get to use it at all.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Trial Proves its Excellence.—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found the sovereign remedy it is reputed to be, then it may be rejected as useless, and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untruthful.

Thackeray once saw Napoleon on the island of St Helena. Th novelist—he was born in Calcutta, in 1811—was on his way to England as a child. 'Our ship touched at an island where my black servant took me a long walk over rocks and hills until we saw a man walking in a garden. "That is he," said the black man: "that is Bonaparte. He eats three sheep every day, and all the little children he can lay hands on."'

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure demedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

'It seems to me,' said Mrs. Oldcastle, 'that the dogmatists have about had their day.' 'I know it,' replied her hostess. 'Me and Josiah was talkin' about it the other night. You hardly ever see a lady carryin' one on her lap in the carriage now.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

They are Carefully Prepared—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

Nice Young Man: 'What a busy season this is going to be! Why, I've invitations to four weddings already!' Nice Young Lady: 'And are you not afraid people will consider you mean if you go to so many weddings and don't ask them to one of your own in return?' Hint taken, and invitations out.

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.

'Excuse me,' said the absent minded professor, 'but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar.' 'Yes,' answered the young lady, 'our hostess introduced us just before dinner.' 'Ah, yes,' rejoined the professor. 'I was positive I had seen you somewhere; I never forget a face.'—Chicago 'News.'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

There was a young lady at Bingham
Who knew many songs, and could sing 'em
But she couldn't mend hose,
And she wouldn't wash clothes,
Or help her old mother to wring 'em.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Don't know her Why, she lives in the same square with you!' 'Yes, but she's not in the same circle!'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LITERARY REVIEW.

POEMS OF THE LOVE OF COUNTRY

'The hereditary fighting instinct lies dormant in nearly all, and can readily be roused,' says Mr. J. E. Wetherell in the introduction to his fine collection called 'Poems of the Love of Country.' (Morang & Co., Toronto, 75 cents.) 'A more difficult task,' he continues, 'will be the teaching of another kind of patriotism—the patriotism of peaceful pursuits, of honorable lives, of obedience to law.' So, although this anthology necessarily contains such poems as 'The Light Brigade' and Conan Doyle's spirited lines on 'What marks the frontier line?' there are also pieces that encourage a more thoughtful spirit. Extracts from Tennyson's political poems are given, notably the one which describes England as the happy country.

Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees to fulness wrought,
The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to grow and spread.

Among the new growth of verse that voices the modern 'imperial' sentiment both kinds of songs are found.

'They who reckon with England
Must reckon with England's sons,'

is the utterance of Theodore Roberts, but Harold Begbie speaks the ambition of 'Britons beyond the seas for

Cleaner Londons and wider fields,
And a stateller bridge to span
The gulf which severs the rich and poor
In the brotherly ranks of man,

while yet they look to England as binding together the results of their scattered efforts into an empire's achievement. Such a volume cannot but be of great value, especially for use in schools. Poems by English authors come first, their general order being chronological, a very few pieces celebrating Scotland and Ireland are included with these. Then poems of Canadian origin, chiefly about Canada, but some reminiscent of the 'Old Country' have naturally a conspicuous place. At the end are national songs of various countries, ending with a typical Japanese ballad. The compiler defends the introduction of these songs of other countries as fostering the most liberal and intelligent form of patriotism and tending toward the sentiment that discourages war. Among some good specimens from the United States is included Walt Whitman's fine lament for Abraham Lincoln, 'O Captain, my Captain.' One of the best recent poems is that on 'The Flag of England,' by an American poet.

THE BLOCKADE OF QUEBEC.

'Blockade of Quebec in 1775-1776 by the American Revolutionists,' is published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and contains the orderly book, lists of officers, etc., and two journals of the siege, giving the course of events pretty closely. Apart from its historical interest, the orderly book shows some remarkable spellings:—

One captain, two subs, and all the men of the British Militia not for guard, to parade at the Recollets for fatigue to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, as many as can, are to bring shovells with them.

On another day during the cold weather, twenty soldiers were ordered to parade 'with six of the King's slays to bring in wood for the Recollees.' The journal of Thomas Ainslie, a well-authenticated document, gives for the most part brief notices of each day's events, but is often enlivened by expressions showing the diarist's point of view. After the skirmish in which Montgomery, the leader of the besieging party, was killed, a number of his followers assembled 'at the end of St. Roc,' thinking he had been victorious. Mr. Ainslie narrates:—

These rascals had not the courage to pass the pickets in the way to Sautau Matelot, and they were afraid to pass on the ice for fear of our great guns—there they lay till night, convinced then that their friends had catch'd a Tartar.

A genteel coffin is ordered by the Lieut. Governor for the interment of Mr. Montgomery; those who knew him formerly in this place sincerely lament his late infatuation, they say he was a genteel man and an agreeable companion.

WHEN BREAD WAS DEAR.

'Driven,' by Margaret Watson (Colonial Library, T. Fisher Unwin), tells of poverty in England under the Corn Laws. Poaching and sheepstealing, though severely punished if discovered, were the almost necessary resort of farm laborers who starved in the midst of plenty. And the commission of more serious crimes was led up to by the consideration that if they were to be sent to Australia, then as dread and distant as another world, it might as well be for stealing a purse as stealing a turkey. The characters are well drawn, simple, and in several cases pathetic. How the 'hard times' bore on the laborers is specially dwelt on in a scene after a carter has just been sentenced to transportation for house-breaking. His master, a well-to-do farmer, is questioned by a stranger, apparently a Wesleyan minister, as to the carter's wages and rent.

'All my carters have their cottages free.'

'Well, that's so much to the good; have they enough ground to grow potatoes?'

'Well, no; these cottages in the lane ain't got much ground, and I don't hold with the men havin' so much ground—they gets up and does a day's work in their gardens afore they begin workin' for their master, and ain't fit for nothin' all day—'

'Then they have to buy vegetables—and there's firing and light and clothes—for they must have some clothes to wear—the man and his wife and five or six children, and bread at a shilling the four-pound loaf, and bacon at eighteenpence the pound. Can it be done out of nine shillings a week and two pounds at Michaelmas? What do you think, my lord?' and he turned to Lord Quartermayne.

'Well, if you put it that way, I don't see how it can,' said his lordship.

'I put it that way because you all seemed puzzled as to why these men had done this thing, and it seems some cannot even find work at nine shillings a week, but can only get odd jobs. Do you think it wants further accounting for?'

He bowed to the group of men and left them without any further answer.

Lord Quartermayne rode home silent and thoughtful. Mr. Pickett was very angry and told his friends with much strong language, that all Methody ministers and such like meddlesome persons ought to be put down by law. That all they did was to encourage discontent and thieving, and if there ever was a revolution in England like the one in France, the Methodys would be found to be at the bottom of it, as they certainly were at the bottom of this conspiracy about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Coat of Many Colors,' by the author of Honoria's Patchwork.' (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 25s 6d.) 'The Christian Movement in its Relation to the New Life in Japan,' published by the Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions, Tokio. 'Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie,' by Stephen Conrad. (Boston: L. C. Page; Montreal: Chapman's Book Store.) 'Cosmopolitan Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new United States ambassador in London, mentioned in his address to the Society of Pilgrims that the house where Joseph Severn nursed the dying Keats in Rome, situated in the Piazza di Spagna, was being bought by English and American admirers of the poet, presumably to be converted into some sort of museum. The Americans, the 'Athenaeum' thinks, might well recognize in some way the residence of Nathaniel Hawthorne in Rome, and perhaps that of W. W. Story. Hawthorne's visit gave the world 'Transformation' and 'Italian Note-Books'; while the sculptor wrote 'Roba di Roma' and 'Castle St. Angelo' from fullness of knowledge. The Pincian Gardens are already dotted with busts of celebrated Romans of modern and classic times, while the Borghese Gardens contain memorials of Goethe and Victor Hugo.

In the year 1836, in Paris, died Charlotte Walpole Atkyns, widow of Sir Edward Atkyns. The lady had been on the stage for a short time before her marriage, and immediately after that event, in 1779, the young couple took up their residence at Versailles.

There, says the New York 'Tribune,' the Duchess de Polignac presented the bride to Marie Antoinette, and the Queen and the young English woman became firm friends. Lady Atkyns, it is said, spent most of her fortune in trying to save the Queen and her son in the terrible days of the Revolution. The story of her struggles is deeply interesting. It is told in a volume by M. Frederic Barbey, just published in Paris—a volume in which has been used all the correspondence addressed to Lady Atkyns. It is described as a huge collection, and one which had not been opened for seventy years.

The young architects who have been busy building edifices of sand at the seaside all summer are done with their happy toil of that kind for this year, but there are other seasons coming, and children of all ages should be grateful for the handy and inexpensive book, 'Castles in Sand, and How to Build Them,' by Mr. Poynter Adams, in which the whole art of construction is discussed and taught. It is really surprising and interesting to find what elaborate outworks, battlemented walls and moats such as the St. Lazarre Gate at Avignon, the Bastille, etc., one can construct, if he only knows how. Mr. Adams, explains the 'Westminster Gazette,' is a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and as such he is interested in scientific plans and properly constructed buildings; he is also an Associate of King's College and therefore interested in teaching the young. Before entering upon the practical details necessary for castle-building, the author draws a charming picture of 'Castles in the Air,' both in fairyland and in ordinary life. He then continues:

A little more substantial than castles in the air are those delightful sand castles which we have all at some time or other tried to build by the seaside. They, perhaps, have not been very grand to look at, and certainly hardly fit to live in; and I don't think that if we put a notice-board with the words 'To Let' painted in large letters upon it we should expect people to come in crowds, tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get possession of the castle—just mounds of sand piled up high to form a thick wall, with a ditch all round, so that we could garrison it for a few brief minutes when our enemy the tide advanced to attack, and then beat a hasty retreat when an extra-severe assault threatened to carry away castle, garrison, and all.

What splashing and laughter there is when the enemy takes possession and the garrison retires with severe losses!—perhaps a pail or spade, or even a shoe, left behind in the daily retreat. I well remember that years ago my brother and I had dug an extra-deep moat in front of our castle, and after the sea had filled it, little Frankie, the baby, tumbled in, and—well, he was not drowned, but got a fine ducking, and had to be taken home at once in dripping petticoats—for in those days little boys wore petticoats—and he related to his alarmed aunties how he 'swummed out,' so you will see what a big, deep moat it was.

Such sand castles are not really castles at all, but a kind of fort, and, to help you to understand the difference between forts and castles, I will tell you just a little about real forts and castles.

This is done in a pleasant manner which is bound to interest children. Next, departing from generalities, the actual building of sand forts and castles is explained, from the very beginning, when the rough mound 'which any one can build on any kind of beach' is constructed, to the building of the walls, the digging of the moat, and the burrowing of a tunnel through the centre of one of the sides. As an example of the way in which Mr. Adams gives his instructions, and follows up the game of building by one which boys and girls will find at least as interesting, the following passage may be quoted:

Now be smart and load up the cannon. Cannot you hear the thunder of the horses' hoofs over the distant wooden bridge? The enemy are already advancing to the attack. Ah! I thought so; here comes a squadron of cavalry into view. Now, are you ready? Train the guns to them. Ready—Steady—Fire! Now load again quickly and take advantage of their surprise; they evidently thought they were in time to prevent the completion of the fort, and that the guns had not been ready into position.

Thus, from beginning to end, the little volume is written with a view to interest as well as to instruct and to train a child's imagination in a way which will stand him in good stead later on in life, when the building of sand-castles has to be replaced by the tasks of every-day life.

'An American Girl in Munich,' to which the Book Review of the Springfield Republican devotes a considerable space, will, it is said, interest students of music, especially those who look forward to a period of study in one of the European musical centres. The book, says the reviewer, gives an intimate picture of the life of a music student in the quaint old German city, the home of so much that is worth while in art and music. The author, Miss Mabel W. Daniels, is a native of Massachusetts, whose antecedents and training are entirely musical, her father, George F. Daniels, being closely connected with musical circles in Boston. During some years of study at Radcliffe, Miss Daniels was intimately identified with the musical life of the college, and achieved some success as the composer of the music for two college operettas produced by the students and received with much favor. Graduating in 1900, she studied under Chadwick of Boston for a couple of years, and then went to Munich for a year, where she graduated from the Royal Conservatory, winning a medal. It is her life in Munich that furnishes the basis for the narrative presented in this book, which has for a sub-title, 'Impressions of a Music Student.' The book is in the form of letters to an intimate, and into these the writer puts her descriptions and comments with the unconscious freedom which always makes intimate letters good reading—when they are well written. In this instance, the letter writer is blessed with an excellent gift of description and narration. She gives pen-and-ink sketches of the folk she meets in the 'pension' where she resides; of the professors under whom she studies, and of the fellow-students who attract her attention. There are pleasant glimpses also of the life of the quaint, old Bavarian city, all told with a dash of quiet humor. It is when she comes to the accounts of the operas and other music events which it is her good fortune to attend, that the musical enthusiast is very much in evidence. Miss Daniels weaves into her narrative a pleasant little love romance, relative to one of the young women she met in the 'pension,' which works out to a happy conclusion.

(Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

A Scotch sea captain of my acquaintance, we are informed by the editor of 'Views and Reviews' in the Glasgow 'Evening News,' recently showed me a book which has for a quarter of a century, been his most intimate companion in voyages to every part of the world. It was a much-frayed, leatherbound, eighteenth-century edition of Blind Harry's account of the deeds of William Wallace. He knew the greater part of that ancient and neglected national epic by heart, and considered it such stimulating poetry that he advocated its republication in popular cheap form for the use of schools and travellers. I fancy I see the British public clamoring for a sixpenny edition of Blind Harry! In the current number of the 'Book Monthly' a writer considers the problem, 'What Sailors Read'; but he has never, apparently, struck any sailors of the type of my Blind Harry enthusiast. He has known the captain of a 'tramp' steamer who, if a prize had been offered for such knowledge, would have carried it off from almost any University man, for classic history as it appertains to the shores of the Mediterranean in particular, and especially ancient Greek myth and legend. He was in the Black Sea trade, and nothing delighted him better than to have a passenger—as he did have at times—to whom he could act as cicerone, from the eastern end of the Bosphorus to the Pillars of Heracles. But, like my Blind Harry friend, he was a not very common type.

The editor, being on the subject, makes some further remarks on the literary tastes of ordinary seamen:

Few ships, he says, go long voyages without a good many magazines and books of one kind or another in the crew's quarters. As a matter of course the average sailor takes fiction mainly, for he is just as human as the man who never saw a craft afloat. 'The sailor-men get their literature from second-hand bookstalls in Sailor Town, where the volumes are thrown haphazard in a heap, often backless and greasy, and never costing more than fourpence each.' The volumes pass round, and if the vessel is bound for an Asiatic port the chances are that the owner gives the books away for curios, or anything else he can obtain for them. A regular trade of exchange exists in this way, the best of the volumes afterwards finding their way into the hands of Europeans living in these foreign parts, especially into British barracks. The officers of 'tramps' and 'wind jammers,' according to the writer in the 'Book Monthly' (who speaks as a sailor himself), does not, as a rule, read any books on shipboard, but those that treat of seamanship.

Among Montrealers, with whom their two thriving sailors' institutes are so deservedly popular, the entertainment of seamen is more carefully looked after, we are told, than in many of the seaports of England and Scotland. Here the men are not obliged to buy all the literature that goes with them to sea. On the contrary, the supply of books and magazines sent to the care of Mr. Ritchie Bell, at the Sailors' Institute, is always generously kept up. As the store is continually being depleted during the season, too much can scarcely be sent in, and we can imagine with what pleasure sea-going crews receive such parcels, and how the monotony of the voyage is relieved by them.

Captain A. I. R. Glasfurd, an officer of the British Indian Army, says the Springfield 'Republican, is the author of a stout 8vo volume of over four hundred pages, entitled 'Rifle and Romance of the Indian Jungle.' Captain Glasfurd's volume is something more than a mere record of crack shots and wearisome days and nights in wilderness camps in the dry season. He has brought imagination as well as good descriptive power to his task, and his work is something in the nature of a new departure in hunting chronicles. He shows that he is keenly alive to the nature side of the hunter's life as to the sportsman's side. While his style and matter are entirely unlike that of Stewart Edward White, one is reminded of that writer by the fashion in which our Anglo-Indian officer blends the romance and the sport of the jungle together. The second chapter, entitled 'The Biography of a Tiger,' might have come from one of the new cult of nature writers. It is fully as effective as certain biographies of animals with which the reading public is familiar, and has the added merit of representing the tiger in a very faithful and evidently accurate light. The writer's imagination is given play only when he comes to the story of the tiger's death, and there he brings in a bit of the supernatural, but he does not make the tiger responsible. It happens to the sahib, who is waiting for a shot, and at whose hands the old veteran of the jungle meets his death. This forms a separate bit from the tiger's biography, and is called 'Told by the Doctor.' There is another weird chapter, 'The Vengeance of the Gond,' which is supposed to be told by an old Anglo-Indian, in the shooting lodge to which he has retired in his old age. This story is quite in the style of Kipling's tales of Indian mysteries. It is well calculated to give the reader a touch of the 'creeps.'

Our author has put into the volume experiences of a considerable Indian career. He has hunted far and wide, and has many tales to tell of remote nooks of the wild portions of India. It is rather the work of a story teller, one who understands the art of narration, than a mere chronicle of 'shikar.' There are numerous accounts of hunting incidents, but it is the setting and fashion of the tale, the picture of the life lived, and the experiences encountered, that interest, rather than the score of animals bagged and the way in which they were brought down by the rifle. The author is dearly in love with his theme. He is full of it, and, therefore, speaking from the fulness of his heart, and with a wealth of experience behind him, he is able to hold the interest of his readers in a way seldom attained by the writers of hunting experiences. For instance, the chapter entitled 'The Man Eater of Belkhera,' is one of the best bits of tiger hunting description that has ever been written. Captain Glasfurd's book must be regarded as one of the best books on Indian hunting and wild life that has been published in a good many years. There are a number of illustrations.

(London: John Lane, $4 net.)

The London 'Times' explains that the word 'magazine,' properly a storehouse (Arabian), has been annexed by literature, but it is interesting to assist at the birth of its now common literary use—in that venerable periodical, 'The Gentleman's Magazine.' In the introduction to its number (1731) we read: 'This Consideration has induced several Gentlemen to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects above mentioned.'

Advertisements.

BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

The "Royal Household" Brand on Flour is your protection.

The "Royal Household" brand on a barrel or bag of flour means that Ogilvies guarantee that flour to be *the best*—that if it is not satisfactory you may return it and get your money back.

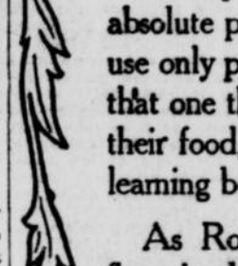
Ogilvies stand behind every pound of flour that bears their "Royal Household" Brand.

That is your protection.

Most people do not realize the necessity of absolute purity in flour—great care is taken to use only pure milk, pure water, etc., but flour, that one thing that forms the greatest part of their food, is taken on chance—but they are learning better.

As Royal Household Flour is the only flour in this country thoroughly purified and sterilized by electricity is it not worth while to give it at least at trial.

It bears the stamp of the most responsible makers. You can have no better guarantee than the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.



FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been inferred. November 1, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school house. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graced by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interests of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains.

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

PRAISE HIM, PSALM CXLVIII.

While yet the dawning light is dim
Pealing forth thy morning hymn,
Little bird, on dewy bough,
Can I be more mute than thou,
Can I speak in tuneless prose
When thy full heart overflows,
When He who tuned thy praiseful voice
Bids me in His love rejoice?
Yet thy song to me doth say
Ever in the same sweet way
The sweetest praise shall ever be
Fervor and sincerity.

I. MORTIMER.

Elora, Ont.

THE MARKETS.

THE HAY SITUATION.

Britain's Crop Declared to be Partial Failure

ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE CANADIAN HAY CROP HAS BEEN SAVED —YEAR'S PROSPECTS GOOD.

The hay crop, which means so much to the Quebec farmer, and to his neighbor in Eastern Ontario, has all been gathered, and the farmers are finding time now to talk about it. Reports from different sections tell of a variety of conditions that the farmer has encountered in his annual struggles against time and the weather. From some districts news of a 'bumper' crop harvested in fine weather, and with a minimum of loss, has been received. It is said that over 75 percent of the hay grown along the Ottawa valley, and within a radius of fifty miles of Montreal, has been 'saved.'

Reports from the Lower St. Lawrence, taking Quebec as a centre, are not so good; the weather was too fine there, and whole fields were burned out before the hay was tall enough to cut. This recalls the summer of 1903 when the country suffered severely for lack of rain.

Exporters and farmers in Canada have their eyes on the English market this year and hope to benefit materially by the situation that exists in that country. It has been shown by estimates gathered from reliable sources that the hay crop of Great Britain is a partial failure, and the harvest will probably yield only 23 cwt., an average of about 2½ cwt. per acre less than the average for the past five years. There was a heavy shortage in Great Britain in 1901, when the yield was only about 17 cwt. per acre, and that season's trade proved very satisfactory to Canadians, who shipped in considerable quantities.

If the reports from Boston and New York prove correct, that ocean freight space for 7,000 tons of hay has been reserved for September and early October sailing, and if the shipments are made, exporters may find the market weaker than they anticipated.

A large portion of the hay shipped over is sent on consignment, and will consequently be put on the market immediately. It is not likely that even a market that is somewhat short of supplies can stand firm under a sudden delivery of 7,000 tons, and if prices break it will not be an easy matter to advance them again. Local dealers are of opinion that these future shipments are responsible for the firm tone of the market in Montreal, and state that offerings are being readily bought up, and good prices paid for the crop from the surrounding district.

FILLED CHEESE AGAIN.

Alleged That Five Boxes Canadian Cheese Contain Foreign Matter

LOCAL HOUSES DISCREDIT REPORT, BUT MATTER WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

A despatch from Ottawa this morning states that another implication has been made in England against the purity of Canadian cheese. This time the complaint comes from Bristol, and a consignment was reported to contain some foreign substance in the centre. The Canadian representative was asked to inspect the importation, and out of five cut open all were found to contain a 'cure' which was unknown to the handler. The opinion was expressed that the Canadian maker had worked in to the shipments some old spoiled cheese which he desired to dispose of. When seen on the subject this morning a local dealer discredited the story, and stated that such an accusation had been made before against Canadian cheese, but upon investigation the cheese referred to was found to be of European manufacture. Another exporter said that it was most improbable that plugged cheese could pass the rigid examination that is enforced at this point.

The Dairymens' Association will be asked to investigate the matter as soon as possible.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

There is some improvement in the local butter and cheese situation. Prices were in most cases well maintained in the country on Saturday and jobbers here in the city report more enquiry from buyers and an increase in sales. It is pretty certain that, judging by the country prices and the general feeling of the local market, butter will bring from 21½c to 21¾c to-day for finest; undergrades are worth from 21c to 21½c.

There will not be a very large market at the boat this afternoon as only about 2,000 boxes of cheese will be offered. They are expected to bring about 11c. Prices and conditions are uncertain at this early date, but 11 1-8c to 11¼c will be asked for Eastern cheese and 11½c to 11⅝c for Western.

Eggs are a little easier under plentiful supplies and a good consumptive demand. Prices have been rather high in the country of late and local dealers blame the buyers in the country for running prices up by competition among themselves. Quotations to-day are 19c to 20c for straights, according to quality, 18c to 18½c for No. 1 candled and 22c for selects.

The condition of the flour market is unchanged, and prices remain steady. Dealers report trade to be fairly active in Ontario flours, but buyers of spring grades are holding off for lower prices.

The market for millfeed is very firm and jobbers report very low stocks with which to meet the very heavy demand that is being felt on the market. The enquiries come principally for bran and shorts, though mouillie finds a ready sale in some sections.

Rolled oats are steady but trade is quiet under a small demand. We quote $2.25 to $2.30 per bag.

Cornmeal is quiet and unchanged at $1.45 to $1.50 per bag.

The local oat market shows a slightly weaker feeling and sales of car lots are reported at 34½c to 35c for No. 2 white and 32½c to 34c for No. 3.

The approaching harvest and the limited demand for beans have had the effect of considerably weakening the market, and prices now rule at $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel.

Peas are also quiet and boiling peas are not to be had in any great quantity owing to the fact that stocks are almost completely sold out. No. 2 are quoted at 84c to 85c in car load lots.

The demand for hay continues to be good and the market is steady with a firm undertone.

There was a fair demand for the live hogs offered at the Point this morning and altogether about 200 were sold at prices ranging from $6.65 for good mixed lots, down to $5.50 to $5.75 for fat sows. The local trade in smoked meats and lard is reported to be quite brisk, and the country trade is picking up under the influences of cooler weather and a weaker market.

Honey is quiet and sales are somewhat slow, though prices hold fairly steady. White clover in the comb at 12c to 13c; extract, 6½c to 7c; and buckwheat, 5½c to 6c.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.10 to $5.20; strong bakers, $4.80 to $4.90; winter wheat patents, $4.65 to $4.75, and straight rollers, $4.40 to $4.50 in wood; in bags, $2.05 to $2.15.

ROLLED OATS—$2.20 to $2.25 per bag.

PEARL HOMINY—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$1.45 to $1.50 per bag.

MILL FEED— Ontario bran in bulk, at $15 to $15.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags at $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $14.50 to $15; shorts, $15 to $20; Manitoba $21.

HAY— No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.25; clover, mixed, $6.50 to $7.

OATS—No. 2, 34½c to 35c per bushel; No. 3, 33½c to 34c.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel; hand picked, $1.70 to $1.75.

PEAS—Boiling, none; No. 2, in carload lots, 84c to 85c.

POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 80 lbs., 50c to 55c.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 12c to 13c per one pound section; extract, 6½c to 7c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $20.75 to $22.25; compound lard, 5¾c to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 9½c to 10c; kettle rendered, 11c to 12c, according to quality; Hams, 12c to 14½c, according to size; bacon, 14½c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, 6¼c to 6¾c, mixed lots.

EGGS—Straight stock, 19c to 20c; No. 1, candled, 18½c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, 21½c to 21¾c; dairy at 18c to 20c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 11½c to 11¾c; Quebec, 11 1-8c to 11¼c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.17½ to $5.25; seconds at $4.05; first pearls, $7.75 to $7.85.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Sept. 15.

There was a very large attendance of farmers and market gardeners at Bonsecours market this morning, and nearly all kinds of seasonable farm and garden truck were very plentiful and low priced. Potatoes are rotting in some parts of the country, and the farmers are digging and selling them as fast as it is convenient. There was a remarkably fine display of cauliflowers, and they sold at low rates. Poultry of all kinds is very high priced, and new laid eggs are getting scarce, tomatoes are very plentiful and cheap; green tomatoes were in considerable quantities, the frost on Wednesday night having killed the vines in some fields. There were 50 loads of oats on Claude street, besides a number on other parts of the market; they sold at 80c to 85c the bag; potatoes, 40c to 50c the 80 lb. bag.; turnips, 60c to 75c do.; beets and carrots, 50c do.; onions, 60c to 75c do.; green corn ears, 4c to 7c the dozen; Hubbard squashes, $1 do.; pumpkins, 50c to 75c do.; cabbages, 15c to 25c do.; celery, 20c to 50c do.; cauliflowers, 20c to 60c doz.; cucumbers, 30c to 75c the bag; nutmeg melons, $1 ao $3 the dozen; turkeys, 17c to 19c per lb.; geese, 14c to 15c do.; ducks, 17c to 18c do.; fowls, 10c to 13c do.; pigeons, 35c the pair; tub butter, 19c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 23c do.; new laid eggs, 23c to 30c the dozen; older eggs, 20c to 25c do.; apples, $1 to $2.50 the barrel; pears, $2.50 to $6 do.; plums, 40c to 50c the basket; peaches, 60c to 75c do.; grapes, 22c to 30c the 8 lb. basket; Almeria grapes, $4.50 the keg; bananas, $1 to $1.50 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, SEPT. 18.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 25 milch cows, 100 calves, 1,500 sheep and lambs, and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The wet, muggy weather did not prevent a large number of the butchers from coming to the market, and a fair amount of business was done, but the prices were lower all round. Prime beeves sold at 4c to a little over 4¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle at 3¼c, to nearly 4c, and the common stock at 2c to 3c per lb. Calves sold at from 3c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at 3¾c to 4c, and good lambs at 4¾c to 5c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6½c to 6¾c per lb.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Cattle, receipts, 30,000; beeves, $3.65 to $6.75; cows and heifers at $1.35 to $4.60; stockers and feeders, at $2.40 to $4.45; Texans, $3.25 to $4.50; and westerns, $3.10 to $4.75.

Hogs, receipts, 23,000; mixed and butchers, $5.10 to $5.80; good, heavy, $5.30 to $5.80; rough heavy, $5.00 to $5.15; light, $5.15 to $5.75; pigs, $4.85 to $5.40; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.60.

Sheep, receipts, 45,000; native sheep, at $3.10 to $4.90; westerns, $3.10 to $4.90; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.50; native lambs, at $5.60 to $7.40; westerns, $5.60 to $7.35.

East Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Cattle receipts, 5,000, active, strong to 10c higher; prime steers, $5.60 to $5.90; a few at $6.25; and shipping steers, $5.00 to $5.50; butchers, at $4.30 to $5.15; heifers, $3.50 to $5.00; cows, $2.75 to $4.15; bulls, $2.50 to $3.90; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2 50 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady; good to choice at $42 to $55; medium to good, at $30 to $40; common, $20 to $27.

Veals, receipts, 900, active and steady, $5.50 to $9.00.

Hogs, receipts, 15,500 fairly active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, at $5.80 ao $5.90; pigs, $5.50 to $5.75; roughs, $4.25 to $4.75; stags, $3.50 to $4.00; dairies and grassers, $5.00 to $5.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 13,500; sheep steady; lambs, 25c higher, trade active; lambs, $5.75 to $7.75; yearlings, $5.75 to $6.00; wethers $5.00 to $5.50; ewes at $4.50 to $5.00; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $5.00; Canada lambs, $7.25 to $7.50.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 14.—One hundred and fifteen loads in to-day, including 1 895 cattle, 4,000 sheep and lambs, 1,250 hogs, and 20 calves. Market good, everything sold, prices steady at quotations. Export cattle, choice, $4.50 to $4.75; export cattle, good to medium, $4.25 to $4.40; others, $4 to $4.20; export bulls $3.50 to $3.75; export cows, $3.25 to $3.50; butchers' cattle, picked lots, $4.25 to $4.40; butchers' cattle, good to choice, $3.75 to $4.00; butchers' cattle, fair to good, $3.25 to $3.50; butchers' cattle, common, $2.75 to $3.00; butchers' cows, $2.50 to $3.00; butchers' bulls, $2.25 to $2.50; feeders, short keep, $3.75 to $4.00; feeders medium, $3 50 to $3.65; feeder, bulls, $2.00 to $2.25; stockers, good, $3.25 to $3.50; stockers, rough to common, $2.75 to $3.00; stock bulls, $2.00 to $2.25; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $50; milch cows, medium, each $25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $40; export ewes, $4.00 to $4.20, firm; bucks, $4.00 to $4.50, firm; lambs, $4 50 to $5.60, dull; calves, $2.00 to $3.00 each, or 3½c to 5¾c per pound, steady; run heavy, trade slow. Hogs, singers 6 1-8c; fats and lights, 5¾c off cars.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4.—Beast supply compared with Monday last showed decrease of 210 head, chiefly due to smaller arrivals from midland counties and Ireland. Trade for both prime and second quality fat beasts ruled slow with downward tendency in value, though not quotably so. Marked absence of retail buyers to-day, owing to commencement of Barnet Fair, Irish beasts 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Fat butchering cows and bulls met limited demand at about late rates. Top prices per 8 lbs.—90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 95 stone runts, 4s to 4s 4d; exceptional, 4s 6d; 100 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d; 90 to 95 stone black polled Dublins, 4s 4d; 95 stone ordinary do., 3s 10d to 4s; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—60 Irish, 67 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 933 midland, home and western counties, 5 Devon. Decrease of 100 in the sheep market. Trade for both wedders and ewes firm, with upward tendency in value; this remark applies to Scotch sheep, which cleared early in the day. Irish sheep, however, were difficult to cash even at reduction of 2c per 8 lbs. Lambs in excess of demand, but made about late rates. Best pens made per 8 lbs. as follows:—7½ to 8 stone Down sheep, 5s 10d; 8 stone Scotch, 5s 8d to 5s 10d. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 10d; lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 2d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,060; sheep and lambs, 5,880; calves, 10; milch cows, 30.

Dead Meat supplies fair, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 2s 10d to 3s 5d; refrigerated hindquarters, best 3s 6d to 3s 10d; seconds, 2s 6d to 3s; forequarters, 1s 8d to 2s 2d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4 2d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; English lamb, 5s to 5s 4d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 2s 10 to 3s 4d; Dutch do., 2s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Cattle, 1,199; sheep and lambs, 9,869. Best beasts, 6d to 6½d; second, 5¾d to 5¾d; third, 4¼d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d to 8½d; other sorts, 6½d to 8d; lambs, 6¼d to 8½d. Increase of 88 cattle and decrease of 2,102 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for cattle, fair demand for sheep and lambs about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18.—Wheat—Ontario unchanged; No. 2 red and white being quoted at 73c to 74c west, with goose and spring at 66c to 67c. Manitoba No. 1 northern is quoted at 93c, and No. 2 northern at 89c, lake ports, with sales of the new crop for September delivery reported to-day at 86c for No. 1 and 83c for No. 2 at Port Huron.

Flour — Ninety percent patents at $3.00 for export in buyers' sacks. Manitoba first patents at $5.20 ao $5.30; second patents at $4.90 to $5.30; bakers at $4.80 to $4.90.

Mill Feed—Ontario bran quiet at $11.50 to $12.00 per ton, and shorts at $16.00 to $17.50 for car lots outside. Manitoba bran at $16.00 to $17.00, and shorts at $19.00 to $20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—28½c to 29c for No. 2 outside.

Barley—44c to 46c for No. 2. The price for low grades is graded to 38c at outside points.

Rye—57c outside.

Peas—No. 2 new at 65c to 66c outside.

Corn—American steady at 61½c for No. 3 yellow, and 62c for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Rolled Oats—$4.75 for barrels in car lots on track here and $4.50 for bags, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Butter about steady with receipts quite large enough for the demand.

Eggs unchanged and easy in tone at 18c to 19c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 18.—White wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; red fall wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; peas, 62 to 65c per bushel; barley, 48c to 50c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; oats, new, 27c to 29c per bushel; oats, old, 37c to 39c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.10 to $2.35 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; butter, 22c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 28c per lb.; eggs, 17c to 19c per dozen; potatoes, 75c to 80c per bushel; live hogs, $5.75 to $6 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	.84⅜	84½	83⅝	84⅛
May	.86¼	86⅝	85⅝	8[illegible]
Corn, Dec.	.45¼	45¼	44½	44½b
May	.43⅞	44⅛	43½	45⅝
Oats, Dec.	.28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
May	.30⅞	30½	30⅛	30¼
Pork, Oct.	14.90	15.00	14.90	14.95
Jan.	12.90	12.47	12.42	12.42
Lard, Oct.	7.72	7.80	7.72	7.72
Ribs, Oct	8.65	8.72	8.60	8.60
Jan.	6.47	6.52	6.47	6.50

THE WHEAT MARKET

Wheat was weaker to-day and a shade easier. Chicago September closed this evening at 83⅝c asked; December at 84 1-8c asked, and 9⅛c asked for May.

Corn was considerably weaker at 52c bid for September, 44½c for December, and 43⅝c for the May future.

Oats were fractionally easier at 27⅝c for September, 28⅝c for December, and May at 30¼c.

The Winnipeg wheat market was steady and considerably lower at 79¼c for Sept., and 77⅝c for October.

WHEAT YIELD IS HEAVY

OVER 25 BUSHELS RECORDED IN MANY DISTRICTS—THRESHING IS NOW GENERAL.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Canadian Pacific agents report threshing general all over Western Canada, cutting having been finished. The wheat yield is turning out heavier than expected, 25 to 30 bushels to the acre being recorded at many points. Wheat is being marketed in South-Western Manitoba in large quantities, some 361,000 bushels being received at the elevators to-day, principally at Estevan, Napinka, Souris, La Riviere. The total number of harvesters brought from the East this year was 16,190. One thousand homeseekers from Ontario arrived this evening.

The Hon. Dr. Montague arrived in the city to-day from Hamilton, to take up permanent residence, having taken the managership of the new million dollar land company recently organized here.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The weather was very showery throughout Manitoba yesterday, retarding threshing operations. No damage has been done by the recent frosts throughout the wheat belt, according to the C.P.R. crop report, issued yesterday. Cutting is finished at all points, and threshing is general. Most of the districts average from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

The following estimate of the yield is given: Poplar Point, 15 bushels per acre; Burnside, 25; McGregor, 25; Sidney, 24 to 27; Carberry, 25; Brandon, 27½; Rosser, 20 to 30; Alexander, 23; Oak Lake, 20 to 35; Virden, 25; Regina, 25; Caron, 29; Fannystelle, 20; St. Claude, 25; Lasalle, 20; Morris, 15; Plum Coulee, 18; Thornhill, 20 to 25; Gretna, 17; Wellwood, 25; Brookdale, 23; Ninga, 25 to 35; Crystal City, 25; Rathwell, 17 to 20; Cypress River, 25 to 30; Carman, 17; Glenboro, 25 to 35; Oxbow, 55; Rapid City, 40.

It is reported from Macdonald that there will be 200,000 bushels to ship from that point and from Belcarres 450,000 bushels to be handled.

The total number of bushels marketed on Wednesday on the C.P.R. was 361,000, as against 252,000 for the preceding day.

Movements in other grains were a little lower, the shipment totalling 12,000 bushels, as against 14,000 for Tuesday. The number of harvesters sent west from Winnipeg up to date, as summed up by the passenger departments, is 16,190.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Extra Granulated, brls	$4.70
Extra Granulated, ½ brls	4.85
Phoenix, brls	4.65
Bright Coffee, brls	4.55
Bright Yellow, brls	4.50
No. 3 Yellow, brls	4.45
No. 2 Yellow, brls	4.30
No. 1 Yellow, brls.	4.20
Extra Ground, brls	5.10
Extra Ground, 50 lb. boxes	5.30
Extra Ground, 25 lb. boxes	5.40
Powdered, brls	4.90
Powdered, 50 lb boxes	5.10
Paris Lumps, brls	5.05
Paris Lumps, ½ brls	5.35
Paris Lumps, 100 lb. boxes	5.55
Paris Lumps, 50 lb. boxes	5.15

Granulated and No. 1 Yellow, in bags, 5c per 100 lbs. less than the above prices.

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Sept. 16.

BUTTER SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.				
11—Sherbrooke		....	....	20⅝—21⅜
12—Three Rivers		261	241	20⅜—⅞
15—Huntingdon		633	565	21½—22
16—Cowansville		1,421	719	21½—22
16—St. Hyacinthe		722	631	21⅜—½

CHEESE SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.				
11—Lindsay		1.685	1,685	11
11—Sherbrooke		....	....	10¾
12—Three Rivers		248	97	10 13-16
12—Campbellford		1,540	1,440	11⅛
13—Woodstock		2,112	1,300	11⅛
13—Stirling		1,175	1,175	11
13—Picton		1,290	1,000	11
14—Kingston		1,055	40	11 1-16
14—Madoc		1,230	640	11 1-16
14—Tweed		575	575	11
14—Roxton Falls		826	826	10⅞
14—Winchester		730	245	11
15—Listowel		2,737	500	11
15—Perth		2,000	2,000	11—11¼
15—Napanee		1,546	60	11
15—Kemptville		805	200	11 1-16
15—Kingston		....	....	11 1-16
15—Huntingdon		275	275	10¾—11
16—Brockville		4,439	9,200	11—¼
16—Belleville		3,420	2,360	11⅜
16—London		2,364	2,364	11—¼
16—Iroquois		1,028	1,028	11 1-8
16—Vankleek Hill		1,284	1,284	11 3-16
16—Cornwall		1,114	1,114	11 3-16
16—Alexandria		1,125	1,125	11 3-16
16—Cowansville		946	547	10½—¾
16—St. Hyacinthe		530	....	10⅞

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in Montreal for the week ending Sept. 16 and for the preceding week:

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Wheat, bush	326,473	228,279
Corn, bush	391,282	221,733
Peas, bush	1,224	207
Oats, bush	126,825	124,583
Barley, bush	91,735	96,000
Rye, bush	86,858	34,281
Flour, brls	21,657	29,596
Meal, brls	720	....
Eggs, cases	6,530	5,287
Butter, pkgs	23,249	24,725
Cheese, boxes	85,943	74,752
Pork, brls	280	335
Lard, pkgs	21,702	15,226
Beef, brls	....	2
Meats, pkgs	9,531	5,634
Hams and bacon	4,579	3,524
Tallow	....	6
Leather	654	2,458
Raw hides	456	104
Apples	19,400	4,058

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe for the week ending Sept. 10, 1905:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total
To Liverpool	7,867	3,547	11,414
To Manchester	2,362	—	2,362
To Glasgow	2,023	958	2,981
To London	16,715	3,421	20,136
To Bristol	8,913	480	9,393
Total	37,880	8,406	46,286
Corr. week, 1904	49,159	15,402	64,561
Corr. week, 1903	82,309	25,196	107,505
Since May 1	1,045,855	248,405	1,294,260
Corr. period, 1904	1,038,110	218,787	1,256,897
Corr. period, 1903	1,328,831	303,525	1,632,356
Via Portland to Liverpool			784
Since May 1, 1905			10,681
Corr. period, 1904			25,105

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total
To Liverpool	7,695	715	8,410
To Manchester	1,123	—	1,123
To Glasgow	2,364	106	2,470
To London	1,439	298	1,737
To Bristol	5,913	525	6,438
Total	18,534	1,644	20,178
Corr. week, 1904	19,138	2,442	21,580
Corr. week, 1903	11,686	1,688	13,374
Since May 1	355,336	46,610	401,946
Corr. period, 1904	277,118	34,738	311,856
Corr. period, 1903	177,244	27,326	204,470

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending Sept. 9 were:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	1,107	—
To London	1,700	1,019
To Glasgow	670	—
To Bristol	120	—
To Manchester	331	—
Total	3,928	1,019

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

CANADA'S CREDIT SYSTEM.

Country has Based all Business Dealings on This Year's Agricultural Production---Good Crops Have Relieved Acute Monetary Situation.

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING EXPENSES OF C. P. R. PROVIDES SAFE AND COMFORTABLE ROADBED FOR TRAVELLERS—STOCK MARKETS WERE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN LAST WEEK—UNDERLYING TONE LOCALLY WAS STRONG.

There is calm in Canadian financial circles, but it is a calm which promises soon to make a quick change into one of the most active business periods in Montreal experience. There is nothing forbidding about the present dulness. The signs of the times point to a great flow of cash, plentiful supplies of all lines of commodities, and practically a new lease of the life of our extensive credit system. Manufacturers and wholesale firms are the first to appreciate the fact that the future holds such good promises. Large lines of credit have been extended throughout the country by wholesale houses, more especially in the western districts, and it seems that the whole length and breadth of the Dominion has based its dealings on this season's agricultural production. No country, except the United States, has shown such marvellous business possibilities as this country, and money has been easily forthcoming for new ventures. During the anxious weeks preceding final news of the crops, Winnipeg houses learned the lesson of caution. It is now freely admitted that merchants have been carrying more credit than would be justified by their business standing. A failure of the crops this year would have struck a blow in the west which would have been reflected throughout the whole Dominion.

That Winnipeg merchants have profited by the experience is shown by the active campaign taken against the credit system by some of the leading houses of that city. The reform is being carried on by the Retail Merchants' Association of Western Canada. Their contention is that merchants who give credit cannot possibly contend with the large cash-with-order departmental stores, but it is an up-hill task, and one beset with difficulties. The potential danger of heavy credits to merchants may perhaps not be so great in years to come, when farmers are carrying a more substantial line of assets, and when the farming land itself becomes more valuable with the growth of population. The situation as it now stands is wonderfully hopeful, and manufacturers are preparing for an unexampled period of demand in all lines of production. In the meantime, the financial element is waiting. New projects and new developments will be kept back until the flow of money begins again to turn in this direction. From the wholesaler and manufacturer on to the retailer and the farmer the chain of credit connects the east with the west, and it is difficult to understand how a system of 'strictly cash' could be made workable in the present circumstances of many of the consumers.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company increased the common stock dividend from 5½ percent to 6 percent, in 1904, the action was thought by many American and English critics to be an error of judgment. The London 'Times' was of opinion that the company was premature in putting its common stock on a six percent basis, considering that the working expenses for that year amounted to 69.42 percent, as compared with 63.97 percent the previous year. Sixty percent was shown to be the average rate of working expenses to gross on the English roads. The percentage of working expenses to gross for the year ending June 30, 1905, was also very high, according to the English basis of calculation, being 69.34 percent, or just a shade less than the high rate of 1904. In the case of the latter year an extreme and unprecedented winter was mainly responsible for the greater cost of operating. The road has been particularly liberal in regard to operations this year. The amount for working expenses is given at $35,006,793, compared with $28.120,527 last year. Conducting transportation increased about $2,700,000; maintenance of way and structure increased about $1,900,000, the cost being at the rate of $1,000 per mile, a very liberal appropriation considering the light freight traffic handled by the road. Maintenance of equipment also increased about $1,800,000. The appropriation for maintenance requirements seems unduly heavy when the comparative newness of the equipment and the particularly fine roadbed throughout the system are considered. The location and equipment of the company's shops is such that the minimum of expense is incurred, but the tremendously increased cost of operating in winter offsets many economies. Great difficulties have to be overcome so that the trains may run according to schedule. Take, for instance, the cost of maintenance per locomotive per annum. The amount 'allowed' in the United States is from $1,800 to $2,200 per locomotive, but the Canadian Pacific shows an average of $2,500 per locomotive per annum. Travellers in this country during the winter months can easily appreciate that the cost of maintaining locomotives must be greatly in excess of the cost in the United States or England. The same will apply to freight and passenger cars. The fact that the company has a greater preponderance of box cars in its traffic system than is usual in the large railways to the south, the cost of maintenance being considerably greater than when coal or flat cars are in more frequent use, would suggest that the average charge per car is not so great as it appears in comparison with other roads. The more attention paid to roadbed, maintenance of ways, equipment and so forth, the more is the public safety guarded. By adopting this conservative policy the risk to rolling stock and life is reduced to a minimum, and that is certainly no inconsiderable part in the successful handling of a national railway system.

The stock markets last week were very irregular and uncertain. There were many factors and considerations used both to favor higher markets and to depress prices in turn, until the financial world has felt bewildered. The feeling is generally hopeful, but the high range of values stands in the way of public interest. New York and London advanced steadily during the summer months, while the local market remained, in a general way, almost stationary, so that the decline in values was not so acute in this country. Prices here had not reached the dangerous altitude reported on other stock markets, and there was little for the bears to batter. There was a time when an advance in Canadian Pacific would take the whole market with it, but since the stock has become a specialty in London and New York, it has worked independently of the other local issues. This is probably one reason for the dull period this market has been experiencing for some time; in fact, since the aggressive bullish campaign in Canadian Pacific began. The stock has been worked to death as a bullish influence on this market, in its spectacular flight with the American leaders, and local operators will now have to seek for another 'national' stock to manipulate. There was no improvement in the volume of business during the past week, the tone remains steady, but the uncertainty of outside market conditions has been unfavorable to any activity in local securities. Winnipeg Electric was the only stock to show any particular change, selling at over 192 on Tuesday and Wednesday. There was little on offer, and, as we pointed out on Tuesday in the financial columns, the stock is now selling at an extreme range for a five percent issue. Montreal Power has developed a strong tone and was about a point higher, but there was not a great amount of business at the advance. Canadian Pacific made another new record at 166 7-8, ex dividend, which is equal to 1-8 less than 170. Other stocks were quiet with few changes either way.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont.	5	H. Dec. 1	255	260½	250	258⅞	3.8
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	172¼	160	163	4.2
Hoche.	3½	H. Dec. 1	139½	143¾	132	143¾	4.9
E. T.	4½	H. Jan. 1	163¼	168	160¼	164	5.4
Mola.	4½	H. Oct. 1	219½	232	220	232	3.8
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	233¾	247	228	240	4.1
Quebec.	3½	H. Dec. 1	130	132¾	127½	132¼	5.9
Union.	3½	H. Dec. 1	142¾	145¼	139¾	145	4.8
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	266	270½	249¾	266	3.7
Comm.	3½	H. Nov. 30	167½	169	165	166	4.8
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia.	2	Q. Oct. 16	113	114½	110	113¾	7.0
Iron	.....	.....	80	74½	60½	70¼	...
Coal	3½	H. Jan. 1	....	118½	115	115	6.0
Ogilvie.	3½	H. Mar. 1	133	140	134¼	129¼	5.4
Switch.	1¾	Q. Oct. 9	95	115	100	103	6.4
Mackay.	1	Q. Oct. 2	75¾	76¾	72¾	74¾	5.4
Lke. Wds	1½	Q. Nov. 1	115	127½	109	115	6.0
BONDS							
Coal.	3½	H. Mch. 1	....	102¾	99	102¾	4.9
Scotia.	3	H. Jan. 1	110	110¾	106½	109	5.5
Ogilvie.	3	H. Dec. 1	118	117¾	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2½	H. Nov. 1	106½	106	102¼	104	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct. 2	98	90	88	88	6.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

GRANGES.

Farmer.—Is the 'Grange' still in working order in Canada? If so, in what manner is it run, and where is the head grange located? Ans.—We do not know of the existence of any granges farmers' clubs, or farmers' co-operative societies at present in Canada. Granges are numerous across the border, and you might communicate with Governor N. J. Bachelder, at Concord, N.H., who is lecturer for the National Grange of the United States, and he would be able to give all information about the working of granges.

CEMENTING STONE.

Cement.—Can you tell me of anything to mix building cement with which will make it more adhesive than water? Ans.—There is nothing better than clean water for mixing with building cement, to make it adhesive. It is probable that some of the cements used for mending broken crockery would be better for making a strong joint in broken stone. The following is a first class cement for mending broken china, and probably would be good for mending broken stone: Mix half an ounce of gum arabic with half a teaspoonful of boiling milk; add enough plaster of Paris to produce a creamy paste; have the pieces that are to be mended warm, and apply the cement warm with a small brush. Objects repaired with this cement should be set aside for a week before they are used; after this they can be washed in either cold or warm water with safety. Soaking, however, they will not stand.

CONCERNING PERFUMES.

E.F.—Having before received useful hints, I thought perhaps the editor might be able to help me out of my difficulty. I have been told that by taking one part of orris root powder and two parts alcohol, I should get a nice violet perfume; but, unfortunately, I cannot get the powder to dissolve. Can you say what is the matter, or perhaps give a better recipe. Also, please give a recipe for violet sachet powder. Ans.—We have not been able to find any simple recipe, from which one could manufacture good perfumes without the assistance of the chemist. All the recipes we have seen call for a variety of ingredients, the purchase of which would amount to about as much as to buy the perfume outright. Orris powder, which is comparatively cheap can be mixed with the expensive violet or other sachet powder; the orris really improves the sachet, as well as makes it cheaper.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

H.D.—Will you inform me, if possible, of a poem. 'The Engineer's Story,' which appeared some nine months ago in 'The Messenger'? It told of an engineer's adventure in saving a child's life. Ans.—The poem appeared in the 'Northern Messenger' of April 22, 1904. It is too long for us to reproduce here, but it is to be found in the collection of recitations, 'Choice Selections,' No. 6.

LESSONS IN SINGING.

A British Columbia Reader.—What progress would a young man who knows practically nothing about music make by taking singing lessons for three months? Ans.—Not much could be done in voice culture in the limited time. A diligent student ought to be able to read easy music with a fair degree of facility after three months' good tuition.

WAR LOSSES.

F.A.—Please say how many men were killed in the Russo-Japanese war? How many were killed in the Boer and Crimean wars. Are the hardships as great in this war between Russia and Japan as in the Crimean War? Ans.—The Russian casualties in battle numbered about 388,480, and the Japanese, 170,000. In South Africa the British loss was 21,942, of whom 5,774 were killed in action, the others dying from wounds, disease or accident. The Boer loss was estimated at 3,700 killed in action or who died of wounds, besides 32,000 prisoners of war, of whom 700 died. In the Russo-Turkish war, from the beginning until the evacuation of the Crimea, the loss of Russians and allied troops amounted to some 587,000. Of the British loss of over 20,000, only about twelve percent of the number were killed in battle. The hospitals were very badly managed until Florence Nightingale took them in hand. Supplies both of food and clothing were missent, and were very long in reaching the places where they were most needed. The troops suffered severely from sickness and from the rigors of the climate. Less is known in regard to details of the conduct of the Russo-Japanese war, but while there have been some mismanagement and also some difficulty in transporting supplies to the Russian troops, who have likewise suffered from the climatic conditions, we have not learned that the hardships in these respects equalled those endured in the Crimean War.

NUMISMATIC.

A.D.H.—What is the value of (1) a large copper coin, dated 1707, having on one side a portrait of one of the Georges, the number worn off, and on the other side a figure of Britannia? 2. Also of a United States five cent piece of 1835. Ans.—1. You have given the wrong date, as George I. did not ascend the throne until 1714. Your coin is probably a penny of George III., dated 1797, in which the '9' is so worn as to appear like 'o' in the condition described. It has no numismatic value. 2. Not rare, worth little more than face value.

B.A.—What is the value of an old silver coin, size of a dollar, dated 1723? On one side, a bust, with the inscription: 'Carolus IIII., Dei Gratia,' and on the other side an emblem with the inscription: 'Hispan. et Ind Rex M.S.R.F.M.' Ans.—The date of this coin should be 1793. It is one of the common Spanish dollars that are only worth their silver value, say, 50 cents.

J.D.C.—What is the value of a silver dollar of Charles IIII. of Spain, dated 1793. Ans.—Same as last, 50 cents.

G.F., Farnham.—What is the value of: 1. A United States cent, dated 1863? On one side it has an Indian head, inscribed 'Liberty,' surrounded by stars, and on the other a drum, battle flags and cannons. 2. A United States nickel five cent piece, on which the value V is given without the word cents. Ans.—1. A private war token, of which there were over 3,000 societies issued. Worth one or two cents. 2. Not rare, worth not more than 8 or 10 cents.

J. J. McK.—What is the value of a large bronze coin about the size of a silver dollar; on one side it has a male head, with long curling hair, and on the other a chariot drawn by four horses, and the following letters: E T E A P N E M D C C C X C V I X. Ans—This is evidently a bronze medal, but we cannot place it, as your description is not clear enough. Send a rubbing.

Curiosity.—What is the value of the following coins: 1. A large United States cent of 1831. 2. A small ditto of 1863. 3. A three-cent piece of 1867. 4. A ten cent piece of 1830. 5. Ditto of 1847. 6. A half dollar of 1832 with lettered edge. 7 A Quebec Bank token of 1852, 'Un Sou.'' 8. A Spanish silver coin of Ferdinand VI. 9. A Confederate States bill for $20, dated Richmond, 1861. 10. A $100 bill, same date. 11. A Confedereate States five cent stamp, blue. Ans—1 to 8. None of these coins are rare, consequently, they are hardly worth more than face value. 9. Ten to twenty cents. 10. Fifteen to twenty-five cents. 11. Five cents.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

OBTAINING PAYMENT OF LEGACY.

Saskatchewan.—I had a brother who died last December, and had his life insured in the Order of ——. His policy was not made payable to me, nor do I know in whose favor it was, as they never told me. Just said the policy was not made payable to me. But he made a will two days before his death, and had a lawyer draw it up. Now this lawyer wrote and told me of my deceased brother's last will and testament, and that I was made legatee to his estate. What I want to know is: Will his will include the insurance policy, or will his policy be paid to the party in whose favor it is? And if his will comes ahead of the insurance policy, what would be the best course for me to take to obtain his insurance or estate, which is $1,000 The lawyer has never written to me since he received his photo, which we sent him. I was the only one who had a photo of him. Ans.—The insurance money, if not already paid, will probably be paid to the party in whose favor the policy is expressed to be, either by a statement on the face of it, by an endorsement by a declaration referring to such policy, or by the will, provided the person so expressed to be the intended beneficiary is one of the class who could legally, and in accordance with the rules of the Order, be so provided for. But you should write the lawyer you mention for full particulars, including a copy of the will, or, what would perhaps be better, instruct some other lawyer to secure for you what you are entitled to, whether it be insurance money, or just an ordinary legacy, or both.

ABATING A NUISANCE.

Enquirer.—Ans.—1. Not if so close to neighboring houses as to be a nuisance. 2. Both. 3. Yes. The matter should in the first instance be reported to the local board of health. If not dealt with promptly and effectively by the board, then an action might be brought against the parties.

AGRICULTURAL

CUTTING CEDARS.

P.V.—1.—When is the best time to cut small cedars, so that the bark will not peel off? 2. Is there anything that can be used to retard decay on fence posts? Ans.—1. Late in the autumn is the best time to cut cedars so that the bark will adhere to the wood. 2. Char the ends of the fence posts that are placed in the ground, and they will not rot for many years.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE.

Old Subscriber—Is the growth of grain or vegetables, or any other kind of produce affected by their being planted at the new moon, or full moon, or in any particular zodiacal period? Ans.—No, well informed farmer pays any attention to the changes of the moon or the position of the zodiac when sowing his fields or killing his hogs.

CABBAGE WORMS.

S.H.—Please tell me what to do to protect cabbage from being eaten up by a green worm? Ans.—Mix one part of pyrethrum, or insect powder, with four times its weight of common flour, and dust the mixture over the plants while wet with dew or rain. Use powder bellows. Or, the powder may be put in water in the proportion of one ounce to four or five gallons of water, and the water sprayed on. Every spot on the surface should be covered, and the treatment should be repeated after a week or ten days.

MAKING CHEESE.

Fromage.—Would you be good enough to give me a simple method of making cheese both from new milk as well as skim, and what utensils are needful in the manufacture of same? Ans.—At a dairy show held at Stratford cheese scored perfection. This cheese was made and exhibited by Oscar Schweitzer, of Perth County. His method of making this cheese was as follows: — The flavor of the milk was sweet and clean, 34 lbs. of pasteurized starter was used in 5,318 lbs. of milk. No coloring was used. Three ounces of Hansen's extract was used to 1,000 lbs. of milk. The rennet test at setting was 26, and the time from setting to cutting was 33 minutes. The time from setting till cooking temperature was reached was one hour and forty minutes. A McPherson agitator was used, and the time from setting to dipping was three hours and ten minutes. The acidemeter test at dipping was 195 percent. The curd when packed in drainer was dry, with .250 percent acid. The time from stirring to cutting the first time was twenty minutes, and the curd was piled two layers deep. The time from dipping to milling was two hours and twenty minutes. The curd was milled with a Bernard curd mill and showed an acidemeter reading of .85 percent. The acidity at salting was 1.19 percent; 2½ lbs. of salt was used to 1,000 lbs. of milk, and the time in the press before dressing was fifty minutes. Skim milk cheese is rarely made in Canada. Many years ago, country women sometimes used partially skimmed milk in cheese-making. The evening's milk was set in pans and skimmed in the morning, and the skimmed milk after being warmed to near ninety degrees, was mixed with the morning's milk, the whole being poured into a large washtub, and enough of rennet put into it to coagulate it in half an hour. The rennet made was as follows: The stomach of a young calf was carefully washed, then filled with salt and hung up until it was quite dry and hard. A bit of this dried stomach was soaked in warm water and the water used to coagulate the milk.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Not the success thou gainest, will be the test at last
By which the Master judgeth thy service of the past;
But lowly, quiet effort, the earnest love of care,
The patient, constant spirit, the trustful, earnest prayer,
These will be all recorded, each one will then be known,
And He will then acknowledge, reward, approve and own.'

The first red leaves bring home to us the miracle of the changing seasons, and from the trees we may learn lessons of patience and endurance. The oak tree in the open field has withstood the storms of a hundred years, giving its shade and shelter, or standing with bare branches traced against the sky, the softly colored maple with its beauty of foliage and sturdy growth, gives of its wealth from budding leaflet to falling leaves. They are but common everyday pictures in the landscape, yet what agencies have concentrated themselves to produce these forest giants. Sun and wind and rain—earth and air live reincarnate in them.

A story told by 'H.H.' comes to mind, of the words of a poorly clad little girl who, on a rainy day, stood before the window of a milliner's shop with an admiring gaze at the bright hue of the ribbons within. She was heard to say to herself: 'I choose that color.' 'I choose that color,' and the very simple act of selection contributed to her happiness.

It reminded one of the promise about our 'seeing through a glass darkly,' and if we look earnestly at the brightness on the other side we shall be able to forget the rainy days while we choose our colors.

Learn a wondrous secret, says this writer, that pennilessness is not poverty, and ownership is not possession; that to be without is not always to lack, and to reach is not to attain; that sunlight is for all eyes that look up, and color for those who are contented just to 'choose.'

EVERY-DAY VALUES.

We do not realize while living in the country what it is to have food that is fresh and pure, nor is it given an every-day value in our cost of living. When we can step into the garden and gather the freshest vegetabls, we grow so fastidious as to discover that our sweet corn tastes different when fresh from the stalk, compared with that twenty-four hours old, and the carrots or beets we have grown ourselves are of finer texture, and sweeter than those bought on the market, in consequence of their quick growth, and judicious selection of seed. Yet there are people who despise the finer vegetables, are content to live on potatoes and cabbage and will not spend time or money on a bit of land for this purpose. Yet it would return them a hundred fold in every day value both in health and enjoyment, apart from economy.

This thought came to me more forcibly when hearing a restaurant frequenter ruminating upon the cost of his lunch, if taken by the instalment plan, as to items. To him the value of eggs and cream, of baked apples, and three or four kinds of vegetables, had a very real value, and yet the quality was not estimated.

So with those who have a bit of land if only a backyard, there are possibilities that must be thought of now if we would have the ground in good condition to give us the best results next season.

PLANT FOR NAME.

H.R.—The leaves enclosed are of the Vinca or Periwinkle, properly its name is Vinca Cerulea Minor,a blue flowering trailing evergreen that has to be seen to be fairly appreciated.

There is a beautiful fence of this vine-trained in that way at least along the embankment of a garden on Pine avenue, that is the envy and admiration of any flower-loving spirit. The inspiration is so dainty and unique and in late May when full of blue flowers it is very effective. In the language of flowers the Vinca means early friendship, though it is not easy to understand the analogy.

THE JAPANESE CEDAR.

A.J. asks what sort of a tree is the 'Cryptomeria,' of which we read so much as one of the wonderful trees of Japan. They are indeed wonderful, growing 35 feet in circumference and 120 feet in height. The stem is long, clear and perfectly straight, it is particularly beautiful and grown for hedges. One traveller tells us that one can take jinriksha and ride for twenty-three miles down an avenue of cryptomeria trees. A marvel of beauty indeed must be these trees of Japanese cedar though under a new name.

THE WALNUT.

A farmer asks if it is worth while planting a grove of Black Walnut and something about the wood.

The planting of walnuts for commercial purpose has met with varying success in this province, but not enough to warrant much expenditure of time or money in making a plantation. At the same time, as to their hardiness, two trees, in sight, at this writing, have withstood the severe winters better than the Fameuse apple trees, and drop their nuts unheeded every year. It is a majestic forest tree, and the foliage is beautiful and tropical. The wood is very extensively used in cabinet work and in building. It is close grained and heavy, and takes on a fine polish, and can adapt itself to any fittings, having a warm brown tone after being dressed.

The botanical name 'Juglans' mean's Jove's acorn, and the tree has always been one of importance and value.

Certainly a grove of them would add beauty to a farm, and be of money value to some one in future years, if not neglected. It is a happy privilege to be allowed to plant for beauty and for posterity.

TIME FOR BULB PLANTING.

E.G.—The latter part of this month or early in October is the best time for bulb planting. Lilium Candidum, Narcissus, Iris and Colchicum, can be put in earlier. It is as well to plant them even, for if the bulbs are not put in at equal depths they will not blossom evenly, and this takes away from the appearance of the bed.

They can be left in the ground the following summer, and the space filled with geraniums, Salvias, or other bedding plants, that can be set between them after flowers are over. Shallow rooted plants are most suitable.

TIN CAN POSSIBILITIES.

'Alberta' sends from that province a question as to what can be done with tin cans for they will not rot or burn up, and it takes a while for them even to rust out. In a garden this summer tin cans were found put to a good use as irrigating apparatus.

For this purpose a row of tin cans had a network of holes made in the bottom, and were set in the ground, with the tops about an inch above the surface. Celery was set out in a dry time, and these cans in a row beside it. There is no trouble in keeping plants growing if the roots are moist without being saturated or drenched at long intervals.

It does not take long to fill the cans placed in this manner, and the growth was surprising.

For use as flower pots the tin can does best to set a small one inside one of larger size keeping cool water beside them, with small holes in the inside can, where the plant is set.

Even without this, they are often very successful, for I passed a French-Canadian cottage lately where on a little stand outside the door from which it received the early morning sunshine, no less than seventeen tomato cans could be counted filled with geraniums, fuchsias, and other window plants, in full bloom. It was a marvel of floral decoration, and rather amusing when one looked at the weeds growing close by, and plenty of waste land.

RASPBERRIES.

Mr. R.—The red raspberry is preferred for market purposes. The black caps have a limited sale, and it often happens that part of the crop fails to mature, and these considerations affect the profits. It is not always easy to understand why black caps are so uncertain, but growers think that heavy mulching is necessary for this fruit, and that the enormous growth of canes during certain weather conditions is apt to affect the crop. The autumn is the best season for setting out this fruit, but not until October, which is too late for weak growth of canes that would only winter-kill

The roots will send out feeders as soon as spring growth commences, if they called over in late autumn. Care must be taken that the land is well drained, so that water will not settle around the plants, and quite late in the season it is well to cover each plant with a shovelful of manure.

With this treatment the raspberry will have a better chance in early spring before the ground is ready for planting.

CABBAGE WORMS.

E.V.P.—To keep worms from cabbages the following is said to be successful:—Sift one gallon of wood ashes, two level tablespoonfuls of salt, four of the same measure of sulphur. Mix thoroughly and sprinkle a small handful of this on each head of cabbage early in the morning while the dew is on. One or two applications is usually enough for the season, unless washed off by rains.

EVERGREENS FROM SEED.

Viola.—Growing evergreens from seed is quite a slow process, and requires plenty of patience. It is usual to gather the cones as soon as ripe, and place them in dry heat, when they open and the seed can be gathered and stored in dry sand until spring. They are then sown in mellow soil out of doors, and carefully watered and weeded for one or two seasons. After this they are transplanted into nursery rows, eight or ten inches apart, the rows being three or more feet apart, to allow horse cultivating, and kept in the same land two or three seasons later till large enough for general planting.

The seed of the Cedar require different treatment, as they are enclosed in a horny nut. They should be mixed with moist sand placed in a strong canvas bag, and kneaded until the outer coatings are partly worn off, then packed in moist sand, stratified in boxes, or buried in the soil, where they can freeze until spring, when they are sown very much the same as the pine seeds. But they require a good stock of patience, often not coming up till the second year. The chief thing in transplanting is to keep the roots from drying out, for the fibres are very sensitive to the drought.

TOMATOES DECAYING.

Mrs. A. M. M.—The trouble with your tomatoes is a disease known as tomato rot, but I do not know of a remedy. The variety you mention, the Acme, has been discarded by experienced growers because it is susceptible to this disease. The red kinds are not so easily affected, and are worth a trial another season.

Doubtless yours are planted too closely; it does not seem to be well known that more and earlier tomatoes will be grown from a dozen plants set four feet apart each way than can be grown on two dozen grown on the same land, no matter how pruned or tied up.

FAILURE WITH MUSHROOM GROWING.

J.C.—It often happens that the bed is allowed to become dry after fermentation has ceased, unless very close attention has been given.

The dry spawn should become active in fourteen days, but when two weeks have elapsed after spawning apply water at a temperature of ninety degrees until it penetrates the bed to the depth of two inches. The method of watering must always be through a fine sprinkler, and air should be freely admitted, while the temperature should never go below 45 degrees where the bed is placed.

Mushrooms should appear in four or five weeks, if proper attention has been given, and conditions right.

THE DESPISED COPPER COIN

MAKING ITS APPEARANCE IN ARIZONA, TO THE DISGUST OF OLD-TIMERS.

(Arizona 'Republican.')

Phoenix is fast becoming a penny town. That does not mean that it is getting to be a smaller or meaner place, but in the matter of manners and customs a larger and more important place, however much the old-timers may deplore the penny innovation. The further east one travels the smaller the change becomes, and when the water is crossed the pennies are split. Still further east where the war is going on the fractions are so small that a penny would look like a pretty sizable piece of money.

It has not been many years since a penny was a real curiosity in Arizona, and it is still a rare article in some of the mountain towns. In those days a quarter was small change, and nickels were only good to give to the children. They were even looked upon as pretty small for the contribution box. But those days have changed.

The change was brought about partly by the department stores, who thought to drive competition a little closer, but more by the winter tourist army that annually visits the south-west. It is not that they are less liberal than other people, but they use pennies at home all the time and have them in their pockets when they come to Phoenix. Though there are but few things advertised outside of the dry goods line in which the penny is a unit of value, it is always good money at the post-office, and every tourist does business with the post-office first and other places afterward. Instinctively, the pennies were offered at the post-office and accepted without comment.

That led to the expectation of pennies in change, and of course they were provided. It did not take long for many of the home people to 'get the habit,' and now most anybody can flash a penny if he tries, though it is still the habit of the old settlers to tell the postmaster or the clerk to keep the change.

That the penny is the harbinger of the tourist, or vice versa, is proved by the fact that in the winter time the post-office is flooded with pennies, for the tourists leave theirs there and the old settler, who gets them on the outside in trade or any other place, offers them to the postmaster, or gives them to somebody else who does, when he would not think of throwing out pennies anywhere else in town. But in the summer time the pennies flow out again with the flight of the tourists, add by midsummer the post-office has to rustle for small change, sending to other towns for pennies.

Tucson, it is said, does all it can to discourage the penny, and in this Tucson has the moral support of the old-times. It is related that near the depot in Tucson is a little curio shop that lady travellers often visit while their trains are being made up in the yards, and that not infrequently a woman will pick out a post-card or two and offer to pay for it in pennies, whereupon the dealer invariably responds that that kind of money is not good in that city, but if she is anxious for the card he gives it to her. It used to be that way in Phoenix, but it isn't any more.

WEATHERLETS.

There's a slower pace in the grey, jagged clouds;
There's regret in the breeze that its strength is spent;
There's a lesser pull on the straining shrouds,
And a sigh in the sea that bespeaks content;
For wherever it be there is joy in the sea
To regain its broken tranquility.
There's an arm's length of blue, and a long slow fall
In the measured waves as they shoreward crawl;
There's a felling of strained-for relief and rest
In the ravaged ocean's pain throbbed breast,
And a space-filling, low, dull rumble of praise
For the promised return of gentler days.
Oh, the call of the sea, 'tis a wondrous thing
That stirs a man's heart as a martial ring:
That binds with a glamorous, mystical thong,
And leads us afar like a siren's song:
But wherever it be that weird call of the sea
Still baffles the brain of humanity.
—J. E. Patterson in 'Good Words.'

Stars trembling o'er us and sunset before us.
Mountains in shadow and forest asleep;
Down the dim river we float on forever,
Speak out, ah, breathe not—there's peace on the deep.
—Mrs. Mulock-Craik.

At dawn there was a murmur in the trees,
A ripple on the tank, and in the air
Presage of coming coolness—everywhere
A voice of prophecy upon the breeze,
Up leapt the Sun and smote the duet to gold,
And strove to parch anew the heedless land,
All impotently as a King grown old
Wars for the Empire crumbling 'neath his hand.
—Rudyard Kipling—'Departmental Ditties.'

First of an army with banners,
Crimson and golden and gay,
The fluttering pennants of autumn
Are invading the fair summer day.

Red on the hedge by the high road,
Brown on the field reaped and shorn,
Yellow in tassel and husk, from
The ranks of the ripening corn.

Scarlet in flame of the brier,
Flushing the old stone wall;
Purple in asters that cluster
Ere the leaves are beginning to fall.
—Effie E. Barber.

This is the time of the merry harvests,
Time of thanksgiving and happy song;
Ah! the wonderful wealth of the orchards,
Ah! the thirst of the fruitless throng!
Men, whom He blesses with all good cheer,
What does He mean by 'a good fruit year'?
—Marianne Farningham.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The gracious and plentiful rain,
Refreshing the sun-fevered spaces accurst
When the forest is faint and the fields are athirst.
Oh the rain!—
That brings back her soul to the Summer again—
The rain that comes over the hill.
—Robert Burns Wilson.

DEADLY ANAEMIA

Leads to Consumption Unless Promptly Cured.

Many a young life might be saved from consumption if simple anaemia were promptly treated. Anaemia is the doctors' name for weak, watery blood. When the blood is in this condition the lungs have no strength. The whole system begins to break down. Then the growing girl slips slowly into decline, until at last the cough starts and her doom is sealed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure all weak, anaemic people without doubt or difficulty. They actually make new rich, health-giving blood—they cure anaemia and prevent consumption. This has been proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Edward Cochran, Merriton, Ont., says: 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured my daughter Matilda, when I felt that her case was almost hopeless. For more than a year she was a sufferer from anaemia. She gradually grew weak, was subject to violent headache, and dark circles appeared under her eyes. She was melancholy, had no appetite and complained of being constantly tired. At different times she was treated by two doctors, but with no improvement. As her case progressed, she was attacked by violent palpitation of the heart, and a suffocating shortness of breath. She had a deathly pallor, took cold easily, and continued to decline in weight, until I felt that she was in a hopeless decline. At this time my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began giving them to her. She had not been taking the pills many weeks when her appetite was greatly improved, and this was the first sign that they were helping her. She continued the pills until she had taken eight or nine boxes, when she was again the picture of healthy girlhood. Every symptom of her trouble had disappeared, she has increased in weight, and is strong and robust. Her recovery is looked upon as marvellous, for the doctors thought her case hopeless.''

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of bloodlessness just as surely as they cured this case. The pale, anaemic need only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing—they make new, rich, life-giving blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, kidney trouble, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, nervous troubles, and those special ailments that make the lives of so many growing girls and women miserable. Be careful to get the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Advertisements.



Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint,



Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.



MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."



It's Not Too Late!

WHAT FOR?

For one of our Canadian Flags

The "Witness" Diamond Jubilee

FLAG OFFER

Is Extended to Nov. 1, 1905

Read our ad. and Act Promptly.

Advertisements.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

made from fruit with tonics. Nature's remedy for **constipation, biliousness, headaches, kidney and skin diseases.**

"I have finished my second box of Fruit-a-tives, and am looking well and feeling better than I have for years. I never thought for a moment that my health could be improved in such a short time."

At druggists—50c. a box. Mrs. M. JACKSON, Toronto, Ont.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, Ottawa.

SOME PRISONS OF OLD PARIS

HORRIBLE TORTURES EXPERIENCED BY PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

(Correspondence of New York 'Sun.')

As late as the fourteenth century judicial fairness in criminal trials was unknown in France. Remorseless punishment for even the most insignificant penal offenses was the rule. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the prisons of old Paris were places of detention horrible beyond the power of the most fertile imagination to conceive of. The Conciergerie was a representative type of one of these penitential cloacas, abodes of torture for thousands of humble and illustrious prisoners.

This prison was a part of an old fortress of the Carlovingian Kings. It was situated in Paris on that long island of the Seine called La Cité. A palace built by the Romans occupied the original site. This fell into decay and was replaced by a fortress and castle near the end of the ninth century. Following the Carlovingian Kings, Hugh Capet and his successors lived in it until the reign of Charles V., when the Louvre became the royal residence. Later on the former structure was destroyed by fire, except the prison of the Conciergerie, so called because it was governed by a Concierge, an individual of great power, who had jurisdiction not only over it, but also over the entire island. He was clothed with judicial prerogatives and with the right of inflicting death upon offenders captured within his territory. For this purpose he was provided with six gibbets set up in the courtyard of the prison. They did not decay through lack of use.

The cells of the Conciergerie were dark, damp and unsanitary. Each, where persons could not pay for superior privileges, was occupied by several prisoners. Some were situated under the tanks in which the water supply was stored. The leakage from these flowed into the cells under them, adding to the intolerable sufferings of their inmates. Sixty years or more ago two pits were discovered about fifteen yards deep. The floors of these were garnished with iron points, upon which those thrown into them were impaled. A search of the records confirmed this; they stated that the bodies of the victims were left upon the iron points until a freshet in the Seine lifted and carried them into the stream.

In the Conciergerie were confined persons held on civil as well as criminal process. These were herded together indiscriminately in small cells, whose accumulated filth was not removed until an epidemic broke out that endangered the lives of the officials. From this centre issued terrible plagues which devastated Paris. Under the roof of this prison were gathered many persons of distinction, from Pierre de la Brosse in 1276, favorite of Philippe le Hardi, to Marie Antoinette in 1793 and Louis Napoleon in 1840.

It was in 1793, during the Revolution, that the Conciergerie witnessed the most terrible scenes. At that time one Richard was jailer, a kind hearted man, who did all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of his charges. The prisoners, men and women, were allowed to mingle in the large hall of the prison. The feverish anxiety attending the uncertainty of their fate developed touching intimacies among them. These had hardly had inception when the terrible guillotine brought them to a close. Amorous intrigues helped to distract their thoughts from impending death. They supped, flirted, gambled, composed verses and music, and parodied the Revolutionary Tribunal that was to send so many of them to the scaffold. It was a Saturnalia of nervous gaiety. They organized mock sessions of the court that was to try them. Seated on their cots, some assumed the role of judges or jurors, others that of witnesses and prosecutors. The condemned were lashed to a plank and decapitation simulated with the edge of a chair. They were accustoming themselves to the final tragedy that was to come.

At last, in July, 1794, Robespierre, who had caused so many heads to fall, was in turn a prisoner in the Conciergerie. He was confined in a small cell adjoining that formerly occupied by Marie Antoinette. On the 28th of July, he, Saint-Just, Couthou and Henriot were beheaded. This was the end of the Terror and of the horrors of this famous prison of old Paris.

Le Grand Chatelet, used as a prison for five hundred years, was demolished at the commencement of the nineteenth century. Situated in a foetid quarter of the town, in an atmosphere saturated with the odors of sewers, of decaying fish and meat, it was always unsanitary. Many times it was the focus of deadly epidemics and plagues. Attached to the Chatelet was a court where offenders or criminals were tried. Sentences varied from detention for a few days to branding, banishment, decapitation, hanging, breaking on the wheel and torture of every kind. Some examples will give an idea of the iron handed justice meted out by this court.

In 1390 a certain Jehan Jovsso, for false coinage, was boiled in a kettle of oil. About the same time a woman accused of stealing a few silver spoons from her employer was sentenced to have her right ear cut off, and to be banished from Paris, with the alternative of being buried alive did she ever return. Robert Bonneen, for bigamy, was condemned to be hanged. A few years later a man who had entered a chapel of the Virgin, had desecrated the sacred insignia and had run the officiating priest through with a sword was sentenced to have his right hand cut off and to be buried alive. Thieves had their ears cut off, sorcerers were burned at the stake, and publishers who printed unauthorized books were sent to the galleys. These were some of the penalties inflicted by the court attached to the prison of Le Chatelet. In mitigation the judges were solicitous of the souls of those they had sentenced. They saw to it that the condemned had the benefit of the sacrament of confession and the prayers of specially designated ecclesiastics. In addition, a lieutenant of police, mounted on a mule, always accompanied the victims to the place of execution.

In the fourteenth century the first morgue known to Paris was established in the Chatelet. Bodies were kept there for a lengthy period, and no means were employed to prevent decomposition. A Dutchman named Beck, who had committed three murders and had afterward killed himself, was made an exception to the general rule. His body was salted, in order that it might be dragged through the streets and attached to the gibbet. Because he was a suicide for fifteen days previous, his body was suspended by one leg in the morgue. The Dutch Ambassador, after much effort, succeeded in getting possession of the remains of the dead man. For this favor he was obliged to pay 30,000 florins out of the estate left by Beck to the officer of the court and 10,000 more for the repair of the Chatelet.

Persons of noble birth were not confined in this prison; they were sent to the Tower of the Louvre and later on the Bastile. Priests and clerks were incarcerated in the abbeys of the Diocese of Paris. Bourgeoisie, however, were welcome to the hospitality of the Chatelet. They were principally bankrupts, defaulters and violators of trusts. The treatment given them was milder than that accorded to a lower order of criminal. They were well fed at the expense of their creditors, who were obliged to supply succulent nourishment.

The Chatelet was composed of several prisons, each bearing a different name, each one significant of the character of the torment which gave it its appellation. For example, La Fosse was composed of deep pits, the floor of each being covered with water. Prisoners were lowered into them by a cord passed under their arms. No one could survive more than fifteen days' seclusion in one of these holes. There were others, deep black excavations filled with fetid mud and decomposing bodies, into which living men were thrown to die lingering deaths. This was done not only in the barbarous middle ages, but as late as the eighteenth century. These cruelties did not cease until Voltaire had disseminated his ideas of justice and humanity and punishment of criminals in proportion to the offence.

The jailer in charge of the Chatelet was a person of importance. He had under his orders a horde of valets, turnkeys and under-jailers. His duties were many. He registered the articles of more or less value found, after search, in possession of his charges. He sold food to those able to pay for it, unless they were able to have their meals served from some nearby inn. Not only did he sell food, but he rented rooms furnished with a bed and chairs. His was a most profitable post. His gains amounted to what is equivalent to $20,000 of the money of to-day. When he was ready to retire he sold for ten thousand dollars the office to a successor, who made good the expenditure by extractions from the poor devils in his care. Thus lived most of the prisoners in the Chatelet, victims of the caprices of their jailers, poorly fed and confined in dark and fetid subterranean dungeons, awaiting trial slow to come, and often dying of contagious diseases before its arrival.

The trials before the court of the Chatelet were accompanied by abominable cruelties. Generally the culprit was subjected to torture in order to force him to make inculpating admissions. The effect of this was fatal to an innocent man of small physical endurance, but favorable to one robust and capable of enduring pain. There were several kinds of torture, each an epitome of the refinement of cruelty. When a culprit was brought before the court of the Chatelet he was sworn on the Scriptures to tell the truth. He was then allowed to defend himself against the crime of which he was charged. The judges invariably insisted that he was concealing the truth. Then he was put to the torture. The mildest form was to bind him on a plank and force him to drink an inordinate quantity of water, the famous 'water cure' of which we heard so much during the war in the Philippines. If this was not effective, then la pelote was resorted to, where the culprit was bound with gradually tightening cords until they cut deeply into the flesh. These were only minor tortures; the others are too harrowing to describe.

The register of the Chatelet contains a list of its prisoners, and the nature of their crimes, extending back to the fourteenth century. There is the record of a Spanish Jew named Salmon de Barcelone, who was condemned to be hanged for robbery. To escape punishment he became a Christian. He was baptized by the chaplain of the prison; his sponsor was the wife of the jailer. A month later he was executed under the Christian name of Nicholas. This change of religion was hardly worth the trouble it entailed. Clement Marot, the poet, was a prisoner in the Chatelet on the charge of eating pork on Friday. He compared this prison to hell; in one of its dungeons he composed his poem of that title. Moliere, when a young man, was locked up in the Chatelet. Not in one of the prisons, but in a room he had hired from the jailer. He was imprisoned for debt.

Between 1802 and 1810 the Chatelet was gradually demolished after an existence of six hundred years.

The Temple—a prison of state during the Revolution, where Louis XVI. and his family were confined—needs no mention. Every detail concerning it has been told again and again. The same may be said of the Bastile.

Bicetre, built by Louis XIII., as a home for crippled soldiers after the construction of the Invalides by Louis XIV. was transformed into a hospital and prison. In reality it was a hideous receptacle of every vice and crime; of every physical and moral misery. Beggars, thieves, the deformed, dissipated sons, criminals, the insane and those who innocent of crime had made themselves odious to people in power were indiscriminately crowded together under its roof.

For no special reason an individual would be locked up in one of its noisome cells, where he would remain so long as he lived, because no one knew why he was imprisoned.

Bicetre was the Bastile of the bourgeoisie and the rabble. It was regarded with a dread and horror that chilled all hearts with fear. The people thought the devil had instibated its use, that on a certain night he had brought to the plateau of Bicetre a pauper, a lunatic and a criminal chained together, and that these three unfortunates had inaugurated this horrible hospital-prison. As a hospital eight patients were assigned to a single bed, divided in two squads of four each. The first squad occupied the bed from 8 o'clock in the evening until one o'clock in the morning, when the second took possession and remained until six o'clock in the morning.

As a prison, criminals of all kinds were assigned to it, from those condemned to death to those sentenced to the galleys, awaiting the departure of the chain gang for its destination. This occurred at fixed intervals and attracted crowds of the curious to see the start for Brest, Rochefort and Toulon.

At Bicetre there were cells and underground dungeons. The first were narrow and dark, where the prisoners lived in solitary confinement. There was absolute silence. It was similar to the system still practiced in some modern prisons, but harder, more brutal and cruel, no opportunity for exercise. It was an existence to drive to madness the most unimpressionable nature: eternally confined to a cell, dirty and insanitary, breathing nothing but a heavy and mephitic air. The underground dungeons were dimly lighted by a narrow opening in the roof. The corridor upon which they opened was patrolled by sentinels, hence there was no possible chance of evasion from these tombs in which one was buried alive. In addition, the prisoner was fastened to a chain, clamped to the wall, allowing him barely room to move.

In the eighteenth century a certain Du Chatelet, who had betrayed Cartouche, the famous brigand, passed forty-four years of his life in one of these underground dungeons. He must have been a man of exceptionally robust physique to have endured this regimen. Often when Du Chatelet was smothering in the mephitic atmosphere of his cell, and was lapsing into insensibility, he feigned death. Then he was placed on a stretcher and carried into an upper hall. On the way thither he filled his lungs with fresh air, and thus renewed his strength to prolong a miserable existence. Naturally, the trick was discovered after several repetitions; therefore, when in reality he had died, no attention was paid to him, and his body was left attached to his chain until decomposition ensued.

In 1777 Latude, who had been imprisoned in the Bastile, Vincennes and Charenton, was locked up in Bicetre, where he remained seven years. In his memoirs he gives a harrowing account of his experiences in the underground dungeons of the last named prison. Limited space forbids an account of his horrible sufferings. In the cells of Bicetre scurvy, idiotism, insanity and a lingering death awaited those assigned to them. To-day Bicetre is no longer a prison. It is a hospital devoted to the care of aged paupers, idiots and epileptics. The old dungeons have disappeared, its great courts are planted with trees, shading porticos where patients may enjoy the fresh air. From Montrouge, Bicetre may be seen, an imposing building, solemn and cold, on a hill which dominates all Paris.

Advertisements.



Canadian Hair Restorer

Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stops falling hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures dandruff, itching and all scalp diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients. By its use the hair and whiskers become thick, glossy and luxuriant.

Price, mailed, 75 cents and three 2 cent stamps, or 2 for $1 and six 2 cent stamps. Have no agencies. Must be ordered direct from manufacturers.

We manufacture medicines for all diseases for men and women. Write immediately for full particulars, sealed.

THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ont.

$12 Woman's Fall Tailored Suits, $4.50, made to order.

Suits up to $15.00. Jackets, Cloaks, Raincoats and Waists and Skirts at manufacturers' prices. Send for fall Sample cloths and fashions No. 7.

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Ont

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

New York to have the first Building Ever Erected in America for this Purpose

IT WILL ACCOMMODATE SEVEN HUNDRED HOMELESS WANDERERS.

In the problem of caring for its poor and unfortunate, New York city has taken a great step forward. Plans have been accepted and arrangements made for the building of a great municipal lodging house. The city is to invest nearly a quarter of a million dollars in this. It will be the first building ever erected in America for this purpose, and the contracts being drawn up for it will include a wonderful disinfection plant to cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

The municipal lodging house is the modern scientific answer to the question that comes to the officials of every big city, 'What are we to do with our homeless?'

On the records the reader will find the then Charities Commissioner, John P. Faure, credited with the first step in municipal lodging, sending all these unfortunates to a barge at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, the charity's dock. He will find also enthusiastic memoranda claiming the whole problem to have been thought out by Mr. Jacob A. Riis. But the real fact remains that Mr. Roosevelt, the impetuous commissioner, did it all, set in motion the new machinery and cleaned out the station house of their nightly horde.

The final result is now in the coming new building that will be a model of municipal caretaking. The barge out in the East River only lasted a little while. It solved the problem so well, though incompletely, that an old carpet factory on First avenue just above Twenty-third street, Manhattan, was leased, and for eight years has been a refuge to the people of New York or those stranded here who find they cannot get along.

No questions are asked as at nightfall the man or woman comes in to ask the hospitality of the city. He or she is at once given food—any number of helpings. Then there comes a formal registry (as in any hotel)—not at all an inquisition—then a shower bath, a clean nightgown, bed, breakfast.

All this costs the city of New York somewhere between $30,000 and $40,000 a year. These homeless are not let loose carelessly each morning after their night's lodging and entertainment. They are all inquired into and when necessary they are taken formally under public charge.

This new municipal lodging house has been designed by a well-known Brooklyn man, who has been giving much attention to public buildings, and who, among other achievements, has erected one of the Brooklyn Carnegie libraries—Raymond F. Almirall, of Garden place.

This new Municipal Lodging House of New York, that is beginning to arouse wide comment in philanthropic and governmental circles throughout the country, is to stand 400 feet to the east of First avenue, on the south side of Twenty-fifth street. It will thus form one of the large groups of public buildings centering about Bellevue Hospital, and will be close to the Charities Department at the foot of Twenty-sixth street. It will be a six-story building, 100 feet wide by 83.9 feet deep, its materials of limestone, brick and terra cotta, probably of red effect, though this point of color has not as yet been definitely decided.

Bids for its construction are soon to be issued, and ground will be broken in October at the latest. Mr. Almirall expects to have it complete and ready for occupancy by June of next year. Officially it has been said that the building could scarcely be finished before December, 1906, but the architect's statement comes before this.

The land has cost $41,500. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated $175,000 for the building itself. This is to include the cost of the fine disinfection plant. The latter is to be for the use of formaldehyde gas, a system greatly preferable to the steam that is used to-day. No plant of this size and importance for formaldehyde gas has ever been erected before, and a great deal is hoped from it. Special plans have been carefully drawn, and experts have been called in.

In its architectural treatment the building is to follow Colonial lines. It is to suggest the domestic rather than a public building, and the architect has been very successful in getting this effect. Seven hundred and twenty-eight homeless people are to be accommodated, as against a maximum of 300 in the present temporary building, 628 men and 100 women. The second floor is to be given up to the women entirely, their baths, dressing rooms, sleeping rooms, etc., all being here.

The basement will contain the baths for men (an extensive shower bath system—this being from the scientific point of view far more cleansing than tubs) and the big disinfection plant. The first floor, just off the street, will have in it the administration rooms where Superintendent William C. Yorke will be in full sway), reception rooms for both men and women, where all the applicants will be received, and in the back a large dining room for the men. The architect has worked out an interesting plan for the bathing of the women. Each will have a separate bath for herself. It is no plan of this establishment to herd women together. She steps into a little dressing room and there disrobes. From there she goes through a doorway directly into the shower bath. She does not return to the little dressing room again. Her clothes are taken away and disinfected over night, and she does not see them again until the following morning. Out of the bath she steps, on the other side, into another dressing room, and here a clean night gown and slippers will await her. From there she goes directly into the women's dormitory.

The three floors above are to be men's dormitories. On the upper floor are to be placed storerooms and a sitting room for employees.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Advertisements.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A DAUNTLESS OFFICER

RECEIVES THE VICTORIA CROSS FROM THE KING.

His Majesty has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant J. D. Grant, 8th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry as follows:—

On the occasion of the storming of Gyantse jongan on July 6, 1904, the storming company, headed by Lieutenant Grant, on emerging from the cover of the village, had to advance up a bare, almost precipitous rock face, with little or no room available, and under a heavy fire from the curtain flanking towers on both sides of the curtain and other buildings higher up the jong. Showers of rocks and stones were at the time being hurled down the hillside by the enemy from above. One man only could go up at a time, crawling on hands and knees to the breach in the curtain. Lieutenant Grant, followed by Havildar Karbir Pun, 8th Gurkha Rifles, at once attempted to scale it, but on reaching the top he was wounded and hurled back, as was also the havildar, who fell down the rocks, some thirty feet. Regardless of their injuries they again attempted to scale the breach, and covered by the fire of the men below were successful in their object, the havildar shooting one of the enemy on gaining the top. The successful issue of the assault was very greatly due to the splendid example shown by Lieutenant Grant and Havildar Karbir Pune. The latter has been recommended for the Indian Order of Merit.

SPITEFUL TOWARDS GERMANS.

(The London 'Telegraph.')

In Paris a woman was arrested recently for having robbed a German merchant of £68. To the magistrate she made a strange declaration. She said that her main object in life was to decoy Germans and to rob them. She went about with them to cafés and music halls, and while affecting to be very interested in them she picked their pockets. In this way she had annexed for several years past over £700. She had picked the pockets of exactly sixty-seven Germans, and she was proud of it. As a reason for thus acting, the woman said that in 1870 her family in Normandy had been completely ruined by the German invaders, who stole her father's cattle, pigs, fowls, and even plate. She was then obliged to go out as a dairymaid, but not being accustomed to servitude she came to Paris, and began waylaying and robbing Germans. The magistrate listened to this tale calmly. It made no impression on him, for he sent the woman back to the depot, there to await trial.

'THERE SLUMBER ENGLAND'S DEAD!'

A lady just returned from San Sebastian, thus describes the graveyard of English soldiers killed in the siege, 1813:

'It is a pathetic sight,' she says, 'of these neglected graves on the hillside under the fort, the palisades of the enclosure broken in places and dilapidated, the memorial stones defaced and overgrown, everything betokening neglect and oblivion. What makes the sight more painful is that the inscriptions on the officers' tombs gives the names of some of our best families. One would think that the keeping up of these graves would be regarded not only as a sacred duty but as an honor. About a hundred English soldiers lie buried here.'

Appropriate are the lines of that pretty and most patriotic poetess quoted above:—

The warlike of the isles,
The men of field and wave,
Are not the rocks their funeral piles,
The seas and shores their grave?

In the Wellington despatches regarding this siege occurs a striking passage. When writing to his brother, Sir Henry Wellesley, who was still residing at Cadiz, as ambassador, the Duke, at that time Lord Wellington, said:

'In regard to the plunder of the town by the soldiers, I am the last man who will deny it, because I know that it is true. It has fallen to my lot to take many towns by storm, and I am concerned to add that I never saw or heard of one so taken by any troops that it was not plundered.'

The great Spanish novelist, Galdoz, in his 'National Episodes,' ('Episodios Nacionales'), pays a high tribute to Wellington's humanity, but of course the great commander could not achieve the impossible.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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WHAT?

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NEITHER GREEK NOR JEW.

(Mary Louise Cummins, in 'Christian Advocate.')

Alan Heatheriogton stood amid the usual 5.30 p.m. crowd waiting for his particular suburban car. The day had been scorching even for a metropolis. He pushed back his straw hat, revealing the fine, clean-looking fair hair which was his English heritage, and fingered the roll of evening papers under his arm with an anticipatory breath, born of the thought of the open electric.

It was characteristic of him that he stood as much aloof as possible from the jostling throng. His ancestry was as discernible in his attitude as in the blue eyes, which looked as though a thin veil of reserve had been lowered between them and the rest of mankind, and in the strong, well set up figure.

Suddenly he drew forth his bundle of papers and became apparently absorbed in their contents. His gaze in wandering over the sea of faces had encountered that of a small man with bright, dark eyes and a head which protruded from between square shoulders.

Heatherington felt his approach with every resenting nerve of his body, even while he feigned ignorance of it. There were many things not pleasant in connection with business life. By far the most unpleasant was Bernstein.

'Hullo, old man!' The thin hand of the little Hebrew came jocularly into contact with his back.

'Hullo.'

Heatherington did not raise his eyes. He would like to have shaken off the intimate touch. Bernstein's habit of buttonholing him on every occasion was odious to him. Still, business interests demanded that he should maintain at least an appearance of civility. There were times when he almost wished that it were possible to offend the little broker. More than once he had thought, with a sigh of relief, that the thing was done. But always at their next meeting he encountered, with a shock of surprise, the same smile in the inscrutable dark eyes.

'Whew!'

Bernstein took off his hat and wiped his forehead. Then his hand sought the lapel of Heatherington's coat.

'Say, buy L. S. & M. She's bound to go up,' he advised.

'You know I don't dabble in stocks,' Heatherington answered, coolly.

The broker thrust his hands into his pockets and sank his head between his shoulders, as much as to say, 'Every one to his taste.' Heatherington moved away as their car rounded in sight, and, with a sigh of self-congratulation, slipped into the one vacant place on a rear seat, while Bernstein crowded in ahead.

There was a mile's stretch of ground, when the city was left well behind, where the track ran through a private land and left it by a sharp curve. Heatherington, raising his eyes after three-quarters of an hour's absorption in the day's news, saw that they were racing toward this bend with that license which the usually careful motorman allowed himself here. Ere the latter could slacken down for the curve something appeared around it which froze the blood in the veins of those who looked. There was a harsh, ominous sound of grinding wheels as the man flung his whole weight on the brakes. For one fascinated instant Heatherington gazed with starting veins at the oncoming herald of death which rushed to meet them—and jumped.

He opened his eyes after a moment, during which heaven and earth seemed to crash together, and to annihilate his reason by their contact, to find himself unhurt by the roadside, staring dizzily at what had once been two electric cars. He recalled wanderingly, without knowing why, a day when as a small boy his father had taken him to see a cyclorama of Gettysburg. That scene had been far more real to him than was the one upon which he now looked. Yet here men ran hither and thither, shouting, calling, cursing, and through all the horror and confusion there rose and fell a dull, monotonous, moaning accompaniment of human pain, punctured by sharp cries of agony.

What roused Heatherington was the sight of Bernstein—Bernstein, with the crownless rim of his hat jammed down over his ears, with one sleeve partly torn from his coat, his face streaked with blood and sweat, working with the peculiar self-abandonment and tenacity of his race.

Even while Heatherington looked he picked a baby from the mass of wreckage. The child was apparently unhurt, though its breath came in swift, soundless gasps of terror. One small hand clung tightly to the broken neck of a nursing-bottle. Particles of the frail glass stuck to the muslin of its little dress. Bernstein set the baby down gently amid some soft grass and returned.

'Here, Heatherington,' he called, 'help me if you're even half alive. I've got to find the kid's mother.'

Confusedly Heatherington took a few steps forward. Then as he stooped the low moaning of a woman separated itself from all other sounds and pierced his consciousness. Something within him seemed to snap and his brain cleared instantly. For the first time in all his self-contained, reserved life the cry of humanity—of humanity outside the few lives that were dearer to him than his own—reached him in its extremity, its agony, and the manhood within him responded with a rush of reserve strength that shook him.

He got on the ground and wedged his shoulder under the mass of debris which pinned down the baby's mother. He still seemed to see that helpless hand clinging to the broken bottle neck. Then, with a thrill of joy in the consciousness of his own power, he took a deep breath and put forth all his strength.

That's it'—Bernstein was flat on his face, gasping, beside him—'half an inch higher, Heatherington—that's it. Now I can reach her! Now I've got her! For God's sake, man, hold on—don't give out—yet!'

The veins stood out on the Englishman's neck and forehead like whipcord, under a weight which would have crushed the back and shoulders of another man. With palms pressed upon the ground and arms as hard as iron, his splendid muscles answered to the strain put upon them. He staggered a little when he stood up. Then he helped Bernstein to carry the woman away.

Her eyes opened upon them in an agony of enquiry as they laid her down. With quick instinct Bernstein lifted the baby and put it within her arms. Heatherington drew off his coat and, folding it, laid it under her head. Then they returned to the wreck.

For an hour they worked side by side, foremost among the eager band of rescuers. When the last ambulance had rolled away Bernstein stooped, and raising a pail of iced water, which some one had brought from a neighboring house, drank greedily. Heatherington took the vessel from his hands and finished the contents. Then he drew out a handkerchief and, moistening the end of it, wiped Bernstein's face.

'You've got a scratch there on the temple where some glass struck you,' he said, quietly.

The little Hebrew glanced at him quickly. Shaken as he was by the afternoon's experience, he yet recognized that here was a different Heatherington; that as far as this man was concerned the long line of cuts and snubs, which lay like a series of not-to-be-forgotten pinpricks in his consciousness, were at an end.

Together they walked the intervening mile which stretched between them and home. Bernstein's tongue went like a triphammer as to the accident and its cause. Heatherington never spoke.

At the corner of the street where their ways parted they halted simultaneously. The Englishman's lips twitched, as if he was about to speak, but no words came from them. Then, for the first time in their ten years' acquaintance, the hands of both men met.

When Heatherington reached his own doorstep he paused, turning his face toward the western sky. For once the veil of reserve was burned from his eyes and the glory of the setting sun shone on the startled enquiry of an awakening soul beneath.

Long into that night, while his wife lay sleeping, he sat in the library with her open Bible on his knees. Some words he had heard in church were beating unceasingly through his brain, and with the help of a concordance he found them: 'And hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us.'

In the light of what he had witnessed that afternoon time seemed infinitesimal, eternity very near. And there, in the silence of the night, Alan Heatherington came to himself, came also to a realization of the brotherhood of men in the man Christ Jesus, and to a sense of his obligation to his fellows.

The first faint streaks of a midsummer dawn were in the sky when he turned out the light and raised the window shade. And as he stood looking out on the still world that thrill of exaltation which comes only in the sense of being one with the Eternal entered his soul for the first time.

Then came a wave of peace, as though a steadying hand were laid upon his quivering nerves, and Heatherington realized with awe that he was at last in conscious touch with the force which his reason had always compelled him to acknowledge—that he was, in the fullest sense, a child of God.

He thought of Bernstein, and a fresh flood of remorse swept over him. This little man had doubtless lived nearer God, according to his belief, than he had. Heatherington raised his eyes to where the stars' brightness was paling before the rising sun.

'"Where there is neither Greek nor Jew,"' he repeated, reverently.

STORY OF THE CYCLAMEN BLOSSOMS.

(From the 'German.')

Do you know Talloires? If your kind fates have ever taken you there, and you have once made the tour of the lakes, you will certainly remember the green, silent corner, back against the mountain where the village sleeps, continually lulled by the pine trees.

Directly below the lake spreads its blue waters, smiling in golden ripples, and flecked here and there with white, triangular sails. The intense light, filtered by the fleecy clouds, illuminates brightly the circle of mountains which surrounds the water.

The many shades of green, the sombre blue, the vivid violet and the silvery grays of the mountains mingle in wondrous harmonies with the turquoise of the lake, and the brilliant green of the vines. It is there that one should go to taste the joy of requited love, and still more truly it is the place where a bitter sorrow may find surcease in peace.

Not long ago, on the mountain road, I met three tourists descending, with their alpenstocks and knapsacks and their hats decorated with bunches of cyclamen blossoms. I watched them pass with a wistful glance, while memories of the distant days when I, too, was 20, filled my brain.

I saw myself gaily descending the same road, my hat decked with flowers, accompanied by two merry companions, and even as the crests of the mountains were reflected in the water, so the remembrances of former times rose before me, clear and sharp as a mirage, with all the colors, the perfumes and the enthusiasms of youth.

It happened 25 years ago in this very village, where we had planned to spend the night, after a long day's climb. Scarcely had we turned down the beautiful avenue of chestnut trees when we saw, walking slowly toward us, in the soft shade of the trees, a beautiful young girl, radiant in all the glory and splendor of her eighteen years.

Tall, admirably formed, her thick golden curls fell in clouds about her wonderful shoulders, and as she turned, at the sound of our voices, we caught sight of a finely cut patrician profile, with proud red lips and haughtily inquiring dark eyes.

We fell in love with her at once, all three of us, and, forgetful of the fatigues of the day, we followed her discreetly along a winding path until she disappeared beneath a gateway of drooping honeysuckle. Upon our return to the inn, we learned that the stranger who had so excited our admiration was the Princess V——, a Russian, who lived with her parents in one of the villas that bordered on the lake.

Russian, a princess and pretty—that was enough surely to set our imaginations working, and all through dinner we made impossible plans to waylay our new divinity and accost her. My two companions, however, were too sleepy to do anything but go to bed that night.

I had no desire to follow their example. Instead, I strolled saunteringly down the road, looking inquiringly behind every tree as I went.

It was an exquisite evening. The full moon had risen behind the mountains and pierced their sombre depths with arrows of silver light. Everywhere, through the sleeping country, the crickets were chirping, with here and there the note of a low-flying swallow.

At my feet the lake, with its pathway of molten ripples, murmured caressingly to the tiny beach. I threw myself down on the soft grass and began to invent romantic incidents which should bring about my meeting with the Russian princess.

As I built my elaborate castles in Spain I heard the metallic click of a boat chain beneath the willows at my side, and presently, not five steps away, a white form emerged from the shadow into the moonlight. It was the beautiful Russian.

She was trying to unfasten the boat, a task for which her slender fingers were in no wise fitted. Finally she straightened up with an angry sigh and kicked the heavy chain petulantly.

'Oh, dear, what a nuisance;' she sighed.

My opportunity had come.

'Allow me,' I cried, starting forward suddenly, and, kneeling, I freed the boat, although not without considerable injury to my knuckles and fingers.

She jumped into the boat and then looked at me inquiringly.

I had just spent a week in the mountains tramping in all weathers, sleeping wherever I happened to be, and my clothes showed the strain to which they had been put. My beard was long and neglected, my hat in tatters and my coat badly torn. It was evident that she took me for a boatman.

'Thanks,' she said carelessly, 'can you row me as far as Duingt?'

'With the greatest pleasure,' I replied, forgetful of everything except the golden opportunity for which I had been sighing.

I jumped after her into the boat and, striking far our from shore, began to row, while she sat facing me with the rudder-strings in her hand. The moonlight shone full on her lovely face, at once haughty and mischievous, framed in its wealth of glittering curls. From their place in her corsage a bunch of cyclamen blossoms made the air sweet with their penetrating perfume.

'I have wanted to do this for a long time,' said the princess, as if in explanation, 'but my aunt hates the water, and Miss Gray is as foolish as a cat about it, so I made up my mind to come alone, and I would have been well on my way now if it had not been for that miserable chain.'

Her voice was low and as sweet as the flowers she wore. Absorbed in my admiration of her, I said nothing, but continued to row.

'So you see you came just in time,' she went on, 'but you must not think I shall not pay you for your trouble.'

She took a dainty portemonnaie from her pocket as she spoke, but I hastened to stop her.

'You are too good, Fraulein,' I said, 'but I am not a boatman, and I assure you that the pleasure of being of service to you is the greatest reward I could have.'

She raised her head quickly, and I saw a frown gather on her white brow.

'Who are you, then?' she asked, in an irritated voice.

'A tourist fresh from a week's tramp in the mountains,' I answered.

Her forehead cleared and I saw a smile play about the corners of her mouth.

'Ah,' she said, 'in that case I must make my excuse for my indiscretion. Miss Gray would certainly call this a most improper proceeding.'

Her eyes danced wickedly, but she continued, hastily:

'If you please, we will return at once to the shore.'

She gave a pull to the rudder strings and the boat swung about, although I pulled as leisurely as I dared. On the other side of the lake the silver moonbeams turned to ruddy gold where a shepherd's glowing fire was reflected in the water.

'Have you been up to Mont Blanc?' inquired the young Princess, who, probably assured from my manner that I was to be trusted, decided to be agreeable and break the silence.

'I have just come from there. I tramped back through the mountains,' I replied.

'Then you knew our lake before? Is it not beautiful?'

'Very, especially just now.'

'Oh, but it is wonderful at every time,' she answered impetuously. 'It is so blue and limpid and transparent that it seems as if it were continually inviting you to plunge down to its very depths. I love it, I love the water.' And she dipped her bare arms in the silvery ripples that knocked softly against the side of the boat.

'Probably you are a water nymph,' I said, slowly, as I watched her in awed admiration.

'I wish I were,' she replied gaily. 'You know there are some here, for this is a lake with legends and spirits.'

'Really?' I asked.

'Yes, indeed. The villagers say that just where we are now there is a whole city buried beneath the waves because the inhabitants refused to give hospitality to an old beggar, who was really a disguised fairy. When the moon is full the cocks in the submerged village crow at the bottom of the lake and the church bells ring as if for mass. Listen, listen! Can't you hear something now like the soft, distant ringing of bells?'

She leaned over the side of the boat as if listening to something below the waves, even as she smiled at her own fancying.

'Do you hear anything?' she repeated.

I stopped rowing, and knelt obediently beside her, so near that our two heads almost touched. To have remained there I would have sworn and believed anything she chose, and, indeed, it did seem to me that I heard a vague, delicious, dream music.

Perhaps it was nothing more than the beating of my heart, for it was throbbing violently to be so near to the beautiful princess with the golden hair and the wonderful eyes. The soft odor of the cyclamen blossoms was intoxicating.

'Hush,' she whispered, with a mysterious air, laying her finger on her rosy lips, 'the fairy of the lake is calling us!'

In the silence of the night floated a distant sound of a hunting horn. It was easy to believe that it came from below the water.

'Oh, dear, no,' she cried, laughing at the sight of my credulous face and wide open eyes. 'I'm afraid we can't make it anything more than it is, after all!'

'Not at all!' I exclaimed, fervently. 'You are the fairy of the lake, and you can lend to it any enchantment that you please! It becomes immediately all that you say!'

She laughed merrily again and I bent to my oars, so that we soon reached the boat-house below the willows. Through the vista in the trees I caught sight of an elegant villa, the turrets gleaming in the moonlight. Suddenly a dark form emerged from the wide balcony, and a thin voice called:

'Nadia, Nadia! You must come in now. You will certainly catch cold.'

'It is my aunt,' murmured Nadia; 'I don't know about my catching cold, but I am sure to catch a scolding if I do not hurry. Thanks, and good-night. Will you be so good as to fasten the boat again? Since you are not a boatman, I cannot pay for my passage, but I am anxious to clear my debt.'

She appeared to think for a moment, and then, abruptly pulling the cyclamen blossoms from her belt, she tossed them to me, crying:

'Farewell! Keep these flowers in memory of the fairy of the lake!'

The next moment she had disappeared beneath the dark shadows of the trees, and I never saw her again.—'The Sun.'

STORIES BY THE SCORE.

Mr. Justin McCarthy tells this story of his early journalistic experiences. Soon after arriving in London he obtained an introduction to an editor who had started what was then the novel feature of publishing short stories in newspapers. Mr. McCarthy wrote a story for him and sent it in. A few days later he called at the office to learn its fate.

'I hope you can see your way to accept it?' he said, timidly.

'Yes, and sixty more like it,' replied the editor.

Nothing more was heard of Mr. McCarthy for several months. When he eventually put in an appearance at the office he had a large parcel with him.

'What have you got there?' asked the editor, seeing him untie the cord.

'These are the sixty stories you asked me to write,' answered his visitor. The editor gasped for breath.

'But I didn't ask you to write anything like that number!' he said.

'You expressed your willingness to accept sixty stories like the one I wrote on approval, and here they are. I merely took you at your word,' quoth the young Irishman. The stories were not refused.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE WORKERS' SLEEP.

Night, veiling earth, unveils the silver stars,
Wrapped in the folds of white and tranquil sleep
The city's thousands lie, nor heed what sounds
Break on the midnight's silence.

Let them sleep on untroubled;
For, sleeping, they are free, and may behold
Visions of worlds unknown, and haply hear
Dim echoes of immortal music
From distant spheres, through dreamland's mystic realms;
Gain glimpses of the spirit table-land,
Where love and loveliness alone endure,
Where time is naught and death is powerless.

Dreams may be with them, lovelier far than life,—
Dreams of some halcyon, rose-lit Arcady,
Where all the dawns are radiant and the nights
Fall always as to music.
So, when the splendor fades and disappears
Of the great visions their dream-eyes have seen,
Fresh aims and growing purposes arise
Above the faded hopes of Yesterday.

S. M. P.

THE PRINCIPAL'S VIEW

Dr. Peterson on the Future of the French Canadian Race

HOPES TO SEE THEM TAKING A GREATER INTEREST IN THE EMPIRE AS A WHOLE.

The 'Nationaliste' published recently the following interesting opinion given by Principal Peterson, of McGill University, in reply to the query made to him as to his view on the future of the French-Canadian race:—

'I am in hearty sympathy with the wish you express of drawing the English and French-speaking elements nearer one another.' This will only be accomplished, in my judgment, if these elements give up the effort to pull different ways, and consent to work together in ever-increasing measure for the common good.

'As to the future of the French-Canadian race, I am much more clear about what it should be than—to follow your own division of the subject—about what it is likely to be. It should continue to be a happy and helpful element in the Dominion, contributing to the common fund the qualities which it derives from its parentage—social grace and vivacity, artistic and literary culture, and a spirit of happy contentment that furnishes a pleasing contrast to the rush of life on the American continent. But it should cherish more than merely local aims and ideals. In particular, the barriers created by difference of religion should be lowered: they are an unfortunate legacy from an obsolete condition of things when all mankind were divided into two classes, heretics and non-heretics. And French-Canadians, as it appears to me, should take an increased interest in the wider political ideals which are possible for all sections of the British Empire. I am not of those who would expect from them everything that should be looked for from their English-speaking fellow-citizens. The position of the French-Canadians within the Empire is altogether unique.

'They own a double allegiance—on the one hand to the British Crown as the power which has guaranteed them the unrestricted use and enjoyment of their institutions, their language, and their laws; and on the other hand to the traditions of their race, the memories of the country from whence they came, but from which they have long been politically separated, and the associations of their literature, which they proudly claim as their joint heritage. And behind, or even above, these allegiances is their devotion to the soil of Canada, their native land. That, however, seems to me an insufficient reason why some of their leaders should regard it as the peculiar mission of the French-Canadians to keep Canada self-contained. They take it as axiomatic that a closer union with the Empire is incompatible with nationhood. Such closer union is being made by them a world of fear—implying so-called imperialism, accompanied by military aggression and the forceful overlordship of subject peoples, instead of a 'business proposition' for co-operation in commerce, defence, and other matters. I am frankly against every one who says that the French-Canadian has nothing to do with the Empire. The struggle for self-government in Canada brought out what was best on both sides—French-Canadian patience and the British instinct of political wisdom. Both sections of the population should be aware by now that the development of their common country, and even the integrity of Conferation depend on their harmonious co-operation. British aloofness and stolidity is perhaps as much to blame as Church ascendency for the cultivation of separate interests and the slowness of the process of national unification. What the future is to be for the French-Canadians depends, in my judgment, very much on their leaders. I hope they will not listen to the Bishop of Three Rivers who says quite explicitly that the providential mission of the French-Canadian is to prevent Canada, as we know it to-day, from ever becoming a nation, one and undivided. In the face of such a pronouncement their English-speaking fellow-citizens cannot fail to reflect that it is in many ways fortunate that the destinies of the Dominion should be wielded at the present time by a French-Canadian Premier, imbued with the spirit of true liberalism. While, there are many obvious difficulties in the way of the realization of what appears to some an impracticable dream, and while the ideal of a galaxy of independent nations within the Empire seems to be supplanting previous schemes for what was called 'imperial federation,' it is interesting to recall the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is on record as prepared to contemplate an evolution in which the federal idea would present itself quite naturally when 'a parliament will perhaps be created in which both the colonies and the mother country will be proportionately and equitably represented and in which common interests would be discussed with full respect to the interest of each.' For myself I prefer this political ideal to the ecclesiastical ideal put forward by the Bishop of Three Rivers, and if in the course of time the former should prove to be impossible, I hope that the latter has already been felt by French-Canadians as a whole to be unacceptable and contrary to true progress.'

A NEW INLAND SEA.

According to telegraphic despatches received a few days ago, in the centre of the Colorado desert, in Southern California, an unusual spectacle may now be seen. For several months past the Colorado river has been running through a crevasse in its banks a few miles below Fort Yuma, the breech being caused by the digging of an irrigation canal from the adjacent country through the river bank, without providing it with the necessary head gates. This was done last spring during a comparatively low stage of the river, and at that time a considerable volume of water flowed from the river into the artificial irrigation ditch, known as the Imperial canal. With the coming of the summer floods due to the melting snows in the Rocky Mountains, the breach widened and grew deeper until, it is stated, a large part of the Colorado river is pouring through the gap and that thus far all engineering efforts to check it and close the cut have proved unavailing. The water has flowed into an old channel known variously as New river and Hardey's, and has already covered the salt marshes and works at Salton. It has now commenced to submerge the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railway. There are in this region nearly 4,000 square miles of country below the level of the break in the bank of the river, and much of this is below the level of the sea. There seems a reasonable probability of this old lake, possibly at one time an arm of the Gulf of California, becoming a sheet of fresh water of considerable extent. It already covers many square miles of territory, and it is interesting to contemplate what may be the final outcome of this accidental formation of a new interior sea. It may have a noticeable effect upon the climatic conditions in that section, but it is scarcely likely that its influence will be felt beyond the mountains on the north and west of the basin.

A STRANGE FARM.

Though not included in the reports on this subject, undoubtedly the most remarkable agricultural enterprise in the country is the farm in southern Florida on which the one crop cultivated is alligators.

This unique farm is located on the east coast of Florida, some distance below Palm Beach, on the bank of the Indian river. The situation is an excellent one for the purpose, for it is in the very part of the country where the saurians were the most numerous in the days before they began to be hunted as a business, and not far away are the Everglades where the few remaining specimens (that is, few when compared with the tens of thousands that were to be found in Florida waters twenty years ago) are being relentlessly pursued to extinction by their fellow swamp-dwellers, the Seminoles.—'FourTrack News.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A GARDEN SURPRISE.

(Mira Jenks Stafford, in 'Youth's Companion.')

'Mrs. Hancock doesn't like little boys,' said Hal, one day, coming from school and dropping down on the piazza at his mother's feet.

'Oh, I am sorry,' said mother, 'because she misses a great deal,' and then she kissed Hal on the forehead. 'But what makes you think so?'

'Well, she drove us away when we were down there this morning, and we were not anywhere near her land, either. She has only that tiny bit of a garden, and it is all ful of rocks. She was trying to make a garden in between the stones.'

'But what reason has she for sending you away?'

'Well, you see, last winter some of the boys ran into her fence with a double-runner and broke a picket. They mended it, though, and now she seems to think we all want to do her some harm.'

'You must do something to restore confidence,' said mamma. 'She has never had any little boys, and doesn't know how nice they can be. Why don't you do something to please her?'

'No chance now; she is going away for a month.'

'Just the thing,' said mamma.

Hal looked up in surprise. 'Why? How?' he asked.

'Why don't you and Ned go over there after she has gone and pick up all those small rocks in her yard, and carry them off in your wheelbarrow, just as you did for father? The big ones you can roll over to the back and mound up in a rockery, and put good soil over and plant some flowers. Then you could dig a few smal lbeds, and plant lettuce, beans, radishes and beets. She is too old to made a garden, and too poor to hire one made.'

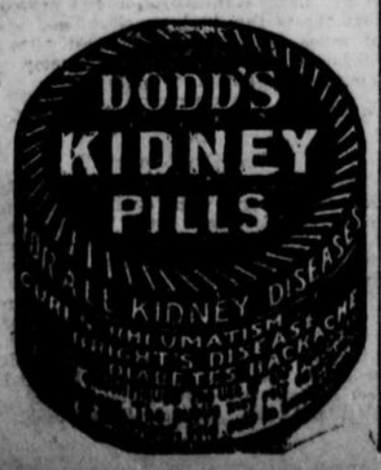
'Whew! I'd just like to do that,' said Hal. I will go ask Ned.' Away he ran, and in a few moments came back with his chum, to talk it over with mother and to make further plans.

Some days later, when the stage had carried off its one passenger, two boys were seen going round bright and early to the little garden back of the house, and every night after school they worked for a half-hour or so. Mother would not let them work long enough at any one time to tire and to make the plan seem irksome. Papa shared his seeds with the boys, and came over once in a while to see that things were done properly.

Mrs. Hancock extended her visit to six weeks, and when she came back the yard was neat and clean, the grass mowed and thick as a carpet, the rockery was covered with morning-glory vines and nasturtiums, while up through the soil the beets, radishes and garden things were showing bravely. Under her door was a card: 'Please accept the garden, with the compliments of Hal and Ned.'

The next day, when Hal came home from school, his face was radiant. 'You were right, mother,' he said. 'She didn't know how to like us. Why, it's just the best game in the world to make people pleased, isn't it?' And mother thought it was.

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Advertisements.

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

The Boys' Page.

The Heart of a Brother.

(By Grace S. Richmond, in the Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded.)

He went away with a sneer on his finely cut lips, but if he could have seen the lad Ted five minutes later his heart would have softened a little. Ted's bravado ended in a sudden flinging of himself upon the hay-strewn floor, full length, his head buried in his arms. When he rose again, after a short interval, his black lashes were wet and his mouth was quivering.

He picked up his hammer and went at the work Burt had interrupted, which was that of carefully and skilfully packing in a form fit for transportation the ornithological treasures for whose sake he had forsworn the comfortable room with his brother. He took one of the little stuffed creatures in his hand, and regarded it lovingly. It was an exceedingly handsome specimen of the bird familiarly called the yellowhammer, and beautifully mounted. Ted's stubby fingers handled it tenderly; they smoothed the little head as a mother caresses her child. Then the boy held the specimen off at arm's length for a moment, studying it with a passionate interest which transformed his somewhat heavy features into those of an enthusiastic young scientist.

'Moth-eaten, are they?' he said aloud, explosively. Then with a quick gesture he laid the tiny form against his face, and pressed his lips fiercely to the smooth, round head. 'You beauty!' he murmured. 'Wouldn't I give up everything for you—and the rest? Nobody knows—nobody understands—not even mother.'

The new house was ready at last, and the moving well under way. On the last night that the family was to sleep in the old home, it was thought a wise precaution to send somebody to stay in the new house, since nearly all the furnishing of the lower floor had been completed. Ted was detailed for this task, and was told to go and sleep upon a couch in the living-room. He preferred, however, to take his own mattress with a blanket, and select his own accommodations, and went off in his usual quiet way, without a word to anybody. Burt watched him as he climbed the slope.

'If ever I saw the martyr act played, it's by that young shaver,' he remarked to his sisters, as he and they stood upon the porch of the old home in the September twilight, watching Ted's figure until it disappeared. 'I suppose he'd rather sleep on the floor in his den in the attic than down-stairs on a comfortable couch, just because he's so sore over that room of mine. I don't know whether he'll ever speak to me again.'

But now, while they all slept, something happened. They never could tell afterward how it began, or why nobody found it out soner. Burt, whose room faced the new house, awoke suddenly in the middle of the night, and sprang out of bed under the impression that it was broad day and that he had overslept. In an instant more, his clearing senses har comprehended that the light which flooded the room and illumined the trees outside his window had a fierce, ruddy glow, like that from the heart of a furnace; and then, crisp and clear on the still night air, he heard the crackling of flames.

The family were startled from their dreams by great ringing cries of 'Fire! Fire!' which Burt was sending from his room as he flung on his trousers and shoes. He was not stopping for anything; he was swinging himself from his window, sliding down by a post of the lower porch, and dashing off up the slope with just one thought in his pounding heartTed! He had seen plainly from his window what part of the new house was on fire was the whole left wing, in which was his own room, and in the attic of which Ted had chosen his.

That side of the house was a swirling tempest of flame from cellar to roof, and the fire was attacking the main body of the structure. Ted had taken his mattress when he went to guard the house—Burt remembered that with a choking prayer. It was not unlikely that he had chosen to sleep in his attic room. And why, O merciful' Father, had Ted not given the alarm?

Fifty seconds from the moment that Burt Redwood touched the ground, he was smashing in the glass of one of the lower front windows, hoping against hope to find his brother sleeping upon the couch in one of the lower front rooms. Yet in those fifty seconds he had gone all over, in a vivid flash of recollection, his angry interview with Ted in the barn-loft. It was the last time the two had addressed each other, except from necessity; and that was—God forgive him, the elder brother!—six weeks ago!

Smoke, stifling smoke, was what met Burt as he crawled in at the window. The house, with its fresh paint and newly oiled floors, was burning like tinder. He felt his way through the lower rooms; they were very hot. Even as he searched, the flames broke through the wall lying between the dining-room wing and the main portion of the house. He had to jump backward to avoid being scorched.

He dashed up the stairs, to find a wall of smoke and fire at the top, through which even his desperate courage could not force a way. All the while he was yelling, 'Ted! Ted!' like a demon. The boy must be found—must—must!

They were all at the house now, father, mother, sisters, farm-hands—all but Ted. Mr. Redwood met Burt at the broken window, Ted's name on his lips. His mother was behind, pressing her hand over her heart as her elder son leaped out, and she looked in agony for the younger to follow.

Burt, his lungs full of smoke, spoke gaspingly into his father's ear: 'Not here—and I can't—get up—the attic stairs! Come—help me—quick! The front—attic window—the fire can't be—in there yet!'

'The ladder!' shouted Harvey Redwood to his men, and the farm-hands ran toward the barns, several rods away. It seemed to Burt that they crawled with feet of lead. In a frenzy of impatience he caught his father by the arm. 'Your shoulder, father!' he cried, and in a moment more he was on the roof of the front porch, then up the front of the house, climbing by windows, blinds, cornices, anything, with a skill derived from much gymnasium practice and an absolutely fearless spirit, urged by the great necessity of the hour. A moment later the crash of falling glass told of his feat accomplished; and he vanished through the broken window, forty feet above the heads of those who watched breathlessly below.

The men came with the ladder, and stared with mouths agape at the open window under the gable. 'Who'd 'a' thought it o' him?' muttered one of them, as he raised the ladder and eyed the path Burt had taken. The other man picked up a fragment of shirt-sleeve which had fallen from above. It was covered with blood. The work Burt was doing now was not done delicately. He had smashed the window with his clenched fist!

There was just one heart in them all as they waited. Nobody thought of trying to stay the fire; it was too far advanced for the slight means of fighting it at their disposal; they waited helplessly, with the few neighbors who were gathering, beneath the broken window. What did anything else matter with Ted and Burt both in the doomed house?

A puff of smoke issued from the jagged hole. A faint glare of light showed at it, brightening ominously. Mrs. Redwood cried to Burt to come quickly—that she could not lose him, too! Harvey Redwood was starting up the ladder when Burt appeared at the window—alone! Slowly, weakly, as if quite without the fine strength with which he had made the ascent, the young man came down.

Nearing the bottom, he reeled giddily, and his father sprang up the ladder to his support. Burt leaned heavily against him, and, half-carried in his father's arms, he reached the ground. Then he straightened himself with an effort, and looked round for his mother. When his smoke-reddened eyes met her despairing ones, he gave a great sob. Then he fell limply at her feet.

They carried him tenderly to the old home. His body was naked and red from the waist up; his shirt scorched almost off, and falling from him in fragments; his arms and hands both blistered and bleeding.

While the new house burned down to its foundations, the mother worked over her boy. His severe injuries were a mercy to the grief-stricken woman; they gave her something to do at a time when no less powerful stimulant would have availed.

Two hours later, just as the first bright streaks of dawn were creeping up into the east, a boy's figure came slowly across the slope. He approached unnoticed by the men standing about the smoking ruins, or by the family gathered in the room where Burt lay, his body and arms swathed in bandages.

The door opened—and Ted, alive, unhurt, with a horror-stricken face, and hands which shook as they turned the knob, stood before them all.

There was just one cry—then the boy was in his mother's arms. Burt pulled off the cloths resting upon his heat-scorched eyes, and stared up at his brother, with a great, choking, indrawn breath. Then he lay back upon his pillows, with the hot tears running down his blistered face. 'Oh, I thank Thee,' he murmured, 'that I haven't that to bear!'

But was this Ted who was talking so fast in such a humble, frightened way? 'Will you ever forgive me?' he was asking piteously. 'I didn't stay by the house all night. I—I didn't sleep much, and I got restless, and I thought I'd go over to the barn and work a few minutes at my collection—boxing it. Then I got tired and lay down on the hay—I must have gone to sleep. I didn't leave a light in the house. I don't know how in the world it caught. I didn't know a word about the fire till just now when I woke up and heard the men talking. They—they seemed to think I had been burned up.'

The mother shuddered, and the father came over and laid his hand upon his son's shoulder. 'Ted, lad,' he said, brokenly, 'we all feared that. Thank God you were not! Your brother here'—he pointed towards Burt—'risked his life to save you!'

Ted turned and gazed at the bandaged form with startled eyes. It was plain that he had not taken in the meaning of it all when he came in. He looked for a moment with a whitening face—then he put his mother's arms aside and threw himself down by the couch. There was little of Burt one could touch, except the top of his head: but Ted's fingers caressed his brother's hair as tenderly as he had smoothed the plumage of the little bird. 'O Burt,' he whispered, 'for me?'

Burt's lips were smiling now, although the tears of relief and joy started again from under the bandages. 'You see,' he whispered back, 'I found I couldn't spare my roommate, after all.'

WHO WAS CINDERELLA?

Cinderella's real name was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden who lived 670 years before the common era ,and during the reign of Psammeticus ,one of the twelve kings of Egypt.

One day she ventured to go in bathing in a clear stream near her home, and meanwhile left her shoes which must have been unusually small, lying on the bank. An eagle passing above, chanced to catch sight of the little sandals, and mistaking them for a toothsome tidbit, pounced down and carried off one in his beak.

The bird then unwittingly played the part of fairy godmother, for, flying directly over Memphis, where King Psammeticus was dispensing justice, it let the shoe drop right into the king's lap. Its size, beauty and daintiness immediately attracted the royal eye, and the king, determined upon knowing the wearer of so cunning a shoe, sent throughout all his kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it.

As in the story of Cinderella, the messengers finally discovered Rhodope, fitted on the shoe and carried her in triumph to Memphis, where she became the queen of King Psammeticus.—'Lutheran Observer.'

WISE M. P.'S

It need hardly be pointed out, says the author of 'Fifty Years in Fleet Street,' that to be elected a member of parliament does not necessarily imply intellectual superiority. Shortly after the Burmese war a young civilian, home on leave, happened to mention Burma.

'Ah, yes, Burma,' said an M.P., with whom he was sitting at table. ,I had a nephew who was in Burma, only he used to call it Bermuda.'

On another occasion, in the month of March, some one said to Mr. Livesey:

'This is a cruel wind.'

'Yes,' was the would-be witty reply. 'I expect it will be Easter before it is over.'

This was repeated by the author of the book quoted to a respected member of parliament, who observed gravely, 'I fancy he's right. I have known it last till Easter and longer yet.'

Water Polo.

A GOOD GAME, AND HOW TO PLAY IT.

(Concluded.)

Ability to throw the ball and pass it accurately only comes with practice, and no amount of description will assist a feeble player. A few hints as to the various methods may, however, be useful.

If, when using the breast stroke, the player wishes to pass the ball back, the hand should be placed under it and the arm quickly raised. As soon as the arm is above the surface, it is thrown over the head rapidly, and the ball forced to travel high or low, according to the distance and direction in which it is required to be sent. Either hand can be used, but it is always best to throw with the arm which is farthest away from the nearest opponent. When throwing, a stroke with the legs should be taken, and the disengaged arm forced downwards, to stop the slip given to the body by the throw. If this be done well, it will enable the player to apply more force to the throw or pass.

The throw from the shoulder or side of the head is a very old plan, and is generally used when a deliberate shot can be taken. The ball is picked up and carried to the shoulder, being somewhat after the fashion of a shot-put in athletic competitions. It is rested against the side of the head for accuracy of aim and the better send-off that is obtainable, and is then sent forward with as much force as possible. The legs and disengaged hand are driven down rapidly in the water, and the body shot forward as the aim is taken.

Another breast-stroke pass is that from side to side with either hand when outstretched. The hand is turned with the palm outward, and placed under the ball, which is at once lifted out. This is a valuable pass when pressed, especially if it can be done with right or left hand.

The pass, when swimming on the side, is managed by placing the hand under the ball. In this position it can be thrown straight back, and, with practice to the blind side of the body as well as out to the other side. To pass to the blind side, the arm, when it raises with the ball, must be rapidly forced over the body, and the impetus to the ball given from the lower part of the forearm, wrist and hand. Many players can perform this difficult pass so accurately as to know almost exactly in what part of the tank the ball will fall.

There is plenty of scope for a back-swimmer at water polo, especially when long shots are required. The body is thrown back, and the arm outstretched. As the legs are closed, the arm shoots forward, and the ball is driven at a great pace.

The 'Trudgeon' stroke offers the best opportunities for a brilliant water polo player. The over-arm pass can be done with either hand, and the ball placed without the player having to turn ound for aim. The arms are so placed that the pass out to right or left can be accomplished instantly, and the disengaged arm and legs used to maintain steadiness. With the 'Trudgeon' stroke the ball may be punted rapidly up or across the path, the player at the same time being free from tackling, because in punting the ball is driven forward by either hand, as the player swims, and is not held. This stroke is again of essential service in dribbling, which is accomplished by allowing the ball to get between the arms. Then, as the swimmer progresses, the ball goes with him, it hitting first one arm and then the other, or the chin, but not getting out from between the arms.

AMERICAN RULES.

1. The ball to be the regulation white rubber association football, No. 3, not less than eight inches nor more than nine inches in diameter.

2. The goals shall be spaces four feet long and twelve inches wide, marked 'Goal,' in large letters. One shall be placed at either end of the tank, eighteen inches above the water line, equally distant from either side. In open water the goals should be narrow floating platforms ten feet in length and side-posts three feet high, and a light cros bar.

3. To score a goal the goal must be touched by the ball in the hand of an opposing player, and the greatest number of goals shall count game. (By the English rules and in all open-air play the goal is scored by throwing the ball between the upright posts.)

4. The ball shall always be kept on or as near the surface of the water as possible, and shall never be intentionally carried under water. No goal shall be allowed when scored by under-water play.

5. The contesting teams shall consist of six a side, with one reserve man, who can take the place of one of his side in case of disablement only and receive prize if on winning side.

6. Time of play shall be eight minutes actual play each way, and five minutes rest at half time.

7. The captains shall be playing members of teams they represent, and shall toss for choice of ends of tank. The ends shall be changed at half time.

8. The referee shall throw the ball in the centre of the tank, and the start for the ball shall be made only at the sound of the whistle.

9. The ball going out of the tank, it shall be returned to the place it was thrown from, and given to the opposing team.

10. No player is allowed to interfere with an opponent unless such opponent is in actual contact with the ball, or within four feet of it.

11. A mark shall be made four feet from each goal on the side of the tank and a line drawn across. No player shall come within his opponent's goal line until the ball is put in play within it.

The goal-keepers of the side are alone exempt from this rule.

It shall be an offside play to cross the line ahead of the ball, and it shall be within the power of the referee to decide in such case whether the goal be fairly made or not.

12. Upon a goal being gained, the opposite teams shall go to their own end of the tank and the ball shall be thrown by the referee into the centre on play being resumed, but time so occupied shall not be counted as in time of play.

13. Each team shall have two judges, one at each goal line, who, upon goal being made, shall notify the referee, who shall blow a whistle and announce the same. In case the goal judges disagree the referee shall decide whether a goal be fairly made or not.

14. The referee shall decide all fouls, and if, in his opinion, a player commits a foul, he shall caution the team for the first offence, and for the second the player making it shall be ordered out of the water, remaining until a goal has been scored.

15. The time occupied by disputes shall not be reckoned as in the time of play.

16. When the ball is within the goal line, the goal-keepers shall not be allowed any artificial support other than the bottom of the tank.

17. Fouls—It shall be a foul to tackle an opponent if he does not hold the ball, or is not within four feet of it. It shall be a foul to hold a player by any part of his costume. Unnecessarily rough play shall, within the discrimination of the referee, be considered a foul. It shall be a foul to push off from ends or sides of tank, or to touch them except for the purpose of resting.

18. In case of a foul.—After the team making the foul has been cautioned by the referee, if the same team shall again offend, the referee may punish said team by giving a goal to the opposing side.

19. The officials shall consist of one referre, two timekeepers, four goal judges and one scorer.

A Good Story, Even if Not True.

The following letter comes to us from one of the boys who entered our competition for the best school story. Evidently the 'Hen Story' which you will all remember was one of those which just grew, beginning possibly with some wild plan for such an expedition after the Professor's hens and being added to as the narrator thought of what might happen if the Professor should come to the foot of the hall and receive his own. Such stories become traditions in a school ,and after a time it becomes in many cases almost impossible to disprove them. This one has been caught in its early days and may die a natural death, but we are much afraid it is too true to the imaginings of school days to be lost. It will only be credited to another school and another professor.

A CORRECTION.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Some time ago I wrote 'A Hen Story' for a competition in the Boys' Page, and it was published in the 'Witness.' When writing it I fully believed the incident to be true, but Professor Tufts denies it and I wish to correct the mistake through the 'Witness.'

The person who related the story was thoroughly reliable, but he has been misinformed.

Yours very truly,

F. C. ATKINSON.

West Brook.

HARD NUTS FOR LAWYERS TO CRACK

Hundreds of years of test cases have not yet elucidated all the possible points of difficulty in the English law.

Here is a remarkable problem with which the Blackburn lawyers have just been confronted. An English gentleman had twin sons who were born within a few minutes of each other. He made a will that his property in Australia should go to whichever of the two sons arrived at the age of twenty-one years first.

The younger of the two emigrated to Australia, whilst the other one remained in England, and the former was still at the Antipodes at the time of his coming of age. Now, Australian time is some hours in advance of Greenwich, and, therefore, the young man out there was twenty-one before his elder brother at home. Which of these two brothers is legally entitled to the property? The question has not yet been decided, and in the meantime readers may exercise their own acumen upon it.

Are eggs eggs, or are only hens' eggs eggs? This may seem a ridiculous question, but nice shades of meaning are involved, and a case which turned upon it went through two or three courts of law. A lady sent an order for a dozen eggs to a dairyman and he sent her ducks' eggs. She sent them back as not being what she ordered, but he refused to take them. She in turn declined to kep them, and, some time elapsing between their journeys from the house to the shop, the eggs went bad, and eventually the shopkeeper sued the lay for 1s. 6d., their value.

The county court judge ordered her to pay, declaring that ducks' eggs were as much eggs as any others; but the lady appealed, and the King's Bench reversed the decision on the ground that when a party ordered eggs hens' eggs were meant, and that if any other contenion were admitted any kind of eggs might be sent, such as pigeons', canaries', or even rattlesnakes'. Ducks' eggs, it was decided, were not eggs in the ordinary meaning of the term.

Are the grandchildren of a man also his children? In the legal sense this question is not so absurd as it looks, and some time ago it was most seriously and laboriously contended in the courts that according to Act of Parliament they were.

The particular act in question, passed in the reign of the late Queen Victoria, laid it down that 'the father and the grandfather ,the mother and the grandmother, and the children of any poor person, being of sufficient ability, shall relieve and maintain any such poor person'

The argument was that, according to the context, grandchildren were to be reckoned as children for this purpose, just as grandparents were reckoned as parents. On the other side it was argued that if grandchildren were children then great-grandchildren were children also, and that in this way a man might be called upon to support his father and mother, his four grandparents, his eight great-grandparents, and as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as he might be lucky or unlucky to possess.

Is skimmed milk milk? A man asked for a glass of milk to drink and was given skimmed milk, and the purveyor was fined for it; but in a higher court the decision was reversed, it being contended at the time that skimmed milk was really much more milk than milk that was not skimmed, since the latter contained something that was not milk at all—that is, cream—.—'Tit-Bits.'

'I, PETER ABBOTT.'

The audacity of Warren Hastings as a Westminster School boy in carving his name beneath the clock on the western tower of the Abbey pales before the audacity of another Westminster School boy who secreted himself in the Abbey in fulfilment of a wager that he would sleep in the Abbey, notwithstanding the report that the ghost of Bradshaw, the president of the Court at the trial of Charles I., who, in the time of the Commonwealth, occupied the Deanery, haunted the building. He spent the night in the Abbey, and occupied his time in carving his name on the Coronation Chair, which bears to this day the following rudely cut inscription: 'I, Peter Abbott, slept in this chair.—'Westminster Gazette.'

PUZZLES.

RIDDLES.

1. What is it that will go up the chimney down, down the chimney down, but won't go up the chimney up, and won't go down the chimney up?

2. What girl's name can you spell in two letters?

DIAMONDS.

1. A third of lid; a single point on a card; the color of herbage; an island in the North Atlantic; a piece of smooth stone used to write on; the conclusion; a third of lid.

2. A fourth of blow; wet clay; a kind of gun; an animal of the western prairies, now almost extinct; a holy cup, in mediaeval legend; of advanced age; a fourth of blow.

JUMBLED GIRLS' NAMES.

Tudrreeg.
Aabmle.
Rmaian.
Ldreeamg.
Reaimntnec.
Relnaor.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

RIDDLES.

1. Nothing.
2. Because it is a fellow-feeling for a fellow-creature.
3. Because she'd Adam. (Had 'em.)

A DIAMOND.

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      S
    T U B
  S U G A R
    B A T
      R
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Beheaded Words.—Wheat. Heat. Peat.

Riddle-me-ree.—Lamb.

A Diamond—

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    E R E
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

Destructive Life

(London 'Spectator.')

The engineers in charge of a telegraph line at Hongkong were surprised recently by the discovery that about seven miles of their cable, though it was well protected and laid underground in a concrete trough, had been severely damaged. For the greater part of the length oval holes had been bored quite through the casing, down to the copper wire itself. The holes were not caused by chemical action, because they were bored very neatly through no less than six layers of different wrappings, including one-eighteenth of an inch of lead. Though no insects were found, it was agreed that insects must have been the authors of the mischief, though what kind of insects was not obvious. It might be possible to find one which enjoys perforating lead. But these insects seemed to have drilled the holes, not in order to make a passage, but by way of making a meal! They had taken a dinner of six courses, consisting first of tarred rope, then of lead, then of twisted rope, then of tape, then of hemp fibre, and lastly of indiarubber. The copper strand had been too much for them. Portions of the damaged cable were sent to the Natural History Museum with a hope that some opinion might be given. The request was complied with as kindly as such requests always are by the various departments there, and the oracle replied that there could be very little doubt that the damage was caused by white ants. Specimens of their peculiar forms of appetite and industry are kept in the museum, which show not only that they will eat lead, but will also bore through hard sandstone rock. Mr. Drummond, whose theory of the great part played by white ants in the natural economy of the tropics is well known, says of their obvious and primary, or merely destructive, powers: 'You build your house, and for months fancy that you have pitched upon the one solitary site in the country where there are no white ants. But dizzy; then, too, I like to see the credit and lintel and rafters come down together with a crash. You look at a section of the wrecked timbers, and discover that the whole of the inside is eaten away. The apparently solid logs of which the rest of the house is built are now mere cylinders of bark, and through the thickest of them you could push your finger.'

While in the tropics the white ant pulverizes everything in which the sap of life is not running on earth, the rock-boring and wood-boring shell-fish are among the greatest natural agents of destruction in the shallow waters of the sea. It was not until the builders of iron ships launched the present navies of peace or war upon the deep that the hulls of vessels moored for any time in harbor were safe from their attacks. If Rojestvensky's fleet had lain for months in Nossi Bé a century ago, the timbers would have been perforated by the ship-boring teredo, as well as draped with weed and barnacles. The shells of these molluscs are elegant and beautiful. They are often not at all obviously adapted for boring. Frequently they are very thin, looking almost like hardened paper. Yet they bore through teak or oak, hardened clay, chalk, rock, and concrete breakwaters, and soon reduce the huge Memel logs that support piers and jetties to mere carious shells, which break up and crumble without warning. On the beach to the west of Worthing masses of chalk rock may be found riddled with the holes made by the pholas shells. In many the shell itself, thin but hard, and with edges like sharp steel files, remains, either whole or broken, though the creature which dwelt in it has been dead for years. A specimen of fossil wood now before the writer has been perforated in all directions by prehistoric teredos. In a portion only five inches high there must be seventy holes at least, of the size of a penholder. In some the shelly tube has been replaced by spar; in others the complete cast of the hole is made in spar, hollow in some, solid in others. Most of the teredos have followed the grain of the wood; others have eaten crossways.

(To be Continued.)

FAITHFUL MOTHER BIRD.

Three weeks ago a freight car came into the yards in Chillicothe, O., and the railway men discovered on the foot-rest through which the brake protrudes at the end, toward the top of the car, a robin had built its nest. In the nest was one egg. The car had made a continuous trip from Michigan, and stood here a day or so, and was sent to Ripley, O. Upon its return here two eggs were in the nest. It was again sent to that place and returned with three eggs. In this time the mother bird had hatched the eggs out, ever following the car in its meanderings. The railway men had kept a strict watch upon the nest and saw that nobody molested it. Orders came to send the car to Michigan, and the men held a consultation, and it was decided to remove the nest to a near-by tree. It was carefully tied fast to the tree with strings, the mother bird watching the proceedings from a near-by limb. As soon as finished, she resumed the faithful watch of her flock. Investigation has proved that the mother bird travelled hundreds of miles in following the nest from Michigan to this part of the country.—Youngstown (Ohio) 'Vindicator.'

SHOT A WHITE QUAIL IN KANSAS.

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

McRae Cave, a well-known live stock man here, shot a white quail while on a hunt last Saturday near Cambridge, Kan. The quail was one of the bag of ninety-three made by himself and his fine dog, in two days, and is a curiosity.

Many light hued quail have been found, some being even a dirty sort of gray, but this one is pure white, all over, with the exception of a sort of fawn color about the eyes. Even its legs and feet are soft and white, instead of being black and rough, as is usually the case.

Home Department.

On No-Man's Land.

(Eva Anstruther, in the 'Westminster 'Gazette.')

Once, where the four roads cross, two women met,
One tall and fair, the other bent with age;
And she whose face was as old ivory pale
Asked of the other: 'Child, why hurriest thou?
Breathless thou art, as one who knows no rest,
Nor leisure to enjoy the lovely world.'
Then she whose face was rosy as the dawn;
'No time have I to savor the sweet world,
Enjoy the common day; I fly to find
The thirteenth hour, when visions all come true,
That, finding it, and knowing what it is,
I then may live each instant that it holds—
Not like the thoughtless let it slip away—
So that to me my perfect hour may seem
As long as life does unto other men.'
Then slowly answered she whom age had bowed:
'Aye, thou shalt meet thine hour, yet know it not;
For no one knows his perfect hour is there,
Till it has passed unrecognized, unseen,
To me, it only seemed a common hour,
Perchance a little happier than the rest,
But quite a common spell of homely things,
Till thirteen strokes fell on my startled ear,
And then I knew my perfect hour was gone
For evermore; so will it be with thee.'
But youth undaunted and incredulous:
'This was your fate, mine will be otherwise!'
And full of splendid courage hurried on.
With dim, sad eyes, she who had lived her hour,
Alone on No-man's Land, stood watching her.

Took a Servant's Place.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

A girl who graduated from one of the best known colleges in the United States has been writing in a current magazine of how she fared. She grew tired of the experiment. 'I don't know,' she says, 'why I was dissatisfied with my place. Certainly, I was ever justly and considerately treated, and respect was always paid to my dignity. After only four weeks the ironing brought excessive weariness. I would that I were ambidexterous. The early strangeness had worn away, and I had 'found myself' (in the Kiplingian sense). Even my culinary endeavors—not wholly satisfactory to myself—met with neither fault finding nor criticism. Indifferent acceptance was the attitude. The details over which I cogitated—for they made my work—being referred to authority, were answered with: 'Oh, either way is good enough,' or' You're ambitious; but then, you're a queer girl, anyhow.'

This was one way to cure ambition.

Certainly, as time passed, I chafed more and more at the monotony; I felt my isolation, alone in a big houseful of people, with whom, though kindly and friendly, I could not feel at one, for I was not one of them. Personal devotion might have grown in time, I suppose, but in four weeks the germ had not sprouted. I had no visiting friends, and no chance for the sort of society I would have chosen. Even 'my every Thursday and every Sunday' did not compensate for the week's dreariness. Though what a jolly click was that of the latch on the gate behind me at three o'clock! What a sense of wholesome freedom came to me with the turning of the corner!

. . . . . .

It was hard to give notice to Mrs. Wakefield. I had no proper excuse for going, except that I wanted to.

'I have to tell you that I must go away on Saturday,' I said.

'Do you? Away to stay?' she asked in genuine surprise, looking the more steadily into her mixing bowl rather than at me. 'Away for good? Not to come back?' After a pause: 'Well, I'm sorry—I am sorry;' and after another pause: 'I thought you seemed to get on very well.'

'I wouldn't leave,' I explained, 'only I want to go to a friend in the country. She has written me to come.'

'Do you want to go in the morning, or will you stay until the bread is baked?' She could see the limp in my excuse as well as I, of course.

I promised to see the bread through, and that ended the matter. No questions were asked as to why, where, or how long since, nor was the matter spoken of to me, until, with my bag packed, and downstairs, I went out to her at half-past two on Saturday, in curly coat and expectant expression.

'Oh,' she said, as if just reminded, 'I've been carrying your money about with me all day,' and taking the pay envelope out of her apron pocket, she began to speak immediately of some trivial matter.

'Well, good-by,' I said at the first pause, uncertain of the etiquette of the occasion.

'Good-by,' she said, a queer smile settling about her mouth. Then she looked at me, her face flushed and her eyes suggesting tears.'

'I suppose now we'll have to begin all over again and hunt somebody else,' she said, wearily. 'I don't think we're hard to get along with.'

'I'm sorry, but I have to go,' I murmured, staring at the wall behind her.

. . . . . .

'She did not offer to shake hands when I said good-by,' was my comment to a matronly friend.

'Oh, we never do that,' was the quick answer, accompanied with a slight elevation of the nose. 'At least,' I never do.'

'Why not?'

'Oh, I don't know; but we never do.'—'Canadian Baptist.'

'MRS. BUT.'

Mrs. But is our next door neighbor, remarked a woman of our acquaintance recently. Her real name is Green, but John, whenever he sees her marching up the walk, remarks: 'My dear, here comes Mrs. But.' He is not given to calling people names; he says it merely to put me on my guard, for he knows our neighbor's failing, and as long as the conversation is confined to the weather and household affairs, I quite enjoy chatting with her, but the moment that a human being, living or dead, chances to be mentioned, I begin to quake.

The first time she called—it was soon after we moved into the neighborhood—I happened to say that Mrs. Goodwin, from the opposite side of the street, had called to see me, and that she impressed me as a very lovely character.

'Oh, she is, indeed,' said Mrs. But, heartily; 'she is such a devoted wife and so good to the poor. But,' she went on, lowering her voice, 'there used to be a good deal of talk about here when she was a girl, and though I don't suppose half the things that were said were true, people do not seem to forget them.'

What necessity there was for this drop of poison to be instilled into my mind I could not see. Mrs. Goodwin's youth was in the far past, and in the gossip concerning her in that remote period I had no interest whatever; I was quite willing to take her as she was in her sweet, ripe womanhood.

One day, when Mrs. But dropped in, she found my little friend, Nellie Gray, at the piano. Nellie is a shy, brown-eyed girl of fifteen, gifted with a wonderful ear for melody, and as the Greys had no piano I offered her mine. I can't help loving the child, she is such a warm-hearted little creature, and so eager for music,' I said, as the door closed behind her.

My visitor gave a scarcely perceptible shrug. 'Yes, Nellie seems to be a very nice girl,' she admitted, 'but I suppose you know she is a poorhouse waif?'

'No,' I said. 'I knew nothing of the kind.' Mrs. Gray had introduced Nellie to me as her eldest daughter, and the information volunteered by Mrs. But was utterly uncalled for.

One evening on our way home from a lecture, John remarked that he always enjoyed listening to Mr. Spaulding, he was so lofty and earnest.

'Yes, he is a very interesting speaker,' said our neighbor, who had joined us as we came out of the lecture room, 'and he seems very sincere, but I can't help feeling a little suspicious; I knew him when he was a boy.'

John made haste to change the subject; a word of encouragement would have resulted in our hearing the whole history of the young man's boyhood.

'I've no patience,' he exclaimed, the moment we were by ourselves, 'with people who are always bringing up the past! Just imagine what heaven would be if the inhabitants were disposed to indulge in that sort of retrospection! The Angel Gabriel himself would hardly be safe from their disparaging "buts," and the whitest robe in all the white robed throng would be in danger of being smutted.'

'And yet,' I said, 'Mrs. But evidently considers herself a good Christian.'

'Oh, I don't dispute her title,' said John, 'but I can't help thinking that she might be able to read it clearer if she would rub her glasses with Christian doctrine more often.'—'The Monitor.'

Home Thoughts

BEAUTY OF A LIFE OF SERVICE.

No, indeed, there is no wonder that God loved the world. There is no wonder that Christ, the Son of God, at any sacrifice, undertook to save the world. The wonder would have been if God, sitting in his heaven—the wonder would have been if Jesus, ready to come here to the earth, and seeing how it was possible to save man from sin by suffering, had not suffered. Do you wonder at the mother when she gives her life without hesitation or a cry, for her child, counting it her privilege?

There is one word of Jesus which always comes back to me as about the noblest thing that human lips have ever said upon our earth. When he was sitting with his disciples at the last supper, how he lifted up his voice and prayed, and in the midst of his prayer there came these wondrous words: 'For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified.' The whole of a human life is there. Shall a man cultivate himself? No, not primarily. Shall a man serve the world; strive to increase the kingdom of God in the world? Yes, indeed, he shall. How shall he do it? By cultivating himself, and instantly he is thrown back upon his own life. 'For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified.' I am my best, not simply for myself, but for the world. That is the law of my existence.

You can help your fellowmen; you must help your fellow-men; but the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and the best man that it is possible for you to be. I watch the workman build upon the building which, by and by, is to soar into the skies to toss its pinnacle up to the heavens; and I see him looking up and wondering where those pinnacles are to be, thinking how nigh they are to be, measuring the feet, wondering how they are to be built; and all the time he is cramming a rotten stone into the building just where he has set to work. Let him forget the pinnacles, if he will, or hold only the floating image of them in his imagination for his inspiration; but the thing he must do is to put a brave, strong soul, an honest and substantial life, into the building just where he is now at work. Let yourselves free into your religion and be unselfish. Claim your freedom in service—Phillips Brooks.

OLD FRIENDS.

Not long ago, a lady living in the great city of New York, a city of magnificent distances, bethought herself of some old friends whom she had not recently met.

'It must be four or five years since I called on the D's,' she observed to her daughter at breakfast. 'This promises to be a very beautiful day, so I'll take the Amsterdam avenue car and go to find out how they are.'

She was amazed when after a brief chat with the hostess, who was so glad to welcome her, that her eyes filled with happy tears, she discovered that it was thirteen years since she had crossed the threshold. The years fly fast, and each saw that they left some traces in the countenance of the other. There were threads to take up, old acquaintances to ask for, and reminiscences to discuss. In thirteen years a little girl with golden hair had grown old enough to be a tall, fair student in an Eastern college, and a little fellow in kilts had put on the manliness of his freshman year.

The call was a refreshment, and the friends separated, the better for their meeting, but with the feeling that they had lost some precious things they might have had, and that in a life so short as ours it is very unwise to leave so great spaces between the clasping of hands.

All friends are dear, but old friends are sacred. They have known our beginnings, our people, our youth. Newer friends meet us on a plane of reciprocal sympathy, but old friends twine themselves among the heart strings of our lives.—Aunt Marjorie, in 'Christian Intelligencer.'

With the Children.

THE COMING MAN.

A pair of very chubby legs
Encased in scarlet hose;
A pair of little stubby boots,
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt, a little coat,
Cut as a mother can—
And lo! before us stands in state
The future's 'coming man.'

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some 'big fellow's' kite.

Those hands—those little, busy hands—
So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands, whose only mission seems
To pull all order down—
Who knows what hidden strength may be
Concealed within their grasp?
Though now 'tis but a taffy stick
In sturdy hold they clasp.

Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is yet undone!
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the future holds in store,
God bless the 'coming man!'

THE BOY AND HIS FATHER.

(Margaret E. Sangster.)

'It takes a good deal out of me, this keeping the peace between Jack and his father,' said the weary mother, sighing, as her two big boys left the house, the elder going to business and the younger to school. There had been a misunderstanding, amounting almost to an altercation, between them at the breakfast table, and both had started for the day's work in a somewhat ruffled mood. Jack was fifteen and well-grown, a fine, manly fellow, devoted to athletics and not backward in study, but he had reached a turning-point in life, a time hard for himself and rather difficult for his elders. At ten he had been a gentle-mannered and easily guided child and his father had occasionally expressed a fear that he would be babyish or effeminate. Indeed, the mother could not remember a year, after Jack had left curls and kilts behind, when the boy had been wholly satisfactory to his father, although she was aware that he regarded him in secret with no small pride. Frequent fault-finding and nagging, arbitrary prohibitions and, worse than these, a disposition to sneer at the youthful self-assertion which is a feature of boyish character of Jack's age, were making the son antagonistic to the father. Of course there came now and then a truce, but this meant to the mother only a suspension of hostilities; the warfare was liable to break out again at any provocation. The father, indulgent to a fault when dealing with his daughters, was captious and critical when it was a question of their brother, and the atmosphere of the home was charged with disturbance in consequence.

If this were a sporadic case it would not be worth talking about. Unfortunately it is typical of the relations existent in many households. Friction, which is needless irritation that has no excuse, a clashing of tempers and of wills which leaves disagreeable and distressing memories in its wake are found wherever fathers and their growing sons do not get on smoothly together. A man seldom loses something of the boy even when his hair is gray; a boy is often prematurely a man before the roundness of childhood has quite left his cheek. It would seem as if father and son ought to have so much in common that mistakes could not arise in their attitude toward each other, yet, for the very reason that they are alike and have similar natures, they are apt to stand opposed when they should be closely united.

'Does that man remember that he was once a boy himself?' asked a grandmother, moved beyond her self-control by the injustice of her grandson's father. One wonders the same thing many a time and gets no answer.

We may as well admit that at fifteen a boy is a trial of the nerves to various people who love him. His self-importance, his crudity, his air of knowing whatever there is to be known, his imperious wilfulness, the passion of his desire for sport, the apathy of his effort to study, are each and all sufficiently provocative of reprobation. But though this seething, boiling mass of contradictions one may discern hopefully a glimpse of the strength and sweetness that are to follow. The boy's individuality is struggling to the front. Climbing by the stepping-stones of his own mistakes, he will arrive at a safer, broader plane of vantage by and by. The lad needs time. Education, with its shaping processes, will transform him imperceptibly. Social opportunities will rub off his angles and soften his asperities. Next to what a boy's own sisters can do for him are the amenities which come from companionship with the sisters of his chum. One of the very best things that can happen to a boy in the first dawning of his manhood, the transitional years which bridge over the period from fifteen to twenty-one, is that he shall be a welcome guest in families where there are girls of the same age with himself. Indeed, the comradeship of girls is so precious and so valuable to boys that he is a short-sighted parent who puts the slightest stumbling-block in its way.

The one inestimable thing which should be kept intact in the relations of fathers and sons is mutual reciprocal confidence. Where this is unbroken the boy is very safe. The father who knows that his boy trusts him may sometimes be severe, but he will never be trivial and exacting. A man once told me that his father had so borne himself to half a dozen sons that not one of them had ever resented punishment or questioned the absolute right of the parental decision. It is weakness that nags, not firmness. It is self-love, not fatherly love, that can never overlook an error, nor pardon a bit of folly. Where affection is wise and dominant and self-control is habitual, there will be no occasion for a tremblingly solicitous mother to keep the peace between Jack and his father.

When a boy and his father are on good terms, the boy looking up and admiring, the father considerate and appreciative, the boy is well started in life. But this means that the father shall recognize the boy's right to a foothold of his own. For example, the younger personality may never be intended to fit into the grooves that the elder has made or accepted. A business man may have an artist for successor to the family name. Some talent or aptitude latent for two or three generations may crop out in the new one, and a plain, systematic citizen discover that his boy is a born explorer, inventor, sailor, soldier or pathfinder. The weird hand of fate lies over some cradles. Not every boy is able to follow in the steps of his father. So early as fifteen or sixteen there are premonitions of the days that are to be, and parents must determine that they can only stand aside and acquiesce, having done what they see is best at the moment and leaving fulfilments to the future. Granting that a boy is honest, straightforward and truthful, a good many superficial faults may be pardoned, and, most of all, by his father.

And now, let me tell a little story, showing how a small boy holds his father as the court of last appeal. A small boy was ill and the doctor left a remedy. The medicine was vile and the child refused to take it, yet the mother felt that it must be taken or the fever would not break. At her wit's end, she began to cry, when a wee voice piped up from the bed: 'Dinna greet, mither; feyther's coming hame sune and he'll gar me take it.' I don't want fathers to fancy that there is not a place in domestic economy for their supremacy. But it must be firm and quiet, not spasmodic and irritating.—'Good Housekeeping.'

Health Hints

HOW TO SLEEP AND WHEN.

The following brief quotations are from 'Sleep and its Regulation,' by Dr. J. Madison Taylor, in the September 'Popular Science Monthly':

During childhood and exhaustive states too much sleep is rarely possible. For those in full tide of vigor too much sleep is often distinctly hurtful.

The action of narcotics presents none of the characteristics of normal sleep except the temporary arrest of consciousness, hence narcosis is not true sleep.

The best position to assume in sleep to invite the least disturbance of the functions of the great organs is on the abdomen, or nearly so.

Many obscure forms of digestive or circulatory disorders may have been initiated in infancy through lying too long on the back.

To secure the most perfect repose the temperature of all parts should be equalized before retiring. Cold feet induce delay in securing sleep, and it is then shallow when attained.

It is most unwise to overfill the stomach before retiring; this disturbs sleep almost as much as hunger, but moderate eating before sleeping is not hurtful, and is often salutary.

Body clothing at night should be loose, not dense, permitting the ready passage of air, never of wool next to the skin.

Bed clothing should not be too close of texture, blankets being preferable to dense 'comfortables' and not 'tucked in' too closely. Air should be allowed to pass occasionally under the sides at least as one turns about more or less freely.

Early rising is a salutary custom, especially when the day comes early, not otherwise.

More sleep is required in winter than in summer. The best sleep is had during the hours of darkness.

The sleeping room should be cool, abundant air being always admitted. This should not be interpreted to mean that the room may safely remain intensely cold.

In the modern treatment of tuberculosis fresh air is recognized to be imperatively needed all day and all night. Artificial heat can, and should, be supplied along with the fresh air, till the temperature of the room be at or near 50 or 60 degrees Fahrenheit, for some even 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

For the Housekeeper.

DECORATIVE DONT'S.

An English exchange gives the following 'Decorative Dont's':

Don't buy furniture which has so much decoration that it affords refuges for dust.

Don't have the central decoration of the table tall enough to hide the guests from one another.

Don't put plush or silk centrepieces on your dining table. Embroidered linen squares are more fashionable.

Don't make a narrow doorway narrower by a heavy portiere. A small house is made stuffy by too many hangings.

Don't copy the freaks of the cafes in the foldings of napkins or table linen. Good ironing and plain folding should chararcterize the linen of private tables.

Don't put into your room unsteady little tables loaded with meaningless bric-a-brac. They are always in the way and they detract from the dignity of the room.

Don't have the floor, walls and furniture in a room covered with material which has a decided pattern. Too many patterns confuse the eye, which should have some plain space to rest on.

CHOOSING CHAIRS.

One of the qualities most necessary in the choosing of chairs is to see that they are comfortable, which is a harder thing than at first thought appears. There's nothing much more unpleasant than going to a card party or a porch party—any sort of an affair where you sit for a couple of hours—and finding yourself in an uncomfortable chair.

Everybody has them—the prettiest chairs are often uncomfortable, one way or another. The seat may be too high, or the back awkwardly curved, so that a corner or a roll of the wood seems to run into your back, or the arms may be badly placed, so that you can neither rest your arms on them nor escape them for comfortable moving, says the Washington 'Times.'

The trouble usually is that chairs are more frequently bought from the way they look, instead of a combination of the way they look with the way they feel.

Those tiny chairs, high and narrow, are the most uncomfortable imaginable. But big chairs may be quite as uncomfortable—even the great, roomy looking kind that look as if they were the very incarnation of comfort.

Try every chair you buy, and take some one of normal size along with you if you are an 'odd size' individual. Have some low enough for the small mortals who visit you to sit back in and plant their feet firmly on th floor at the same time, instead of dangling over the edge. Have some deep-seated, big chairs, with backs well curved, with nothing in the way of cross supports to press against your spine. Have a chair or two with a back high enough to rest your head against, and if you've rockers, see that they are not the treacherous kind that give an extra tilt backwards suddenly, seriously disturbing your equanimity, if not your centre of equilibrium.

Try every chair two or three ways—every sort of chair, from the stiff leather covered dining-room chairs, which may be perfectly comfortable in spite of their apparent stiffness, to the perilously delicate little things with the spidery legs which appear here and there in drawing rooms and parlors.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

PICKLING HINTS.

I know you will say just the same thing that I said when the cucumbers for pickling came in at the rate of three, four, or perhaps a dozen, a day. 'What, stop my work and pickle these few paltry things each day? Never. The game is not worth the candle.' But try it and see. It is done a little at a time; thus it is hardly appreciated. Take a stone crock, cover the bottom with cucumbers, and cover these with one-quarter of an inch of coarse salt; then put in another layer of cucumbers, another of salt, and so on until the cucumbers are used up. On top place a round board, just a trifle smaller than the crock, and a good sized stone to hold it down snugly. The next pickles that came to the house were added to the jar. By the time the crock was full a little water was poured in, if the brine did not cover the cucumbers. A cloth was laid over the top, the board replaced with its weight, and the outfit stored away until a convenient time for pickling came. A few horseradish leaves placed under the cloth prevented moulding, and the pickles would keep thus for months, even for years.

When the psychological moment arrives you may pickle all of your hoard of cucumbers, or only part of them, as you wish.—'Garden Magazine.'

Selected Recipes.

DISHES OF QUINCE.

(From 'What To Eat.')

Quince Foam—Whip a cupful of cream to a stiff froth, add gradually a third of a cupful of quince honey and sugar to sweeten if needed. Flavor delicately with a few drops of vanilla and bitter almond extract each, and chill thoroughly. Serve in tall, thin glasses and sprinkle generously with blanched and delicately browned almonds, chopped fine. Serve with dainty wafers.

Steamed Quince Pudding—Pare, core and quarter some ripe quinces. Stew until tender, then chop fine, sufficient to make 1½ cupfuls. Beat the yolks of three eggs and a cupful of sugar until light, add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, the chopped quinces, a cupful each of raisins and bread crumbs, and lastly the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Steam three hours in a buttered pudding mould. Serve with sauce.

Quince Sauce—Drain the juice from the cooked quinces and add sufficient water to it to make 1½ cupfuls; then beat to boiling. Pour gradually over three-quarters of a cupful of sugar mixed with a rounding tablespoonful of flour, and boil five minutes, or until quite thick. Add a fourth of a cupful of butter, and the juice of half a lemon.

Grated Quince Pudding—Grate sufficient ripe quinces to make a cupful of pulp, and add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Beat the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, then add the quince pulp, a few drops of vanilla and half a cupful of cream. Turn into a pudding dish, lined with pastry about half baked, and finish baking in a moderate oven. Cover with a meringue of the whites of two eggs. Serve cold with cream or not, as desired.

Potato Pie.—One-fourth pound of suet, onions, one-half pound oatmeal, four pounds of potatoes, one pound of flour, one-fourth pound of lard, baking powder. Chop the suet very fine, cut the onions small, pare the potatoes very thin, and cut in slices. Take a large agate pie dish, scatter some suet in first, then some onions, then some meal, and a layer of potatoes, pepper, and salt, till all is in; put potatoes on the top, then cover with a crust made of the flour, lard, and one teaspoonful of baking powder; bake for two hours in a moderate oven.

Hot Pot.—One pound flank of mutton, carrot, turnip, onion, four pounds of potatoes. Wash and pare potatoes, cut into four or six; pare turnip, cut in slices; scrape carrot and cut in slices; cut onion fine; cut mutton into small pieces; put a little of it into the bottom of the agate stewpan, then potatoes, onion, carrot, turnip, mixed with pepper and salt, then some more mutton, till all is in; add one pint of water, and steam for two hours. Serve hot.

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LONDON CABLE.

Steamships Lose by Cholera Epidemic --- Bad Bargain for Royal Family

CELEBRATION OF THE NELSON CENTENNIAL IN LONDON.

New York, Sept. 17.—In a special cable from London to-day the New York 'Herald' has the following:—

'Continental emigration to the United States by way of Liverpool has been paralyzed by the cholera, owing to the regulations of the federal health authorities, that emigrants from infected or suspected places may not be admitted to any United States port unless they have been at least five days under medical supervision at the port of embarkation, examined twice daily, and their baggage fumigated. Since the end of the Atlantic steerage rate war a great many continental emigrants go via Liverpool, principally from Russia and Germany. All these must now undergo the prescribed detention, as well as a good many other aliens from uninfected countries, where mere suspicion is enough, although they may be able to show a clean bill of health.

'The loss to the White Star, Cunard and American lines is serious. They are accustomed to book steerage passengers months ahead, and the dates of sailing have been kept, if possible. These steerage passengers are now thrown on their hands, and have to be maintained at the company's expense in Liverpool for a week before embarkation. Hasty telegrams to the continent have countermanded further bookings for the present.

'Speaking of the cholera, by the way, there is no fear of the disease if the prophylactic recommended by Dr. Cavendish Molson be scientifically sound. Dr. Molson, who has attained many scientific degrees, says it is a case of like preventing like, the chief symptoms of cholera being similar to the indications of copper poisoning. The attrition of a copper disk between the skin and garments,' said Dr. Molson, 'will insure the absorption by the skin of sufficient copper to prevent the wearer contracting cholera, while insufficient to produce a risk of poisoning.

'Cholera is absolutely unknown among workers in copper mines. Eleven years ago I visited St. Petersburg during the epidemic of cholera. I wore a disk and escaped contracting the disease, while Baron Fredericks informed me that he adopted the same precaution during the severe outbreak of the disease in Nijni Novgorod.'

'When Queen Victoria agreed to place the hereditary revenues of the Crown at the disposal of the nation Her Majesty made a bad bargain for the Royal Family.

'King Edward did the same thing when he came to the throne, accepting a clear yearly sum of £470,000 ($2,350,000). At the present moment the nation is making a profit on the bargain. It amounted to £22,500 ($112,500) last year, and is increasing very rapidly.

'Among the properties thus assigned were considerable portions of the West End, including much of Pall Mall and St. James. Rents have risen greatly there in recent years, and as leases fall in, the commissioners of woods and forests will naturally raise their demands. They are doing so now with great success. One instance is the Carlton Hotel, for which the ground rent was only £763 ($3,815) per annum, but which is now £4,200 ($21,000), an enormous increase.

Several West End clubs have felt the increase in valuation of their premises. One of the most striking examples, however is that of the land at No. 81 Portland Place, which has advanced in rental from £5 ($25) to £125 ($625). A new lease cost the lessee £900 ($4,500).

'One hundred years ago last Thursday Nelson embarked at Portsmouth on his ship, the 'Victory,' for the voyage which crowned his marvellous life and made him a British national asset for all time. That day was the occasion of the launching of a movement for a centenary memorial, under the auspices of Lord Brassey, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Thomas Sutherland, and many other distinguished people.

October 21 all parts of the British Empire will celebrate the Nelson centennial. In the afternoon of that day there will be a great gathering at the Albert Hall, followed by a big evening concert.

'Collections are now being started, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of the Royal Mercantile and Fishing fleets.

A SIMPLE CREED.

The Rev. Dr. Denney Gives Advice to Ministerial Association.

The Rev. Dr. Denney, Professor of New Testament literature and exegesis at the United Free College, Glasgow, is at present on a visit to the city, and this morning, at the invitation of the Ministerial Association, he appeared before that body and gave an address. The Rev. Dr. Symonds presided, and there was a large attendance, including Principal Scrimger, of the Presbyterian College; Principal Rexford, of the Diocesan College; Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College, and others.

Professor Denney spoke upon the relation of the Scottish churches towards theological questions, and showed how the strict dividing lines between the churches were gradually being done away with. He was tempted, he remarked, to say that Scotland no longer took an interest in strictly theological questions. The churches were separating themselves from the old dogmatic forms of the Christian faith. No matter how they liked to keep up the affection of keeping to the old forms, they were really abandoning them, though he hoped not in substance. The established church had now obtained from parliament power to alter the Westminster Confession, and while that confession would remain the creed of the church, it would be so relaxed that the officers of the church would not be bound to every jot and tittle of it, but only to what was held to be the substance of the reformed faith.

The question which was now exercising them was, what was the substance of the reformed faith? What was essential in Christianity, as the evangelical churches had experienced it and were experiencing it? The churches had their fundamental doctrines, but the people were not asking what these doctrines were. They were asking what was Christianity? What was the essence of the thing? In one shape or another all men were prepared to give the answer that Christianity was Christ, and what people were anxious to do now, he believed all the world over, was to get into contact with Christ.

The definitions of Christ and of his work and of God and the universe that had satisfied former generations had meanwhile lost interest, and what the people were anxious about really was Christ himself and the true way to conceive him and to preach him. The thing absolutely necessary for them to know and for men to hear could be summed up in one word—'Christ.'

The more they thought of it the more they would realize, he believed, that there were two things without which the Christian religion could not live, without which men could not get anything in the shape of the gospel. The first was the mind of Christ, and the second was the exaltation of Christ.

Every one must have been struck in reading the New Testament with the fact that the apostles never spoke of Christ as a person of the past, but as a person of the present. Many students talked of Christ as a man who lived nineteen hundred years ago. Christ was always present with the apostles, because he was exalted, and nobody could do anything in preaching who did not preach a present and sovereign Christ. The fundamental truth of the Scriptures was that Christ was Lord. Unless they had that fixed in their minds, and were preaching that on the strength of having had experience of the living Christ, he did not believe any man or church would do any good at all. Christ must be lifted above the historical into the eternal world.

The other thing they had to learn was the mind of Christ. He referred to what was theologically called the self-consciousness of Christ—Christ's own consciousness of what he was both in relation to God and to man. Christ always felt himself to be something that nobody else was or that anybody else could be, in the sense of what the Apostle John summed up when he spoke of him as the only-begotten. Christ must not be classed as one of the men who had uplifted humanity. He was the only-begotten Son of God. He was Lord, 'and to him every knee shall bow.'

If he were to give them advice it would be that they did not attempt to show Christ his place. They must give him a place above every other—they must live by their faith in Christ. He himself would be quite happy if the creed were reduced to this—'I believe in God through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.' He believed that took in everything a church needed for its life, 'and,' he added, 'we have no business to take in any more.'

Dr. Denney preached yesterday at Crescent Street Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. John Mackay, is one of his old pupils. He will visit Quebec before going to Boston, from which place he will sail for Scotland.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Thanksgiving day this year will probably be Oct. 26, the fourth Thursday of the month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—On Sept. 10, 1905, at 53 Cannon street west, Hamilton, the wife of Spencer Bennett, of a son.

CANNON.—At Quebec, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cannon, a son.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Sept. 11, 1905, at 130 Lewis street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. F. Chamberlain, a son.

FERNEYHOUGH — At 57 Anderson street, on Sept. 8, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne J. Ferneyhough.
Devonshire and London, England, papers please copy.

FLETCHER — At Farnham, on Sept. 3, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. Fletcher.

FOSTER. — At Bowmanville, on Sept. 12, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Foster a daughter; both well.

GRAY — At the Manse, Dundas, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1905, to the Rev. S. H. and Mrs. Gray, a son.

HAWKE.— At Grimsby, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hawke, a daughter.

HAYTER.—At Farnborough, England, on Sept. 9, 1905, the wife of Captain H. R. Hayter, A.S.C., of a daughter.

HOWELL — At Port Arthur, on Sept. 6, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. L. Howell, a daughter.

KELLY — At the Methodist parsonage, Cookshire, on Sept. 11, 1905, a son to the Rev. E. R. and Mrs. Kelly.

KINSMAN — On Sept. 6, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kinsman, 25 Walker ave., Toronto, a daughter.

MACKENZIE.— At Regina, Saskatchewan, on Sept. 4, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Mackenzie, a son.

McCLORY.—On Sept. 8, 1905, at 429 Nelson street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McClory, a son.

McKEEN.—At Quebec, on Sept. 9, 1905, at 99 Cote d'Abraham, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. McKeen, a daughter.

MUNRO — At Thorold, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1905, to Captain and Mrs. D. J. C. Munro, a daughter.

PACK — At 31 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Pack, a son.

PEARSON.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pearson, 123 Empress Crescent, Toronto, on Sept. 9, 1905, a daughter.

PROCTER — On Sept. 14, 1905, at 206 St. Helen's avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Procter, a son.

RAWLINS.—At Copper Cliff, on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rawlins, a daughter.

SHILLINGTON — At Ottawa, on Sept. 10, 1905, the wife of Mr. R. N. W. Shillington, of a daughter.

SMITH.—At 4294 Dorchester street, on Sept. 12, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel J. Smith.

SMITH — At Toronto Junction, on Sept. 15, 1905, the wife of the Rev. T. Beverley Smith, rector of St. John's Church, a son.

SMITH.—At Broad View Farm, Waterville, on Sept. 15, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith.

SPENCE — At 131 Rose avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Spence, a son.

STODDARD.—On Sept. 9, 1905, at 60 Bay street north, Hamilton, to Mr. and Mrs. James Stoddard, a daughter.

WILGAR.—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilgar, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—WRIGHT — At Deer Park Presbyterian Church, on Sept. 9, 1905, by the Rev. D. C. Hossack, M.A., L.L.B., William Nichols Allen to Elizabeth Wright (Lizzie), all of Toronto.

ARMSTRONG—WEBSTER— At Gananoque, on Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Eliza Jane Webster to Samuel B. Armstrong, both of the Township of Lansdowne, Ont.

ASHE—STAPLETON.— On Sept. 9, 1905, at the manse, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. A. McIlroy, May Irene, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stapleton, of Coteau, Que., to M. Thompson, eldest son of ex-Ald. Wm. Ashe.

BAILLIE — AMBROSE— On Sept. 14, 1905, at the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, by the Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Canon Wade, James Wilton Baillie, of Toronto, to Essie Elaine, daughter of R. S. Ambrose, Hamilton.

CAMPBELL — MORRISON — On Sept. 11, 1905, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, Carolena, daughter of J. L. Morrison, Esq., 'Remelm,' to Walter F. Campbell, Toronto

CHAPMAN — WILSON — At Markham, Ont., on Aug. 23, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. Chapman, B.A., of Centreton, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Dobson, B.D., of Markham, and the Rev. W. A. V. E. Pattyson, of Buffalo, Nellie May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Wilson, Markham, to the Rev. Mark Rymal Chapman, B.A., B.D., of Buffalo, N.Y.

CONNOR — CANNING — On Sept. 6, 1905, by the Rev. James Fraser, at the residence of the bride's father, Stonefield, Que., Elvira Ann, daughter of John Canning, to Thomas Connor, of Boston, U.S.

ELLIOTT — FARQUHAR — At South Durham, Que., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1905, Benjamin R. Elliott, of Ulverton, Que., to Jessie M. J., daughter of the late Wm. Farquhar, of Windsor Mills.

ELLIOTT—CUTLER.— At Constable, N.Y., on Sept. 4, 1905, by the Rev. Father A. J. Boulerice, D.D., Herbert Elliott to Miss Elizabeth Agnes (Lillie) Cutler, minor daughter of Mr. Christopher Cutler, marble-cutter, of this city.

HART — PERON — On Sept. 12, 1905, in the French Baptist Church, Grande-Ligne, P.Q., by the Rev. G. N. Massé, LL.D., Mr. Henry P. Hart and Miss Léa Péron, both of Grande-Ligne.

HENDERSON—BICKERDIKE. — On Sept. 11, 1905, at St. Andrew's Church, Lachine, by the Rev. Charles B. Ross, Agnes Forster, daughter of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, to Clinton, son of Mr. John Brooke, Henderson, of Black Cape, Gaspe.

HOWARD — PARKER — At 'Sunnybrae,' Lachine, on Sept. 7, 1905, by the Rev. C. B. Ross, Louise Parker to Lawrence Ogilvie Howard.

HUNTER — MOFFATT — On Sept. 13, 1905, at 'The Highlands,' Pembroke, by the Rev. G. D. Bayne, Ph.D., Madeline Purvis, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Moffatt, to Edward Percy Hunter, of Ottawa.

LITTLE — CARMICHAEL — In St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., on Sept. 6, 1905, by the Rev. James Ross, D.D., the Rev. James Little, B.A., of Brampton, to Miss Charlotte Carmichael, of London Township.

MARTIN — ROBINSON — On Sept. 13, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Spring Road, Lennoxville, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Robinson, to James Smiley Martin, of Eaton Road.

McCANACHIE — ARRELL — On Sept. 13, 1905, by the Rev. J. K. Godden, at the residence of the bride's mother, George B. McCanachie, barrister, of North Bay, to Ethel Belle, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Arrell.

McNALLY—MACISAAC.— On Sept. 7, 1905, at Dobbington, Ontario, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, Miss Lena MacIsaac, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Thomas James McNally, M.D., C.M., of Tara, Ontario.

McRAE—ROBINSON. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. R. McNabb, Dougald J. McRae, of Powassan, son of the late Mr. Duncan McRae, Roxborough, to Eliza Edna Robinson, daughter of Mr. James Robinson, South Himsworth, Ont.

MORDEN—GIBSON.— On Sept. 12, 1905, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. Dr. Lyle, Wilson S. Morden, B.A., barrister, of Belleville, to Caroline Hope, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Gibson, and niece of the Hon. J. M. Gibson.

PARRY — HALL — At the Methodist Church, Penetanguishene, by the Rev. John Powers, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Baltimore, Jean Estella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Hall, to Dr. R. Y. Parry, B.A., Hamilton, son of the late Mr. John Parry, of Dunnville.

PRETTY — BROOMER — On Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, at the residence of the bride's parents, Delaware avenue, Toronto, Lotta C., youngest daughter of C. E. C. Broomer, to S. Byron Pretty, San Francisco, Cal., son of Frederick Pretty, Toronto.

SHELTUS—SMITH.— On Sept. 6, 1905, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Armand Station, Arthur Sheltus, of Stanbridge Station, to Mattie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loftus Smith.

SUTHERLAND—PRINGLE. — At Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, John Munro Sutherland to Florence May Pringle.

THOM — CHOWN — At 31 Madison ave., Toronto, the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 14, 1905, by the Rev. E. A. Chown, assisted by the Rev. J. Thom, Douglas J. Thom, barrister, Regina, to Mabel L. Chown, son and daughter of the officiating ministers.

THOMAS—REYNOLDS.— In Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1905, by the Rev. James Horn, B.A., Robert Nelson Thomas, of Brock Township, to Elizabeth Reynolds, of Toronto.

TRENHOLME—CURTIS. — At Mobile, on Aug. 23, 1905, Arthur Kingsley Trenholme, third son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Trenholme, Montreal, to Hazel Leonora, only daughter of Mrs. L. Curtis, of Fairhope, Alabama.

WHITE — PLUMB — On Sept. 12, 1905, at Grace Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Morrisburg, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gorman, Florence Georgina, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Plumb, to Percy Ronald White, eldest son of Mr. E. P. Montague White.

WILSON — THOMPSON — On Sept. 12, 1905, at London, England, by the father of the bridegroom, Malcolm Gordon, son of the Rev. A. J. Wilson, Malone, Belfast, to Moyna, daughter of the late Wm. Thompson, of Galt, Ontario, and Mrs. Thompson, Parkdale, Toronto.

WROUGHTON—STENHOUSE. — On Aug. 23, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, Redhill, by the Ven. Archdeacon Daniel Villers, of Redhill, Captain Arthur Oliver Bird Wroughton, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Colonel W. N. Wroughton, of Comer Lodge, Bedford, to Roberta Stenhouse-Stenhouse, daughter of General W. Stenhouse, of Highfield Lodge, Redhill, and niece of James Stenhouse, of South Indian, Ontario.

DIED.

ACKERS — At his son's residence, Sterling, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1905, John Ackers in his 60th year.

BARLEY — At Lachute Mills, Que., on Sept. 10, 1905, John Barley, sr., aged 75 years and 20 days. He leaves a sorrowing widow, four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss.

BENNING.—At his residence, at Lachine, Que., on Sept. 13, 1905, John Benning, aged 82 years.

BLAKE — On Sept. 15, 1905, at his residence 443 Jarvis street, Toronto, Edward Francis Blake, barrister, second son of the Hon. Edward Blake, aged 39 years.

BRODIE.—At 69 Marlborough avenue, Toronto, Ida A. Brodie, in her 38th year.

CHRISTIE — On the morning of Sept. 15, 1905, Olive Brodie Christie, aged 19 years and 2 months, daughter of John Christie, 50 Shuter street.

CLARKE — On Sept. 13, 1905, at his residence, 128 Slater street, Ottawa, Reuben Clarke, aged 51 years.

COGAN — At 480 Gilmour street, Ottawa, on Sept. 11, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth Cogan, relict of the late Dr. J. Cogan, of Lindsay, Ont., aged 64 years.

COHOE — At the City Hospital, Hamilton, on Sept. 11, 1905, Bessie, the beloved wife of the Rev. B. L. Cohoe, Innerkip, Ont.

COLGAN — At the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, 31 Berthelet street, on Sept. 13, 1905, Mrs. Mary Ann Colgan, aged 87 years, an inmate of the Home for 54 years.

COX.—At 176 St. Patrick street, Toronto, Fred. A. Cox, second son of H. J. Cox, sen.

CRAWFORD — Accidentally, at Norwood, on Sept. 11, 1905, Robert Edgar, eldest son of the late Arthur Crawford, of Toronto, aged 37 years.

DEWAR.—At 518 Kent street, Ottawa, on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1905, John Dewar, in the 64th year of his age.

DICK — At Dublin, Ireland, on Aug. 31, 1905, Margaret Ann, wife of David B. Dick, of Toronto.

DIEHL.—On Sept. 6, 1905, at his brother's residence, Alberta, Thomas R. Diehl, aged 30 years and 2 days.

ELVIAGE.—In Delaware Township, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1905, Jane, relict of the late Mark Elviage, aged 83 years.

FARNCOMB.—At Newcastle, on Saturday, Sept. 9, 1905, Jane Robson, widow of the late Frederick Farncomb, aged 79 years.

FROGLEY.—At 18 Breadalbane street, Toronto, on Sept. 8, 1905, Elizabeth Ward, beloved wife of Charles T. Frogley, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Ward.

HAMILTON.— Entered into rest, at 32 Bernard avenue, early Wednesday morning, Margaret Hamilton, daughter of the late Thomas Hamilton.

HOWARD.—At Orchard Beach, Me., on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1905, Ernest Howard, son of Henry Howard, of St. Andrew's, P.Q., in his forty-eighth year.

HUGUET.—At Cape Ozo, Gaspe, on Sept. 8, 1905, Nelson Le Huguet, aged 25 years deeply regretted.

JOHNSTON — At 4172 Dorchester street, on Friday, Sept. 15, 1905, Catherine Hayes, dearly beloved wife of Samuel Johnston.

KELLY — On Sept. 13, 1905, at her late residence, 212 Waverley street, Ottawa, Mary O'Neil, wife of Mr. J. H. Kelly, of Public Works Department.

LANCEFIELD.—At Hamilton, on Sept. 10, 1905, Albert Charles Lancefield, aged 24 years, 11 months and 3 days.

LONGLEY.—At Lynden Centre, Vt., at the residence of the Rev. E. Newell, on Friday, Sept. 15, 1905, Mrs. Olive Longley, widow of the late Geo. H. Longley.

McMASTER.—At his residence, 132 Bleecker street, Toronto, on Sept. 12, 1905, William McMaster, jun., formerly of Newmarket, Ont., and son of the late Charles McMaster, of Omagh, Ireland, in his 71st year.

METCALF.—In Pottersburg, on Sept. 9, 1905, Jabez Metcalf, aged 81 years, 9 months and 5 days.

MITCHELL — At 426 Jones avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 15, 1905, Mrs. Mitchell, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, and sister of the late Hon. Robert Spence, aged 82 years.

PATTERSON.—At St. Henri de Mascouche, on Sunday, Sept. 3, 1905, Rose Bell, relict of the late John Patterson, in the 84th year of her age.
Interred at Mascouche, on Sept. 4.

REID — On Sept. 15, 1905, at his late residence, 2710 St. Catherine street, Montreal, William Reid.
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REYNOLDS — On Sept. 11, 1905, Charles Edwin, youngest son of the late William Reynolds, of Toronto, and for eight years organist of St. James's Church, Newark, Ohio.

RUSSELL.—At Haverhill, Mass., on Sept. 6, 1905, Ida Pitts, infant daughter of Samuel P. and Mary E. Russell, aged 9 months.

RYAN—At Trafalgar, Ont., George H. Ryan, in his 77th year.

SADLER — At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Connor, Hintonburg, Ottawa, on Sept. 12, 1905, the Rev. Mitchell Sadler, formerly of Montreal, aged 90 years.

SHACKLETON — At Toronto, on Sept. 13, 1905, Levi Shackleton, in his 52nd year.

SIBBALD — At his late residence, Meadowvale, on Sept. 13, 1905, Francis Sibbald, in his 65th year.

STORY — At the residence of her brother, 605 Lyon street, Ottawa, on Sept. 11, 1905, Lodema C. Story, daughter of Wm. Story, Plantagenet, Ont.

STUART.—At St. Remi, on Sept. 16, 1905, Hannah Elvidge, widow of the late Norman Stuart, aged 67 years, 7 months and 16 days.

SUTCLIFFE.—At 41 Wellesley street, Toronto, on Saturday morning, Sept. 9, 1905, Joseph Sutcliffe, in his 78th year.

THOMAS.—At Abercorn, Que., on Sept. 6, 1905, Mary A. Spencer, aged 71 years, beloved wife of Cyrus Thomas.

TURNBULL — On Sept. 13, 1905, Anna Bella, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. Turnbull, West Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

WILLIAMS.—On Sept. 9, 1905, at 115 Elgin street, Stephen Dunsdon, infant son of W. A. Williams, aged 10 months.

WOOLARD — At Dunsford, on Sept. 7, 1905, Edward Woolard, merchant, aged 65 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

LEWINTON.—In memory of my beloved husband, Alfred Lewinton, who died Sept. 14, 1904.

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