# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

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## ANARCHY AT ODESSA.

### Report that Mutineers are in Possession of Other Warships of Black Sea Squadron.

### THREE HUNDRED RIOTERS KILLED AT ODESSA AND ENTIRE HARBOR GUTTED BY FIRE.

### Admiral Chouknin Hastens to Scene of Trouble — Admiral Avelian Summoned to Peterhof.

Odessa, June 28.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted on the mastheads of the 'Kniaz Potemkin,' Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lots with the mutineers.

The guns of the 'Kniaz Potemkin' command the city and the streets, and masses of striking workmen, who yesterday fled before the volleys of the troops, are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship, and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected and tumult and disorder reign.

The mutiny arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting, on benalf of the crew, a complaint against bad food. According to one version, this sailor, whose name was Omiltchug, objected to the quality of the 'borchtch,' or soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on any one seeking to interfere with it. A police agent, visiting the spot, was killed by strikers.

During the day a red flag was hoisted on the 'Kniaz Potemkin,' and members of the crew rowed from ship to ship in the harbor, stopping all work thereon. The strike is now general here, and the rioters are growing in number and boldness. There were shots all day. To-night a bomb was thrown in Cathedral place, killing its thrower and a policeman. During the day one of the torpedo boats which accompanied the 'Kniaz Potemkin' seized the Russian steamer 'Esperanza,' laden with two thousand tons of coal, which the battleship has taken on board.

#### WAREHOUSES AND STEAMERS BURNED.

Practically the entire harbor of Odessa was gutted by the fires started by the mob last night. All the warehouses with large quantities of merchandise, as well as four or five Russian steamers, were burned. Probably three hundred rioters were killed. Several Cossacks also were slain. The troops are rapidly restoring order.

#### CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION BURNED.

Odessa, June 29.—(Evening).—A semblance of order has been restored here, but the situation is still critical.

The Central Railway Station was destroyed by fire to-night, many persons being injured.

The populace is still in a revengeful mood. A bomb exploded to-night in a private house, and several persons were injured.

In the most unruly section the populace treats the proclamation warning people to remain indoors after nine p.m., with derision and contempt, and freely announce the intention to burn all public buildings during the night.

Cossacks guard all the approaches to the town, and troops patrol the streets and guard public buildings.

Many councillors were prevented by troops from reaching the Town Hall to attend a meeting of the Municipal Council.

#### CREW OF THE 'VEDA' JOIN MUTINEERS.

Odessa, June 29.—The mutineers of the 'Kniaz Potemkin' have been joined by the crew of the transport 'Veda,' who mutinied on her way here from Nicolaieff. The 'Veda's' officers are now prisoners on the battleship. It would be most difficult to describe the exact situation here. The 'Kniaz Potemkin' still lies off the harbor, but at the time of telegraphing she has not molested the town, nor have the mutineers aided the rioters to the extent of repulsing the troops or inducing the latter to join the revolt. Martial law has thus far been effectively imposed. It is impossible to reach the scenes of fighting. Any attempt to pass the soldiers who guard the approaches to the harbor involves instant death. The inactivity of the mutinous sailors is ascribed in some quarters to their having no ammunition. The rumor is at least plausible, inasmuch as it has been said that the Black Sea fleet was denuded of ammunition to supply the Baltic fleet.

#### MUTINOUS SAILORS SURROUNDED.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—A despatch filed at Odessa last evening at 7.30 o'clock and received here this morning, says the battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin' was then opening fire upon the shore.

Six officers of the battleship were murdered by the mutineers; eight have been liberated, and the remainder are prisoners on board. Five hundred rioters have been killed.

#### NINE SHIPS BURNED.

Odessa, June 30.—Up to the present nine ships have been burned. None of these were British.

#### ODESSA BLOCKADED.

London, June 30.—A despatch to the 'Evening Standard' from Odessa to-day says: 'Since midnight the Russian battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin' has established a blockade of the port in regard to all steamers flying the Russian flag. Not one is allowed to enter or depart. Six of these steamers are now anchored in the Roads under the battleship's guns. The port thus is in the extraordinary position of being blockaded on the sea side by a mutinous warship, and the land side is impassable owing to a military cordon which seals up every approach to the harbor.'

### THOUSANDS KILLED

#### A NIGHT OF HORROR AT ODESSA.

Odessa, June 29.—Sensational accounts are current regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In the accounts it is stated that a thousand persons were killed. The troops faced a condition of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They adopted the sternest measures, and employed machine guns against the mob.

Last night was one of horror. The rattle of rifles and machine guns was incessant, while the glare from the burning harbor illuminated the scenes of blood. The Cossacks operated thirty machine guns on the main thoroughfares, and, considering that these were sometimes turned on densely massed mobs, the estimates of thousands killed and thousands wounded do not seem excessive. The losses sustained by the troops are not known accurately, but it is admitted that three police officers, nine policemen, twenty-one Cossacks, and eleven infantrymen were killed. The mutineers do not seem to have shared in the burning of part of the city and the shipping. This was entirely the work of rioters. Many of these had petroleum torches and others pocket grenades. They attacked all the buildings, warehouses, dwellings and churches in the neighborhood, and the wooden-framed elevated railway, which served the three harbors, making a semi-circle round the heads of the harbors. The timber work of railway was soon alight. It blazed in all directions and the cars tumbled below. Among other property destroyed were the offices and warehouses of three great Russian transportation companies containing immense stores.

#### THE NEWS IN LONDON.

London, June 29.—Several versions of the outbreak on the 'Kniaz Potemkin' are published here. According to one, the crew had for a long time complained of the abominable rations served to them. Representations made to the officers were in vain. Finally, a delegation waited on the captain, who, furious at the presumption of the crew, shot their spokesman dead. Thereupon the whole crew seized arms, and a desperate fight followed, in which all the officers died defending themselves. Another story is that one midshipman was saved to navigate the ship.

#### BRITISH UNDERWRITERS CONCERNED.

British underwriters are gravely concerned. There is a large trade between Odessa and Liverpool, and there are many British officers and agents at the former place. It is known that nine British vessels are now there. Some have already reported that their departure has been delayed by the strike.

The possibility of employing warships to overawe the mutineers and protect the foreign residents, of whom five hundred are British, is being discussed.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The excitement arising from the events at Lodz and Warsaw has spread to the cities in the Jewish pale in all the old Polish provinces along the western border of Russian Poland proper. At Minsk and Kovno policemen have been attacked in the streets, and at the latter place a jail delivery occurred. At Kieff, about two hundred Jews, making a demonstration and carrying a red flag, were ridden down by gendarmes and Cossacks. Many arrests were made, but no loss of life has beer reported.

The strike situation at Odessa is growing worse. Some collisions between strikers and Cossacks have occurred, but the details received are meagre. The population is in a state of panic.

#### UNREST IS GENERAL.

Elizabetgrad, Government of Kharson, Russia, June 28.—On account of the threatening nature of the agrarian movement in the adjoining districts the Governor of Kherzon, M. Lowaschew, has arrived here, and Cossacks have been summoned. Many landlords are fleeing from their estates into the city.

Ekaterinoslav, Russia, June 28.— The peasants have set fire to the buildings of several land-owners.

Warsaw, June 28.—A strike was declared to-day at the coal and iron mines, foundries and factories, in the districts of Dombrowa, Strzemieszyce and Sosnowiec.

Yusovka, Russia, June 28.—The workmen in the Karpoff mine have gone out on strike.

#### DISORDERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Warsaw, June 28. — The Associated Press learned late to-day that the proposed mobilization in Russian Poland will be confined to certain country districts of the southern provinces of Poland, exempting Warsaw and Lodz, where orders have been given to take in from the reserves the sufficient number of men to make up the regular complements of regiments which have been reduced in strength by sending men to the Far East, thus keeping up the full strength of the regiments on duty in Russian Poland.

The efforts of the Socialist agitators to persuade the men here and at Lodz to strike are being severely criticized in the public prints, and the efforts of the Socialists since Friday to bring about a general strike here have failed completely. The strike, however, among the coal workers in southern Poland, near the German and Austrian frontiers, has again broken out and it is reported here to be serious.

Libau, Russia, June 29.—The Russian sailors here mutinied. last night, attacked the government stores, seized the arms and fired into the officers quarters. Infantry, artillery and Cossacks were brought to the scene of the fighting, but the result is not known. Intense excitement prevails here.

#### MUTINEERS SENTENCED ON AN OLD CHARGE.

Sebastopol, Russia, June 28.— Eight sailors, found guilty of mutiny some time ago were sentenced here to-day to three years' imprisonment.

The correspondent said nothing about the arrival at Odessa of the warships commanded by Vice-Admiral Kruger, but a despatch from Sebastopol says the battleship 'Georgi Pobiedonetsef' (George the Victorious) and the cruiser 'Oriden' have started for Odessa, and are due to arrive there to-night, when a battle is expected. There are about 40,000 troops of all arms at Odessa, but there are no fortifications in which they could stand a siege if the rioters and mutineers kot the upper hand.

The Russians of Odessa comprise scarcely one-third of the 600,000 innabitants of the city, about 150,000 of the residents being Jews and the remainder Greeks, Armenians, Turks and people of various European nationalities. In general the members of the lower classes of Odessa are persons of the most desperate charactr.

#### A STRANGE STORY.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—A telegram from Odessa gives the following details of the movements of the 'Kniaz Potemkin' and the vessels of the Black Sea squadron after the arrival of the latter: 'The squadron arrived off Odessa in line ahead, flying signals. The 'Kniaz Potemkin' replied to the signals, whereupon the squadron steamed nearer and surrounded the rebellious battleship, cutting her off from the shore.

'The Kniaz Potemkin' hoisted the red flag and made seawards at full speed, and anchored in the roads opposite the offices of the volunteer fleet. The squadron thereupon steamed off and disappeared, subsequently returning.

The 'Kniaz Potemkin' approached, and before long found herself in the centre of the squadron. Two battleships took up position to the right of the 'Kniaz Potemkin,' and three to her left, with the torpedo boats to the sternward. The mutinous ship suddenly broke through the encircling vessels and steamed in the direction of the harbor, anchoring almost in her former position. The vessels of the squadron remained until evening in the opposite side of the harbor, and signals were again exchanged.

In the morning the 'Kniaz Potemkin' advanced toward the squadron, afterwards returning, accompanied by the 'Georgi Pobedonosteff.' The remainder of the squadron left the harbor.



THE CITY OF ODESSA.

The city of Odessa, which now lies at the mercy of a mutinous flagship's crew, is at once the principal city and the leading port of southern Russia—in fact, one of the main ports of the Russian Empire. It is the emporium of Russia's wheat export trade in the south, and its harbors and wharves are crowded with shipping from all parts of the world. Situated half way between the dangerous estuaries of the Dnieper and the Dniester, it has become by the process of commercial gravitation the trade depot for the basins of both rivers, and its commercial development has been coincident with the growth of Russia's export trade and shipping.

The town proper is built on a rocky terrace, the base of which is washed by the waters of the Black Sea, and it presents in curious juxtaposition the striking contrasts that may be noted in Constantinople and other eastern European cities. There are the western features of the town—a magnificent embankment, along which the wealthy classes reside in palatial dwellings; a central square, from which a broad and imposing stone stairway leads to the sea-front; the centre of the city, with its handsome squares, broad, well-kept streets, fine buildings and lavishly appointed mansions, mainly after the Italian style, and great commercial houses. Side by side with these, intermingled in almost incredible manner, are the humble dwellings of the poor, with their open courtyards. Thus the wealthy Russian in his carriage is compelled to hob-nob with the dirty Bulgarian and still more dirty Jew in his open car or cart. The Palais Royal and the public park are the fashionable parades for the wealth and beauty of the port; in the deep ravines leading from the back of the town and on either side to the sea are to be found crowded with an utter disregard for sanitation the wretched hovels of the downtrodden masses.

The floating population of half-starved laborers constitutes one of Odessa's most painful, and, in the present crisis, it is easy to understand, most dangerous features. At given periods there is, of course, a great press of work, but the notoriously remarkable fluctuations of the corn trade, on which Odessa's main export business depends, often leave these people stranded with no employment. Reduced to abject poverty, living from hand to mouth by the docks, or in the vast catacombs that underlie the city, the source of the soft granite, of which Odessa is mainly built, they are a standing menace to law and order. The situation, even in normal times, is further complicated by the extraordinarily cosmopolitan nature of the population. Russians, Jews, Italians, Greeks, Germans, French, natives of the Balkan provinces, and Armenians, living in a state of perpetual strife, combined with the bitter commercial rivalry between the Greeks and the Jews, tend to render Odessa a hotbed of dissension and discontent.

The city is just over a hundred years old, and has grown steadily. In early days its charter as a free port—revoked in 1857—drew settlers; latterly, with the establishment of railway communication with central Russia and the consequent enormous development of trade and shipping, the population has gone up by leaps and bounds, until at present it considerably exceeds that of Montreal. During the past twenty years new industries have sprung up,—steam flour mills, tobacco and machinery factories, tanneries, rope works and soap works, among others.

In addition to its foreign trade, Odessa has a large trade with all the leading Russian seaports, and has ample and regular steam service with England, with the Mediterranean ports, and with commercial centres in the Black Sea. Yet, with all its trade and with all its wealth, it is one of the most poverty-stricken cities of Russia. A very large portion of the handsome municipal revenue is necessarily expended in charity each year, and the existence of a small university does much to fan the socialistic spirit which has grown to be a powerful factor influencing the lives of the poor. With such a city and such favorable conditions for revolt, it is small wonder that the mayor has fled to Moscow.

### MUTINY AT CRONSTADT.

#### REPORT THAT 8,000 SAILORS AND WORKMEN AT NAVAL PORT HAVE STRUCK WORK.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—3.25 p.m.—A sensational report is current that eight thousand Imperial sailors together with the workmen at the yards and docks of the naval port of Cronstadt, have suddenly refused to work and that practically a state of mutiny exists there.

### THE CZAR'S UKASE

#### STATE OF WAR PROCLAIMED IN ODESSA AND DISTRICT.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Emperor has issued the following ukase, addressed to the ruling Senate:—

'In order to guarantee public safety, and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities, we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district, and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defence of order and public tranquillity.'

### PERE MARQUETTE CASE

#### ORDERS ISSUED FOR RELEASE OF MESSRS. CAIN AND GILHULA.

Toronto, June 29.—Formal orders for the release of Messrs. Cain and Gilhula, the two Pere Marquette officials who were arrested by Col. Percy Sherwood, and ordered to be deported, were issued this morning at Osgoode Hall. It is likely that if the Dominion government appeals the case they will call upon the Attorney-General of Ontario to support the claim they propose to set up, that the legislature of Ontario should enforce deportation.

### TROUBLE IN CRETE,

#### SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND INSURGENTS.

Canea, Island of Crete, June 30.—A serious engagement occurred to-day, lasting several hours, between 100 Russian soldiers with a gun and the insurgents at Platania, while a French torpedo boat and a Russian gunboat were simultaneously bombarding the insurgents. The Russians occupied Platania. The extent of the casualties is not known.

### DECISION OF ZEMSTVOS

#### Unless Czar's Promises are Carried out a Constitutional Government will be Proclaimed

#### ZEMSTVOS OF ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW ARRIVE AT AN UNDERSTANDING.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the mobilization is commencing, have taken the gravest decision since the reform agitation became active. It is understood that the most violent disorders prevail in many of the provinces, and are spreading, but the officials prevent the public knowing much about the troubles. They have also prohibited the zemstvos from discussing the matter at their public meetings. The families of reservists, supported by all the working classes, have been clamoring since the beginning of the week to learn from the zemstvos the meaning of the war measures, and also the meaning of the promises of internal reform. The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow provinces have been able to intercommunicate and arrive at a common understanding. They have adopted a decision to present a memorial to the Czar regarding the question of reforms, in which they declare that unless the reforms promised are promulgated and in operation by the middle of July, they will announce a constitutional government within their respective provinces. The members of the zemstvos are aware of the gravity of their course if it results in their prosecution. It is believed that this will be a long step in the direction of a constitution.

### TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

#### Great Loss of Life and Much Damage by Flood in Mexico

Mexico City, July 2.—The town of Guanajuato is reported to have been swept away, and over a hundred persons drowned. Late advices state that it is known that over one hundred persons, with one report claiming even 1,000, have bene drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity of several large British and American companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded, and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Loalla dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin. The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up and down the mountain side in picturesque fashion. A storm began on the night of June 30, and after midnight no one of the inhabitants dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dolalrs' worth of merchandise. The lower streets became raging torernts as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

A despatch to Mr. Robinson, president of the Mexican Central Railway, says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato. The town of Marmio, just below Guanajuato, was completely wiped out. The raging water is carrying the dead through every street of Guanajuato.

### 'SOO' ELECTION

#### WARRANTS ASKED FOR EXECUTION AGAINST THEIR PROPERTY.

Toronto, June 28.—In order to collect the fines imposed upon William Coyne and Patrick Galvin for irregularities committed in connection with the famous 'Soo' by-election of 1903, warrants have been asked for to enable execution to be taken against their property. Both men are now in the United States, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts.

### SUPREME COURT

#### JUDGMENT RESERVED IN SHELBURNE AND QUEEN'S ELECTION CASE.

Ottawa, June 29.— In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the Shelburne and Queen's election case, judgment was reserved.

The King's election case—Parker vs. Borden, was then heard. The services objected to in this case were made in Boston, Mass., and Halifax, N.S. The grounds of appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice Weatherbe dismissing this petition, are similar to those in the Shelburne and Queen's election case. Judgment reserved. Lovett and Sinclair for appellant. Roscoe, K.C., and Mellish, K.C., for respondent.

The court adjourned sine die.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE NIXON CHARGES.

Ottawa, June 27.—Yesterday afternoon the House of Commons discussed the case of one Nixon, formerly sub-agent of Dominion Lands at Macleod, N.W.T., in whose office enquiry showed grave irregularities to have occurred, including a shortage of $499. The matter was brought up by Mr. Foster, who claimed that undue leniency was shown towards this individual on account of his being a worker in the cause of the Liberal government. The record of the case proved that the management of the office had been entrusted to Nixon's son, over whom little or no supervision was maintained. Inspector Leach, who looked into the matter, reported that Nixon jr's. present whereabouts were unknown. Restitution was made of the shortage, and in view of the circumstances the Minister of the Interior held that Nixon sr. had been guilty of no moral wrong.

Mr. Foster stated that private information in his possession went to show that Nixon jr. is now living in Macleod, and that, in fact, he never was farther away than Frank. He denied that the father was so guiltless as the minister tried to make out. Nixon sr. had himself received moneys for which no return had been made, in 1901, and only escaped punishment by reason of his being a strong political partisan.

Mr. Alex. Johnston, of Cape Breton, reviewed Mr. Foster's political record, and of some of the scandals that marked the administration to which the ex-Finance Minister formerly belonged. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnston ran over the story of the Curran Bridge, which brought to his feet the member for Beauharnois.

SOREL BRIDGE SUBSIDY.

'There is a thing,' asserted Mr. Bergeron, 'I heard the other day which will probably come before the House this session. There is a bridge called the Sorel bridge, which was built as a railway bridge. Under the authority of the law the government pays 15 percent of the cost to aid such bridges. A report was made to council and the government was on the eve of paying 15 percent on $219,000, as the declared cost of that bridge. But the Auditor-General thought there was something wrong about it, and on his own account sent Mr. Keefer, an eminent engineer, to make an inspection. Mr. Keefer's report was that the Sorel bridge could not have cost more than $119,000. Then the Auditor-General went to Mr. Schreiber, the chief engineer of Railways and Canals, and found that the bridge had really cost only $98,000. Yet the government was ready to pay 15 percent on $219,000.'

VALIDITY OF ALIEN LABOR ACT.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, asked:

1. Is the government aware that the Alien Labor Act has been declared by Judge Anglin to be ultra vires of the Dominion parliament?

2. Does the government concur in this judgment? If not, why not?

3. What action, if any, does the government propose taking, and when, to determine the rights of the Dominion to pass legislation of this character?

4. Can an appeal be taken from the judgment referred to?

5. What bearing has Judge Anglin's judgment upon (a) the Chinese exclusion legislation; (b) the powers of Dominion Health Officers to exclude diseased immigrants from Canada; (c) the power of the Dominion to detain, punish and deport poachers in Canadian waters?

6. Has the whole Act been declared ultra vires? If not, then what part is affected by the decision?

7. Has the government yet determined upon introducing amendments to the Act?

8. Has any counsel been appointed to represent the interests of organized labor with the Pere Marquette case? If so, who?

WILL GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Minister of Justice replied: Some of the provisions of that Act have been declared ultra vires. The government does not agree in that judgment, and it is our intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. I do not think it necessary to say what effect that judgment might have with respect to the legislation on that question. As far as the proceedings are concerned the Dominion of Canada will be represented by Mr. Shepley, of Toronto, and Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice. I do not know of any other interest affected at present.

At the evening session the schedule attached to the Alberta autonomy bill was agreed to after another protest on the part of the Opposition that the proposed arrangement of provincial constituencies gives one member more to the northern districts than its population warrants, and that the government proposition accordingly is nothing short of a deliberate gerrymander. The name of the provincial constituency of Saskatchewan in Alberta was changed to Victoria, and a few minor changes were made in the boundaries of Gleichen, Banff, Rosebud, Innisfail, Macleod and Pincher, to meet the wishes of the localities concerned.

The House adopted verbal amendments to several clauses of the bill, leaving for further debate only the educational feature and the clause fixing the provisional capital of the new province.

Before the House adjourned the Minister of Justice dropped from the order paper two minor bills—one to amend the Keewatin Act, and the other respecting the district of Mackenzie. In so doing, Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that they would not be needed on account of his bill 'with respect to the North-West Territories.' He observed also that the intention was to bring the district of Mackenzie under the direct administration of the Governor-General-in-Council. Thus all of the unorganized district in the west outside of Keewatin will be governed direct from Ottawa.

## TUESDAY'S SESSION.

RECEPTION OF MEMBERS-ELECT.

Ottawa, June 28.—The government following in the House of Commons cheered itself hoarse yesterday afternoon when the Hon. Charles Hyman, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. George Smith, member-elect for North Oxford, were introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. William Paterson.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Minister of Marine introduced a bill 'for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in Canada.' This measure is in the same terms as an Imperial statute and provides that no wireless station shall be established in Canada without a license from the Governor-in-Council.

TO REACH CERTAIN IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

The leader of the Opposition asked that the government afford an opportunity for the consideration of two public orders which otherwise would not be reached this session. One is a bill introduced by Mr. H. J. Logan, of Cumberland, designed to punish those who use false representations to induce immigration to Canada. The other is a proposition standing in the name of Mr. Guthrie, of Wellington, making it clear that persons on trial for certain offences shall have the right to demand a jury hearing of their cases.

The Premier promised an answer in the early future.

MOLOKANS FROM RUSSIA.

Mr. Borden enquired what foundation there was for a newspaper cable report about the intended removal to Canada of a Russian sect known as the Molokans.

The Minister of the Interior answered that the matter was new to him. He would make enquiry, though, and give the House the facts later.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY.

The leader of the Opposition called the government's attention also to a newspaper statement to the effect that no such company existed in Amsterdam as the North Atlantic Trading Company, to whom the Dominion Government pays £5 for each agricultural settler from Continental Europe that it sends to Canada.

The Finance Minister answered that there were reasons why the government did not want to bring this contract down. However, it was quite prepared to show it to the leader of the Opposition.

ADEQUATE COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Armstrong, Conservative, of East Lambton, made a speech of considerable length calling attention to the importance of adequate cold storage facilities and calling upon the government to see that shippers are provided with the kind of service they need for the safe carriage of perishable food products. Were better facilities available it would mean a big increase in Canada's export trade. The Canadian apple crop, for instance, averaged 20,000,000 barrels, of which not more than 2,000,000 were exported. There was no good reason why at least 10,000,000 barrels should not be sold abroad which, at a profit of fifty cents a barrel, would yield a profit of $5,000,000. The same thing was true of the other fruit crops. In cheese there was a loss of four to seven pounds per package when carried in ordinary storage, while cold storage saved at least two pounds shrinkage. If Canadian cheese was properly ripened and shipped under the best conditions, the result would be an increased price of $2,000,000 to the credit of the Canadian dairymen. Already $224,000 was spent by the country for cold storage on steamships for which, however, very little return was gained.

The Minister of Agriculture replied that the government had assisted the establishment of cold storage facilities on lines operating from Canadian ports, but these subsidies had all ceased. There was cold storage and cooled air storage enough already on the steamships sailing from Canadian ports to meet the demands of the trade. The trouble was, they were not sufficiently used.

BUTTER AND CHEESE WEIGHING AT MONTREAL.

Dr. Walsh, of Huntingdon, entered a complaint against the method of weighing butter and cheese at Montreal, which resulted, he said, in grave injustice to the farmers. As a rule, each package was weighed separately, and whereas shortage was invariably deducted there was never any allowance for overweight. In his opinion packages should be weighed together so that shortages and overweights both might be taken into account.

Mr. C. H. Parmelee, of Shefford, explained that the farmers were satisfied with the work of the public weigher at Montreal, but not with the one appointed by the Butter and Cheese Association because he did as Dr. Walsh said, deducted for shortages but made no allowance for over-weight.

Dr. Walsh remarked that surely it was time the government took notice of this matter and secured justice for the farmers. It had been brought to their notice as long as four years ago.

The Minister of Agriculture accepted Mr. Armstrong's amendment to the motion for committee of supply, a very unusual course, as resolutions presented at this stage of the House proceedings are usually looked upon as want of confidence votes in the administration.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

The House then passed into committee on the Alberta Bill and passed the land clause and the clause fixing Edmonton as the provisional capital of the new province. The educational clause and the clause fixing a date for the inauguration of the provincial institutions remain for consideration to-day.

## WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

SCHOOL CLAUSE.

Ottawa, June 29.—A few minutes after the House met yesterday afternoon it passed into committee on the educational clause of the bill to provide for the new province of Alberta. The Prime Minister proposed the insertion of the clause as recast by the government earlier in the session. In so doing Sir Wilfrid gave a careful review of the whole question, explaining the why and wherefore of the school clause in its original and in its amended form. 'The Conservative party,' he exclaimed, 'has taken the position upon this question that the government are invading provincial rights. When I say this, though, I make a mistake, because it happens that on this subject the Opposition has no policy. It is not too much to say that it is an assembly of contradictory opinion, without any single idea upon which to rally. When Mr. Borden spoke upon the second reading of the bill he was careful to state that he voiced his own views, that the Conservative party had no policy upon this important question. Subsequently one important section of the Opposition took the ground that the government proposals in this matter invaded provincial rights. The simple answer, the categorical answer to this assertion is that in matters of education there is no such thing as absolute provincial right, but that the rights of the provinces in this matter are limited by the very letter of the constitution.'

Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act following declared that 'in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions.' Here then are the qualifications to the power of the provincial legislatures in school matters. If a province possesses separate schools when it enters the Confederation those separate school rights are to be maintained under federal guarantee. The local legislature would have the right to pass a law establishing separate schools, but where the latter already existed the province would have no right to abolish them.

Mr. Borden had quoted the Quebec resolutions to try and prove that the federal guarantee of separate school rights was intended to apply to Ontario and Quebec alone. But, answered the Premier, the Quebec resolutions were but the basis of the British North America Act that followed, and that measure introduced several propositions that are not to be found in the Quebec resolutions at all. One of these stipulations was that the Quebec Legislature should not have authority to alter the boundaries of the twelve English-speaking counties without the concurrence of the men representing these districts.

It was perfectly true that the Quebec resolutions where they spoke of separate school rights referred to Quebec and Ontario alone. But the wording of the B.N.A. Act was distinctly different, and in this matter it was the statute that governed. The Act said: 'In and for each province the legislature may make exclusive laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions: (1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union.' Sir Alexander Galt, the especial champion of Protestant rights in Quebec, was not satisfied with the protection that the Quebec resolutions afforded to minority school rights in his province, and it is well known that he had important changes made in the draft bill before it was laid before the Imperial Parliament. The British North America Act itself declared that it was framed not to apply alone to the four original provinces of the new union, but with a view to the eventual admission into the Confederation of other parts of British North America. Such was the policy of the Fathers of Confederation, Liberal and Conservative alike. Such is the policy of the Liberal party still, but what has become of the traditions of the Conservative party in this respect? If Sir John A. Macdonald were to revisit parliament to-day would he recognize the men who had departed so far from the principles that were laid down thirty-eight years ago?

In the course of some crossfire with the Opposition leader, Sir Wilfrid remarked that apparently the only difference between them was as to how section 93 of the British North America Act was to be applied to the new province. If this was so he was only sorry this was not known three or four weeks sooner. It would have saved a good deal of turmoil.

Mr. Borden observed that before the present sitting closed he would invite Sir Wilfrid to vote for a motion to that very effect.

The Premier reviewed the federal and territorial legislation which had led up to the present school system in the North-West.

When the ordinance of 1892 was passed abolishing the dual control of schools by Protestant and Roman Catholic subsections of the council of education the Roman Catholic minority sent to Ottawa a strong protest against the act alleging the rights and privileges conferred upon them had been abridged. The disallowance of the ordinance was prayed.

NORTH-WEST MINORITY ACCEPTED COMPROMISE.

However, the petition was not granted. The law remained. After fourteen years, the law is the same in 1905 as it was in 1892. The views of the minority were not pressed further. They did not go to the courts; the law was not disallowed. They accepted loyally this condition of things. They took their part in working out the law, although they thought they had been deprived of an important right. On the whole, the act has worked satisfactorily. At all events, we have the opinion of Mr. Haultain that if he were dictator he would not change the present law. It is satisfactory to the Protestants, and as I understand from an interview in the press in which Bishop Legal, of Alberta, was reported to have said that, so far as it went, though not an ideal system, he was satisfied with it, it is accepted by the Catholics. Therefore, we have the opinion of both sides that the law, though supposed to be an invasion of the rights of the minority, is on the whole accepted as satisfactory, and with a desire to work it out for the common welfare of the country. What, then, was to be done under the circumstances? Here is the law as it is to-day and as it has been for fourteen years. It may be that the point taken by Sir John Thompson was well taken. I pass no opinion on that. It may be that the point taken by the minority was well founded. And on that I likewise pass no opinion. But we find a condition of things which has been in existence for fourteen years, and I think it will be foolhardy to attempt to displace it now. At all events, the point we have in view, the end we pursue, on behalf of the minority on both sides, whether Protestant or Catholic, is that the present condition of things shall continue, and the view we take is that it comes within the purview of section 93 of the British North America Act.

FRENCH LANGUAGE IN NORTH-WEST.

'I will sum up my argument by referring to a question put two or three times by the leader of the Opposition. He said: "If you agree to maintain the present school system, such as it is in the Territories, what of the French language?" By an act passed in 1877 the French language was imposed upon the Territories. That was an act passed by Mr. Mackenzie. But, by an act passed by Sir John Macdonald in 1890, the restriction put upon the legislature by the former act was removed, that is, so far as the question of language is concerned, the Territories enjoy provincial autonomy. The power of the local legislature is unrestricted with regard to language. Why should it not, I am asked, be unrestricted with regard to schools? My answer is simply this.

'There is a provision in the British North America Act guaranteeing separate schools, and there is no provision with regard to the French language. And speaking here as a member of the minority in this country, I would make a strong appeal to my fellow countrymen of the same race and language, to stand by the constitution and to ask nothing which is not to be found within its four corners. I do not want to have any privileges which are not granted any other class of subjects, but only the privileges and rights which are given in the B. N. A. Act.

'On this ground I appeal to all Liberals from all the provinces, whether from the centre or the extremities, whether from Ontario or Quebec, whether from the west or the Maritime Provinces, to show that we are a united party; to show and prove that we have but one policy for all the provinces, and that we do not claim for one province one thing and another thing for another province. But that in all things we shall realize that to carry on the government of this country and in building up a nation we must be prepared to make sacrifices. We must be prepared to give up something, even of our legitimate pretensions, and show by both precept and example that we put Canada first, Canada last, and Canada forever.'

MR. BORDEN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Borden characterized the Premier's speech as an impassioned appeal which indicated, he thought, that Sir Wilfrid was not very sure his views coincided with those of his following. Surely Sir Wilfrid must find himself in straits on this question when after two months' debate on the subject he found it necessary to devote an hour to the repetition of arguments that had all been heard before. Supposing, as the Premier contended, that the provinces have not absolute authority in educational matters, was that any reason why the federal parliament should seek to invade, as the present bill did, those provincial powers. If Sir Wilfrid were true to the spirit of his own speech he would vote for a clause to merely apply the provisions of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act to the new provinces with nothing more or less than that section contains. The Premier seemed to take it for granted, without regard to the constitution, that separate schools must be maintained forever in the North-West. Why not simply apply section 93 of the constitution without mangling it by the special provisions that the government clause embraced.

The Premier responded that the government clause applied to section 93.

Mr. Borden—And I say it does nothing of the kind.

Sir Wilfrid—I shall answer my hon. friend in due time.

Mr. Borden moved in amendment, that clause 16 of the bill be struck out, and that the provisions of clause 93 of the British North America Act shall apply to the said province in so far as the same are applicable under the terms thereof.

The Minister of Justice enquired what would be the effect of this amendment.

The Conservative leader replied that in his own opinion the application of clause 93 would leave the new provinces power to establish such schools as they saw fit.

'Then,' added Mr. Fitzpatrick, 'as a result the rights of the minority would be taken from them?'

'Not at all,' responded the Conservative leader; 'they would not be taken away. The matter would be adjusted by the provinces themselves.

The Minister of Justice further objected that the acceptance of Mr. Borden's amendment would only lead to litigation.

'Will not the Government clause also lead to litigation?' responded Mr. Borden.

Mr. Fitzpatrick insisted that this was the place to settle the question, and the Government clause was purposely framed to avoid litigation.

MR. BORDEN'S AMENDMENT. LOST ON DIVISION.

Mr. Borden's amendment was lost by 37 votes to 87. Messrs. Monk, Bergeron, Leonard and Paquet, Conservaties, voted against the amendment. Mr. Macdonnell, Conservative, of Toronto, was paired with Mr. Germain, Liberal, and so refrained from voting. Otherwise he would have supported his party leader's proposition.

MR. BOURASSA ATTACKS HIS OWN PARTY.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, Liberal, of Labelle, came out in strong condemnation of the amended school clause proposed by the Government. He would have accepted the clause as originally introduced, but did not propose submitting to Mr. Sifton's dictation. The Government's first proposition would have given the North-West minority the same rights in school matters as was conferred upon them by the North-West Territories Act of 1875. The amended clause would not even preserve to the Roman Catholics and the French-speaking elements the rights that they enjoy to-day. The law-makers of 1875 intended that the minorities of the Territories should have separate school rights in the broadest sense of the term. The Territorial Legislature, however, had already robbed the minority of this privilege.

In the evening the member for Labelle made a plea for the teaching of French in the western schools. The Conservatives had raised the racial cry in Oxford and London by-elections, and the Liberals had been too cowardly to resent it. Sir John Macdonald had declared that there was no longer any conquered race in Canada. That was Mr. Bourassa's own opinion. All Canadians should be equal. The present legislation reserved to the minority the empty right of resort to the appeal for remedial legislation under clause 93 of the B. N. A. Act. Both political parties showed a lack of courage on this subject, and one a lack of sincerity which was no credit to the House. Autocratic England would not dare to treat a conquered province of India in the way the North-West minority were to be used. 'If French-Canadian members are willing to support this measure of honorable conciliation,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'they have not much pride in them.'

In conclusion, Mr. Bourassa offered an amendment almost in the terms of the Government's original clause.

Dr. Sproule followed in a speech, in which he dwelt on the inconsistencies of the Liberal party on the issue before the House. He indicated that he was an opponent of the separate schools. He got into a dispute with Mr. Brodeur, who questioned the correctness of a translation he read from 'Le Canada,' in which the Orangemen, commanded by Dr. Sproule, were referred to as dirtier than yellow dogs. A copy of 'Le Canada' was later produced, which generally supported Dr. Sproule's statement. A little later Mr. Lavergne, of Montmagny, read from a standard dictionary a reference in which Orangemen were described as being generally of the lowest class of Irish Protestants. This brought Mr. Taylor to his feet, with a protest against the abuse of Orangemen, which some members had indulged in. Later Mr. Lemieux read the article from 'Le Canada,' and translated it to show that it was a reply to certain violent appeals to Protestants made in the London election, and was not in its references intended to refer to Dr. Sproule, and Mr. Borden, but to the henchmen, who, in London, were conducting a violent campaign. Mr. Lemieux called attention to the fact that while Dr. Sproule was arrayed in opposition to the Government, Mr. Bourassa thought enough was not being done for the Catholics in the West. He was reminded that in 1896 Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Tarte were similarly arrayed against the Conservatives.

DIVISION WAS 7 TO 126.

Mr. Lavergne, of Montmagny, spoke in the same sense as Mr. Bourassa, and after some remarks by Mr. Turgeon, the vote was taken on Mr. Bourassa's amendment, which was lost on a division of 7 to 126. The minority consisted of Messrs. Bourassa, Lavergne, Monk, Bergeron, Paquet, Leonard and Morin, and at 12.35 the House adjourned.

COMPROMISE REACHED ON ALBERTA BILL.

The Minister of the Interior tabled a statement showing the population in the various constituencies in the new province of Alberta, and a memorandum of proposed amendments to the first draft that had been laid before the House. To Mr. Borden he stated that the material changes consisted of the erection of the city of Moosejaw into a separate electoral district and a rearrangement whereby the most northern part of the province will receive two instead of three members.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The leader of the Opposition asked for a conference of the North-West members to consider the arrangement of the electoral districts for the new province of Saskatchewan. The government claimed to have asked for such a conference in regard to Alberta, but through some misunderstanding the Opposition had failed to take the offer up.

The Premier answered that he would be happy to arrange for the conference, and would at once appoint members of the House to sit upon it.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND EASTERN RAILWAY BILL.

The Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway bill was under consideration for a few minutes when the House resumed at eight o'clock. All but two clauses were passed in committee of the whole. On one of the remaining clauses the Minister of Railways will make a statement of government policy.

Mr. McPherson (Vancouver) gave notice of an amendment stipulating that construction shall begin at Cloverdale and proceed eastward without interruption until the line is completed.

## THURSDAY'S SESSION.

CLAUSE No. 16 PASSES.

Ottawa, June 30.—The educational clause, No. 16, of the bill creating the new province of Alberta, passed committee stage in the House of Commons shortly before two o'clock this morning. No Liberal went on record against the Government motion, and the ministerial majority was 68. Mr. F. D. Monk voted with the Liberals.

All that now remains of the bill is clause 2, providing for the application of the British North America Act to the new province, and clause 25, naming a date for the inauguration of provincial rule.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Conservative, of Beauharnois, offered an amendment very similar in its terms to clause 16 as originally introduced by the Government, and very similar also to the proposition offered on Wednesday evening by Mr. Bourassa, of Labelle. Its terms declared that:—

'The Legislature shall have the right to pass laws with reference to education, but it shall always guarantee, (a) the existence of Separate Schools and their enjoyment by the minority, Protestant or Catholic, who may claim them; (b) the effective control of said schools in matters of teaching by the said minority; (c) the full liberty for the majority in any school section to have such school as it may desire; (d) the equitable and proportionate distribution between the majority and the minority of all moneys appropriated for education.'

Mr. Bergeron's amendment, after six hours' debate, was negatived by 6 votes to 125. The only members supporting it were Messrs. Bergeron, Monk, Paquet and Morin, Conservatives; and Bourassa and Lavergne (Montmagny), Liberals.

Mr. Lamont, Liberal, of Saskatchewan, offered an amendment which was accepted by the Government. The intention of the Government is to provide for the continuance of the present school system in the North-West, which sanctions the reservation of one-half hour for religious instruction at the close of the school day. The purpose of Mr. Lamont's amendment was to make it perfectly clear that this right to half an hour's religious instruction shall apply to separate and public schools alike.

Dr. Sproule submitted that Mr. Lamont's proposition went much further than to ensure the right of the Protestants to the half hour's religious instruction in their schools. It was in fact only another concession to the Roman Catholics because it would give them what Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Bergeron's amendment sought. Where the Roman Catholics were a majority in a school district they could have their religious dogma taught in the public schools, provided the local trustees so desired. What position would the Protestants of such a district be in then.

The Premier answered that Mr. Lamont's amendment was in perfect accord with the present school ordinances in the North-West. The school trustees of any district could arrange for whatever religious instruction they wanted between 3.30 and 4 p.m., whether the school was public or separate.

A vote was reached at half-past one o'clock, on Mr. Lamont's amendment, which was carried by 99 to 27. The entire Liberal following including Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, voted yea, Messrs. Bergeron, Monk and Morin, Conservatives, went with the majority. The Opposition vote against the amendment included the three Conservative members from the North-West, Messrs. McCarthy (Calgary), Herron and Lake.

The school clause as amended was then carried by 96 to 28. Neither Messrs. Bourassa, Bergeron nor Lavergne took part in this division. Mr. Monk voted with the Government.

## FRIDAY'S SESSION.

ALBERTA BILL REPORTED.

Ottawa, June 30.—The House, to-day, in committee on the whole Alberta Bill, considered Mr. Monk's amendment which proposes to provide for the official use of the French language in the courts and the legislature of the new province. Mr. Monk contended that this was not forcing the French language upon the new province, but simply providing for the retention of the use of the language and preserving a right granted the Territories shortly after their creation. He contended that a compact was entered into when Manitoba was admitted, that compact extending to the whole west.

The Prime Minister argued there was no compact with the Territories, and that their French-Canadian population, amounting only to 4 percent of the whole, had no constitutional claim to a system providing for the use of the French language. He stood by every privilege the constitution granted his fellow French-Canadians, but he could not go beyond that.

Mr. Lemieux, solicitor general, support-

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ed the position of the Prime Minister, while Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Bourassa defended the amendment of Mr. Monk.

Mr. Bourassa moved a sub-amendment, the effect of which would be to re-enact the law of 1877, making French an official language in the Territories. The debate dragged on till midnight, when Mr. Bourassa's sub-amendment was voted down on a division of 60 to 6. Those voting in favor of it were Messrs. Bourassa, Lavergne, Monk, Bergeron, Morin and Leonard.

Mr. Monk's amendment was then voted down on a division of 69 to 6, the same members supporting it as voted for Mr. Bourassa's sub-amendment. Clause 24 was amended to provide that the bill will become law on Sept. 1, and the bill was reported by the committee of the House. The third reading was fixed for Tuesday next. The House adjourned shortly after midnight.

## THE SENATE.

Ottawa, June 28.—The Senate resumed yesterday afternoon after a fortnight's holiday and gave a third reading to government bills to amend the Companies' Act, to increase the salary vote for the Royal Military College and second reading to the bill respecting the Quebec district.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the Senate yesterday third reading was given to the bill to bring pilotage in Quebec district under the control of the Minister of Marine, and second reading to the bill to give the Intercolonial Railway running rights over the Canada Atlantic Railway system.

Senator McMullen explained the object of his proposed amendment to the Insurance Act, which forbids life insurance companies investing any of their funds in trust company securities. He acknowledged that there were good trust companies in this country, but trusts, he added, had been formed which led to disaster, and life insurance companies should not be permitted to invest therein. The position of the Equitable Life to-day showed what care should be exercised in the management of these companies. The Government should revise and classify the investments open to life companies. They should be allowed to hold a large amount of first-class securities like Dominion and provincial debentures and stock in the leading banks, a smaller amount of second-class, and very little of the third-class securities. They should be assets of permanent value. Policy-holders, moreover, should have more adequate representation on life insurance directorates. In the Canada Life there were nine directors representing the one million dollars' worth of stock, and only three directors representing the policy-holders' interest of twenty-six millions. The policy-holders ought to have a chance to participate in the choice of all the directors, and Parliament should take further measures to make their insurance absolutely safe.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell answered that there was no more solid institutions in the Dominion than the Canadian trust companies. The danger was in allowing life insurance companies to form themselves into trust companies, as had been done in the United States. He hoped the bill would not be pressed, as the Insurance Department intended looking into the whole question during recess in the interests of the policy-holders.

Sir Richard Cartwright acknowledged the importance of making life insurance investments as secure as possible. He believed the Finance Minister intended looking into the whole matter during recess. The Government's attention had been called to recent events arising out of the accumulation of large funds by certain companies. He could not say at the moment what might be done. A matter that might have to be considered was whether the state should not itself provide insurance for those who want it.

After some further debate, Mr. McMullen was given leave to withdraw.

## RAILWAY COMMISSION

### J. H. DUTHIE VS. G. T. R. JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Ottawa, June 27.—The Railway Commission heard to-day the complaint of Mr. J. H. Duthie, of Toronto, against the Grand Trunk Railway, for demurrage charged on a consignment of coal sent to Belleville in September last. It was claimed that the railway was to blame for the delay for which demurrage was charged, and in default of payment of which by the consignees, the company sold the coal for $250. Mr. Duthie asked that an order be made to refund this money. Judge Killam desired to know the authority of the board to order such payments of money, but the applicants were not able to cite the authority. The defence of the Grand Trunk Railway was that the coal was forwarded promptly enough from Detroit to Belleville to an institution, which, being in financial difficulties, refused to take the consignment. The coal was held there on foreign cars, for which the Grand Trunk Railway had to pay a demurrage. The institution would not take the coal. The shipper or agent would not pay the demurrage, and the consignment was sold. Mr. Duthie read a long statement of his case, somewhat severely arraigning the railway. This drew Judge Killam to remark: 'You had better confine yourself to statements of fact and not to try to throw out insinuations.'

Judgment was reserved.

## V. V. AND E. RAILWAY.

### MR. TYE, OF THE C. P. R., INSISTS THAT THERE IS NO NEED FOR PROPOSED DIVERSION OF THE V.V. & E.

Ottawa, June 27.—The fight over the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway bill was continued before the House of Commons Railway Committee to-day. At previous meetings the first two clauses of the bill had passed. Argument accordingly was resumed on clause 3, which permits the V. V. & E. to divert its line south of the international boundary between the west bank of the Similkameen river and the Columbia River, to avoid difficulties of construction on the Canadian side of the boundary. The contest is between the Hill interests and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The latter has claimed that the V. V. & E. will not be an all-Canadian line, but will be employed to divert British Columbia trade to American channels. The V. V. & E. denies this charge, and replies that the C.P.R's chief concern is to fasten a monopoly upon the Pacific Coast province.

Mr. Tye, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, asserted this morning that there was absolutely no physical need for the proposed diversion of the V. V. & E. line south of the international boundary between Similkameen and the Columbia rivers. As a matter of fact the C. P. R. had plans on file in the Railway Department showing the proposed route of its Columbia and Western line, which kept on the Canadian side of the boundary, and would be able to surmount the heaviest climb with a maximum grade of 1 1-4 percent. The pass around Sidley mountain, on the Canadian side, is five or six hundred feet higher than on the American side, but this meant little, if any, difference to the cost of the two lines.

Mr. Tye insisted that the V. V. & E. line would be run to Everett and used as a branch of the Great Northern system, which already operated branches to Snake Grass, Fernie, Kootenay Lake, Rossland, Nelson, Cascade, Vancouver and Westminster, in Canadian territory, all for the purpose of tapping Canadian resources.

In reply to Mr. W. F. Maclean, the C.P.R. chief engineer stated that his company could complete its line across Southern British Columbia in two years.

Mr. Foster thought that, in view of Mr. Tye's statement, the V. V. & E. should give engineering testimony as to whether the southern diversions are really needed or not.

Mr. Duncan Ross, promoter of the bill, answered that in his judgment no reply was necessary, because Mr. Tye's statement had simply confirmed what the V. V. & E. engineers had already submitted.

Mr. Foster insisted that parliament had an interest to see that the development of British Columbia should be for our own people. All that Mr. J. J. Hill wanted with the V. V. & E. harter was to tap the virgin fields of Canadian raw material for the benefit of Americans.

After further debate the third clause carried by 78 votes to sixty—a majority of 18.

Mr. Foster proposed the addition of the following words as a separate clause: 'It is hereby provided that the Governor-in-Council shall grant no permission to construct any part of the proposed road south of the international boundary unless it be shown to be necessary in order to overcome engineering difficulties, and until satisfactory guarantees are given that the line from Cloverdale to Princeton will be completed on Canadian territory within reasonable time.'

At Mr. Fielding's request this proposition was not pressed at the present stage, but will come forward when the bill is reached in the House.

The remaining clauses were at once passed on this understanding, and the bill reported to the House.

## SENATE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 28.—A bill to incorporate the Provident Financial Association was discussed at considerable length this morning, in the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, and finally reported with several amendments. The committee insisted that the company must raise a capital of $100.000. The power to deal in stocks was struck out of the bill, also clauses referring to the storage of property and to a general agency business.

Ottawa, June 28.—The hearing of the American Cereal Company's complaint against the export rates charged by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways on shipments from their mills at Peterborough to Montreal, St. John and Portland, is being continued before the Railway Commission to-day. At yesterday's session the company set up the plea that on account of excessive railway rates their mills had to be closed down. They want accordingly lower freight charges and the privilege of milling oats in transit from Chicago east without extra charge. It transpired in the course of the evidence that the Ontario price for oats is much higher than the ruling prices at Chicago. The Cereal Company accordingly would like to get its grain in Chicago and have the cars held over whilst it is being converted into rolled oats at Peterborough. The railways assert that it was not the railway rates, but the high price of Ontario oats, that compelled the company to close down its Peterborough mills. Mr. Loud, freight traffic manager of the G. T. R., stated that if his company were called on to haul the product of the Peterborough mills on the terms that the owners proposed, they would rather do without the traffic, altogether, because it would mean the ruination of their business.

## UNION LABELS

### BILL TO ADMIT THEM TO REGISTRATION KILLED BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 28. — The committee threw out the bil lto admit union labels to registration. It was resolved, on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, that such legislation is not in the interest of Canadian trade. This is the fourth time the same bll has met its fate i nthe Senate.

## NORTHERN LANDS

### TREATY WILL BE NEGOTIATED WITH INDIANS FOR SURRENDER OF TITLE.

Ottawa, June 28.—The Dominion Government has appointed Messrs. Samuel Stewart and Duncan C. Scott, of the Indian Department, to negotiate a treaty for the surrender of the Indian title to lands in the unorganized region of northern Ontario, lying between James Bay and the height of land. The Ontario Government is also appointing a commissioner. The Hudson's Bay Company will provide the transport for the party, which sets out at once for the north. The conclusion of this agreement with the Indians is necessary in view of the Grand Trunk Pacific being run through the district in question.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### SENATE COMMITTEE WILL INVITE ASSOCIATIONS TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE IT.

Ottawa, June 28.—The special committee of the Senate appointed to study means of checking the ravages of tuberculosis, met this morning and elected the Hon. Mr. Edwards chairman. It was decided to invite the tuberculosis associations at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa to send delegates to give evidence before the committee next week. After the evidence is taken the committee will invite the Federal and Provincial governments to devise a scheme to eradicate this disease.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN

### BILL REPORTED BY SENATE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 29.—The Senate Railway Committee reported this morning the Canadian Northern bill, empowering it to construct a direct line from Toronto to Ottawa, and thence to Montreal via Hawkesbury from the mouth of the French river, on Georgian Bay, to Ottawa direct, thence to Montreal via Hawkesbury and from Sudbury, the terminus of the company's proposed James's Bay line, to Port Arthur, where it will connect with the company's western lines.

## TELEPHONE COMMITTEE

### MR. A. BRUNEAU, M.P., TELLS OF CONDITIONS AT SOREL.

Ottawa, June 29.—The Parliamentary Telephone Committee resumed its sittings this morning, when Mr. A. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu, was examined regarding the telephone situation in Sorel. About ten years ago the business men of that community, being displeased with the Bell Company service, signed a contract with the St. Lawrence Telephone Company. The witness had endeavored last year to obtain permis- last year, on account of the G .T. R. Company for the St. Lawrence Company to string its wires across the Victoria Bridge, but was refused in Nov. last, on account of the Grand Trunk Company's agreement with the Bell Company. The result of this refusal was that the St. Lawrence lost three-quarters of its Sorel customers.

The Telephone Committee since its last meeting, has received letters on the subject of its inquiry from over one hundred municipalities in Canada and the Old Country.

The chairman was empowered to make a selection therefrom and from other correspondence for publication.

A number of the municipalities complained of excessive telephone rates.

The following municipalities have expressed their approval of government ownership of the long distance telephone lines:—Draper, York Township, Essex County, Rama Township. Ontario, Ailsa Craig, Sullivan Township, Weston, Peterborough and the Ontario Municipal Association; Halifax County, N.S.; St. Andrew's, N.B.; Wetaskiwin and Maple Creek, N.W.T.; Neepawa, Pipestone, Riverside and Morris Township, Manitoba.

## A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. J. Morris, of New York, a well-known physician, naturalist, and writer, accompanied by Mr. C. Wade, has started over the C. P. R. on a scientific expedition to the North-West, James Bay, Moose Jaw, Flying Post, and which will include portions of the Dominion never before trodden by the feet of white men. Dr. Morris will first go to Winnebago, and then, with Indian guides to show the way, he will proceed to James Bay. He intends to study the flora and fauna of the country as far north as is possible in a two or three months' trip; also, he will procure specimens of the fish in the lakes and rivers. There is, in the mind of the doctor, the thought of a holiday, but the scientific aspect will be paramount. The C. P. R. is offering Dr. Morris all necessary facilities.

## MR. JOHNSTON, M.P., ILL.

Ottawa, June 30.—Dr. Johnston, member for West Lambton, is lying in a critical condition at his boarding house on Albert street in this city. A month ago he was attacked with erysipelas, and this developed into an aggravated form of blood poisoning. The worst is feared unless there is a speedy improvement in the patient's condition.

## MUST LEAVE CANADA.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Mr. J. A. Bangs, the Calgary lawyer, convicted in June of last year for being receiver of moneys stolen from the mails by a clerk named Wilcox, between Moosejaw and Calgary, was released from custody to-day, upon condition that he at once leave Canada. Bangs was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and had only six months more to serve.

## HELD ON SHOOTING CHARGE.

Guelph, Ont., June 30.—Robert Anderson, an Englishman, working at Crowe's foundry, to-day, at noon, fired a shot from a revolver at Samuel Terrell, shop foreman. Fortunately he missed his mark. Anderson was arrested, and is now in the cells. He is silent regarding the affair.

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

### Mr. Chamberlain Urges Them to Acquaint Motherland With Conditions in Canada.

### SAYS HIS POLICY WOULD WELD TOGETHER ALL DIVERSE INTERESTS FOR COMMON GOOD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 24.—Walsall was en fete to-day, on account of the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The streets were abundantly decorated with bunting. A special holiday was given the school children, and a large crowd waited at the railway station. A great cheering greeted the arrival of special trains. The visitors were met by Mr. S. R. Wheway, representative of the Chamber of Commerce. After a reception by the Mayor, they viewed the new Town Hall. Luncheon was served at the Drill Hall, which was decked with a magnificent display of bunting.

Lord Strathcona was to have attended, but he sent apologies.

The toast of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association received great applause.

Mr. W. K. George, the president, in replying, emphasized the fact that Americans saw the opportunities of Canada which the English were slow to recognize. He emphasized a previous statement, that Canada was in favor herself of granting preferential tariffs, but would not presume to interfere with Old Country politics. Mr. George presented the president of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce with an autograph book of the names of all the delegates. After luncheon the party set out to view the different manufactories and various places of interest, huge crowds awaiting as the party left the luncheon room. Practically a general holiday was declared, and the crowds were as great as on the occasion of the Royal visit some years ago. The delegates were delighted with the reception.

Birmingham, June 27.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association had a great reception at Birmingham to-day. They were received at the Town Hall by the mayor. Mr. W. K. George, replying to the hearty welcome, complimented Birmingham on having produced the greatest living statesman. Speaking on behalf of the Canadian manufacturers, he vouched that they were a unit on Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Afterwards the whole party were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Jesse Collings presided, and said that if Mr. Chamberlain's ideas could be carried out they would weld the Empire together.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with tremendous applause, the whole audience rising and cheering. He said he attached the greatest possible importance to the visit, as it was necessary to get a perfect understanding. He commented on the great opening in Canada for the redundant population of the Mother Country, and exhorted the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make the people of the Mother Country acquainted with conditions in Canada. Referring to the proposed conferences, they must, he said, meet without any restrictions whatever, if there was to be a closer union of the colonies. They were not colonies now in the old sense, but sister states. The great question was how to weld together all the diverse interests for the common good, the greatest question since the beginning of the world. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association should speak on such a question. There was no reason why their mouths should be closed on a question which concerned the empire as a whole. Were they as business men satisfied with the relations at the present time? Were they certain they had provided for the future? In spite of the contemptible criticism, he never doubted the loyalty of Canadian sentiment. The ties of blood, community of language and law were a slender but strong tie. Might not this, in a great crisis, prove insufficient? (Some cries of 'No, no.') Sentiment must be organized and consolidated, for they would not dare to face the possibilities of a separation. 'United, no man shall make us afraid.' Empires are not made in a day, but if they advanced one step in the direction of his policy, it would be a step towards the peace and prosperity of the world. Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered a treaty to the Mother Country. A mutual empire was the fundamental principle of his plan, only that as friends, should difficulties be in the way, they could not expect Canada to make a treaty that would mortgage her future. The question should be fully discussed with the whole people, and he thought it could be treated a little better by the competitors if the question should be fully debated by the people of both countries.

They could not expect Canada to mortgage her future in any way. He hoped the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as business men and patriots, would help to explain away some prejudices on this side. The empire could produce everything required in the way of either luxuries or necessaries. This self-contained empire would be unique in the world's history. 'Are you,' he said, in conclusion, 'going to allow the sceptre of the great Dominion to fall from power into feeble hands.'

Mr. Chamberlain then gave the toast, 'The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.'

Mr. McNaught, replying, said that Mr. Chamberlain had been invited to open the Dominion National Exhibition in Toronto, but the greatness of his public work prevented him. They looked forward to the time when Mr. Chamberlain would visit the Dominion.

### PRESS COMMENT.

The 'Globe,' referring to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association visit, says we shall learn from them quite as much as they will teach us.

The 'Guardian' says the sentimental journey which the Canadian visitors made to Birmingham yesterday offered Mr. Chamberlain an irresistible temptation to indulge in a thoroughly emotional speech. He made no attempt at an economic argument, but posed instead, with certain frankness admirable in its way, as a man of feeling, an imperialist without an adjective or afterthought. One is tempted, when Mr. Chamberlain strikes his Anglo-Saxon attitude, to refer to the fact that Canada pays one pound per head to encourage the immigration of agricultural laborers from the continent, as against a mere seven and sixpence to lure them from this country.

The Liverpool 'Daily Post' says: 'Until Mr. Chamberlain began to preach separatism, the universal view was an imperial view. He talks separation when he says we are not an empire as other empires are, but we are a collection of states that accept one crown and one flag, but are in all else independent.

The Leeds 'Mercury,' regard the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's visit, says: 'Their misapprehension, in believing that any considerable section or class of people in England have been converted or are likely to be converted, by Mr. Chamberlain's views, would be fraught with most disagreeable consequences.'

The Yorkshire 'Observer' says: 'The Canadian manufacturers may or may not have been profoundedly affected by Mr. Chamberlain's oration at Birmingham, but by those who have followed critically Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist career, it will be noted that it wisely confines itself to a sphere of high generality and mere rhetoric.'

The 'Morning Leader' says that it was perhaps natural that the Canadian manufacturers should prove unable to resist the potent influence of Birmingham. Naturally or not, their president made the visit the occasion of a little protectionist evangelizing. They believed, he said, that a preference 'would be beneficial to the Empire. It had produced many instances of results they had hoped for, and which they believed Mr. Chamberlain hoped for and was working for.' Now, one of these 'results' is admittedly greater employment for the British workingman. Will the Canadian manufacturers maintain that the Canadian workingman has gained in this respect by protection?

Sheffield, England, June 28.—Sheffield's reception to the Canadian manufacturers was fully equal to that received at other places. A magnificent luncheon was prepared in Cutler's Salvation Army Hall, where Mr. Ballantyne, Montreal, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, replying to the toast of the Association, said that Sheffield's trade with Canada on account of the preference had trebled within the last seven years. He expressed the opinion that they should put it still to a greater advantage. The United States, though at fifty percent disadvantage compared with Great Britain, still managed to do a large trade with Canada. Mr. Ballantyne impressed his hearers that Canada was more of a manufacturing country than was generally regarded here. Her manufacturing interests were greater than her agricultural and kindred industries. He alluded to the Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget statement that three tariffs would be adopted, a maximum to those countries putting barriers against Canada and a moderate and minimum tariff against the Mother Country. His remarks were received with enthusiasm. The manufacturers visited various factories. The different parties to-night will be officially received by the Lord Mayor.

### BRITAIN'S GIFT TO CANADA.

Leeds, June 29.—The Canadian Manufacturers were entertained at luncheon to-day by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barran, the president, in giving the toast of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said Canada, in giving the preference to Great Britain, made no change in its protectionist policy, whereas Great Britain, in granting a preference, would require the alteration of policy in vogue the last fifty years. Great Britain gave Canada what Canada, in spite of the preference, did not give Great Britain, namely, free competition in her home industries. Great Britain did not interfere with Canadian politics and he felt sure Canada had no wish to intrude in British politics.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds said that if the Canadians resembled the United States less it would do Great Britain more good than any preference they could give.

Mr. Young, the secretary of the Association, made an effective reply. He urged that Canadian manufacturers were not doing less than those of Great Britain to build up the Empire. Canada last year imported from foreign countries a hundred million dollars' worth of goods. The onus of not taking advantage of the preference in getting this trade rested with the English manufacturers.

After the luncheon the Canadians were entertained at tea at Roundhay Park, being conveyed in specially decorated cars.

London, June 30.—The Leeds 'Mercury,' commenting on the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says:—What in Canada most impresses the Englishman or Scotchman is the diffused well-being of the mass of the people. He sees squalor nowhere, never meets a tramp or beggar; everywhere he meets with politeness, but nowhere with cringing servility.

The Yorkshire 'Post' says:—'Some of our Canadian guests confess freely that we are much more alive in our modernity than they have been led to believe. In the milling industry this country has nothing to learn from Canada. There are other industries in which they acknowledge that we are certainly not behind, and the fact that so many Canadian industries depend upon the existence of tariffs, while ours hold their own in the face of all fair, and much unfair, competition, shows that we are not yet played out.

### ADMINISTRATOR OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, June 26.—Chief Justice Moss was sworn in at a meeting of the cabinet this morning as administrator of the province during the absence of Lieut.-Governor Mortimer Clark, who leaves on Friday for a visit to the Old Country.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

### PREPARATION OF AN OPTIONAL ADVANCED LESSON SERVICE AUTHORIZED.

Toronto, June 28.—'The most remarkable Sunday-school Convention in the history of the world,' was the pronouncement of the Rev. Dr. Potts last night, as he closed with a benediction the great series of meetings that have been held during the past few days in Massey Music Hall and the Metropolitan Church. The same judgment was rendered by the other leaders of the convention, and 'enlargement' was the motto that was impressed upon the mind of every delegate. Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, chairman of the executive committee, announced at the close of the meeting that the pledges to carry on the work had reached the sum of $75,000, but that the committee would not stop until double that amount had been reached and it had placed in the field double the number of secretaries that were now employed. There would be two additional men sent to work among the colored people of the South and one to Japan. Mr. E. K. Warren, president of the World's Sunday-school Convention, announced that its next meeting would be in Rome in the spring of 1907. In the meantime, Mr. H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, and others, would go to Japan as a Sunday-school commission, and arrange to place workers in the field there.

Mr. Marion Lawrence, the general secretary, also spoke briefly, saying that he would expect to raise, at the next convention, in Louisville, Ky., in 1908, the sum of half a million dollars to further the work.

The Convention authorized its lesson committee to prepare an optional advanced series of lessons in addition to the uniform series now in use. The experiment will be made for three years. When the vote was taken 617 voted against any change, and 601 favored the advanced lesson plan. Prof. Hamil, leader of the opposition, gave way before such a large vote, and at his request the convention almost unanimously reversed its first decision and granted the will of the minority. Intense excitement prevailed before and after the vote was taken, but the final outcome was regarded as a safe and satisfactory solution of the most difficult problem that will come before the convention. Principal Falconer, of Halifax, gave an excellent address on teacher training, in which he supported the plan of graded Bible teaching in the Sunday-school.

Among the officers of the convention for the next three years are the following from the Province of Quebec:—Mr. Seth P. Leet, Montreal, committeeman, and Mr. D. Bentley, Montreal, vice-president.

## A BRUTAL JOKE

### PRANKS OF STUDENTS MAY RESULT IN A YOUNG LADY'S DEATH.

Guelph, Ont., June 27.—As a result of a stupid and brutal practical joke at Macdonald Hall on Saturday night, Miss Winnifred Powell, a popular young lady of this city, sustained serious injuries, and had a narrow escape from death. She, with a companion, was the guest of Miss Fuller on that occasion. Owing to the heat they decided to sleep on the balcony of the top floor. They were rudely disturbed, however, for some of the students of the Ontario Agriculture College climbed the fire-escape and turned on the fire hose. The girls thus rudely awakened were dazed and frightened, and sought protection by rushing inside. Miss Powell was in the lead, and she stumbled on what, in the darkness, she supposed was a chair, and passed around to avoid it. Instead of this, it proved to be the railing about the circular well which affords daylight, and the young lady fell the length of two floors through this landing to the ground floor, thirty feet below.. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the victim was removed to her home in the ambulance.

President Creelman is conducting an investigation with a view to fixing the responsibility.

## THE SCLATER MURDER

### WIFE OF DEAD MAN MUST STAND HER TRIAL.

Three Rivers, Que., June 26.—The case of Mrs. Sclater, accused of complicity in the murder of her husband, Percy Sclater, was again up in the Magistrate's Court to-day. No new evidence was forthcoming. Mrs. Sclater was committed to stand her trial at the next sitting of the criminal court, which will probably be in the month of March next, unless a special sitting of this court be called in the fall.

### RAILS FOR THE G. T. P.

Halifax, June 26.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company shipped its first instalment of steel rails of the 25,000 contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific to-day. The shipment comprised fifty tons, and was consigned to Montreal. The mill is now producing rails at the rate of about 75 per hour. It is kept in operation only for a portion of the time.

### A LAWYER'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

St. John, N.B., June 27.—Scott E. Morrell, a St. John lawyer who was reported drowned near Pennfield, yesterday, is still alive, but had a terrible experience. While swimming he was seized with cramps, but, being a strong swimmer, was carried a long distance down stream. His next recollection was of finding himself in the thick woods, naked, and after wandering for miles, he stumbled on a woodland road, and found his way to a farm house, utterly exhausted.

# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

Ottawa Orangemen are going to celebrate the Twelfth of July in Renfrew.

A 40-pound trout was caught in Lake Temagami recently by Mr. Rogers.

William Graham is the oldest resident in Smith's Falls. He is 91 years old.

It is expected that the new Town Hall at Athens will be completed and ready for use by July 12.

The second annual convention of Canadian seed growers was held last week in Ottawa.

The fourth annual convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association met last week in Brockville with fifty delegates in attendance.

The people of Carp are thinking of having that community formed into a police village, a half-way house to municipal incorporation.

The Grand Trunk Pacific engineers have made a rich discovery of oil just east of Lake Abittibi, in the further Temiscaming district.

The Russell House, Ottawa, will be enlarged during the coming season by an addition to the building providing 100 extra bedrooms.

The window of the jewellery store of McNicol & Pelhick, Stratford, was robbed of fifteen diamonds, valued at $1,000, last week.

The city of London has passed a by-law making it compulsory for citizens to muzzle all dogs running at large because of the appearance of hydrophobia in the city.

Morrisburg has an area of 1,118 acres, with a total assessment of $565,150, of which $44,725 is a business tax and $40,550 income tax. The population is 1,507, and they have 90 dogs. The assessment for 1904 was $536,000.

The Grand Camp of the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association met last week in Toronto. The order, though in existence only two years, has now over two hundred subordinate camps in Canada and over eight thousand members.

Toronto socialists objected to the South African war, and they are now telling the public so again, and incidentally objecting to Lord Roberts opening the Industrial Exhibition next month, because he happened to be in charge of it.

The Princess Street Methodist Church, Kingston, strongly endorses the action of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Tucker, in his refusal to accept the ruling of the stationing committee, which wishes him to go to a smaller church in St. Johns, Que., after he had been in the Princess Street Church only one year.

## QUEBEC.

The Hon. J. Allard had his leg broken in Quebec yesterday by the collapse of a platform on which he had been speaking.

A temporary platform erected for the St. Jean Baptiste celebration at Fraserville collapsed last Tuesday, and the Hon. J. Allard had one of his legs broken. The Hon. Mr. Gouin, provincial premier, who was also on the platform, escaped injury.

## THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Six Nova Scotian sailors have arrived in New York, after having spent six months in prison in Uruguay for hunting seals off that coast. The men say their vessel was seven miles outside the limit set by the Uruguayan government.

The grand jury has found true bills against the cashier of the defunct Yarmouth Bank and its teller. Johns is charged with making false returns of the bank's condition to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, while the teller, W. E. Perry, is charged with theft.

Advices from Newfoundland state that the new government scheme to tax cable companies so much per live wire is likely to result in four or five transatlantic cables now landing on the island going direct to North Sydney, while their staff of operators in Newfoundland will be removed.

Dr. Hannay, formerly of the St. John 'Press,' one of our best historical writers, will be an applicant for the position of Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University. The chair is worth £900 per year, and was endowed by Mr. Alfred Beit, of Montreal.

## WESTERN CANADA.

Moosejaw has passed an estimate of $12,000 for street improvement during the balance of 1905.

The Trappists Fathers, who have a farm of 2,000 acres at St. Norbert, about ten miles south of Winnipeg, have completed a fine new stable 114 x 60, and have installed all up-to-date conveniences, including hay and manure carriers run on overheard tracks.

The C. P. R. will have surveys made from Moosejaw north-westward to the elbow of the South Saskatchewan. Within the past two years, settlers have been going into the country, so that to-day there is almost continuous settlement for 70 miles from Moosejaw.

For some months past a bad gang of horse thieves have been preying on ranches of Wood Mountain, in Southern Assiniboia. Recently Shufelt, a former hotelkeeper in Montana, was arrested and convicted at Regina to-day as the leader, having several stolen horses in his possession when arrested. He will appeal the case.

The second trial of Charles King, the murderer of Edward Hayward, a young Englishman, who went hunting and trapping in the wilds north of Edmonton, was concluded last Thursday. The jury was absent only an hour and a half and returned a verdict of guilty. Death sentence was passed, and King will be hanged at the Mounted Police barracks, at Fort Saskatchewan, on August 31.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

Senator Domville has been elected president of the Central River Railway in the room of the late Col. McMillan.

The five-year-old son of Alfred Gauthier, who lives at No. 9 Dufresne street, pulled a lighted lamp over on himself at his home on Wednesday, and was so severely burned that he died a couple of hours later.

Joseph Gauthier, a little boy five years of age, was burned to death in this city by the overturning of a lamp.

The Court of Review last week dismissed the action of Frank Tracuzzi against the Glasgow Navigation Company, in which he claimed $2,615.62, claiming a cargo of fruit from Massena was not discharged at Montreal according to the fruit trade, and was not delivered according to the bills of lading.

Mrs. Jean Baptiste Laflamme, of No. 519 Laval avenue, has disappeared. She left her home early on the morning of St. Jean Baptiste day, and has not since been heard of. Naturally her friends are anxious for news concerning her. She had been in poor health for some time, and was clad in a gray skirt with a silk or cloth blouse and black straw hat, when she left the house.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Cleveland, Ohio, had a $100,000 fire.

A hurricane in central Italy last Wednesday ruined the crops.

At the end of the last fiscal year, there were 767 miles of electric railway in Canada.

Eight Manchurian towns have just been opened up to trade and travel by the Japanese.

The town of Philipsburg, in north central Kansas, was wrecked by a tornado last Wednesday evening.

Grand Trunk trainmen are asking for a new scale of wages an da modification of some of the running rules.

Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, who recently left New York for England, is lying dangerously ill in London.

Three British warships, the 'Glory,' 'Hogue,' and 'Sutlej,' stationed at Hongkong, have been suddenly ordered home.

The Yaqui Indians are again on the warpath. Twelve ranchers and several women and children have been murdered.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association has offered prizes of $175 and $75 for the best essays on the origin and career of the breed in Scotland and America.

Mr. Graeme Stewart, prominent in Chicago's commercial life, and two years ago a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, is dead.

George Kinnear, a newspaper advertising man of Washington, D.C., has been arrested in Port Huron, Mich., charged with fraudulent use of the mails.

There is much distress in the province of Venice, Italy, as a result of the floods last month. Twelve thousand acres are under five feet of water in the vicinity of Dole.

The Pittsburg flyer on the Pennsylvania Railway was derailed between Atwater and Ravenna, Ohio, on Thursday. One person is reported to have been killed and several others injured.

Both houses of the Swedish Riksdag have referred the government bill looking to a settlement with Norway to an extraordinary committee.

H. N. Wilkinson, a G. T. R. architect, shot himself yesterday afternoon in the Terrapin restaurant, on Notre Dame street.

H. S. Mahoney, ex-champion tennis player of England, was killed while cycling near Caragh Lake, county Kerry, Ireland.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has promised a gift of $1,000,000 to Yale University, and certain graduates of the University have pledged another million.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in Pekin is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese Peace Conference.

Nine men were killed and from twelve to fifteen injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Emporium Powder Company, near Emporium, Pa.

The Germans report the defeat in German South-West Africa of the insurgent chief, Morenga. The report from Capetown of the capture of Warmbad by the natives is officially denied.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, declares the fight for political purity in that city has hardly more than begun, but that they intend to keep it up till the work is done.

The new law compelling all firms which do not have Canadian plants to pay a license of $300 if they wish to do business in the province of Quebec, is creating consternation in the New England States.

Eight men were dragged from the Watkinsville, Ga., jail by a mob on Thursand seven of them shot to death. Four of them had been imprisoned on simply minor misdemeanor charges.

A horrible story comes from Hungary. A band of gypsies near Jaszbereny have been arrested, charged with having killed and eaten children. The leader alone is alleged to have eaten eighteen children.

The crew of a battleship in the Roads at Odessa have mutinied and murdered their officers. It is reported that the mutineers are threatening to bombard the town. All work at the port has been stopped.

The Supreme Court of Colorado has affirmed the decision of four lower courts in the famous Steven-Smith cow case, which was begun fifteen years ago, and has cost $2,500 in attorneys' fees and court costs. The value of the cow was $20, and she has been dead twelve years.

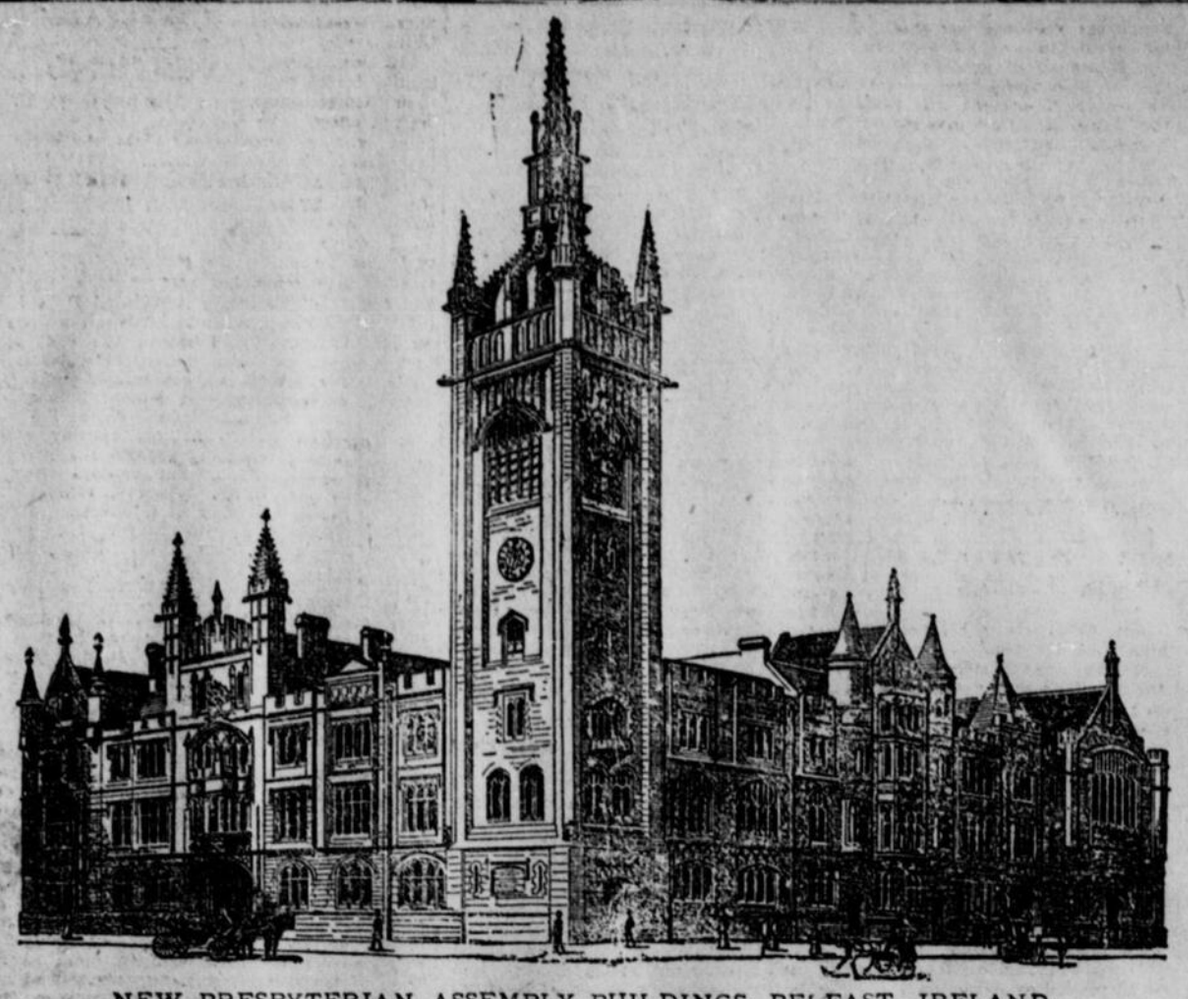
Henry W. Comstock, the weaythy mine operator, who recently reported to the police that he had been robbed of securities valued at $120,000 on a Fall River boat, has been held for the grand jury on a charge of larceny of two $1,000 bonds. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

Three armed men held up a Chicago Dearborn street resort the other day. One of the men attended to five cabmen waiting outside, while the other two went inside and 'cleaned up' the place, securing jewellery and money to the amount of $5,000.

A medical health officer in Brantford has reported that some of the Brantford milkmen have been embalming their milk with formaldehyde. There is great indignation in the city over the discovery.

An unusual and striking scene was presented in the streets of New York a few days ago, when the New York companies of the Chinese Imperial Army paraded in honor of the arrival on a tour of inspection of Lieutenant-General Homer Lea, of Los Angeles, Cal., the head of the Chinese military organization in the United States.

Advices from Newfoundland state that the new government scheme to tax cable companies so much per live wire, is likely to result in four or five transatlantic cables now landing on the island going direct to North Sydney, while their staff of operators now employed on the island will be removed.



NEW PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, BELFAST, IRELAND.

The new assembly buildings in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, an illustration of which appears above, was opened at Belfast by His Grace the Duke of Argyll, on Monday, June 5. For many years the need of commodious headquarters for the Irish Presbyterian Church had been felt, and in 1893 the Rev. W. J. McCaughan was appointed convener of a representative committee, which, five years later, reported that it had purchased a suitable site.

On the departure of Mr. McCaughan from Ireland to Canada, Professor Todd Martin took up his work. Plans were prepared, and the work given out by contract for $192,585. The total cost of the building, as completed, including furnishing, has been $370,000, an appreciable part of which amount has yet to be raised. The general style of the new building is late Tudor. Scrabo sandstone was principally used in its construction. The main front has for its central feature the gable with square turrets flanking the principal entrance, and rising to a height of eighty feet. The dominating note of the whole design is the square tower at the corner, which is 170 feet high and terminates in a richly wrought copper crown, supported by flying buttresses and containing a magnificent peal of bells. The windows are mullioned with casement lights. The joinery work throughout the lower portion of the interior is of solid oak. The flooring is Italian, composed of marble and cement, and it has a beautiful border of Irish green marble on each side of the hall. The main hall is the feature of the building. It has seating accommodation for 2,300 people, and presents an imposing and impressive appearance.

## A GOLDEN WEDDING

MR. AND MRS. J. MACARTHUR, OF DALESVILLE, HELD GLAD CELEBRATION.

On Tuesday last, June 27, the rural community of Dalesville, Que., saw the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. John Macarthur and Miss Elizabeth Dewar. Mr. Macarthur is hale and hearty at the age of eighty years and Mrs. McArthur, now nearly seventy-five years old was able to sing, to the great pleasure of the gathering, a Gaelic lullaby which she learned in her faraway childhood days in beautiful Perthshire, Scotland.

Mr. Macarthur was born and has spent all his life at Dalesville. He is a retired farmer and enjoys the esteem of every resident of Argenteuil County, and his honorable life and whole-hearted generosity are well known far beyond the bounds of his native canton. His home was for many years 'open house' for Christian ministers and other casual visitors. When in years to come his blameless life is but a memory and his good deeds will be held up as an example to coming generations, even the travel stained, labor-scorning itinerant who has gratefully partaken of his bounty and never was sent away hungry from his door, will have cause to remember his benefactions and mourn his loss.

Mrs. Macarthur came to this country, a young woman, and in due time became the wife of the enterprising young farmer of Dalesville, and the mother of seven sons and one daughter. The daughter and two sons are dead. Two sons are in New York, two reside at Dalesville, and the other son is Mr. Arch. Macarthur, B.A., principal of Mount Royal School in this city.

The wedding of fifty years ago was performed by the late Rev. Mr. Dempsey. It was the privilege of seven persons who were present on that occasion to participate in the celebration of the golden wedding. These were Mr. Joseph Campbell, who is now ever ninety years old; his son, Mr. John Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Allan Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John McGregor, Mr. James McOuat and Miss Catherine Dewar, a sister of Mrs. Macarthur.

The toast to the bride and groom was proposed by the Rev. J. R. Creswell, B.A., pastor of the Dalesville Baptist Church,

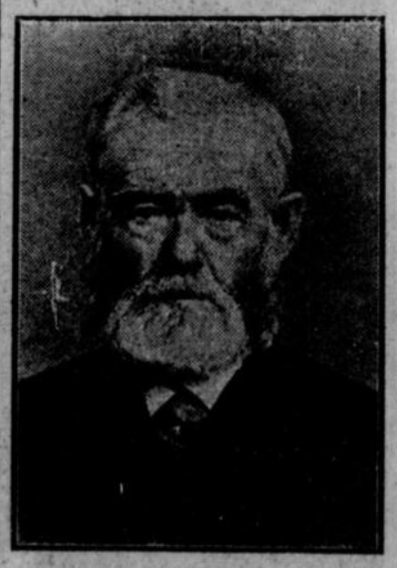


MRS. JOHN MACARTHUR.

in a congratulatory speech which was greatly appreciated. The groom made a suitable reply, his remarks proving of great interest to his descendants of three generations who were numerously represented. Other speakers were Messrs Joseph Campbell, John Campbell and John MacGregor.

The exercises included the presentation to the venerable couple of a purse well lined with gold, the coin of the realm considered most appropriate to the occasion, besides numerous other gifts and souvenirs. There were present about eighty persons, all immediate relatives except one neighbor and his wife. A number of appropriate songs, mostly Scottish, were sung and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Mr. Macarthur is a brother of the Rev. Robert S. Macarthur, D.D., of New York, one of the most able and prominent Baptist ministers in the United States, and who is quite well known in Canada. Mr. Macarthur has been a constant reader and admirer of the 'Witness' ever since the issue of the first number.



MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

## NOVA SCOTIA CABINET

Halifax, N.S., June 28.—The retirement of Attorney-General Longley, who was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench, has been followed by the reorganization of the Provincial Government. The Hon. Arthur Drysdale, commissioner of works and mines, has been appointed attorney-general, and the Hon. W. T. Pipes has been made head of the works and mines department. Both are exceedingly able and popular men, and Premier Murray has greatly strengthened his Cabinet by the changes. Mr. Drysdale is leader of the bar in Nova Scotia, and a brilliant debater and campaigner. Mr. Pipes, who was Premier previous to Mr. Fielding, is a lawyer of the first rank and a man of the highest business reputation. He is now government leader in the Legislative Council, but at the next election will run for the popular branch. His home is in Amherst, the centre of the important coal mining district.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES FOR TEACHERS NEXT SESSION.

The following special courses of lectures have been arranged to be delivered in connection with the Faculty of Arts of McGill University during the next session, the first term of which is from Sept. 20 to December, and the second term from Jan. 4 to March.

English literature: Poets of the nineteenth century (ordinary course), Thursday, 4 to 5 p.m.—Dr. Moyse.

French literature of the nineteenth century (special course), Tuesday, 4 to 5 p.m. To begin Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Mlle. Milhau.

French composition (special course), Thursday, 5 to 6 p.m.—M. Morin.

German literature (special course), (a) Goethe, (b) Romantic School; Monday, 5 to 6 p.m.—Dr. Walter.

German composition (special course), Wednesday, 5 to 6 p.m.—Dr. Walter.

History (ordinary course), one term, Before Christmas. Wednesday, 4 to 5 p.m.; Friday, 4 to 5 p.m.—Dr. Colby.

Latin and Greek literature (special course), Monday, 4 to 5 p.m.—The Professors of the Classical Department.

Introduction to Political Science (special course), Friday, 5 to 6 p.m.—Dr. Leacock.

Ten lectures after Christmas.

For a course of one hour a week during the session, or for two hours, a week for a single term, the fee is $4. For every additional course of one hour a week during the session a sum of $3.00 is to be charged.

Non-teachers will be admitted to the courses on payment of a fee of $8.00 for a course of one hour a week during the session, or for two hours a week for a single term.

Fees for non-teachers taking two or more of the above courses are the same as those paid by regular partial students.

## TIGER AT ST. MADELEINE

RESIDENTS ARE TERROR-STRICKEN AND HUNTING PARTY LEAVES MONTREAL FOR THE SCENE.

Word has reached Montreal to the effect that the residents of the parish of Ste. Madeline, near St. Hyacinthe, are in a state of terror over the appearance of a tiger in their midst, and the 'Patrie' has organized a party to go out and slay the beast, and on Wednesday afternoon the members of the expedition left Bonaventure station for St. Hyacinthe. The commander is Lieutenant Landriault, police force drill instructor, and the others in the party are Mr. Brault, druggist, of St. Denis street, a 'Patrie' representative, a citizen of St. Hyacinthe, and a guide.

## THE QUINN MURDER MYSTERY.

The jury at the coroner's inquest in the Quinn murder case has returned a verdict to the effect that deceased met her death at the hands of some person or persons unknown, and recommending the police to endeavor to find out the guilty party or parties.

Miss Quinn lived alone in her shack at the corner of Esplanade street and Atlantic avenue, and was found lying dead on her doorstep early on the morning or Sunday, June 18.

## PAY THE PENALTY.

Lancaster, Pa., June 29.—Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged here to-day for the murder of Samuel Ressler, an aged toll-gate keeper, on the night of July 1, 1904.

## DOUBLE DROWNING

TWO YOUNG MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE RIVER NEAR THE CITY.

Three young men, Messrs. Charles Bristol, Kingsley Walton, and Aubrey E. Blanchard, left the city on Saturday of last week for Ile Heron, to spend Sunday. The water was rough and a heavy rain falling, and when part way over it was found the boat would not weather the storm, so young Bristol, being the best swimmer, took to the water, and after much difficulty reached shore, completely exhausted. Here friendly hands lifted him from the river. The other two doubtless perished, as the boat was found a couple of days later near Nuns' Island, bottom up. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Mr. Walton was only 22 years old, and lived with his mother at 358 Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve. He was a popular employee of the Dominion Bridge Co.

Mr. Blanchard was a year older than Walton. He was a graduate of the Kingston Royal Military College, 1903, and took a post graduate course in McGill '04. His home was in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Both bodies were recovered.

## FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

The body of Thomas Hackett, of Belfast, Ireland, was found floating in the river opposite Longue Pointe on Thursday night by Joseph Castonguay, a bargeman. The body had been in the water less than a week, as a newspaper of June 23 was found in one of the pockets of his coat. There was also a letter from his wife, dated Belfast, June 8. Hackett had been receiving his mail at the Sailors' Institute since he came to Montreal from Belfast early in the spring. Mr. Bell, superintendent, said that he had not seen Hackett for a week, but he was aware that he had sent a post-office order for $10 to his wife a few weeks ago. Hackett, he said, had been working as a 'longshoreman since navigation opened, but could not say where he had been residing. He never saw him under the influence of liquor and did not think that he was a drinking man. Mr. Hackett was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

## THE STRIKE OF CARPENTERS.

One of the largest meetings of master carpenters ever held in the Builders' Exchange, took place on Thursday evening, for the purpose of discussing the situation caused by the strike of union carpenters. It was unanimously resolved that the Carpenters' Union be not recognized, and that the employers declare an open shop. The masters will now make their own terms with individual workmen, and the question of supply and demand will soon fix the average wage. The strikers had been hoping that the decision of the masters would be entirely different, and they were frankly disappointed. When the masters came to their decision about five hundred men were out, and the union officials announced that they would continue their policy until they had called out all the employees of the contractors who refuse to sign their agreement. The masters still express themselves as quite willing to submit the differenes to arbitration, provided the Carpenters' Union becomes incorporated.

## GAYNOR AND GREENE

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT QUASHED.

The Supreme Court rendered judgment at Ottawa, last Tuesday, on the motion argued before their Lordships, in the Gaynor and Greene case. This motion sought to quash the appeal from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench confirming the decision of Mr. Justice Davidson, who dismissed the writ of prohibition taken out on behalf of the prisoners to prevent the extradition proceedings. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court were unanimous in granting the motion and quashing the appeal, thus confirming the judgment of the two lower courts.

While this decision was being rendered at Ottawa, argument was being held here before Mr. Justice Ouimet, in chambers, on the preliminary objections raised in connection with the writ of habeas corpus taken out by the two prisoner's counsel, a few days ago. After this writ had been ordered to issue, and it was returned, Mr. Macmaster and Mr. Stuart raised a preliminary objection that the learned judge had no jurisdiction to hear the matter in chambers, and that it should have been made returnable before the court.

Judgment was returned on Thursday dismissing the objection of the respondents and ordering and adjudging the petitioners be allowed to and do proceed before me on their writ.

The judge then disposed of the petition for certiorari against the decision of Magistrate Lafontaine, the object of this demand being simply to have the whole record brought u morfkvpF,( p —LR record brought up from the court below No objection was raised against this petition, and the writ was ordered to issue, returnable at once.

While the record was being sent for, Mr. Taschereau, one of the counsel for the prisoners, informed the judge that the Supreme Court having dismissed the appeal from the decision of the Court of King's Bench on the writ of prohibition taken out against Magistrate Lafontaine, it was now their intention to go to the Privy Council and ask leave of appeal there.

Messrs. Casgain and Taschereau appeared for Gaynor and Greene, and Messrs. Macmaster and Stuart for the United States government. The argument commenced at 10.30, and it was after 1 p.m. when the judge took the point en delibere.

## RATE WAR THREATENED.

A passenger rate war between Chicago and New York and Boston is said to be threatening between the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### Tentative Selection of Russian Representatives

### MR. TAKAHIRA WILL BE ELEVATED TO BE AN AMBASSADOR

Washington, D.C., June 26.—Russia has given reassurance of its intentions in the peace negotiations by placing President Roosevelt in possession of the tentative selection of her plenipotentiaries as follows:

M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly-appointed Russian ambassador at Washington. It is believed that Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, during his call at the White House to-day, informally told the President that Japan's selections, also tentative, were Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and himself.

Both missions will consist of many advisors, including army and possibly naval officers, and officials from the Foreign Offices in Tokio and St. Petersburg. It is expected that altogether each mission may number ten or twelve.

In recognition of his services during the preliminary negotiations, and in view of the high official rank of the Russian plenipotentiaries, it is believed that the official announcement of Mr. Takahira's appointment will be followed by his elevation to the rank of ambassador.

ROOSEVELT WOULD LIKE THE MEETING TO TAKE PLACE ON AUG 1.

Washington, June 26. — President Roosevelt has expressed a wish to the Japanese and Russian Governments that the plenipotentiaries meet in the United States on Aug 1, and if not on that date, then at the earliest date thereafter. The following statement regarding the meeting of the plenipotentiaries was made public at the White House to-day:

The President has received from both the Russian and Japanese Governments the statement that the plenipotentiaries of the two countries will meet in the United States during the first ten days of August, and he has expressed to both governments the wish that the meeting should take place, if possible, on the first of August, and if not on that date then at the earliest date thereafter.

ISLAND OF SAGHALIEN SEIZED.

London, June 26.—Private telegrams state that the Japanese have already seized the Island of Saghalien.

THE SINKING OF THE 'IKHONA.'

Singapore, June 26.—The captain of the British steamer 'Ikhona,' which was sunk by the Russian converted cruiser 'Terek,' ascribes her sinking merely to the fact that she carried rice. He vainly protested to the Russians against destroying his vessel. After the crew, mails and provisions had been removed from the steamer the Russians exploded dynamite cartridges in her engine room. This failed to sink her, and they then bombarded her with quick-firing guns for two hours. The firing lasted until dark. The 'Terek' stood by, intending to finish her work in the morning, but the 'Ikhona' sank during the night. The Russians opened the mail bags, took letters from them, and then re-sealed them.

## RUSSIA ACCEPTS

### FIRST TEN DAYS IN AUGUST TO BE DEVOTED TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The Foreign Office has issued a communication confirming the statement made that Russia has accepted the first ten days in August as the time within which the first meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries will take place.

The precise date depends upon the time of the arrival at Washington of the Japanese representatives.

## AN ARMISTICE

### THE PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE BELLIGERENTS.

Paris, June 27.——(Special Cable Service).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' says that both Russia and Japan have accepted the principle of an armistice, and that the preliminary pour parlers are proceeding in the usual manner.

## LINEVITCH'S TACTICS

### HE HAS ADOPTED A DIFFERENT PLAN TO KUROPATKIN.

Tokio, June 28.—The following special despatch has been received from Mojti:—General Linevitch is following tactics different from those of General Kuropatkin, and is presenting his army with a narrow front instead of with extended flanks. The reinforcements received from European Russia have been barely sufficient to fill the gap caused by the defeat at Mukden. An outbreak of dysentery at Harbin has made it necessary to send thousands of patients to Tsibikar, where extensive hospital accommodations are being built.

Spies from the army of General Linevitch are being arrested daily by the Japanese, those in custody now numbering between thirty and forty. A Chinese officer, with headquarters at Pamcencheng, is alleged to be serving the interests of Russia by sending out spies whose number is said to be fully three thousand.

Liao yang and seven other cities are to be opened for the free residence of Japanese subjects, who will be permitted to engage in business and other avocations.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Tokio, June 28.—The War Department has given out the following telegram:—'The enemy, some five companies strong, with six guns, attacked our troops in the vicinity of Changehiatien, twelve miles north-west of Quangping, and were repulsed on June 24. Our cavalry occupied Kusyong, ten miles north of Kyongsyong, in Northern Corea, June 26.'

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS AROUND KIRIN CAUSING ALARM.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 28.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry with field and machine guns are working nothward east of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade route toward Bodune. Gen. Linevitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along his front, but is drawing in his outpost lines upon pressure.

## GULF OF TARTARY

### INFLUENCE OF JAPAN'S SUCCESSES ON CHINA.

Tokio, June 30.—To-day's 'Official Gazette' states that the Gulf of Tartary, which lies between the Island of Saghalien and the mainland of the Asiatic continent, has been re-named Maniya Strait, after the Japanese who discovered it in 1808. The 'Mainichi' points out that Japan's successes are already affecting China in a manner similar to that in which American independence aroused France. It instances the thousands of Chinese teachers and students who are coming to Japan, and the increasing numbers of Japanese who are being called to posts of responsibility under the Chinese Government, but chiefly to the joint memorial recently submitted to the throne by Youen Shih Kai, Chanchitun and Chufu, China's most progressive and powerful statesmen, recommending preparations for the granting of a constitution in 1917. The awakening of China might not come soon, but undoubtedly it would come.

## THE DIGBY MURDER

### MAY HOPE YOUNG AND KINGSLEY MELANSON SENT FOR TRIAL.

Halifax, N.S., June 28.—The preliminary examination in the Plympton murder case in Digby County is over. The prisoners, May Hope Young and Kingsley Melanson, have been sent for trial in the Supreme Court, which meets in Clare, Digby county, in September. The witnesses, including Elmer E. Young, of Boston, are under their own bond of $500 each to appear when wanted to give further evidence. There was no new developments brought out at the examination yesterday. A number of witnesses repeated the same evidence as taken at the coroner's inquest.

## EQUITABLE LIFE

### MR. MORTON BEGINS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER MISAPPROPRIATED MONEY.

New York, June 26.—As chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's board of directors, Mr. Paul Morton has begun legal proceedings to recover money alleged wrongfully to have been taken from the society, and he also cut off certain perquisites in the society. Mr. Morton to-night said: 'I have retained Messrs. Austen G. Fox and Wallace Macfarlane as special counsel for the Equitable Society in connection with the investigation of the past financial transactions of the society by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. and Messrs. Harkins & Sells, chartered accountants, which is now in progress, and to institute such legal proceedings as they may consider to be appropriate for the recovery of any money and property to which the Equitable is found to be entitled as the result of examination. Messrs. Fox and Macfarlane have been instructed to put themselves in communication with the Attorney-General and the Insurance Departments to act in harmony with them.

'It has been the rule, heretofore, to allow directors $25 for attending executive meetings of the Equitable Society, and these allowances were made whether the directors were present or absent.

This has been changed. No director will in future get fees unless he is present at the meeting, and no officer or employee who happens to be a director will receive any free for attending board meetings of any kind.'

It became known late to-night that Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith and Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who were qualified as directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, by holding Hyde stock, had placed their resignations in the hands of Mr. Paul Morton, chairman of the board.

It was reported that Mr. Morton had received a third resignation under like conditions, that of Colonel John Jacob Astor. This last report could not be verified. Colonel Astor sails for Europe to-morrow on the 'Kron Prinz Wilhelm.'

New York, June 27.—Mr. Paul Morton announced to-day that Mr. John Jacob Astor, of this city, and Mr. J. B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, of Chicago, had tendered their resignations as directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

## MR. BAKER WINS

### CANADIAN ELECTED IN EAST FINSBURY BY LARGE MAJORITY.

London, June 29.—Mr. Baker, a Liberal, was elected to-day in East Finsbury, to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons. He received 2,320 votes, against 1,552 cast for his opponent, Mr. Cohen, a Unionist. This is a Liberal gain.

## MOROCCAN DISPUTE

### BRITISH SUPPORT OF FRANCE CAUSES GERMANY TO ABANDON THREATENING ATTITUDE.

London, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times,' referring to the effect British support of France has produced in Germany, says it seems to be understood that the latter is abandoning her threatening attitude for one of flattery and solicitation.

MR. ROOSEVELT INTERVIEWED.

London, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Express' says that President Roosevelt, at the Emperor William's request, intervened in the Morocco controversy to the extent of advising Great Britain that strict restraint was advisable in the interests of peace. Germany represented to Washington that the attitude of Great Britain, particularly the aggressive language of the British press in inviting France to defy Germany, constituted the chief danger of peace.

RUSSIAN FEELING.

London, June 28.—According to the 'Times's' St. Petersburg correspondent the resentment against Germany in connection with the Moroccan affair is growing daily. It is now generally recognized that without the Kaiser's encouragement Russia would have never ventured into war with Japan. It is equally recognized that the Emperor William is now taking advantage of Russia's enfeeblement to bully the latter's ally. The 'Bourse Gazette,' hitherto a strong champion of Germany, publishes an article of extraordinary violence denouncing the Kaiser and his policy as a public danger.

ANXIETY ALLAYED.

Paris, June 27.—No official announcement has been made concerning the note from Germany. Enquiries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs lead to the belief that it is not a definite reply to France's note, but is a sort of ad interim communication, which, while leaving matters much as they were, keeps open opportunities for further discussion. On two points all sources of information agree. These are that the terms are couched in a carefully, even elaborately, courteous note, and that it does not yield regarding the principle of a conference. The note has produced a good impression because its studied courtesy is accepted as being intended to be conciliatory, and anxiety over the outcome of the crisis has practically vanished.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—At Great Britain's door the 'Novoe Vremya' lays much of the responsibility for the Franco-German crisis, saying that she is pursuing her traditional policy of encouraging a conflict between her competitors in order to profit thereby. 'Great Britain,' the paper adds, 'pushed France into the Morocco adventure, sustaining M. Delcassé, the former foreign minister, in his resistance to Germany's claims. For decades Great Britain's hostility has been directed against Russia, at last succeeding in having another country accomplish a task from which she herself shrank. With Russia no longer dangerous for the present, all Great Britain's machinations were set in motion against Germany, now her chief competitor in Europe.'

The 'Novoe Vremya,' however, believes that with M. Rouvier in charge of the negotiations with Germany, Great Britain's plans will be defeated, and the Moroccan affair will be satisfactorily adjusted.

## CHINA AWAKENING

### A NATIONAL SENTIMENT AROUSED BY RECENT EVENTS.

Pekin, June 27.—The question of Chinese exclusion from the United States continues chiefly to occupy the attention of the Chinese. The extent and depth of the feeling manifested astonishes foreigners and is regarded as an evidence of the growth of a national sentiment of public spirit which five years ago would have been inconceivable. Among many instances cited as evidence of this, it is said that a Chinese comprador has refused a lucrative appointment with an American company. Advertisements of American goods continue to be refused by native newspapers, and letters and telegrams from all parts of China, as well as from abroad, are being received, asking the central government to take a firm stand. The chief obstacle is the question of exclusion of coolies from Hawaii and the Philippines. It is urged that there is no reasonable objection to the landing of coolies in Hawaii, where they do not compete with American labor, while Chinese immigration has long been established in the Philippines. With a view of facilitating a settlement, China yesterday proposed to send a special mission to Washington, but the American minister, Mr. Rockhill, declined to entertain the idea.

CHINESE RETALIATION.

San Francisco, June 28.—Mr. Edward G. Bellows, until recently consul-general for the United States in Japan, has arrived in San Francisco. He brings renewed confirmation of the boycott which the merchants of China have declared upon goods and merchandise coming from the United States, and says they have carried the boycott to such an extent that in many instances importers are having great difficulty in obtaining assistance in the unloading of American products.

"There can be no doubt that there is a determined effort afoot in China whereby it is hoped to bring pressure to bear upon the United States through the medium of a boycott,' said Mr. Bellows. 'The object as has been already explained, is to force this country to grant more liberal treatment to merchants and other Chinese who travel in the United States.

'All over China the guilds, which are similar to our boards of trade, are using their utmost influence to bring about the desired effect. In the several ports the hands who are accustomed to unload the imported goods have been taught to leave untouched the merchandise brought from the United States. This condition of affairs is likely to grow.

'Of course, I am not saying how effectual this mode of procedure may prove, still we must remember that in Germany and other nations we have worthy competitors in the Chinese trade, and what we lose is bound to be their gain, to a certain extent at least.'

Mr. Henry B. Miller, consul at Niu chwang, succeeded Mr. Bellows.

By direction of President Roosevelt action has been taken which will facilitate the landing in the United States of Chinese of the exempt classes, and will eliminate from the work of the Immigration Bureau the administrative features which have been criticised by Chinese. The correspondence and orders on the subject have been made public. The President's orders to the diplomatic and consular officers of this country in China, were transmitted through the State Department.

## LABRADOR EXPEDITIONS

### RIVAL PARTIES OF DILLON WALLACE AND MRS. HUBBARD ARRIVE AT RIGOLET.

St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—The rival Labrador exploring expeditions of Dillon Wallace and Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard arrived at Rigolet, Hamilton Inlet, last Wednesday, intending to proceed to North-West River post, and thence inland the next day. The sealing steamer 'Neptune' sails to-day for Halifax, where she will embark the Canadian expedition for Hudson's Bay.

HOMESEEKERS FOR THE WEST.

Toronto, June 27.—Three trains of 35 coaches took the homeseekers' excursionists away to-day. There were over two thousand Ontario people, who left for the purpose of seeking new homes in the west.

## CANADIAN CABLES.

London, June 29.—The Sheffield 'Independent,' referring to the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says:—The inspection of our great industrial works opened the eyes of some of our visitors, who were not prepared for the signs of manufacturing prosperity that met them on every hand.

A grocer of Gillingham, Kent, in cutting a Canadian cheese, discovered a small glass bottle containing a note in a lady's handwriting, which said: 'Whoever gets this write me. I shall answer.' The address given was Newbliss, Ontario.

Questions asked in the House of Commons failed to elicit any further information from Mr. Lyttelton yesterday concerning the proposal of the Newfoundland government leasing an area of forest land to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.

At the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Society the president stated that 28 pedigree shorthorns were exported to Canada.

## CHURCH AND STATE.

### FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES BILL FOR SEPARATION.

Paris, July 4.—The bill for the separation of Church and State passed the Chamber of Deputies late last night by the decisive vote of 341 to 233. The result was greeted with governmental cheers and opposition hisses, and there was intense excitement.

The system swept away by this bill dates from 1801, when the famous Concordat was signed by Pius the Seventh and Napoleon. This gave religion governmental status, the churches being government property, with the clergy paid by the State, and the entire Church administration being under the direction of a member of the President's Cabinet. The new system abolishes all laws and regulations under the Concordat, and terminates the authority of the Concordat itself.

## NOW IN ACCORD.

### THE TROUBLE BETWEEN LORDS CURZON AND KITCHENER ADJUSTED.

Simla, British India, June 30.—Proposals have been submitted to Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India, for a modification of the orders issued by the Home Government regarding the administration of the forces in India. It is said that Lord Curzon and General Lord Kitchener are in complete accord regarding the plan for fortification.

THE ROBERVAL OUTRAGE.

Quebec, July 4.—James Jordan, the negro canvas man, connected with Lemon Brothers' circus, and one of the quartette arrested for complicity in the Roberval outrage, was yesterday committed to stand his trial at Roberval. William Austin, one of the prisoners, pleaded guilty to carrying firearms, and was fined ten dollars and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

NEW PROVINCIAL MINISTERS.

Quebec, July 3.—Mr. J. B. B. Prevost, M.P.P. for Terrebonne in the Local Legislature, was sworn in as a member of the Cabinet this morning, taking the portfolio of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The Hon. Mr. Allard has taken the office of Minister of Public Works and Labor. He was sworn at the Hotel Dieu where he is a patient. The Hon. Mr. Turgeon was re-sworn in as Minister of Lands and Forests.

## OBITUARY

JUDGE FITZGERALD.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Judge Fitzgerald, of the district of Thunder Bay, was found dead in bed this morning at Port Arthur. He had been affected with heart trouble for the last few days. He retired at nine o'clock last night. Mrs. Fitzgerald went to arouse him, and called a physician, but he was found to be dead. Judge Fitzgerald was appointed to Thunder Bay district in 1895. He practised law in Hamilton.

DR. JOHNSON, M.P.

Ottawa, Ont., July 4.—Dr. Johnson, M.P. for West Lambton, died at 12.22 this morning.

Dr. Johnson, while operating a short while ago, cut his finger with a scalpel and blood poisoning ensued.

MR. THOMAS RIDOUT.

Ottawa, July 4.—Mr. Thomas Ridout, one of the pioneers in the federal civil service, and a member of one of the oldest of Canadian families, died yesterday afternoon, at his home, 382 Somerset street. The late Mr. Ridout, who was 75 years of age, had been ailing since Easter, and his death was not unexpected. He came of a family that loomed large among the men who had much to do with the making of Canada. His grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Ridout, held many prominent public offices in Upper Canada between 1779 and his death in 1829, having been Surveyor-General, member of parliament for the West Riding of York, member of the Board of Claims for losses during the war of 1812, member of the Legislative Council and other executive berths. His father, the late Thomas Gibbs Ridout, was for many years manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, the pioneer bank of this province, and acted no unimportant part in the public events of the time.

MR. W. J. BUCHANAN.

The death occurred, quite peacefully, at his residence No. 101 Crescent street, at 4.30 Sunday, afternoon, of Mr. Wentworth James Buchanan, who was in his 77th year.

He joined the Commercial Bank of Canada in Montreal in 1847, and in 1853 he became a teller in the Bank of Montreal. He became manager successively of the Woodstock, Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal branches. In 1879 he was appointed assistant general manager, and in 1881 he became general manager. This office he held until October 1890, when he retired.

Mr. Buchanan was for some years a governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was also chairman of the Canadian Board of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, and a director in other institutions.

WILLIAM WELSH, EX-M.P.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 26. — The death of Mr. Wm. Welsh occurred at his residence, Keppoch, recently. Deceased was born at Pownal, Lot 49, on Nov. 22, 1822, nearly 83 years ago.)

CAPT. H. C. ROTHWELL.

Kingston, Ont., June 26.—Captain H. C. Rothwell, a former steamer ownerand well known mariner, died on Sunday at his country house, aged 70 years.

F. W. BROADFOOT, B.A.

Guelph, Ont., June 30—Mr. F. W. Broadfoot, B.A., who went to the London comp with the 11th Field Battery, and was acting quartermaster-sergeant, died suddenly this morning at his home in this city. While in London he became ill, and on Tuesday evening was brought home, but never rallied.

R. S. McKENZIE.

Moncton, N.B., June 30.—The death occurred here at the home of his son, Geo. McKenzie, of R. S. McKenzie, in the 75th year of his age. Deceased was an uncle of the Hon. A. G. Blair, and was a native of Woodstock. In recent years he had lived in Halifax, but for the past year he resided here with his son. Deceased is survived by Mrs. McKenzie and an only son, George, a clerk in the C.P.R. audit office.

SHEFFORD COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Shefford County W. C. T. U. was held at Waterloo on June 20 and 21, officers and delegates from four unions being present. The county union was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mrs. Sanderson, provincial president, and Mrs. Waycott, Dominion and Provincial Y secretary. The majority of the reports showed satisfactory progress and the discussions were frequently animated. A table well filled with samples of temperance and departmental literature was a feature of the convention; the literature and copies of the 'White Ribbon Leaflet' being distributed during the meetings. Principal Jordan was introduced and spoke briefly on behalf of the work among the volunteers in camp. He has been asked to take charge of the W. C. T. U. tent at the Three Rivers encampment. A donation was voted for literature to be distributed among the volunteers. A dainty five o'clock tea was followed by a Y conference led by Mrs. Waycott. The election of officers on Tuesday afternoon resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. G. Stevens; vice-president and organizer, Mrs. Nutting; corresponding-secretary, Mrs. Bradford; recording-secretary, Mrs. Reid; treasurer, Mrs. McLeod.

The public meeting in the Town Hall in the evening was well attended and unusually enjoyable, both addresses and music being exceptionally fine. Mrs. Sanderson presided with her accustomed ability. Mrs. Waycott spoke in her peculiarly bright, crisp way in behalf of the young people. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. (Rev.) Chadsy, the response by Mrs. E. Bradford, Granby. The chief speaker was the Rev. C. E. Bland, of Montreal, whose address, while not on altogether constitutional lines, was unanimously pronounced one of the most eloquent and forcible ones given in the town.

## MR. JOHN HAY DEAD

### United States Secretary of State Passes Quietly Away at Newburg, N. H.

Newbury, N.H., July 1.—Mr. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, is dead. He passed away at 12.25 o'clock this morning. His last moments were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle.

So swiftly had the end come that the dying man passed away unattended by the members of his family save his wife. The others, a son and a daughter, were summoned, but they reached the bedside to find their parent dead.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 1.—The news of the death of Secretary Hay at his summer home, on Lake Sunapee, N.H., was received here with evidences of the most



THE LATE COL. JOHN HAY,
United States Secretary of State.

profound regret. Although aware of the delicate condition of his health, there was a general expectation that he would again rally and that a long stay in New Hampshire mountains would in a measure, restore his health. The reports received here yesterday were of a reassuring nature, and for this reason the announcement of his death came as a sudden and painful surprise to Washington. While Mr. Hay's official duties were congenial to him, yet because of his somewhat impaired physical condition, he was reluctant to remain in the Cabinet and did so only at the urgent solicitation of President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt, who is at his summer home, Oyster Bay, was grieved at the death of Mr. Hay. The President regarded the information as almost incredible as the last word he had received was that Mr. Hay was improving rapidly and was quite out of danger. The death of Secretary Hay, so entirely unexpected, came as a personal bereavement to the President. With him the President was on terms of warmest personal friendship. Mr. Hay was a warm friend of President Roosevelt's father and he, therefore, had known the President since the latter's childhood.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

The first cablegram received by President Roosevelt from a foreign ruler, regarding Mr. Hay's death, came from King Edward, which follows:—

'London, July 1, 1905.

'To the President,—

'I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one.

'EDWARD R.'

To the cablegram of King Edward, the President responded as follows:—

'To His Majesty King Edward VII., London,—

'Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in what is a national bereavement.'

DEATH GENERALLY REGRETTED.

From London, Berlin, Paris, and St. Petersburg come expressions of deep regret and the fullest recognition is given of his liberal views of the rights of other States, of his clear-sighted policies and of his judicious conduct of international affairs.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838. He was a son of Dr. Charles Hay. He received a common school education in Warsaw, Ill., and an academic education in Springfield, Ill. He graduated from Brown University, in 1858, with the degrees of A.M., and LL.D. He was also an honorary LL.D. of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Western Reserve Universities. He married in 1874, Clara, daughter of the late Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, O. He was admitted to the Illinois bar. He was one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln. He was a brevet-colonel of United States volunteers, and was at one time assistant adjutant-general. He had been secretary of the legations at Paris, Madrid and Vienna, and had been charge d'affaires at the latter place. He was first assistant secretary of state in 1879-81, president of the international sanitary conference in 1881, and was ambassador to England in 1897-98. He was author of 'Castilian Days,' 'Pike County Ballads,' a 'Translation of Castelar's Democracy in Europe'; 'Abraham Lincoln, a History'; and of several poems.

CURFEW BELL IN BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, June 27.—Brockville's curfew bell by-law has received its final reading and passage by the Town Council, and will go into effect on July 1. Children under 14 years must be off the streets at 9 p.m.

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## SELFISHNESS OF PROTECTIONISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For pure and unadulterated selfishness commend me to the policy of the protectionist as outlined in the 'Star' of June 22, stated as follows:—

'The preference which we want to give Britain, in exchange for a preference at her ports is a decisive preference over the manufacturers of foreign countries. When it comes to our own industries, we always intend to give them the preference over all the world.'

They ask Britain to tax the food of her poor, who can now barely make ends meet, but will not allow them to pay us for supplies sent them, with clothing to keep us warm through our winters, although none better or cheaper is made. Oh, no, the poor of this country must pay high prices for protectionist manufacturers' shoddy garments. Such is the magnanimity of capital. Is this not the selfish principle, fostered by government in the shape of exclusive duties, that is permeating all our commercial life, creating trusts, and using funds, the savings of the people, for private gain? Is it not time to call a halt, and insist on the government dealing justly by all the people, not bonus one class at the expense of another. The people of England are teaching their government a lesson along this line, and are not being hoodwinked by the specious argument of the protectionist. Let the common sense of the people on this side make itself heard, or we may wake up some day to find ourselves under the heel of the tyranny of the trusts, as are our neighbors to the south of us. I always admire your earnest advocacy of free trade and righteous principles. There may be no bonus forthcoming for the advancement of such arguments as you bring forward, but you will always enjoy the clear conscience of those who want to

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

## PURGATORY AND PREDESTINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. R. J. Forsyth, of Emo, Ont., asks the question: 'Is it more wrong to teach purgatory than that cruellest of all doctrines, predestination?' It certainly is, for purgatory is not supported by Bible proof; the doctrine of predestination is. Paul teaches the latter, in his epistle to the Ephesians, 1st chapter, and in that to the Romans viii. chapter. Peter, too, in Acts ii., 23, and Acts iv., 28, teaches the same doctrine. What cruel men Paul and Peter were? And how cruel were Augustine, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Edwards, Chalmers, Spurgeon, etc.? I shall not enter into any controversy regarding the meaning of the term predestination, yet I shall continue to preach the doctrine to my people from my pulpit. I am ashamed when I think how many men calling themselves Protestants are so illogical as to ignore the plain testimony of Scripture, just because the doctrine taught therein does not suit their taste.

A. H. MACFARLANE.

Frankford, Ont.

## TEACHING OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—During the past year or two the writer has noticed opinions expressed in the 'Witness' by apparently well informed persons as to what they conceived to be the teaching of the Catholic Church on the inspiration of the Bible. In the present series of letters this point has been raised again, and in a way to leave the impression, that Catholic scholars had disposed of the matter in the middle ages when an infallible church had pronounced judgment before modern scholarship had been heard of. It will readily be admitted by all that Rome is not afraid of definitions, and there is the best of authority for saying she has never taught that the Bible as a whole is literally and verbally inspired. Such an opinion may have been held by individual theologians, but the Church has wisely left the question open. Verbal inspiration is, in fact, almost exclusively a Protestant doctrine, and this is why the average Catholic who lets the Church interpret the Bible, is not disturbed about higher criticism as is his Protestant fellow-Christian, who looks to the Bible as the sole authority of religion, and to his private judgment as the best interpretation.

The writer has hesitated about writing at all, as he does not wish to swell the volume of your correspondence, but as it seems advisable to let a man speak who has some right to be heard in an English-speaking community, the writer asks the 'Witness' to publish, if possible, Cardinal Newman's informing article on inspiration, which was printed in the 'Nineteenth Century' of February, 1884. It may be consulted at the Mechanics Institute in this city. This article, though twenty years old, reads fresh to-day, and is reassuring to those who feel obliged to make concessions to modern criticism of the sacred text. The great Englishman lays down the doctrine that the Catholic Church in various councils has certainly taught the divine inspiration of the Bible, but only in so far as it concerned faith and morals. He also sees no difficulty in admitting 'obiter dicta' in Scripture which are not inspired, and gives as an example Tobias's dog, declaring that an incident like that, though human enough, would be unworthy the dignity of the Almighty, who spoke through the prophets in such words as the 'Lord saith.'

While the writer believes it cannot be denied that Protestant scholars to-day are in the lead in examining the question of Bible authorship, Catholic scholars are not hopelessly behind. Leo XIII. appointed, shortly before his death, a Biblical commission, and it is just possible that this act of foresight and sagacious concession to modern thought and research, may become one more notable achievement in that Pontiff's long reign. It is therefore evidence that Catholic scholars are awakened to the necessity of closing the widening chasm that now exists between the educated classes and the Christian church. They require what may be called intellectual Christianity. This is not saying that traditional Christianity is to be set aside. It rather means the retention of what has always been believed in, with a new spark of truth struck out of it.

It seems to the writer that Aquinas and other fathers of the Church, who with discerning mind made Greek philosophy adaptable to Christian teaching, did a noble work and one that is destined to last for all time. They successfully grappled with the wonderful acumen of the old Greek school which first laid down the workings of the human mind, and showed that Christianity was not repugnant to this. It is the popular thing to-day, with a large class of writers, to deny almost all qualities of intelligence to the schoolmen, but the writer wonders where we should all be without them. At least they succeeded in accomplishing what they set out to do, and as Pasteur said on his death bed, it is something to have succeeded. The thought of the schoolmen was the best thought of the day, and though that part of their teaching relating to science and the conclusions they drew therefrom may belong to the past, their books are by no means turned into dust. Their spiritual teaching, which Protestants must accept even in modification, for there is no other, is the only foundation of the Christian church. To those inclined to dispute this the writer would ask them to think over what fundamental doctrine of Christianity has Protestantism developed. It was all done before Luther, who began on the small question of a monk preaching indulgences. Be this as it may, if the schoolmen were poor at science, they are not alone in error, for in their company are the modern men of science, who have sent out expeditions for the missing link.

But new times produce new opinions, and a new school of fathers seems to be needed to deal with the vast amount of knowledge that has been accumulated during the last century. A time of reconstruction is at hand, and if the leaders of Christianity find themselves, so to speak, brought to a halt not in the belief in supernatural life, but in its conception by mortals, who can blame them if they clear the way before them and march on as before. It should not injure Christianity to be able to look science in the face and say this is the picture, and that is the frame. Both are beautiful and have their place in the relationship between God and man, but evidently both are not equally important. In this new school the writer believes the Catholic Church will take a notable part. But it does not follow exactly that the world would know God more truly then than now. Salvation can never be made surer than it was made known on Calvary, but the road leading thereto may be pointed out to a class of people who want precision, and perhaps desire to go to heaven in a mathematical line.

With this digression out of the way, the writer wishes to say the point of view here taken on verbal inspiration has the support of 'A Catholic Dictionary,' published with episcopal authority, by Keegan Paul, Trench, and Co. (London, England, 1903). The writer recommends this volume of a thousand pages to those who like good but not obtrusive scholarship, with commonsense and frankness, applied to the teaching of the Catholic Church.

A quite new book that may be mentioned is, 'Historical Criticism and the Old Testament,' by Père Lagrange, which is recommended in the May number of the 'Catholic World,' published by the Paulists, of New York. The English translation is published by the Catholic Truth Society of London, England. According to the magazine mentioned, this book is a careful and progressive introduction to modern Biblical methods as these stand with regard to the Catholic Church.

Père Lagrange, by the way, is a member of the Biblical commission appointed by Leo XIII.

Probably the ablest scholar on the Catholic side is Abbé Loisy, but as his book, 'L'Eglise et l'Evangile,' has been placed on the Index, it is obvious that extreme views of an iconoclastic nature cannot be accepted by Catholics. It is to be hoped that Abbé Loisy will see his way clear to accept this view, as he is too valuable a man to join agnosticism.

The writer intended to say a word about the correspondence the 'Witness' has been printing, but finds space only for a remark on that hackneyed subject of St. Bartholemew's massacre, dragged in by a French-Canadian writer, who makes out the Pope of that day to be a monster, for an alleged blessing of what occurred. While not excusing the enormity of that crime, the writer prefers to think that even a Pope is a man of human feeling. This dreadful affair has been much discussed, and the writer looks at it in the light, that deception on the part of the French king was easy enough in the days of no telegraphs or express trains, and consequently when he notified the reigning pope, that his kingdom had been saved from destruction by the fortunate discovery of a plot, etc., what could be more natural than that the Pope would offer up a thanksgiving for the preservation of France, the eldest daughter of the Catholic Church. Looked at in this way, the blessing of the massacre becomes a simple affair, though the writer cannot hope to convince the gentleman of it. The writer was about to say something about that puerile tale of the confessional, mentioned by another French-Canadian, but refrains as he feels that this kind of controversy is of another class, and he is tempted to say that both these gentlemen belong to another world of ideas.

CHURCHPEW.

## ANOTHER STORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his last letter to the 'Witness' the Rev. A. L. Therrien hits the nail on the head when he says 'that while Mr. McNeil excels in the art of making affirmations, he is quite deficient in that of producing proof.'

In one of his first letters Mr. McNeil mentioned as an evidence of liberality that the Church of Rome had given or loaned the use of its buildings for Protestant worship. Now I have no doubt that Mr. McNeil had had that statement repeated to him, and when occasion presented itself he made use of it as being absolutely the truth, yet it has led him into making an inaccurate affirmation.

For the benefit of those who may have been led in error by that statement I desire to say that at no time of its history in Canada has the Church of Rome freely loaned the use of its churches to Protestants. Nevertheless, it is quite true that in the Province of Quebec, notably in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, Protestants did hold their services in Roman Catholic churches of the Recollets Order, but this was in spite of and in the face of very strong protest from Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

In a Roman Catholic history of Canada, commended very highly by Mgr. Pierre Louis Parisis, Bishop of Arras, and written by M. l'Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg, professor of ecclesiastical history in the Seminary of Quebec, in vol. ii., page 41, edition 1852, we read:—

'While boasting of their moderation the conquerors had compelled the Recollets to give up a part of their churches for their (the conquerors) services, and every Sunday after high mass the Blessed Sacrament had to be carried to the vestry so as to leave the church free to the profane worship of the Protestants.'

Probably Mr. McNeil himself will admit that there is not much evidence in this of the liberality which he claimed for the Roman Catholic Church, while at the same time it is just as well that Protestants who have praised the liberality of Roman Catholics should clearly understand that the Church of Rome is only liberal when she is (as in the case of the Recollets priests) compelled so to be.

This, Mr. Editor, is my only reason for asking the courtesy of your columns to deny one of Mr. McNeil's affirmations, which was in danger of being accepted as the truth.

HENRY E. BENOIT.

## INSPIRATION; A REJOINDER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Absence from home prevented me from answering the criticism of the Rev. Edwin Hobbs, B.D., sooner, and I shall have to trouble you again. I must say that your correspondent from Chicago surprises me. I expected at least an honest attempt to overturn my arguments; but they remain as yet in full force. I had said the absurdity of the translation preferred by the revisers would be apparent if one tried to account for the adverb 'also.' The learned B. D., instead of argument, contents himself with raising the Ephesian cry, 'Great is the scholarship of the revisers.' I admit their scholarship, but I am not bound to canonize them for their mistakes.

As Mr. Hobbs does not appear to understand exactly what my contention is, I will develop my argument more fully, as the battle must be fought around II. Tim. iii., 16. This passage asserts the verbal inspiration of Scripture in its full extent, or it does not. Hence the correct translation is a matter of capital importance. Before proceeding directly to consider the contested translation, I wish to correct a misleading impression with regard to the revisers. Mr. Hobbs says that the scholarship of the age—that is, of the revisers—is against me. Will it be believed that the revisers put the translation for which I contend in the margin? Did we know how the vote stood in the Jerusalem chamber, the scale might have been turned in favor of the erroneous translation by a majority of one! Mr. Hobbs says also that the revisers 'had no theory to exploit.' How does he know? Mr. Hobbs by implication seems to contradict this. He derides verbal inspiration as a mediaeval theory, discarded, of course, in modern times. If I place reliance on the statement of Mr. Hobbs, I must perforce conclude that the revisers, as being enlightened moderns like Mr. Hobbs himself, had a theory, I will not say to exploit, but at any rate to lead them to wrest this Scripture. I heartily thank the learned gentleman for this piece of information.

I shall now proceed to show that the preferred translation of the revisers is absurd that every part of Scripture is equally inspired. I shall also meet the objections of Mr. Hobbs. II. Tim. iii., 16, is rightly translated thus: 'Every Scripture (or passage of Scripture) is divinely inspired, and is profitable for doctrine,' etc. Here inspiration is predicated of Scripture—the writing. Now, a writing is made up of words, and hence inspiration is predicated of the words. Hence, to say that Scripture is inspired, but the words not inspired is a contradiction in terms. Again, as in any given passage a word can have only one meaning, whatever degree of inspiration the word has in this passage is predicated of every Scripture, that is, of the words of every passage. It is the words that are inspired—breathed in—by God; and this is verbal inspiration. What a book the Bible is; it is worthy of God to act thus. It truly is a lamp to our feet and a light to our path. The revised translation is absurd. Let us look at it. Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable, etc. Why the 'also'? The subject of the sentence is 'every Scripture inspired of God,' and the predicate is the words 'also profitable.' 'Also' would require a previous predication in addition to 'is profitable.' But there is no previous predication, and why the 'also'? 'Also' belongs to the predicate, and so does profitable. And so the little word 'also' overturns the translation of the revisers. Rightly translated, the 'also' disappears, and, with it, the absurdity—the donkey and its load. But I have further objection to the translation of the revisers. It supposes that there must be a criterion or standard by which, in reading the Scriptures, we may distinguish what is inspired from what is uninspired. If there is no such criterion we cannot make the proper use of what is inspired. Now, as no such criterion is given in Scripture, there cannot be need for such criterion. If it is said that we may form such a criterion for ourselves, I reply that it may be false; and, at best, is but human, and can have no authority with ourselves, and much less with others.

Mr. Hobbs objects that the inspiration claimed for the words of Scripture can extend to no more than the books or portions then written at that time. This objection would have force had the article been present, but the article is absent, and so 'every Scripture' will embrace everything that can be classed as Scripture. See Dr. Middleton's Treatise on the Greek article. 'Pasa he graphe' would refer to a well-known book or collection of books, whereas 'pasa graphe' will include what was at the time written or to be written. It is perhaps needless to remark that graphe in I. Tim. iii., 16, is used in an appropriated sense, and is exactly translated by Scripture, which is appropriated to signify Holy Writ.

I am not concerned with what Philo and the rabbins held as to degrees of inspiration. The same remark applies to the views of Bishop Burnet, Dr. Doddridge, Daniel Wilson, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Dick, Dr. Henderson, and all that tribe. None of their words are accredited to us as inspired. I am aware that the sacred writers of the New Testament quoted from the Septuagint. Did they quote the apocrypha? If not, what has this to do with verbal inspiration?

'The text says nothing, directly or indirectly, about verbal or plenary inspiration.' How can a B. D. venture such a statement? The text says as plainly and expressly as words can say it, that every Scripture is divinely inspired. Scripture is made up of words, and therefore divinely inspired is predicated of the words. The next paragraph tells us something about Paul's manner of quoting the Old Testament, which is aside from the question. Did Paul in his quotations from the Old Testament fail to give the sense of the passage quoted? If not, what law, human or divine, obliged him to give the ipsissima verba—the very words? Or did he in a single instance pretend to give the very words when he did not? In no other view can these objections have force. The instance from Matthew, if not due to a copyist, would be a real difficulty. In paragraph 2 of his letter Mr. Hobbs calls verbal inspiration a mechanical theory, and says it is completely shattered. Where is the proof of this? We have abundance of declamation, but no proof; no, not a particle. Then Mr. Hobbs makes a statement to the effect that the Scripture records ten cases of inspiration of deeds (!) to one of words, and in consequence charges me with contradiction. So far from contradiction, the two cases have no bearing on each other. God's moving or inciting individuals to do certain things is not, properly speaking, an inspiration of Scripture. Besides, is it intelligible language to say that God breathed deeds into individuals? My first letter dealt exclusively with the inspiration of Scripture. Mr. Hobbs probably was thinking of 'inspired' articles, etc. But that is no excuse for unsound reasoning. All the other points in his letter come under the head of exegesis. I agree neither with the Rev. Mr. Hobbs nor the brother whom he satirizes, in regard to the expression, 'God hardened Pharaoh's heart.' By no principles of interpretation can 'harden' be made to mean permit to harden, any more than write can mean permit to write. Such modes of interpretation are a disgrace to the art. Besides, if Mr. Hobbs stumbles at the thought of God's hardening Pharaoh's heart, what has he to say about the origin of evil—the supreme difficulty of theology. To reconcile this with God's goodness is beyond our depth. Why, then, stand aghast at lesser difficulties? Let us be humble and join Paul in saying, 'Who art thou, that thou repliest against God?' A great ado is made nowadays by a certain school about the bearing of geology on the Mosaic cosmogony. I will only observe that none of the physical sciences can testify as to the age of the world. The evidence of geology is symptomatic, not scientific. It can say that the earth has undergone certain changes, but when and how long the deponent saith not. It has not yet said its last word. If a physiologist had examined Adam the day after his creation, he would have pronounced him twenty-five, and a botanist would have taken his oath that a certain tree was a hundred years old, although created yesterday. I have read many skeptical books, but the worst of all skeptical writers are infidels masquerading as religious teachers.

L. N.

Innisvile, Ont., June 26, 1905.

## SINGLE TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Adam Russell's letter in your issue of June 24 prompts me to ask for space in which to endeavor to correct the confused state in which he and other recent assailants of the taxation of land values have shown themselves to be.

Mr. Russell is evidently, like myself, a total abstainer and an advocate of freer trade, but, so far from considering that these reforms will be hindered by association with the natural taxation advocated so ably by Henry George, I am, on the contrary, convinced that the progression of both reforms is largely contingent upon the devisement of a method of raising revenue which will be at once feasible and equitable, both of which essentials are supplied by the George plan.

It is perfectly apparent to everyone who has given any thought to the subject, that, even more than the influence of the liquor manufacturers and dealers, the question of revenue weighs with our legislators; while any proposition for the abolishment of customs duties is like a horse without legs, until we are in a position to replace from other sources the revenue presently derived therefrom. If I can show—

(a) That land values are created by the presence and activities of the community;

(b) That taxation of land values (not areas) is feasible;

(c) That taxation of land value is an equitable method of raising revenue;

(d) And that it may reasonably be expected to replace both custom duties and liquor revenue, then I shall expect that Mr. Russell and other adversaries, as honest men open to conviction, shall change from opponents to advocates of land value taxation.

Land values are practically all embraced under the following four headings:—

(1) Agricultural land, which depends upon its productivity and access to markets.

(2) Timber lands, depending upon kind, size and number of trees and access to markets.

(3) Mineral land, dependent upon its richness and access to markets.

Let agricultural, timber or mineral land be as rich and productive as possible, it can have but little value until it is brought into communication with population; communication being the bond that makes supply valuable by linking it with demand.

(4) There is a value in land which is given to it by none of the aforementioned qualities, but purely by the presence of the community. From where I sit my eyes fall on a plot of ground which fifteen or twenty years ago could have been purchased for a few cents a foot. At that time the population of what is now known as Westmount, did not exceed three or four hundred people. The town now has, as a result of its proximity to the great city of Montreal, and the introduction of a modern car service, a population of upwards of ten thousand, and I have good reason for doubting whether the owner of the land in question would take less than one dollar per foot for it. It is doubtful whether the nature of the soil would permit one to raise from it a crop of either vegetables or cereals; it has not a stick of timber, a pound of coal, a pint of oil; it has not been touched by plough or harrow, and for years not even a lawn mower has passed over it, and yet its commercial worth is probably fifteen or twenty times what it was twenty years ago.

It will, I think, Mr. Editor, be conceded by all reasonable beings, that I have offered incontestable evidence that the value of agricultural, timber and mineral lands is determined very largely by markets, being the presence of, or access to, purchasing communities, and in the case of the Westmount town lot, the value can surely be attributed to nothing other than the presence of the community. The presence of population brings increasing needs for land for various purposes, and in obedience to the immutable law of supply and demand, land values rise as population becomes greater. Mr. Russell talks of 'earned decrement.' I can think of many cases, in the Eastern Townships, for instance, where land has decreased in value consequent upon the removal of population. Can Mr. Russell tell me of any case where an increase in population has been accompanied by a fall in land value?

As to the feasibility of raising a revenue from the taxation of land? In all cases to-day where taxes are levied 'on property,' the assessor, whether he shows the items separately or not, must consider buildings and site. It is, I presume, conceded that the greater includes the lesser, and that if the assessor can to-day appraise land and buildings, he can surely proceed with greater facility when relieved of perhaps the most troublesome part of his duty, i.e., the valuating of the buildings. The tax collector is likely to meet with less disputation when he presents a bill based on the value of the land than he does when he presents a similar bill based upon the value of the land, plus the buildings. If we find no great difficulty to-day in raising urban and rural revenues in part by assessments on 'property,' it is manifestly feasible to raise more of it, or all of it, by assessment on site values.

We have to consider next whether this method of raising revenue would be equitable. It seems to me we can here lay down a principle that is uncontrovertible, and that is that taxation should be based upon benefit conferred or value received. Public improvements add nothing to the value of buildings or stock, but do add immensely to site values. If one be resident in a community where public improvements are numerous, his land will enhance rapidly in value; if, on the other hand, he resides where population is sparse and improvements few, his land would show little or no increase in value, even though he by his labor might add immensely to the value of his buildings, stock and the quality of his soil. If the unimproved or site value of his land fell (and it could only do so by lessened demand consequent upon the removal of a portion of the population or the cutting of communication), his tax bill would be lighter; if the presence and activity of the community increased his land value, he would, on the basis of value received, pay more. All must use land to a greater or lesser degree. It is not alone the farmer with his broad acres who uses land, but the humble clerk who occupies a room three or four flights in the air is also a user of land, and, through his landlord, would pay according to benefit conferred. Let there be no confusion as to the burden falling on land areas. It is probable that if provincial or national revenues were being raised on land values as much would be collected from three or four blocks in the centre of the city of Montreal as would be paid by that entire portion of the Province of Quebec lying south of the St. Lawrence river.

It would delight me, Mr. Editor, to show how the production and distribution of wealth is unfavorably affected by our barbarous revenue raising and land laws; how the shifting of taxation from industry to privilege would operate for the correction of this, but I fear my communication is already too lengthy.

In conclusion, I believe I have shown that (a) land value is produced by the presence of the community: that it would be both (b) feasible, and (c) equitable to raise revenue by taxing this value, and, these three conditions being fulfilled, (d) it is a source from which we may expect in the days that are coming to be able to efficiently and justly raise our revenues, without being subservient to the liquor trade, or under the necessity of shackling exchange.

HENRY TIMMIS.

Westmount, June 28, 1905.


# JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

## Welland Merchant Restored to Health by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

**Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded — Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.**

Welland, Ont., June 30.—(Special.)—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite, and a feeling of langour. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent, when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes the old trouble had gradually disappeared, and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.


# BRITISH NEWS.

## ENGLISH.

Blackburn has lost £23,000 over its municipal tramways.

The late Lord Grimthorpe died worth £2,000,000, nearly all in real estate.

An aged man while scoring at a cricket match at Newbold, was struck by the ball and killed.

The Jews in Great Britain number about two hundred thousand, and have two hundred synagogues.

Ten millions of money is said to be represented in the new hotels, theatres and public offices now rising in London.

A Battersea charwoman, who recently bought a mattress for 3s. at an auction sale, found ten sovereigns concealed in it.

Passengers on the new railway between Leek and Waterhouses, can be set down at any desired spot, regardless of Stations.

A Coventry firm states that, although they had sold 6,000 motor cycles, the demand is now three times greater than it was a year ago.

A Coventry firm has on order a large number of cycles for Japan, which are to be delivered on the cessation of Russo-Japanese hostilities.

Sir John Jackson, the Government contractor, says the loss of life to men engaged in the construction of great public works equals that of the battlefield.

Impressively menacing is the motto inscribed on the shutters of a firm of clothiers in one of the main streets of Sheffield: 'Wear our suits, and you will have a fit.'

The son of the late General Sir Hector Macdonald has commenced his apprenticeship as an engineer at Elswick. His mother, Lady Macdonald, has taken a house in Newcastle.

On the anniversary of the death of Queen Anne of Bohemia, who died in 1394, a party of Czechs visited Westminster Abbey and laid a bunch of red and white roses on her tomb.

The Army Council has granted £200 to Mrs. Gilson for the loss of her husband, George Gilson, of Leigh-on-Sea, who was fatally wounded by a stray bullet while fishing off Sheerness.

A defendant at Southport was said to be able to draw nails from boxes with his teeth. A policeman said the man, when drunk, 'butted him in the chest as soon as he turned his back.'

The Lord Mayor of London, recently, at a banquet, mentioned that his wife, three daughters, eldest son, and daughter-in-law, his chaplain, butler, and steward were all total abstainers.

For forging his own character, John Henry Arthur, Bearwood road, Birmingham, was fined £20 yesterday at Nottingham. The testimonial said he had 'proved himself industrious, reliable, and successful.'

The Liverpool City Council has decided to suppress newsboys' street cries. Councillor Meade King said that London newsboys sold their papers without making such hideous noises as those created in Liverpool.

A detonator exploding under a tram at Acton caused some alarmed lady passengers to jump out. A laborer who placed the detonator on the line—he said a man gave him a pot of beer to do it—was fined 20s. and costs.

Henry Cooper, one of the last of the old parish constables, has died at Chiddington, Surrey. His staff and office bore the date 1819. Although Cooper never had a 'case' the old village lock-up is still in existence.

The death is announced at Portsmouth of a naval pensioner named Vincent John Buckle, who was coxswain of the boat in which the body of Napoleon Bonaparte was conveyed from St. Helena in October, 1840, to France.

An aged widow named Kidd, of Sheffield, who wanted to see her son, adopted the ruse of sending a letter that she was dead. When the man arrived at the house the words had been strangely fulfilled, for he found his mother dead in bed.

While two young ladies were walking on the sands near Morecambe Bay, one of them slipped into a quicksand, and sank rapidly up to her armpits. The cries of her companion brought assistance and she was rescued in an exhausted condition by the aid of a plank and boat.

In deference to a superstition the 4,000 workmen at Lord Penrhyn's Welsh quarries abstained from work as usual on Thursday—Ascension Day. The superstition owes its origin to a succession of fatal accidents which occurred on that day.

The Welsh education revolt is bearing fruit in Merioneth. Twenty-four children have already been withdrawn from the Llaneltyd church schools. At other places it is proposed to utilize chapels for schools, and to turn the pews into desks.

A fire-engine 300 years old, belonging to the village of Bishopstone, Berkshire, has just been replaced by a more modern one. The new engine was paraded through the streets alongside the old one, while a band played 'Auld Lang Syne.'

A Lincolnshire farmer, who has a field surrounded by rookeries, has discovered an effective method of protecting his land. After sowing his seed he killed a rook, tore it in pieces, and distributed the pieces about the field. He declares that no rook has been seen near the seed since.

A bogus agitator named Maclean has been sentenced in London to nine months' imprisonment for obtaining subscriptions from the Prime Minister and Mr. Austin Chamberlain on the pretence that he was collecting for the benefit of workmen who had been ruined by the sugar bounties.

An interesting old lady—Mrs. Edwards, Plasmadoc, Ruabon—has just died within a few days of her hundredth birthday. She was formerly housekeeper to Mr. J. H. Whalley, M.P., who defended the Tichborne claimant, and after his death was permitted by his successors in the Plasmadoc estate, to occupy a lodge at a nominal rent of 1s. a year.

Two men named Peter Needham and Richard Carlisle were on their way to Chorley to answer a charge of poaching, when they rescued a woman and her three children from drowning. The magistrate dismissed the case on payment of costs, and said he thought the prosecution should have withdrawn the summons.

The captain of the keel 'Elsa,' Wm. Hall, was found dead in his bunk while the boat was in the river Foss. At the inquest at York, a laborer named Johnson admitted placing a bucket over the cabin chimney 'for a bit of fun.' The jury found that death was due to suffocation and desired the coroner to severely censure Johnson.

A correspondent intimated to the Postmaster-General that, owing to the minimum charge of 6d. for telegrams, people are dropping the use of the telegraph, and adopting the telephone and messenger. It was suggested that threepenny telegrams should be adopted. Lord Stanley, in reply, says he has no intention of making a reduction.

Madame Clara Butt and her husband, Mr. Kennerly Rumford, had a narrow escape from drowning while staying at Henley-on-Thames. They went for a row in a small boat, which overturned, and both were thrown into fourteen feet of water. Mr. Rumford was able to get his wife near enough to the landing-tage for two ladies to lend a helping hand. The famous singer was taken out of the water in a fainting condition, and her husband swam ashore.

The three-year-old daughter of John Gillespie, pit sinker, of Worksop, has been drowned under singular circumstances. The father, while fishing in the river Ryton, noticed his little daughter disappear in some nettles. The child had slipped into a large drain, and was carried by the current into an eighteen-inch drain pipe, where she became fast in the centre. The father secured a spade, and, having dug the earth from the pipe, smashed it open with a hammer, but when the body was recovered life was extinct.

After the boat races at Cambridge there was a rush to cross by the ferry. When in mid-stream the ferry capsized, and about twenty passengers were thrown into the river. Two Cambridge ladies were dead when taken out of the water, and a young lady from Bishop's, Stortford, who was rescued in an insensible condition, died some hours afterwards. One of the ladies was quite recently married and another was to have been married in a day or two. A similar accident happened at the same place twenty-two years ago.

The wife of a workman was on Fisherow Pier, holding a baby in her arms, and with her three young children beside her, when one of her two boys fell into the sea. With a shriek the distracted mother sprang after him. To the horror of the spectators she not only carried with her the infant in her arms, but the two other little ones who had been clinging to her skirts. Boats were launched and all were recovered. The mother and two children were restored with difficulty, but two boys, aged eight and six years, were drowned.

A burglar, signing himself 'Got Them,' addressed the following letter to the gentleman whose property he had stolen: 'Sir,—I cannot but compliment you on the good taste you have shown in the selection of your plate. I was always partial to fiddle-pattern articles, and when elegantly chased as yours are they are doubly welcome. The fish-slicers and gravy-spoons are substantial and to my liking—the toddy-ladles are really unique. I approve also of the spade-guinea at the bottom of the punch-bowl, which last-named article I shall keep in remembrance of my brief sojourn under your roof. Yours they were, mine they are.'

The 'Cambridge Daily News' states that an alarming accident befell the King on leaving Newmarket racecourse. The Royal carriage was proceeding towards the town in a stream of traffic when a sudden stoppage was caused by a motor-car. The King's carriage was pulled up promptly, but the driver of the vehicle (containing five men) which followed immediately behind, was not so quick, as his horse's head struck the King violently in the back. The horse in the rear of the second carriage became restive and mounted its front feet on the vehicle, the horse attached to which had collided with His Majesty. There was much commotion for a minute or two, but happily the King was not injured.

At the Old Bailey, in connection with the Holborn Borough Council scandals, the ex-surveyor and a contractor pleaded guilty respectively to having accepted and given money in contravention of the Public Bodies' Corrupt Practices Act, and were each ordered to pay a fine of £200. The ex-surveyor was ordered to refund the money received by him (about £130), and both were debarred from holding office for seven years. The judge said it should be known and understood by all officials and people dealing with them that the taking and giving of bribes in any shape by people with public bodies is now a criminal offence.

A number of placards have been posted on telegraph poles in the neighborhood of Waterfoot, County Antrim, containing the following words:—'Any Irishman joining England's army, navy, or police force or takes his stand in the camp of the garrison is a traitor to his country, and an enemy of his people.' The men of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment are at present on a route march through the County Antrim, and it is believed that the placard, which is said to have been printed in Belfast, has been issued with the object of preventing recruiting in connection with the regiment.

For some years a large crack has been apparent in the south wall of Winchester Cathedral, but it was not regarded seriously. A short while ago, however, the vaulting of the Norman crypt began to crack, and the architects of the cathedral and diocese were immediately called in and ordered excavations to be made near the spot. At sixteen feet a bed of gravel was struck, and a sudden inrush of water stopped operations for the time. Arrangements are being made to reach the chalk bed, and when this is done the architects will decide what further steps shall be taken. The cathedral at this end is built on piles, and there is no doubt that these are driven into a portion of the bed of the River Itchen. The south wall is one foot, and other parts quite two feet, out of the straight.

An interesting discovery has been made at Chiswick, where, on the site of Old Chiswick House, which dates back to about 1500, some Roman remains have been brought to light. Whilst excavations were being carried on in connection with the building of some flats on the estate, which was once the residence of Oliver Cromwell's daughter, the workmen came upon a filled-up vault which experts have pronounced to be of Roman origin. The chamber measures 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and is composed of squared rubble chalk set in Roman mortar, whilst the floor is paved with two-inch Roman red bricks, and is seven feet below the present ground surface. It is surmised that, when Sutton Court, or Chiswick House, was built, the vault was built in to help the foundations, as amongst the rubbish was discovered a fine specimen of early Fulham pottery, together with fragments of English and German pottery of the fifteenth century, besides other interesting archaeological relics.

## SCOTLAND.

Glasgow is to have a motor fire-engine.

For some time past Wigtonshire seems to have been overrun with beggars.

There is some talk of a separate chair for diseases of women in Edinburgh University.

Somebody has calculated that 30,000 people are now driving motor cars in Scotland.

There are now not only penny-in-the-slot gas meters in Stirling, but also slot electric metres.

Unlike the shawl trade, which is in a very bad condition, the tweed mills of Alva and Tillicoultry are very busy.

The United Free Church, notwithstanding all its troubles, had an increase of nearly three thousand members last year.

In one of the churches in Kelso, recently, the preacher paused in his discourse and reprimanded the choir for levity.

At Rothesay the Caledonian Railway Company have just put their porters and shore staff into smart uniforms, with plenty of gold lace and gold buttons.

An old MS. in the record room of the County Buildings at Inveraray shows that there were 114 landowners of the name of Campbell in Argyllshire in 1751.

A motor scorcher who was fined for reckless driving at Carlisle, pleaded he had 'got reckless through driving in Scotland, where they could go as they liked!'

The once beautiful Ionic temple erected to the memory of Thomson, the author of 'The Seasons,' is now in a pitiful state. It stands on a small hill near Dryburgh Abbey.

The North British Railway Company are introducing electric lights into their signal posts, and the greasy man at stations who is known as 'Lamps' will disappear in time.

Ayrshire contains nearly seventy miles of sea coast, but nature has been unkind to her in harbors. Androssan and Troon are the only places capable of being made useful to navigators.

A marriage ceremony at Limekilns, near Dunfermline, was brought to a tragic end. The contracting parties were Grace Adamson Ferguson, Limekilns, and Richard Colville, coal trimmer. The parties were about to sign the register when the bride was taken suddenly ill. Medical aid was summoned from Dunfermline, but the woman expired within an hour. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age. She was apparently in her usual health until seized with her fatal illness. The occurrence was a great shock to the guests invited to take part in the wedding festivities, and also caused a painful sensation in the seaside village, where the deceased was well known.

The Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company have constructed, at the junction of their new North Johnstone line with the main line at Dalry, what is known as a 'flying junction,' the second of its kind in Scotland. The up main line from Glasgow is carried by an overhead bridge over the top of the existing main line, and the junction is formed about a quarter of a mile ahead, while the junction on the down main line is formed in the ordinary way. This arrangement necessitates two bridges over the river Garnock, besides the one over the main line. The only other 'flying junction' in Scotland is between Mount Florida and Cathcart, in connection with the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire line.

## IRELAND.

Potatoes are being sold from Ireland in Scotland a fortnight before the home-grown product is expected on the market.

Widespread satisfaction has been caused upon their Irish estates by the birth, at Curraghmore, of a second son to the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford.

The chief secretary for Ireland, who visited the new granite works at Galway recently, was so pleased at what he saw that he gave an order for a marble mantelpiece for his English residence.

It appears that eggs are current coin in Mayo, Kerry, Donegal and Leitrim. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs. Agents travelling through the wilds with worthless teas, itinerant tinkers and musicians, Jewish pedlars, all accept this current coin. They generally 'change' it at the nearest railway town.

In connection with the new Assembly Buildings, opened in Belfast by the Duke of Argyle, one of the features is the peal of bells with its automatic, electrically-driven carillon machine. The selection of appropriate airs has given rise to high debates amongst the members of the committee. The suggestion of 'Auld Lang Syne' was turned down because it was 'a pot-house air.'

The inhabitants of Dursey Island, Cork, who are all under notice of eviction, have saved the lives of six of the policemen who were left on the island to keep order. The police boat was returning to the island with supplies, when a heavy sea swept the craft on the rocks. Her crew of six policemen shouted for assistance, and the inhabitants of the island came to their aid and rescued them.

The end of the season of the Blencathra Hunt has been marked by the loss of the famous hound Record, who has died at the age of ten years. Record had been in at the death of upwards of five hundred foxes, and had himself killed sixteen without assistance. He was descended from the John Peel breed, and there are still several of his blood in the Blencathra pack.

Enniscorthy was the scene of a great demonstration in honor of the laying of the foundation-stone of the monument to the men who fell at Vinegar Hill in '98, 'in the last stand of the Wexford men's fight for justice and freedom.' The stone was laid by Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., himself the descendant of one of the men who fell in the fight. Father Kavanagh, who has made the story of '98 the study of his life, was present, as was also Michael Davitt. Over 20,000 people witnessed the ceremony.

Intelligence reached the Constabulary at Thurles that a skeleton had been unearthed in a bog at Noard, near Thurles. A workman while engaged cutting turf, discovered human remains about four feet from the surface. The remains consisted of the trunk of a woman's body, on which the skin and hair were in a state of preservation, owing to the peaty soil. The body was enshrouded in a ram skin. The old inhabitants of the neighborhood relate that many years ago a caretaker and his wife mysteriously disappeared from this district, and it is surmised that the skeleton discovered is that of the missing woman. Early in the week on a mountain at Borrisnafarney, near Nenagh, the limbs and head of what appeared to be a grown up person were found. A hunting whip and martingale were found with the remains.

The other day an extraordinary scene was witnessed in Sligo. A local Excise official was cycling past the Town Hall, and when looking upwards he saw a huge rat make its way along the overhead electric wires leading from Messrs. Pollexfen's flour mills to the residence of Mr. Jackson, J.P., one of the partners of the firm. The attention of the Town Hall officials was drawn to the unique spectacle, and they watched an army of the rats numbering between 100 and 150, pass along the wires, balancing themselves with their tails, which shot from side to side as they lost their balance on one side or the other. Not a single rat fell, and they passed safely from sight until they were hidden by the roofs of the three-story buildings over which the wires passed. The rats had journed some 200 yards before they came into view at the Town Hall, and there is a good deal of speculation as to where they found their final resting-place. As the distance to Mr. Jackson's residence is nearly a mile, it is more than likely the migratory army descended from aloft to some of the stores en route.

An exciting scene took place on Canal Quay, Belfast, near the military barracks, in consequence of the mad freaks of three soldiers of the West Yorkshire Regiment. The men had been in town all day, and were making for the barracks in a state of intoxication. When they had got as far as the quay two of them pulled off their belts and tunics and threw them into the canal. They afterwards took off their boots and threw them into the canal also, and then jumped into the water themselves and floundered about, shouting to each other and to the crowd of over two hundred persons who soon collected. The third man also undressed and jumped into the water and joined his companions. Soon the two men who jumped in first, and who were only partially undressed, began to show signs of distress, and several of the bystanders threw them oars from the lighters that were lying in the canal. The soldiers, however, made no efforts to catch them. Eventually the picket arrived, and, after some time the three men were rescued and conveyed on cars to the barracks. The men had a most miraculous escape, and when rescued were so much exhausted that they had to be placed in hospital and medically treated.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has purchased about 200 statute acres of land, extending along the banks of the River Liffey, from Island Bridge to Chapelizod, a distance of nearly one-and-a-half mile. Apart from the interesting fact of buying lands for the King, the acquisition of this particular tract of territory as Crown property is for the public benefit. Visitors to Phoenix Park passing along its southern confines, if they have an eye for the picturesque, must admire the charming sylvan scenery of the River Liffey, whose silver surface, broken here by a gentle glittering cascade, presents a remarkable contrast to the muddy, malodorous waters of the same river at any point of its course eastward, between Kingsbridge and the Custom House. Here and there, but at intervals sufficiently far apart not to impede the view, snug villas nestle on its banks. Any more villas would spoil the outlook from the Park. It was doubtless to preserve the amenities of the Park in this respect that the purchase was made, having regard to the fact that of the 200 acres there are about 126 let in grazing, like the verdure of the Park itself. The whole of the property has been acquired for a little over £10,000, and the ground rents and income from the grazing yield a fair interest on the purchase money.

## CHESS

Tuesday, July 4, 1905.

### PROBLEM NO. 980.

(By A. P. Silvera, Chess Editor of the Jamaica 'Times.')

Black—11 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

### A REMARKABLE GAME.

COLCHESTER vs. IPSWICH.

The score in the match played at Ipswich in January of this year was 5½ all, with one game unfinished. It was decided to play out the game by correspondence between the two clubs, and it has just been decided in favor of Ipswich. It is a game of exceptional interest, brilliancy and beauty, and will well repay careful study. The end game between Ipswich and Liverpool, played in 1894, is a classic, appearing as number 74 in 'Select Chess Endings.' The present ending is a finer study. We give below the position at adjournment, with the continuation.

Black, Ipswich.
13 pieces.



White, Colchester.
11 pieces.
(White to play).

| Colchester. | Ipswich. |
|---|---|
| 1 B—Q Kt 5 | 1 Q—Q B 2 |
| 2 Q—K 3 | 2 P—Q R 3 |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 Kt—K 2 |
| 4 B—Kt 4 | 4 B—B 3 |
| 5 B—Q 6* | 5 Q—Q 2 |
| 6 R—Kt 4 | 6 P—K B 3 |
| 7 R (R 2)—Kt 2 | 7 P x P |
| 8 Q x P | 8 R—K B 4* |
| 9 B x R* | 9 Kt x B |
| 10 B—B 5 | 10 P— 5 |
| 11 B x P | 11 B—B 6 |
| 12 R—Kt sq* | 12 P—Q R 4 |
| 13 RKKt 6 | 13 Kt x B* |
| 14 R—Q 6 | 14 Q—Q Kt 4* |
| 15 R—Q 8 ch* | 15 R x R |
| 16 R x Q | 16 Kt x R |
| 17 Q x P ch* | 17 K—R sq |
| 18 K—R 2 | 18 B—B 3 |
| 19 Q—K 7 | 19 R—K sq |
| 20 Q—B 5 | 20 Kt—B 2* |
| 21 Q x P | 21 Kt—Q 4 |
| 22 P—Kt 4* | 22 Kt—B 3 |
| 23 P—Kt 5 | 23 Kt—Kt 5 ch |
| 24 K—Kt 3 | 24 P—K R 4 |
| 25 Q—K B 5 | 25 K—Kt sq* |
| 26 Q—Kt 6 | 26 R—K 8 |
| 27 Q—K B 5* | 27 Kt—K 4 |
| 28 Resigns. | |

### NOTES.

5. White are playing an interesting game.

8 B. Black by this move initiates a masterpiece. From this point they take the lead, and practically call the tune to the end of the game.

9. White has no option but to accept the sacrifice.

12. To meet the threat of mate.

13. Black recover their sacrifice.

14 B. A very remarkable move, which still forces the pace.

15. A remarkable retort, but the only good one.

17. Q cannot take the Kt.

20 B. Black sacrifices a valuable pawn to bring the Kt quickly into play.

22. To prevent Black playing P—K R 4.

25. It is difficult to see a better move, but this is not entirely satisfactory.

26. B. A very subtle move, disguising subsequent intentions.

26. White's design on the Pawn is very apparent. It would, if persisted in, have led to charming variations and certain loss to White, one variation being:

| | |
|---|---|
| 26. Q—Kt 6 | 26. R—K 8 |
| 27. Q x P | 27. (Kt—K 4 |
| 28. P—Kt 6 | 28. Kt x P |
| 29. Q—B 5 | 29. R—Kt 8 ch |
| 30. K—R 2 | 30. R—Kt 7 ch |
| 31. K—R 3 | 31. B—Q 2 |

—and Black mates or wins the Queen next move.

27. White sees the Pawn cannot be won.

27 B. But Black's reply shows the retreat is too late. The game cannot be saved. An illustrative ending is:

| | |
|---|---|
| 28. Q—B 8 ch | 28. K—R 2 |
| 29. Q—B 5 ch | 29. Kt Kt 3 |

—and White must soon lose at least two of their pawns and the game.

28. White have played with great courage and resource, and went very near to securing a draw. Black, who might have elected to win by their superiority in Pawns, boldly threw away two on their 10th and 20th moves, and forced a victory in a difficult ending by chess at once bold and deep.

—East Anlian 'Daily Times.'

### NOTES AND NEWS.

Marshall is not playing up to his reputation in the Ostend tourney. The probable winner appears to be Tarrasch. No games as yet to hand. Leonhardt made a great start, and will probably finish in the first eight anyhow.

Janowski beat Taubenhaus in a little match at Paris, 4½ to ½.

Loman and Muller have been playing a little friendly match, five up, at the Criterion. A game is given below with notes by Van Vliet.

The 'American Chess Bulletin' keeps going in fine style, and is to have a special for the Ostend tourney. These complete records are very valuable and should be heartily supported by all true chess players.

Surrey has again won the Southern Counties' championship. Of course, the various London clubs are a source of great strength.

### GAME NO. 1021.

(Queen's Fianchetts.)

| White, R. Loman. | Black, O. C. Muller. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 B—Kt 2 |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 4 P—Q B 3 | 4 P—K 4 |
| 5 P—Q 5 | 5 —Q Kt—K 2 |
| 6 PQ B 4 (a) | 6 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 7 Kt—K 2 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 Castles. | 8 P—K R 4 (b) |
| 9 P—K R 3 | 9 P—R 5 |
| 10 B—K Kt 3 | 10 B—K 2 |
| 11 Q Kt—B 3 | 11 K tx Q P (c) |
| 12 K P x Kt | 12 B x B |
| 13 B x Kt | 13 P x B |
| 14 P—B 4 | 14 P x P |
| 15 Kt x P | 15 B x Kt (d) |
| 16 R x B | 16 Q—Kt 4 |
| 17 Q—K 2 ch | 17 K—Q sq |
| 18 Q R—K sq | 18 P—B 3 |
| 19 R—K 4 | 19 R—Q B sq |
| 20 R—K 5 | 20 Q—B 3 |
| 21 P—Q 6 (e) | 21 Q x P |
| 22 R—Q sq | 22 Q—B sq |
| 23 Q—Kt 4 | 23 R—B 2 |
| 24 K—Kt 4 | 24 R—R 4 |
| 25 Kt—Kt 5 | 25 K—B sq |
| 26 Q R—K sq | 26 R—R sq |
| 27 Kt—R 7 (f) | 27 Q—B 2 |
| 28 Q—Kt sq | 28 Q—Kt sq |
| 29 Q x Kt P | 29 K—Q sq |
| 30 R—B 7 (g) | 30 R—B sq |
| 31 Q R—K 7 | 31 R—B 2 |
| 32 R x Kt P | 32 Q x P |
| 33 R (K 7)—B 7 | 33 Q—Q 5 ch |
| 34 K—R sq | 34 R—Q B sq |
| 35 R x P ch | 35 Q x R |
| 36 Q—B 6 ch | 36 K—B 2 |
| 37 Q—K 5 ch | 37 K—Q sq |
| 38 R x Q ch | 38 K x R |
| 39 Kt—B 6 ch | 39 K—Q sq |
| 40 Q—Q 6 mate (h) | |

(a) This move is now essential, as otherwise Black may obtain a good game by 6 ..P—K B 4, breaking up the centre.

(b) Mistaken tactics. Black weakens his King's side position without much prospect of a counter-attack. Apparently there was nothing better than B—K 2; 9. P—B 4, P x P, Kt x Kt; 11. B x Kt, P—Q 3; followed by castles; although even then White's position would be preferred.

(c) It will soon become manifest that this capture is not as good as it seems at first sight.

(d) Castles was, perhaps, better, but not altogether satisfactory, as then 16. Kt x P, R x R ch; 17. Q x R, Q—B 3; 18. Q—Q 3, R—K sq.; 19. R—K B sq. etc. This line of play might be varied by Black in different ways, but the net result is about the same in all variations: White remains with an advantage of position.

(e) From this point Mr. Loman played very prettily and artistically. The pawn is sacrificed in order to obtain the open file for the attack.

(f) Very neat! If R x Kt, mate in two moves follows.

(g) There was better than this, and it is rather surprising that so ingenious a player should have missed it: 30. Kt—B 6, P x Kt; 31. Q x P, Q—Q sq; 32. Q x R, and the rest is easy.

(h) Quite a moderate finish, but it is a pity that the shorter one was overlooked.


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## WHAT WOMEN SUFFER

**At all Ages They Need Rich Pure Blood to Secure Health and Happiness.**

A woman needs medicine more than a man. Her organism is more complex, her system more delicate. Her health is disturbed regularly in the course of nature. If anything happens to interfere with that natural course, she goes through unspeakable suffering. In fact the health of every function and the happiness of every moment of a woman's life depends upon the richness and the regularity of her blood supply. That is the simple scientific reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth more than their weight in gold to women of all ages from fifteen to fifty. These pills actually make the rich, red blood that brings health and happiness and freedom from pain to every woman. Mrs. Neil Ferguson, Ashfield, N.S., says: In justice to you, and in the hope that what I say may benefit other suffering women, I take pleasure in stating that I have found wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began using the pills I was so badly run down that I could scarcely go about; at times I suffered very much and felt that life was a burden. Thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I can now say I am enjoying better health than I ever expected to have again, and I can most heartily recommend these pills to other suffering women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Ferguson because they filled her veins with the rich, pure blood so necessary to the health and happiness of every human being. It is for this reason that these pills always cure such troubles as anaemia, neuralgia, heart trouble, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, and the special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, but you should be careful to see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is on the wrapper around each box. If you wish you can get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


## OUR CANADIAN FLAGS.

### ANOTHER SCHOOL WELL PLEASED.

Mt. Royal Vale, Que.,
June 22, 1905.

The Flag Dept.,
Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs.—On behalf of the pupils of the Mt. Royal Vale School and their friends, I beg to thank you for the very fine flag which you sent in return for their subscriptions. I am sure the pupils feel well rewarded for the effort they made, and all are pleased with the flag, which we hope to have up for Dominion Day, as we are expecting very soon to have the pole in place.

I shall try to make arrangements for a photograph of the school, with flag flying, which I shall be pleased to send you.

Although the surplus in the subscriptions was very small, I am glad to know you are sending them a token in form of a book, as I think they will, by it, be encouraged to try work for the library.

Thanking you again for your favors,

I remain,
Yours truly,
M. E. Webb,
Teacher.

### AND ANOTHER.

Harmony, Col., Co., U.S.,
June 20, 1905.

John Dougall & Sons.

Dear Sirs.—I received the flag last night and took it to school this morning. The children were delighted, and I was much pleased with it, and we thank you for putting it in our power to obtain this flag for our school.

I shall tell other teachers of your liberal offer, and if I remain here another year, may try for a library. I shall tell the children about it anyway, and perhaps they will earn one even if I am not here. Thanking you for your kindness,

I am,
Yours respectfully,
Agnes McKim.

### STILL THEY COME.

Sandringham, Ont., June 26, 1905.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. We are all very much pleased with it, as it has exceeded our expectations. The trustees are entirely satisfied and are getting a pole, and we hope to hoist the flag on Dominion Day, when we hold our patriotic picnic. . . .

Thanking you for enabling us to place so fine a flag in the school,

I am, yours truly,
LOUISA AIRD.

Namao, Alta., June 19, 1905.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Please excuse this unavoidable delay in acknowledging the arrival of the flag. Both the pupils and myself are well pleased with the beautiful flag so easily earned. . . . Thanking you on behalf of the pupils and myself,

I remain, yours truly,
EDWIN T. MITCHELL.

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U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.
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Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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'Witness' Building, Montreal.

**SAMPLE COPIES.**

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.


## PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

## EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

**JULY, 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.**

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, JULY 4, 1905.

The Czar promised his people an elective and potential representative assembly. If we are to attach any value to the forecast which has been sent us of the scheme for such an assembly prepared by a committee of bureaucrats, it has been so harnessed and bridled and bitted that it will go the way the government drives or not go at all. It need not be said that this scheme will evoke nothing but wrath from the people and will breed nothing but collision between the people's representatives and the powers which have thus proclaimed their complete unwillingness to trust the people or give them any real say in public affairs. Such a representative assembly may be better than none as a standing admission that something is needed and as a step to a further yielding of the autocratic power, but, as a relief to the tension between government and people, it is vain.

Mr. Baker, the Canadian, has in East Finsbury won another notable Liberal victory. At the general elections of 1900 the Conservative candidate was returned by a majority of 347. This majority has now been reversed and turned into a majority for the Liberals of 768, or more than double. Mr. Chamberlain may well acknowledge that the tide has set strongly in the direction contrary to his ambitions. Curiously enough, the Unionist, imperialists, preferential traders, retaliators—the party that is Proteus-headed in titles, denounced Mr. Baker as a foreigner, and made remarks derogatory to Canadian bread. They must have been very hard up indeed for an election cry when they chose the 'granary of the empire' for abuse and fulminated against a Canadian as outside the British pale. The result, however, showed the unwisdom of such tactics, and has made 'Chamberlainism' more contemptuously regarded than ever. North, south, east and west the by-elections have given notice to Mr. Balfour that he lingers superfluous on the stage, and that it is long past the time when he should have made his bow of retirement. His persistent and cynical disregard of the people's will, so clearly and emphatically expressed, is a menace to constitutional government, or, at least, to present parliamentary procedure. However, he cannot now much longer postpone his inevitable fate. His cup of iniquity is full and running over.

The Russians have suddenly discovered that the Japanese have a new army of a hundred thousand men marching upon them from Corea, under General Kasogawa. The despatch quotes an intelligence officer. His wisdom reminds us of how, during the war of Secession the Northern press got all its information concerning the opposing forces from an 'intelligent contraband.' This intelligence officer discourses as though an army in Korea was equivalent to an army in Kamschatka. He is quoted as saying that the most serious feature of the present situation is that the Japanese are able to spare General Kasogawa's powerful army from the chief seat of war in Manchuria. Landings in Kamschatka or on Saghalien are probable enough, and would be important enough, but they would be undoubtedly side issues. It is entirely different, however, with this new Corean army. If it is north of the Tumen, as reported, and as is to be presumed, as it has put to flight a Russian force, it is quite as near General Linevitch's lines as are the other armies commanded by Field Marshal Oyama, and is in a more threatening position than any of the others, as it hangs on the Russian left wing, already the most harassed part of the long Russian front, and as it is in a position to cut the railway to Vladivostok. We have already referred to an accession of force from this direction as probable. But for the size of this army of the Tumen we are entirely dependent on this newly developed 'intelligence' from Russia. The Russians seem sure of five thousand, for they have met them, but seem only to surmise the hundred thousand. It seems at all events that General Linevitch has found it necessary to resort to the extreme measure of withdrawing twelve thousand men from Vladivostok to meet this unexpected force.

The complaint of the mutinous sailors of the Baltic fleet is the same as that which was the occasion of the mutiny in the Black Sea, namely, bad food. If the food was really bad, it was probably not due to the will of the government. No government could well be so foolish as that would have been under the circumstances. It would be ascribed without question by every man jack of them to corrupt administration by the officers. There is nothing that will cause a mutiny among soldiers and sailors more quickly than bad food. There is profound wisdom in Bonaparte's remark that an army moves on its stomach. The victualling of British warships and the British army commissariat are managed on this idea, for long experience has taught the naval and military authorities that the efficiency and, what is of higher moment, the morale of the service largely depends on the way the men are fed. On active service, when the troops know that shortage or defects in rations are caused by no fault of those entrusted with the duty of bringing up supplies, the men endure the privation with fortitude. But in garrison and camp, when there is no excuse for lack in quantity or quality, bad rations will not be tolerated. It is the same on board ship. The Russian soldiers and sailors are not as well fed as the British. In the Crimean war our soldiers could not even endure the smell of the food the Russians devoured with eager satisfaction, though all who were there agreed that what the British had to put up with was nothing to brag about. If the British army commissariat failed at that time, its punishment in popular reprobation was exemplary, and led to its thorough reorganization. The mutiny in the Russian Black Sea fleet appears to have, at least, been brought to the breaking point by a food grievance. With ample means in the ports of the Black Sea for obtaining the best supplies regularly, there was no excuse for bad or inadequate rationing. It is possible that the news of the destruction of the Baltic fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan may have inflamed the minds of the sailors with the idea that their officers were as incapable as the rations proved them corrupt.

John Heep, sheriff of St. Louis county in Missouri, does not seem to be any relation of the celebrated Uriah. He is not 'umble. He says he will not put a stop to race-course gambling. He not only declines the Governor's offer of soldiers for the purpose, but says he will arrest them if they come, and that they may get shot, as there might be people who would not like to see them. It would be hard to get a more complete defiance of public order than this, and that at the hands of the official elected to enforce public order. His theory, probably, is that he knows what the people who elected him want, and he is going to give them just the sort of public morals that they crave. This is giving democracy its utmost swing. Under such free conditions the vaunted principle of evolution by which all things are to be transformed should operate unchecked. A virtuous community which really needed no law would have magnificent men to rule it, and its ideals under such benign conditions would advance rapidly to millennial perfection. On the other hand, a community whose morals were low would choose rulers of its own sort, hating good and loving evil. The tone of such a community would necessarily go from bad to worse, and when it reached the standards of pandemonium it would elect Satan by choice. Liberty, no doubt, is a splendid thing, in that it makes each community responsible for its own destiny; but it seems that, to use an old adage, mere liberty can no more elevate a community than a man can lift himself by the straps of his boots. A new heart must come from another source. And where is liberty to end? If a county or city can set itself up against the law of the state and treat it with contempt because it does not like it, why should not the individual make the same claim to break the law because he does not like it?

Much enthusiasm has been reported as being shown by the Washington correspondents who are spying out Canada for the benefit of the nation to which they belong. The compliments to the country uttered in after luncheon speeches have been such as to delight every Canadian heart. One almost fears that these good visitors 'do protest too much,' as though the 'goodly land' was already their own. It will be when we see their reports in their own publications that we will best be able to judge with what sentiments they have realized the great possibilities of a neighbor country. There can be no doubt, however, as to the character of their report upon the country as a field of settlement. Letters from many of them have appeared in the journals they represent, and all bear testimony to the greatness of our country, the advantages it offers to immigrants, and the magnificent future opening before it. No bigger or better way of advertising could have been devised, and it will doubtless have the effect of stimulating immigration from the United States of a class of farm settlers which is the sort of people most needed in our western territories. No country in the world offers inducements so great to the industrious, and all who long for freedom and independence in a land where law and order reign supreme. The rapidity with which settlement is proceeding is proof that these advantages are appreciated. Peace, plenty, the certainty that success will reward honest labor, are among the inducements to immigration mentioned by the correspondents, who all agree that the star of empire now glitters in the Canadian west.

We had of late a wonderful oil excitement in Alberta, of which we only learned through New York papers. We hope that the story of an oil lake near Abittibi, increasing from a natural well at the rate of seventy barrels a day, is not of the same sort. The news certainly does not come this time by way of New York. The region is one that is not likely to make a rapid increase in population, except through startling mineral discoveries. If there are considerable oil fields there steps should be immediately taken to reserve the property for the people of Canada and to prevent its falling into the hands of the Standard Oil Company. That gigantic corporation has not only spread its monopolistic tentacles all over this continent, but extended them to Europe and Asia. Wherever on earth, in fact, oil has been discovered, the Standard Company has managed to gain whole or partial possession. Having unlimited capital at its command, it aims at the complete control of the oil business in all countries. As the vulgar saying is, the company wants the earth, and will have it, if money can buy it. There is no commodity of civilization that has made its way so completely into all remote lands as what we in Canada call coal oil. We called it that because it was first developed as a modern article of comfort out of a hardened petroleum found in New Brunswick resembling coal. Coal oil being now a universal necessity, the aim of the Standard Company is a simple one, namely, to tax all mankind at its pleasure. Fortunately, the newly discovered oil field is in Government land belonging to this province. Such finds in any case properly belong to the nation, and it should be possible in all cases to make regulations that will secure to the people the benefit of them. This could always be done under the Henry George system of taxing the ground according to its intrinsic value. There were great outcries on the part of the miners at the Klondyke, largely foreigners, against royalties upon the gold finds there Those miners actually wanted the older parts of the country to furnish them with Government protection, railways telegraph and the other benefits of civilization while they carried off untold wealth to parts unknown. It is time the people's right in such possessions were better understood.

## DOMINION DAY.

We have been celebrating the thirty-eighth anniversary of our nationhood. As our imperial holiday in memory of the great queen comes just at the outburst of the spring's blossoming and as soon in the year as it is safe to count on a day afield; so it is well for us that the day that commemorates our national existence comes in the full flush of midsummer's glories. And when had we such a summer as the present one, whether we look at the perfect conditions of nature or the peace, progress and prosperity which attend the nation? Dominion Day is for many the only day on which they can get to the country at all, and what can these do better than go there and drink nature in? For those whose lot is hard, a day in the grass, beneath the sky or upon the broad bosom of the lake or river may prove a rich experience. It is fortunate for our people that they have not brought with them the rooted old-world notion that the only way of enjoying nature is by the aid of 'some bread and cheese and porter and some whiskey in a jar.' We have really reached a higher human level than that. The weather on Saturday was unfortunate in some places, while in others it was as benign as could be wished for.

While we enjoy the holiday we should not forget its meaning. It is interesting to note how slowly, but, let us hope, surely, the sense of nationhood develops. Not quite, even yet, have the people of the Maritime Provinces ceased to talk of going to Canada. We have not yet got past the stage at which we are instinctively more provincial than national. A very curious revelation of this has been seen in the somewhat heated response given to the recent appeal against national and in favor of provincial claims in connection with the constitutions of the new provinces. So strong has provincial feeling shown itself that the paradoxical notion that any assertion at all of national authority was unpatriotic seemed to be admitted as a primary principle. This, too, will pass away, and we shall come to regard our nation rather than our province, as the higher object of our love. The greatest divisive force among us is religion. There are those who refuse to observe this day because it is national while they expend unmeasured 'patriotism' on what is sectional. We have just heard the voice of an exalted ecclesiastic urging on his co-religionists supreme loyalty to a banner other than the national one that represents our constitutional liberties. There are those, on the other hand, who, having no talent for knowing what they would themselves be likely to do in another one's place, encourage in their hearts and those of others an answering antipathy. All such are failing in true patriotism. Loyalty can only develop out of liberty and out of mutual tolerance.

We cannot look for a sudden development of nationhood. In nature nothing comes suddenly; there is first the infant, which needs to be carried and which has no consciousness of its own existence. We have been in this stage as a nation. It is not quite certain that we have passed altogether out of it. Our present stage seems more like that of the boy who has gained more wayward strength than virile judgment. We want to make everybody do what we like and mean to kick when they refuse. There has been something of this in our treatment of Orientals and something of it in our idea that we can make Great Britain pay us tribute, by bonusing our products while we exclude hers, and in thinking that of course she ought to do it. We seem to be verging on that period of national life when we want to spend our best energies in play. Our young men, many of them, though engaged in business, discuss sports much more than they discuss business. Their chief interest is not in the work in which it is their calling to serve God and man, and in whose paths success in life lies, but in how to get away from work for what they look upon as pleasures. This is childish. Let us hope that we will outgrow this also. It should be the object of our educators to set before our young people the lives of those who have had ambitions above themselves. Those who were the fathers of our country, both French and English, and the pioneers of our farms, had perforce to endure much hardship, and endured it joyfully in the development of the great country, visions of which filled their souls. Still, it is not an upward but a downward step to leave the pursuit of pleasure only to be engulfed in the whirlpool of money-making. So long as money is the measure of success in business, there will be a natural tendency to look upon it as the end and object of business. Yet this is a view of things entirely repugnant to true greatness. A man's business is his opportunity to serve his generation and those to come, and financial success should always be held in subordination to honor, justice and beneficence. We are in a young and prosperous country, in which there is abundant scope for the exercise of all heroic purpose and all generous impulse. The memorial day of our nationhood should be a day which should find us stoutly resolving that our country shall be in all respects the better for us.

## MUTINY.

Revolution has at last broken out in Russia. Whether it will gain head or will be for a time suppressed must soon be known. The occasion of it was entirely characteristic. Of all the Russian services the fleet has the reputation of revealing the most complete lack of sympathy between the ruling classes and those under them. Russia having no seafaring population, the fleet is manned by conscription from among landsmen, who hate the sea and count condemnation to it very much as evildoers of old counted their condemnation to the galleys, except that Russians are sent to sea for no offence. The fleet has been officered by men of family who had to have berths found for them. These wore their naval rank as a decoration rather than as a profession, and most of them knew little more of naval service than the art of trampling upon the seamen. Such was the state of things when the Japanese war broke out. It was supposed, however, that the naval misfortunes in the east and the strained conditions which have arisen between the people and their rulers had considerably changed the attitude of the navy authorities towards the men and that everything was being done to make them satisfied with their conditions. It is not hard to suppose that such was the case, and that the complaints made were such as to the officers seemed captious and mutinous. We have only the account of the men; but it seems evident that the revolt was all planned before Omiltchug presented his demand for better soup. The men seem to have been not unprepared for the coup which, so far as the principal battleship on the Black Sea is concerned, proved so eminently successful. There was, indeed, in the landing of the body of the victim, a certain element of well studied stage effect. It is probable that of all portions of the Russian naval service the worst conditions exist in the Black Sea. The Black Sea squadron being condemned by international arrangement to inaction would naturally be used for the shelving of inefficients and for the hiving of the more disaffected elements. The squadron is not a very efficient one. The battleship 'Prince Potemkin' left out, it would have been a sorry addition to the fleet in the eastern seas.

The whole fleet was primed for mutiny and was ready for it, as far as sentiment went; but the 'Potemkin' alone was provided with a revolutionary staff. It is said that during the parley between the 'Potemkin' and the rest of the fleet the rebel vessel appeared to be in command of a man with a thick beard in civilian clothes. We also hear of students and Jewish girls being on board of her. These may have been good at sowing sedition, but it is hard to imagine them of any service in managing a man-of-war. The other Black Sea crews were equally mutinous at heart, and made it plain to Admiral Kruger that they would not fight the rebel crew, but the one ship which actually did mutiny, the 'Georgi Pobedonosteff,' found itself helpless, and seems to have surrendered. The 'Potemkin' itself was in bad need of provisions, and possibly short of coal and ammunition. It is not impossible, indeed, that the whole fleet was very short of everything, as no service was expected of it, and all supplies were wanted elsewhere. Although the mutiny would seem to be a failure in as far as stealing the fleet is concerned, simply because a modern fleet is a helpless thing in the hands of untrained men, it seems to have been at least successful in rendering the fleet helpless and in demonstrating to the government the untrustworthy condition of its armament.

We thus find the most complete plan of the incendiary revolutionists, as is usually the case, ineffective for anything but harm. Though this outbreak has followed hard upon an ominous remark attributed to a British diplomatist about an incoming régime in Russia, which is said to be afraid of the Kaiser and to be interested in uniting France and Great Britain against him, these events cannot be looked upon as interpreting that oracular utterance. If there is an incoming régime known to European diplomatists, it must be looked for in an entirely different quarter from that of the anarchical incendiaries. The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow are not anarchist in their character, and the rural zemstvos, which sided with these in the demand for a constitutional government, are dominated by the country gentry. We read in the 'Echo de Paris' what, though coming through a not very trustworthy channel, is a not improbable story, that twenty-eight marshals of the nobility met in St. Petersburg last Friday to demand of the Czar representative government. It would seem to have come to be the common belief that a complete sweeping out of the old stable must take place very soon, and there are hints, such as that which we have quoted, that the organizers of a new constitutional order of things understand each other fairly well, and are even making themselves understood by foreign governments.

## PEACE PARLEYS.

Dilatoriness has marked the conduct of Russia since the beginning of the movement for peace. Her reluctance can be explained by her dislike to having to enter into negotiations with Japan on a footing of equality and alone. In spite of many defeats and the certainty of further and possibly greater misfortunes, official Russia still cherishes the fiction of Japanese inferority, and hopes that Linevitch may change the fortune of war. It has become evident from the attitude of Japanese statesmen, since President Roosevelt made his peace proposal, that the crucial question is not the nature of the terms Japan may impose, but the guarantees she will insist upon for their faithful observance and fulfilment. All Russia's conceptions of peace have taken the form of a prolonged armistice to enable her to pull herself together for a new attack on Japan. This naive proposal has been made over and over again in Russian quarters, and there is every reason to suppose that no other notion has as yet dawned upon the Russian Government. On the other hand, what Japan wants and is determined to obtain is a peace as permanent as human foresight can secure. Experience has convinced her that no reliance can be placed on Russian honor or honesty in making or implementing treaties, and, as Japanese terms would necessarily involve some guarantee of the cessation of Russia's pernicious activities in Manchuria and Corea, the extreme difficulty of the two powers coming to an agreement is apparent. All the powers are interested with Japan in having an effective stop put to those activities. If the terms of peace should leave Russia in a position to renew the struggle hereafter, when she will have recovered her strength, there would merely be a truce.

that she will not abandon her purpose of securing an open port on the Pacific may be regarded as certain unless she can be compelled to give guarantees that cannot be evaded. Japan will almost be forced to maintain a garrison in Manchuria, but under agreement with the powers, the maintenance of the open door for all and a full acknowledgment of Chinese sovereignty. Until China is in a very different condition from her present plight, to restore Manchuria to China would be to leave the way open to Russia to resume her old game, with the certainty of another war.

## MOROCCO.

The ostensible bone of contention between the Kaiser and his neighbors, namely, the trade of Morocco, seems to be rather a small one to provoke all the pother. The total import and export trade of that country amounts to only some fifteen million dollars a year. The German share of this is small indeed, with small signs of expansion. The Emperor's threat of war with France really had European causes. He felt that the crippled condition of Russia gave him room to swagger, and, now that other autocracies are toppling, he possibly thought some swagger necessary to the continuance of his own. Though Morocco has so little commerce, however, it is a country with very unusual capabilities. It is the country that was looked upon by the Greeks as the site of Paradise. Its genial climate and its products—the golden apples of the Hesperides among them—were the inspiration of their wildest romances. It has a very fine climate, and all that is necessary to make it one of the most productive and prosperous of countries is that it should be opened up to civilization. That France should have had this dazzling task assigned to her, without consulting the great Emperor, was certainly galling, and the Emperor's resentment was no doubt increased by the desire of German capitalists to have a share in concessions which certain French companies are said to have been seeking to force from the Sultan. In view of the attempts to make the Sultan a vassal of France, these German adventurers naturally had him on their side, and the Emperor as naturally backed up the Sultan in resisting France. What Morocco needs first, however, is inland transportation, and this can only be supplied under stable government. France's designs make for stability at her expense, those of the Emperor seem to make equally for instability. As France from her position in Algeria is the only power that can just now give order to a country which is in a state of hopeless anarchy, all that the Emperor can very well demand is that Germans shall be as free as Frenchmen to compete for franchises in open market. If this demand could only be rid of political complications, it might almost be looked on as included in France's covenanted open door policy. The fact that it is the wolf's little finger, however, makes it impossible to look on these adventurers apart from politics.

## CHINA'S RENAISSANCE.

It is possible that a greater revolution is now in process in China than ever took place in the world before—a revolution of conviction and of attitude toward things. Japan has had her revolution, but Japan is small beside China. A chicken that comes out of its shell and surveys the great world is something in the position of the Chinese people since a succession of wars have revealed to the the nation, first, its own unspeakable inferiority, and, secondly, the fact that there is no need why that inferiority should continue, seeing that the Japanese, by adopting western science, have brought themselves to the front of the nations. The whole attitude of the Chinese people from Pekin to the Burmese boundary, and from Hongkong to Thibet, towards foreign thought has changed, and it seems certain that this change will go on until the country is born again. We have already seen a prodigy in the national spirit manifested by the Chinese commercial classes in refusing to deal with a nation that metes to Chinese citizens humiliating treatment as inferiors. When the Chinese were at war with Japan, it was said by all observers that there was no such thing as national sentiment among the Chinese people. Certainly there was very little shown. The idea of fighting for the government if they could run away never struck them; and the one study of men in authority seemed to be how to steal most from the war expenditure. The Boxer movement was an advance upon that. It was patriotism, crude and fanatical, but genuine. It taught the nation a new lesson that a very small foreign force was more than a match for their whole empire. Having thus learned what they could not do, they have now learned from Japan what they can do if they will. Their hatred for foreigners has greatly diminished as their respect for their knowledge has increased; and they have very widely set themselves to welcome and acquire that knowledge. In twenty years—possibly in ten—they will be another people. They are in a wonderfully receptive state of mind just now with regard to ideas from abroad. The ideas they now acquire are those that will live with them. A serious discussion has been held by the missionaries now in China as to what to do under these circumstances, and they have formulated what is, under the conditions, a very modest request, but yet a bold one. that the missionary force in China shall be doubled by 1907. It would not have been asking too much to ask that it be doubled before this year closes and doubled again next year. There is no room for delay. A missionary needs to be a year or two in China before he can communicate with the people. It is a miracle then. Missionary work is pressing on all foreign fields, and there should of course be relaxation nowhere; but, just as a great war absorbs a nation's attention for the time being and evokes extraordinary and lavish effort, so this opening in China should draw upon the energies of the whole Christian Church.

## KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

Sentiment may and does enter into bookkeeping. Where it does it is generally optimistic rather than pessimistic. The hard-headed practical shopkeeper will enter his stock in his books at net cost for the purpose of finding out how he stands with the world, and he will do this even if it shows that he cannot pay a hundred cents on the dollar. Another type of business man is less frank with himself—is sanguine and imaginative and hopes much from the future. His case too often resembles that of the country girl with the basket of eggs that we read about in the story books. The girl, it will be remembered, was going to market to sell her eggs, which she carried in a basket poised on her head. As she walked, bright hopes went with her, rosy visions flitted about the fields and the hedge rows. Her basket of eggs would sell for so much; with such a sum she could buy so and so; so and so she could sell at such a profit; until, at last, by repeating such commerce, in her mind, she made a very comfortable fortune. Alas! this accomplished, she tossed her head at prospective suitors, seeking only her wealth. The basket of eggs, foundation of all her castles, fell to the ground. A certain type of tradesman is equally sanguine. If his stock has cost him, say, ten thousand dollars, he immediately adds a third more, say, for profit, and imagines it to be worth $13,333 1-3. He never writes off anything for depreciation, never consents to consider a debt a bad debt, and so he goes on, and, if he cannot make both ends meet, gives note after note to postpone present difficulties, hoping for 'something to turn up,' until a compromise or bankruptcy overtakes him and dashes his hopes to the ground.

Bankers are guilty of the same sort of juggling. In the case of the Banque Ville Marie it was found that the sum set down as current loans and discounts was largely composed of really irrecoverable debts, 'bons,' or worthless personal notes, and so forth. The manager was sanguine, he hoped for something to turn up, and probably was a most surprised man when the full force of his bookkeeping and its consequences were brought home to him. The peculiar bookkeeping indulged in by the general managers of the Banque Ville Marie and of the Banque du Peuple was the cause of an amendment to the Bank Act, which gave more control over its members to the Canadian Bankers' Association. The association was given power to see that a bank's note circulation does not exceed its paid-up capital, and other powers which it was hoped would put an end to misleading statements and a waiting for something to turn up frame of mind on the part of the management of the chartered banks of the Dominion. Such, however, has not been the case, as the defunct Bank of Yarmouth has been the victim of such practices. In the trial of the cashier of that bank, who has since been convicted for making false returns to the government, the curator testified that an item of $352,000, which was down in the bank's return for November as current loans, really represented overdue bills. The curator also asserted that it was a custom for banks to charge dishonored drafts that had been returned against customers' accounts and call these current loans, as had been done by the Bank of Yarmouth in the case of the Reddings' firm. Whereupon the judge commented that if this kind of banking is general in Canada, 'God help the country.'

Such kind of banking, however, is not general, and to say so is a libel that cannot too quickly be contradicted. No good banker would describe worthless paper as current loans. A note may be renewed from time to time and yet be perfectly good, the parties accepting or endorsing it being substantial and reliable. Such renewals do repeat themselves in the current loans account, and that is the only account in which to place them. Supposing, however, that the parties to such a bill became hopelessly insolvent, or seriously involved, the managers who would still continue renewing their notes at their face value and describing them in their reports as current loans and discounts would be incurring a very serious responsibility. The good banker carries no dead wood, if he can help it, and very little under any circumstances. Periodically, he goes over the discount business of the bank, and sizes up the parties to whom the bank has lent money. He is able pretty accurately by the agents at his disposal to judge of the nature of a man's business and his character, and therefore to value approximately the paper the bank is carrying. It is not his duty to be sanguine about this paper. He knows inevitably that there will be losses, he knows that some accounts actually are losses, and it is his duty to treat them as such. The statement that such a bank submits to its shareholders and the public may be relied upon; amongst the current loans there will be included no bad debts, while doubtful losses will be estimated and provided for. Such is the practice followed by chartered banks, as a rule for their own safety, as the opposite practice of banks such as the Banque du Peuple, Banque Ville Marie and the Bank of Yarmouth inevitably leads to ruin—to the basket of eggs coming down with a smash. The moral of the Bank of Yarmouth failure is, that, the Bank Act either wants to be further amended, so as to give the Canadian Bankers' Association more powers of inspection and correction of its members; either that, or the Association has failed to exercise the powers it has, so as to prevent the issue of misleading reports. We pride ourselves upon the high character of our banking justly; failures are happily few and far between; but such failures as we have had prove how easy, after all, it is to go wrong, and that eternal vigilance is still the price of safety.

## JOHN HAY.

By the death of the Hon. Col. John Hay the United States loses one of her most justly valued servants. Few men in the United States have had so thorough a schooling in statesmanship as he. Few have had longer or more varied experience of the world's affairs, and none better learned the lessons to be gathered from wide acquaintance with men and things. His was not the troubled vision of the weak or the unequally great. Undisturbed by the fitful appreciations of the moment, in the world about him, he planned largely and did for the most part wisely and well. Posterity must apportion him his meed of praise or blame for whatever his share was of the preliminaries to the Spanish-American War and the practical snatching of Panama from the Republic of Columbia. We are too close to events to form a true judgment, and yet we can see in the perspective of the past seven years of United States history the work of one directing hand. Like most men, statesman, philosopher, or poet, he gathered his inspirations from his age and the spirit of his time. We who are British have followed John Hay's career admiringly, because he was one of that brilliant succession of United States Ambassadors to the Court of St. James whose aim it was to put an end for ever to the lion's tail pulling sport of their countrymen. They found in England a friendship, a love, indeed, for the United States and for Americans, which surprised them, and made them reflect with humiliation upon the fires of hatred for England which still smouldered in their own country. The good work of James Russell Lowell in the eighties was continued by Phelps, Lincoln, Bayard, and John Hay especially. The governments of the two countries were brought more into accord in aim, and the peoples by travel and literature found that their differences were trivial while their likeness was essential.

John Hay during nearly half a century of public service had seen his country inevitably on the way to a different destiny from the conception of the writers of the Declaration of Independence and their followers. Apart from and in addition to the grudge too widely borne by 'Americans' to the British people because of the wars of 1775 and 1812, with the heroics of which the primers in which they learned to read were filled, there was a curious notion in the minds of many of the United States people that England was a sinner because she had so widely colonized and had assumed the sovereignty of so many countries. It was land-grabbing, said our cousins, marauding conquest, never necessity, never inevitable destiny. The United States at length reached a growth, however, when her own domain was for the most part occupied, when she was no longer only a seller of agricultural surplus, and that very largely to Great Britain. She found herself a seeker after markets for machinery and bridges and steel rails and what not, besides wheat and corn and Chicago canned goods, and she no longer found that insulation was the highest good. Her railways stretched, at length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the east was that much nearer. There was a ferment—very general among those who do things—for expansion, and a larger mind in and share of the world's affairs. War came, strange islands and an isthmus were seized, and the United States understood Great Britain.

John Hay was a man signally trained to read the signs of the times and to direct them, or at least to keep his finger upon their pulse. He had accumulations of the most valuable experiences. Chosen by Lincoln to be his secretary and A. D. C. during his administrations of 1861 and 1865, he afterwards saw diplomatic service in Paris, Vienna and Madrid. For five years he was an editorial writer on the New York 'Tribune,' and his associations with the press were always intimate. When Mr. Hayes was elected president, John Hay was his First Assistant Secretary of State, and when Mr. McKinley was elected, John Hay was appointed ambassador to London. He retired from that position, as everybody knows, to fill the distinguished and onerous post of Secretary of State, and has only laid down the reins of office at the call of death. He has been the expansionist foreign minister of his country, and the history of our times will recount many stirring events in which he bore a principal part. Great history has been made during John Hay's foreign ministry, greater than we realize as we live it, and that quiet but strong character will be better appreciated at its true worth when in the crucible of time the metal shall have been separated from the dross, the true from the false.

As an author, Mr. Hay wrote little, and his fame depended upon one book, the 'Pike County Ballads.' That simple little book brought him more widespread fame and more intimately into the lives of the English-speaking people, however, than the dozens of considerable volumes of more abundant writers. In the days when recitations were popular, the dialect poems of John Hay were a sort of revolt from the good boy of Sanford and Merton, or the Rollo books. Hay with his 'Jim Bludso,' and Mark Twain and others did much to kill those instructive children. In doing so there is no doubt that they went to the opposite extreme and the effect was to coarsen and to lessen in the eyes of the people the value of many things intrinsically valuable. So far as they go, 'Jim Bludso' and its fellows are essentially healthy, they teach that heroism may be found in the coarsest garb and that duty may be performed in a flannel shirt as well as in a frock coat. Whatever may be the verdict of a future generation, it is certain that several generations have sought and found satisfaction in the ballads of Mr. Hay, and in their protest against the measure ment of humanity by any conventional lines. But whether as poet or statesman, John Hay was single-minded. He did his duty as it appeared to him, and his memory will long be honored and treasured.

## PIN PRICKS AND PREFERENCES.

While the Canadian manufacturers are junketing in England and generally having a good time socially over ill-defined prospects of improved commercial relations with Great Britain, Canada herself is being called to account in 'good set terms.' The 'Times' and other newspapers have discovered that it costs the Canadian government one pound for every continental immigrant, while it only pays about seven shillings and sixpence for every immigrant from the British Isles. Does the Canadian government consider one Pole or Russian worth three Englishmen, Irishmen, Welshmen or Scotchmen, the organs of public opinion indignantly ask in chorus? To which the Canadian immigration office, in London, has replied that it costs the North Atlantic Trading Company the difference in the amounts paid out, as the North Atlantic Trading Company does its own advertising, prints its own immigration literature, and generally carries its own propaganda. Such an answer, however, is regarded as most unsatisfactory, considering that, as the Allan and other lines of shipping have been pointing out, much more and more costly work has been done by them on behalf of British immigration than has been done by the North Atlantic Trading Company on the continent of Europe. That may be true enough, but such expenditure is over and above the large activity and advertising expenditure of the Canadian Government in Great Britain. Still, without suspecting any nigger in the fence, it might be no harm, in view of the superior adaptation of the immigrants, for the Canadian Government to increase the British preference.

Another matter that is giving concern to the press if not the public of England, is the fact that the province of Quebec has recently imposed a tax of three hundred dollars upon all commercial travellers representing houses who have no resident agent in the province or bona fide branch house in the Dominion. This tax especially cuts against English commercial travellers, and some English houses declare they will retire from the trade and devote their energies to other places. Generally, it is considered small and mean legislation; particularly, it is pointed out as being another disillusion as regards the prospects of closer imperial trading. We in Canada, know, of course, that this tax was not imposed especially against the British merchant, or, indeed, especially against anybody. The provincial government simply wanted the money, and considered this a plausible, and, among small traders, a popular, way to get it. There is a tax of the same sort in both British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and as Quebec thought she wanted out as being another disillusion as vinces, she copied their shining example. Whether the Gouin government will persist in collecting this three hundred dollar tax, now that it has called forth such indignant protest on the part of Englishmen,—who are not shackled at home and do not understand how it is they are shackled within the empire,—remains to be seen. At present, it constitutes another bar to that beautiful state of imperial trade affection wherein every member shall join hands in family accord and equality. Such taxation as Mr. Gouin's cabinet has imposed gives an Englishman a curious shock. In an important part of the Empire, for which he is asked to make serious sacrifices, he finds himself the veriest foreigner. In the same way, Canadians are always riled when the treatment of our cattle by the British Government is recalled, and the Canadian Parliament, we understand, is about to protest against such treatment once again, or at least to discuss it pretty vigorously and plainly.

## IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

With simple reverence and dignity the new Assembly Buildings of the Irish Presbyterian Church were opened in Belfast on Monday, June 5. The Duke of Argyll was the principal figure, and around him were gathered, with the moderator at their head, some of the ministers and laymen who had taken the most active part in the movement which has resulted in the erection of the buildings. The Duke of Argyll was considered on all hands the most fitting to give distinction to the proceedings, the reason being that the chiefs of the great Campbell clan have always been staunch supporters of the Presbyterian Church. It was recalled that Archibald Campbell, the fourth Earl of Argyll, and his son, Lord Lorne, were among those who signed the first Covenant in 1557, and became Lords of the Congregation. From that day, as the Belfast 'News Letter' reminds us, through the period of storm and stress, and on to happier times, the heads of the House of Argyll were steadfast. The first Marquis was the recognized leader of the Church when the Solemn League and Covenant was signed, and his fidelity to his faith was sealed on the scaffold. His successor, the second Marquis, met with a like glorious ending. The gathering at the inauguration of the new Assembly Buildings was reminded that to the first martyred head of the House of Argyll Irish Presbyterianism owes a special debt. One of the seven Scottish regiments which went over in 1642 to rescue the persecuted Irish Presbyterians in the rebellion of that day was the regiment of the Campbell clan, and its chaplain and one of its officers, a member of the Kirk Session at home, were of the nine who gave to Irish Presbyterianism its first church court by forming the Presbytery at Carrickfergus. Since that time an intimate connection has subsisted between the House of Argyll and the Irish Presbyterian Church.

Thus it was that the Duke of Argyll was asked to perform the opening ceremony, as typifying one of the great influences which have made the Presbyterian Church the power it is to-day. Its power in Ireland may be realized from the splendid pile of buildings, as shown in our illustration on another page. It is a militant church, a church instinct with life and high purpose. We read that the Rev. Professor Todd Martin, in the statement he submitted on behalf of the building committee, said there possibly might steal into the breast of some cautious friend the thought that they had aimed too high. Upon this point, however, the concensus of opinion appeared to be that the right thing has been done. The new Assembly Hall and offices are spacious and beautiful. They form a magnificent pile of buildings standing four square, rich and appropriate in adornment, and providing most commodious accommodation for the work of all the agencies of the church. A less costly house might have sufficed, but the building is not for one generation, and it is to be the heart of the Church. The Duke of Argyll believes in the necessity of cultivating in Presbyterian worship the more or less adventitious aids to reverent feeling which other churches so much insist upon and so largely use. As an example, the Wesleyan Church is about to erect in Westminster a group of buildings in the Byzantine style at a cost approaching a million dollars.

'Presbyterianism' says a friend 'clings 'to simplicity in externals, as a bulwark 'to faith; but simplicity does not necessarily mean the exclusion of all that is 'beautiful to eye and ear, and beauty 'does tend to reverence, and reverence 'approaches spirituality.' It is not a simple problem to estimate the effect of such material efflorescence on the spiritual interests of a church. On the one hand it will be said that while thousands are starving and millions spiritually perishing, it is frivolous to spend millions on official luxury and architectural display. On the other, it is equally fair to say that, so long as people actually do cultivate the arts of beauty and see no wrong in it, there can be no wrong, but the highest right, in lavishing that beauty on the worship of God and the appointments of his church. There may even be worship in so doing, though there is always the danger of men deceiving themselves or imagining that they are doing for God what they do in the way of music and grandeur for their own gratification. In this, as in all other aspects of religious form, it is not the form that is significant, but the spirit that lies behind it. She who poured out a little fortune upon the Master's feet was held to have a truer love than those who would have given that wealth to the needy.

## THE STORM IN VERMONT.

St. Albans, Vt., July 3.—Conditions in northern Vermont, following a destructive storm which passed over this section on Saturday and Sunday, were much improved to-day, but it will be some time before repairs to railways, bridges and highways can be completed. Traffic was still interrupted to-day on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain division of the Boston and Maine Railway owing to several bad washouts. A train which became stalled in Hardwick on Saturday afternoon finally was run back to St. Johnsbury, its starting point. On other railways in this part of the state trains were running to-day, although schedules were somewhat interrupted.

Additional details received to-day show that the storm in Lamoille county, particularly in the vicinity of Morrisville, was the worst in many years. Many wooden bridges over various streams were washed away, and one iron bridge near Morrisville was swept from its foundation by the force of the flood. Highways throughout the country were badly washed out.

A large gang of men were at work on the railway car at St. Johnsbury to-day, and it was hoped train service might be resumed by to-night or to-morrow morning.

## 'WORLD WIDE.'

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

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Royal Wedding at Windsor—The 'Standard,' London.
The German Crown Prince and His Bride—By Hulda Friedrichs, in the 'Westminster Gazette'
Debate in House of Commons on the Premier and His Policy—English Papers.
South African War Stores Scandals—English Papers.
The Fall of M. Delcassé—The 'Outlook,' London.
The New Situation in Europe—The 'Spectator,' London.
Japanese Women and Children—By Helen Hyde, in the San Francisco 'Argonaut.'
James Dalrymple Believes Civic Pride Will Rule in the United States—The 'World,' New York.
Whitsun Hirings—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Violin Stories—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Holman Hunt's Latest Work—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

### CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Rich Man—Poem, by A. M. Newton, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
Pastor Wagner on Character Building—Brief Selections from His Latest Book—The 'World,' New York.
The Home Reading of Girls—By H.M.S., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
'Coryat's Crudities'—The 'Spectator,' London.
'In Peril of Change'—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

### HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

What Science Owes to Professor Young—By Mary Proctor, in the New York 'Times.'
Animals Who Play Musical Instruments of Nature's Invention—By Ernest Ingersoll, in the 'World,' New York.
Textile Fabrics of Paper—The 'Scientific American.'
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.

In honor of Mrs. Jemima Luke, the aged author of 'I think when I read that sweet story of old,' it is proposed to restore the chapel at Staplehay, England, where her hymn was first sung.

A revival in Constantinople is being led by the Rev. John McNeill at the invitation of Christians of various sects. Interpreters will make the message of the Scotch preacher known to his Turkish, Armenian and other hearers.

The minister from Belgium, who attended the opening of the Y. M. C. A. French Branch building in New York city, was so deeply impressed as to the value of the Association that he has requested information and printed matter sent him that he might forward it to his government, urging that an Association be formed in the Congo country.

In the C. M. S. training school at Oyo, South Nigeria, is a young man from Katsina, North Nigeria. He came to the school after requiring a promise that he would not be pressed to become a Christian, but after a time he voluntarily asked to be baptized. This young man's father was a Mohammedan doctor of canon law at Katsina, near the southern edge of the Sahara. The young man visited Mecca, and, like Luther at Rome, was disgusted with what he saw of the lives of the great men of his religion. Now he is studying to preach to the Hausa speaking Mohammedans of Western Africa.

The English Church mission in South China reports that in the large city of Taileung, where a missionary was formerly stoned out of the place for attempting to preach the Gospel there is a remarkable movement toward Christianity. Several of the natives, all of whom are heathen except one, have purchased a place for preaching, paying for it over $900, and promise to make it over to the English mission if a preacher and pastor shall be sent them.

The conference on federation of Christion churches to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York, Nov. 15-20, is already taking shape, and promises to be a great event in Christian history. Delegates have been appointed from twenty-one denominations with about 18,000,000 communicants. Among the topics on the programme prominence is given to the relations of a united church to evangelism, to the social order, to home and foreign missions, to religious education, and to the fellowship of faith. It may be found possible to form a federation representing all Protestant denominations through which the churches may speak on moral and social subjects of national significance. The cost of the conference is estimated at $18,000.

Dr. C. R. Hager, Hongkong, China, writes: 'In the South China Mission of the American Board, the cost of supporting a station is $100, a preacher $60, a teacher $35, a Bible woman $30 per year; while a chapel or church can be built for $1,000 to $2,000. Any person desiring to support a preacher or take a share of $30 in the mission will be sent a picture of the same with an account of the general work and the special work of the person supported from time to time. All gifts will be gratefuly received and acknowledged.'

Mrs. Grimké, of Manchester, England, lately passed away. She was a lady to whom many Christian agencies were indebted, by reason of the text-cards which were inseparably associated with her name. Some thirty years ago, when visiting members of her mothers' meeting in Manchester, she was struck by the bareness of the walls in many a home, and strove to brighten them by providing text-cards with floral and other designs; but her great difficulty was to procure legible texts, as most of those then printed were in old English type, and might as well have been printed in Hebrew so far as the uneducated were concerned. She therefore set herself to get texts printed in ordinary English type with decorated borders. This work has now grown to such an extent that 15,500,000 texts have been printed in eighty-one different languages, and these silent messengers have gone all over the world.

In eighteen years, William J. Elliott, a master plumber of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been the means of closing up three saloons that formerly flourished near his home, at Myrtle avenue and Hart street. He recently acquired a property on which a saloon was carrying on a large business, and, having dispossessed the saloonkeeper, immediately converted the building into a hall where religious services were held.

## THE LATE REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR.

('The Christian.')

The China Inland Mission has furnished an object-lesson for missionary societies the wide world over, and its story forms one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the world's evangelization. While Mr. Hudson Taylor would have been the last man to say that he has been the only human instrument in bringing about such blessed results, he was none the less, under God, the chief worker both in founding and extending the mission. And from his first endeavors in this direction he has been honored in helping forward the purpose of his Master, with respect to the evangelizing of one of the mightiest nations on the face of the earth.

A native of Barnsley, Yorkshire, our departed friend had reached the ripe age of seventy-three. More important than the date of his birth is the suggestive fact that his father, who was himself an earnest evangelist (though a business man), had been deeply stirred as to the spiritual condition of the Chinese; and he prayed God that if ever a son were given him, that son might become an ambassador of the Cross to China. Mr. Taylor was, therefore, so to speak, consecrated for missionary service in China from birth. During his childhood his health was feeble, and his parents had to abandon, for a time at least, the fond hopes they cherished; but the answer to their prayers was not denied—it only tarried. Already their son was interested in China, and had begun to regard it as the sphere of his life-work. He was himself described how in his youth he had a sceptical fit, and how he was brought out of the region of darkness and negation into the goodly land of faith, and peace, and assurance, as a clear answer to the prayers of his mother and his sister (Mrs. Broomhall). At the very time when his mother was agonizing in prayer for him seventy or eigthy miles away, he was stepping into the light of conscious acceptance with God, through reading a Gospel tract which came into his possession.

During Mr. Taylor's period of training at the London Hospital, many experiences calculated to strengthen his faith in the direct interposition of God for guidance or deliverance at critical moments. He learned to commit his way, and all its daily difficulties, to his loving heavenly Father, and the unmistakable responses of God to this life of simple trust taught him many lessons that proved invaluable in later years. The sense of the pressing spiritual needs of China that was borne in upon his heart at the time of his consecration, grew in weight and volume during his student years, and it was with inexpressible joy that in September, 1853, at the age of twenty-one, having been accepted by the Chinese Evangelization Society as a medical missionary, he sailed for the land of his heart's desire.

Landing in Shanghai, the young missionary found himself in the midst of a native rebellion. The path of every missionary was beset by dangers and diculties; and Mr. Taylor had many hair-breadth escapes from the bullet and fanatical soldiery. There were also difficulties relating to the work itself; but out of them all God provided a way of escape, though faith was often sorely tried. These early embarrassments and hindrances did not damp the zeal of the young missionary, but only caused him the more unreservedly to cast himself on his God. One very happy circumstance of his first stay in China as a pioneer missionary was his association with Mr. William C. Burns, of the Presbyterian Mission—a fellowship fraught with mutual blessing, and one to which Mr. Taylor was never tired of referring in after years.

For about four years Mr. Taylor devoted his energies to itinerant work, meeting with numerous disappointments and trials, but finding through them all that God was indeed the refuge and strength of his servants. At the end of 1856 he had been led to terminate his official connection with the Society though continuing to work with it), and began the method of looking directly to God for the supply of his needs and the needs of the work, to which method he henceforth consistently adhered. His faith was honored in a way that was a further preparation for the founding of the Inland Mission. Failing health compelled him sorrowfully to return to England in 1860. For a time he was engaged as a collaborateur of the Rev. F. Gough, of the C.M.S., in the important work of revising a version of the New Testament in the Romanized Colloquial of Ningpo, to be published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. This also proved to be a providential circumstance in his life, an experience which he described as follows:—

In the study of that Divine Word I learned that, to obtain successful laborers, not elaborate appeals for help were needed, but, first, earnest prayer to God to thrust forth laborers; and, second, the deepening of the spiritual life of the churches, so that men should be unable to stay at home. I saw that the Apostolic plan was, not to raise ways and means, but to go and do the work, trusting in his sure word who has said: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'

Months of earnest prayer strengthened the conviction 'that a special agency was essential for the evangelization of inland China; and that by simple trust in God, such an agency might be raised up and sustained without interfering injuriously with any existing work.' At home he saw congregations well cared for spiritually, while the millions of China were perishing for lack of knowledge, and this brought his feelings and resolves to a crisis. He surrendered himself to God for this service, and there and then asked him for twenty-four fellow-workers, two for each of the eleven inland provinces of China, then without a Protestant missionary, and two for Mongolia.

It was about this time that Mr. Taylor wrote 'China's spiritual needs and claims,' a volume which was exceedingly helpful in imparting a true knowledge of that vast country, and in stirring up consecrated workers to go forth to help in its evangelization. The mission was formed in 1865. In May of the following year a missionary party of seventeen sailed for China in the 'Lammermuir,' and the China Inland Mission was fully inaugurated. The Chinese people were not naturally disposed like some races, towards the reception of a new religious faith; pride of intellect and of country were found to be strongly against it. England herself has done much to bar the door of China to the Gospel of Christ by her un-Christian action in the matter of the opium trade.

When the 'Lammermuir' party sailed, eleven of the eighteen provinces were entirely without a Protestant witness for the truth. At the present time there are 200 central stations with over 450 out-stations, while since 1900—the year of persecution—50,000 souls have been added to the Church in China. It is a cause for deep thankfulness to God that Mr. Taylor was spared to see something of the great harvest that is being reaped to-day. In the eventide of his life he was permitted to see the work of the Lord, which has prospered in his hands, prosper also in the hands of an army of devoted followers of his Master—men and women who went forth prepared to suffer and die, if only the Gospel could be given to the millions of China. Some idea of the progress now being made may be gathered from the fact that during last year sixty-six missionaries were added to the staff on the field, making a total of 828 workers, the highest figure yet recorded.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married, and each time has been singularly happy in his life partner. His first wife, to whom he was wedded during his first visit to China, was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dyer, a very devoted agent of the London Missionary Society. He afterwards married Miss Faulding, who was one of the party that sailed in the 'Lammermuir,' and was greatly blessed of God as a worker among the Chinese. She was called to her rest and reward in August of last year. During the past four or five years Mr. Taylor has been resting in Switzerland on account of a complete breakdown in health. The opening weeks of 1905, however, witnessed an improvement in his health, and it was then that he very naturally determined to return to China.

It was perhaps fitting that our beloved friend should receive the home-call from Changsha. It is the capital of what was for years the most violently anti-foreign province in China—a province for which the C.I.M. has worked perseveringly for the last twenty years, but for a long period without being able to get a station opened.

It will be of interest to many readers to learn that the sainted missionary made it a regular practice to pray individually for every donor to the funds of the C.I.M.

## INTERNATIONAL RALLY OF CHRISTIAN STUDENTS.

This summer, rich as it will be in notable assemblages, is not likely to witness a gathering more truly international in its personnel than that of the World's Student Christian Federation, held recently at Zeist, Holland. Leaders of student work in thirty nations from the five continents and Australia were present. Mr. John R. Mott, of New York, to whom more than to any other man is due the welding together of Christian students the world over, presented a decennial review of the movement since it was organized, in 1895, in Sweden. In the decade it has united in one movement over 100,000 students and professors belonging to nearly forty nations, and enrolled them in over 1,800 local Christian associations or unions. There are to-day in seven countries forty-six buildings, costing, with their equipment, over a million dollars, devoted to Christian work among students. Other tokens of vigor are the numerous Bible and mission study classes, the sailing of 3,500 volunteers from North America and Europe to mission fields, the growth of the movement among women students, leading recently to the appointment of a special secretary, the numerous national conventions held, the sending of deputations from one country to another and the publishing of not less than 450 pamphlets and books relating to Christian life and work among and by students.—'Congregationalist.'

## TORREY AND ALEXANDER.

The third series of Dr. Torrey's meetings in London are being held in a huge building on the Strand, said to be 'the most expensive site in Europe.'

The services of the first Sunday in the Strand Hall were full of power. Dr. Torrey's afternoon address was a powerful plea to Christians to become active soul-winners, his subject being, 'The Advantages of personal work.' In his opening prayer Dr. Torrey had pleaded that thousands might be converted as the result of that afternoon's meeting, and in beginning his talk—for he called it a talk rather than a sermon—he explained the meaning of his prayer. He declared that thousands would be saved if his hearers became soul-winners and did their duty in personal work. He said that the great advantages of personal work were as follows: (1) Anybody can do it; (2) it can be done anywhere; (3) it can be done at all hours; (4) it reaches all classes; (5) it meets the specific difficulties of the person to whom you are talking; (6) it produces abundant results.

Dr. Torrey declared that London could be won to Christ within ten years if each of those present would win one soul a year, and train those whom they won to Christ to do likewise. 'If only a small proportion of the Christian Church were personal workers,' said he, 'the whole world could be evangelized within ten years. The world will only be saved by personal work.' Dr. Torrey told how personal work could and should be done, not merely in religious meetings, but on the streets, in 'buses and trains and trains, in homes and shops and factories—wherever there are unsaved people. He told how a prominent missionary in Japan to-day was won to Christ by personal work while laboring in a factory in America. In speaking of the duty of training those whom we lead to Christ to become soul-winners themselves Dr. Torrey told an interesting personal experience of a 'grandson.' He said:—'Some years ago a lady and her husband came from Mexico to Chicago. The lady said to me, "I bring you greetings from your grandchild." I was never in Mexico, and that was the first time I knew I had any grandchildren. I said, "My grandchild?" "Yes," she said, "there is a man down in Mexico who calls himself your grandchild. He is older than you, and you never saw him. He is of Spanish descent. When I first met him he was a Roman Catholic, and living low down in sin with a woman who was not his wife. I led him to Christ. Then I told him how you had led me to Christ up in Minnesota, and now he calls himself your grandchild."'

THE EVER-WIDENING CIRCLE.

Dr. Torrey further said: 'Mr. Moody's "great grandson" was Hugh Beaver, the son of Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and one of the noblest young men who ever lived in America. He died before he was twenty-five. Charlie Studd was converted under Mr. Moody in this country; Charlie Studd led Joan Mott to Christ; John Mott led Hugh Beaver to Christ. You can never tell where it is going to end. Hugh Beaver led more college students to Christ during his short life here, I think, than almost any man in America, and now that Hugh Beaver is dead, his life, which is read all over the world, is being blessed to thousands of University men. Friends, only eternity will reveal the outcome of your leading one soul to Christ. The circle is ever widening.'

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Torrey asked all those who desired to become soul-winners to raise their hands, and several hundred hands were at once uplifted. Then he gave the invitation to the unsaved, and although the address had been to Christians, a considerable number of people accepted Christ.

## DR. GRENFELL'S MISSION

### THE GIFTS OF THE WEEK.

Contributions for this worthy object continue to come in steadily, though we would like to see more of our readers give expression in this way to the interest we know they feel in the work of Dr. Grenfell and his helpers in Labrador.

One very gratifying feature in this week's receipts is the amount of $14.13, sent in by two little girls, most of it collected in small sums from five cents upwards. The list of names indicates that in not a few cases, father, mother and each child in the family has had a share in the gifts. The little collectors have thoughtfully remembered that a cot requires more than merely the money needed for current expenses each year. It needs to be furnished and kept furnished. They have, therefore, designated their gift 'to help furnish a cot in the Labrador Hospital.'

Our readers will remember that in addition to the maintenance of the three hospitals already established, Battle Harbor and Indian Harbor on the northern Labrador coast, and St. Anthony's on the north shore of Newfoundland, the Mission felt an urgent need of a fourth hospital on the Canadian Labrador coast at the southern end of the Straits of Belle Isle, a spot of much interest to all those who cross the Atlantic via the northern route. The money needed for building this hospital ($5,000) was generously given by a Montreal lady, on the occasion of Dr. Grenfell's recent visit here, so that the matter can be carried through at once, and it is hoped that the hospital will be ready for use, though possibly not fully equipped, by the beginning of next winter. It is towards the maintenance of this new hospital and the general work connected with it, that all contributions received at this office will probably be sent. Dr. Grenfell has specially asked that this hospital receive our hearty support. It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the furnishings of our cot or cots there should be borne in mind by those wishing to help.

The following are the amounts received this week:—

### FOR THE COT FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collected by Grace Crowe and Catherine Wright | $14 13 |
| A Friend, Desboro | 3 00 |
| Geo. Bell | 2 00 |
| Mrs. R., Montreal | 2 00 |
| A Friend, Coalburn | 1 00 |
| S. Margaret Lawson | 1 00 |
| Mrs. L. McKenney | 1 00 |
| Subscriber, Skafse | 1 00 |
| Nellie and Mary Young | 1 00 |
| Small sums | 1 00 |

### FOR THE GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two Canadians in California | $15 00 |
| Another Canadian in California | 2 00 |
| Pt. St. Charles W.C.T.U. | 10 00 |
| Frank W. Elliott | 10 00 |
| A Norwich Sympathizer | 10 00 |
| Belmont Sunday-school, Alta. | 2 00 |
| Lily Cooper | 2 00 |
| J. E., Montreal | 2 00 |
| Marie J. Lawson | 2 00 |
| B. Marven | 2 00 |
| 'In His Name,' Sherbrooke | 2 00 |
| Mrs. S. A. Wolever | 2 00 |
| Elsie M. Graham | 1 00 |
| Alex. Sinclair | 1 00 |
| Marion Stirling | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Wm. Stirling | 1 00 |
| Wellwisher, Lennoxville | 1 00 |
| Total previously acknowledged | $582 62 |
| Total received for Labrador Mission up to June 28 | $675 75 |

Friends who may have barrels packed for the Labrador should send at once, as the season is passing. Address plainly and permanently on each end, to 'Dr. Grenfell, Deep Sea Mission, Labrador,' and consign to 'Black Diamond Steamship Company, Montreal,' prepaying all charges in full up to this port. The Montreal address may be clearly written on cardboard and tacked on the barrel head. On one corner of this label may be put the words, 'To be forwarded,' and on another the full name and address of sender, in case of need.

## INDIAN FAMINE FUND

### ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS RECEIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annie Wheeler, Twillingate | $ 5 00 |
| Collected by Mrs. G. S. Howard, Blake | 3 50 |
| Rev. W. T. Smith, Danville | 2 00 |
| | $10 50 |

## PROFITABLE CHRISTIANITY.

To the outward eye a village Christian is much the same as a village Hindu. He wears the same kind of a red or white cloth, lives in the same kind of a house, and makes the same kind of a salaam to his friend. But as to the difference—read the following testimony of a converted robber, given as far as possible in his own words:—

'Sir, Christianity may not be the religion for other employments, but it is certainly the religion for the farmer, and if you ask my reasons, I will give them. I am a farmer, and have many fields to be cultivated. At about daylight I call my sons, daughters, and daughters-in-law together for prayers. After which I say to this son, "You go work in that field," and to another son, "This is your work for the day," and likewise to the women I assign their duties, so the work of my lands and household is conducted regularly and properly. The sons of many Hindu families rise when they like and work where they like, with little system, or order, and with consequent loss.

My young men and women are instructed to in no wise follow the well nigh universal custom of our caste of stealing from the crops of our neighbors, and allowing cattle to graze in the fields of others. Though at first I lost a little by this, I now am a gainer, for the Hindus, finding that the members of my family never touch their crops, have ceased stealing from me and keep their cattle off my lands. But the Hindu farmer continues to steal the crops of the Hindus, and in turn has portions of his own crop stolen.

When I was a Hindu, together with others of my people, I used to give to the soothsayer for telling me when it was going to rain, and other future events, and spent my money uselessly. Now I know that he knows nothing of the future, and I give him nothing. My Hindu relative, on starting out to work in the morning, sees an oil-monger, and as he has been taught that that is a bad omen, he returns to his house and does not work, thus losing the profit of that day's labor. I see the same man and go on to my work, knowing that there is nothing in signs and omens, and thus gain the day's wage.

A sufficient amount of rain has fallen, and to-day is the day for sowing, but the Hindu has been informed by the soothsayer and others that this is a very unpropitious day, and that disaster will follow sowing, so he refrains, does not take advantage of his opportunity, and loses his crop. I laugh at the man's prophecy, sow my seed and have a crop. Again—in the payment of taxes, the transferring of property and the signing of documents, there is much trickery on the part of the educated. My Hindu relative brings up his children in ignorance and has no one to read to him the contents of papers, and thus, unwisely trusting others, he signs receipts and agreements that bring him endless thouble and pecuniary loss.

My sons are educated, and no such tricks can be played on me. Yes, indeed, Sir, Christianity is the religion for the farmer.

Yes! the missionary says, and for all tribes and kindred and nations of the earth!—'The Seventieth Annual Report of the American Madura Mission.'

## EDWARD VII. IN FRENCH EYES.

### 'BON GARCON'—ADMIRATION AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE POWERS.

'But we have changed all that,' said my friend the Boulevardier, 'To-day we admire and understand each other. You English have liberty; we French have equality; the two together spell fraternity. Is it not so?' he asked, waiting for the smile that should reward his mot.

'Ah, well! All that happened five years ago. One has time to recover one's sangfroid in five years. You English were right; you had undertaken a long and difficult campaign; you had recovered the Soudan—my friend is not always historically accurate—'it was hardly likely that you would allow the sentimental considerations that, shall I say? divided us to stand in the way of your Egyptian enterprise. Have we not recouped ourselves in Tunis, and are we not free in Morocco? if His Majesty William II. will permit me to say so.'

My friend lit another cigarette, declining the Egyptian one I offered him—not 'on the ground of political reasons,' as he was good enough to explain.

'I admit that we were angry—very angry,' he resumed. 'But, mon Dieu! we French are very easily made angry, and still more easily pacified. But all that was five years ago. Since then much has happened, and we have shaken hands. We have shaken hands in Siam, in Newfoundland. We have behaved sensibly, like good neighbors. Our Nationaliste? 'La Patrie 'and the other newspapers? They are amusing; they make much noise; but no one takes them seriously. We are—how do you put it?—in the joke. It is often a bad joke, I think; but still one should even be grateful to those who try to amuse us and are unsuccessful.'

He changed for a moment from grave to gay: 'There is a serious France,' he continued, 'how serious you hardly know. We are thrifty; we have lent hundreds of millions to Russia; we are industrious; few peoples work as we work. Then we are serious; after that we wish to take life lightly, like children, or else we should suffer from an attack of nerves. Our gayety saves us; but we are serious all the same. That is, perhaps why we recognize that there can be questions with two sides. That is why, when Florence Nightingale and your nurses went out to the Crimea, even our hotelkeepers, bourgeois as they are, refused to take money from those noble and devoted ladies. I raise my hat to them.'

'And I to your hotelkeepers,' I added, with a bow.

'Your King? Ah, yes, we have always had a soft spot for King Edward. The Prince of Wales, said we, was half way to a Frenchman. He understood us; he knew his Paris; he was at home here; he paid us the compliment to be one of ourselves. That was as Prince of Wales. When he became a King we waited. It was interesting. There was the Boer war; many things had come between us. King Edward visited us, and we were conquered. I admit it. You say His Majesty has tact; we call him bon garcon; perhaps it is another word for the same thing. We French are beyond all else bon garcon; that is the national idea. It is irresistible; a King, bon garcon can be King of Paris.

'The visit of King Edward was like a tiny seed planted in a fertile soil. From it grew at first a sturdy sapling, and then branch after branch. The visit of our President to London was arranged; it is an open secret that nowhere in the world has our good President been more appreciated. Your royal family admires simplicity. President Loubet was at his ease with them. They did not demand that he should play the Grand Duke like his predecessor, M. Faure; I have often thought that the people of England revealed the French President to the people of France. In those days we were un peu snob—a trifle superior, you would call it.'

My friend paused in his dissertation till politely urged into a fresh direction. I have mentioned Queen Alexandra.

'There, again,' said he, 'you won our hearts. A Queen beautiful, simple, unostentatious, and charming; delighted to please, to be pleased—who could resist? Your royal family are worth what they earn. They take the lead; but quietly, without too many uniforms, without a fuss. It is the English way; the Prussian drill-Sergeant has not taught them manners. Tout de meme ils arrivent—"they get there all the same," as you say in your vernacular. We French admire subtlety, finesse, and we detest brutality and violence. We are not deaf, and we are reasonable. Your statesmen have understood this, and so, little by little, we have arrived at our present understanding.'

Here I whispered the word 'alliance.'

'That, too, may come,' said my friend. 'Stranger things have happened. These things grow naturally, and are fertilized by events. It is difficult to prophesy without a foreknowledge of events. The remark is a little Irish, but comprehensible. At present we are nearing the edge of something that may prove more cordial than our recent understanding. Germany may, of may not, seal this treaty for us. But where I find the greatest hope for the permanence of our present friendship is in the relations that have sprung up between our two peoples. First the rulers, then the peoples; that is a natural way of progress. Our rulers have come together; our peoples are coming together. Visits have been exchanged by the municipal citizens of the Channel towns. Not long ago our leading doctors visited your hospitals. "How will we be able to repay such kindness when the English make us their return visit?" is what I heard on every side when our doctors came home again.

'It is the two peoples that will get to know one another if we continue as we have begun, and then there is nothing more for Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcassé to do in Anglo-French affairs but to appoint ambassadors who will eat four meals a day and touch their salaries. Mon Dieu, that is an office after my own heart. Perhaps when M. Cambon retires I may apply for it.'

What could I do but wish this genial foreigner success?—Paris Correspondent London 'Mail.'

Advertisements.

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Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

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SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

# Agricultural.

## BUILDING WITH CEMENT

Near to my house, in Westmount there is a rather picturesque building called 'Artificial Cement Works,' which, while presenting a rather attractive appearance, is one of the cheapest got up houses in these parts. The proprietor, who is an old bricklayer by trade, did nearly the whole of the work in the construction of this with his own hands, although he is over sixty years of age. He says that the material used in the construction of this building did not cost over the half of what the material would have cost had it been put up in the usual manner of a wooden frame veneered on the outside with brick, as is required by the by-laws of the town. The sills and plates are made of two-by six-inch sawn lumber, and the studding is two by four inches. Over the studding on the inside, building paper is placed, and on the paper inch boards—planed on one side and grooved and tongued—are nailed with the undressed side of the boards laid against the paper. A few rough boards were nailed against the bottom part of the studding outside, and the spaces between the studding filled with concrete, made with one part of Portland cement mixed with eight parts of cinders, brought from the foundries, which cost fifty cents the carload for drawing. There is less water used in the concrete than is usually the case, the material being merely dampened and when it is placed in the wall it is considerably porous and would not make a strong wall, without the wooden framework.

The outside of this concrete wall is covered over with a coat of cement made with two parts clean sand to one part cement. When this cement was being plastered on to the wall it was made into various wavelike figures, which has quite a romantic appearance. Instead of the boards usually used in frame structures, on the corners of the wall and on the outside of the door and window joins, cement is used, and into this cement are stuck pretty closely together pieces of hard clinker found among the cinders. These bits of clinker vary in size from one inch to near three inches in breadth, and near an inch in thickness. There are also a few pieces of broken stone and white marble among the clinkers to give a variety of color, which add to the beauty of the building. The floor of this house is made of a layer of about three inches of cinders, with two inches of concrete pounded down on top of the cinders. This concrete is made of one part cement to eight parts of cinders, and on to this is placed nearly an inch of cement, two parts sand to one part cement, and smoothed off quite level. The roof of the house has a pitch of about one foot in six, with roofing felt laid on top of boards, and nailed down with nails having tin caps, and on this felt is placed a thin coating of hot pitch, which is then sprinkled over with as much clean sand as will stick to it. Any handy man could construct such a house for himself, and while the cost of labor and material would not exceed that of a clap boarded house, it would last for a century without the necessity of being repainted every few years, as has to be done on a clap-boarded building.

## A BEEF CATTLE TAG

While our health authorities tag beef cattle after they have been slaughtered Belgian cows are thus decorated by the government when they reach the age of three months. The tag is a preventive measure and is designed to check the spread of infection from tuberculosis through the introduction from other countries of diseased cattle. As soon as a calf becomes three months old it is inspected by a government official, who enters its mark and sex in a record book and provides it with a number tag, which is fastened to a ring passed through its ear. The breeder is compelled to keep a record of the animals and promptly notify the officials of its sale that it may be traced, and thus the introduction of a foreign cow with a tag similarly numbered is impossible. Since the introduction of this system the spread of disease among cattle has been checked, and it is hoped that shortly tuberculosis will be wiped out entirely. Although the system involves some trouble and expense, the breeders of cattle cheerfully aid the officers in the enforcement of the law, and only cows with the fashionable ear ornaments are to be seen.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN TEST

The report of the superintendent of advanced registry for the American Holstein Friesian Association for the seven days' test, March 25-30 inclusive, shows that several Canadian cows were successful as follows:—

Maple Grove Belle Pauline 75592, age 2y. 8m. 24d., days from calving 26: Milk 401.9 lbs., percent fat 3.48, fat 14.001 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

Canary Calamity Countess 67566, age 2y 2m. 10d., days from calving 9: Milk 296.6 lbs., percent fat 3.94, fat 11.676 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Bessie Covert Rose 66544, age 2y. 5m., days from calving 7: Milk 303.8 lbs., percent fat 3.29, fat 10.015 lbs. Owner, George Rice. Tillsonburg, Ont.

Countess Calamity Queen 67567, age 2y. 2m. 2d., days from calving 17: Milk 254.5 lbs., percent fat 3.65, fat 9.283 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Calamity Jane 2d's Countess 63885, age 2y. 11m. 10d., days from calving 11: Milk 219.9 lbs., percent fat 3.88, fat 8.522 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Queen Pieterje Mercedes 49581, age 6y. 1m. 2d. (Thirty-day Record): days from calving 8. Milk 1,983.8 lbs., percent fat 3.72, fat 73.774 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Adelaide Brook DeKol 48440, age 5y. 10m. 11d. (Thirty-day Record); days from calving 12. Milk 1,871 lbs., percent fat 3.48, fat 65,201 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

## A GOOD WHITEWASH

The 'Scientific American' gives the following recipe for preparing a whitewash that will be found suitable for outside covering. Take half bushel of freshly-burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound powdered Spanish whiting; one pound clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir in well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

## EGGS AS FOOD.

Eggs are said to be a perfect food, the same as milk—that is, containing all the food elements necessary for the growth and maintenance of the young chick, just as milk does for the young animal.

Eggs consist of protein and fat, and water and mineral matter. It is the protein or nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy. The white of an egg is often said to be pure albumen, but it also contains a phosphoric acid and sodium chloride of common salt. The yolk contains the fatty part of the egg, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Eggs also contain sulphur, and this probably accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver, the sulphur coming in contact with the silver forming silver sulphide. Eggs are very easily digested. Raw eggs are more quickly digested than cooked eggs. Soft-boiled eggs, roasted eggs and parched eggs are more easily digested than fried or hard-boiled eggs. The stomach will digest a raw egg in one and a half to two hours. Soft-boiled and roasted eggs require from two and a half to three hours, while hard-boiled or fried eggs must be allowed from three and a half to four hours for digestion. Eggs furnish a good substitute for meat, and it would be far better for the average person if eggs were more frequently used in place of meat. Especially do they make a light, nutritious dish for breakfast instead of the usual bacon or ham or sausage.

## SOME CURIOUS PLANTS

The State College for Pennsylvania has some curious plants in its collection. A couple of tropical plants, which the college is endeavoring to acclimatize, have the power to destroy insects such as mosquitoes and flies. Not only are they destroyed, but they become food for the plants, which gradually absorb them after they adhere to the sticky fluid on the leaf. But more curious still, the college has a plant that will catch and kill rats, mice, etc. This plant is pitcher shaped and has a fluid in the centre which attracts animals. As soon as the animal's head is thrust in to get at the liquid the leaves close and a couple of spikes fasten themselves in the animal's neck preventing it from escaping. The liquid is said to stupify the animal, which is gradually absorbed by the plant similar to the insects. In their native habitat in the tropics these plants live upon the rats, mice, etc., they entrap.

## THE APIARY

(E. G. H., in 'The Farmer's Advocate.')

When natural swarming is practiced—that is, when the bees are allowed to swarm naturally instead of having their swarming done for them by their owner, 'shaking,' or otherwise manipulating them—there is nothing which will give more satisfaction than having the queens clipped. It used to be the fashion to let the queen have her wings and for the bee-keeper to follow the swarm or try to do so, wherever it might go—often into the top of the highest tree in sight. If the swarm has sense enough to cluster on a branch it is not so bad, as they can then be cut or shaken down with little or no injury to the tree; but in the writer's experience, before he practiced clipping, about three-quarters of the swarms would make for the evergreens and cluster on about six feet of the trunk, from which they could only be removed by cutting the tree off below them, unless the queen could be found and caught, which is not just the easiest thing in the world to do under the circumstances. There is an easier, quicker and better way of doing it, which is to catch the queen when she is in her hive on the ground and easy to get at, and fix her so she cannot follow the swarm. This is done by clipping one of her wings so that she cannot fly, and should be performed in the spring or early summer before the swarming season commences. There are several ways of doing it, but one which is largely used and gives general satisfaction is to pick up the queen by the wings with the right hand, first, of course, having opened your hive and found the queen. Allow her to catch hold of the left thumb or forefinger with her feet, and then, holding her by two or more legs with the left hand, cut off about half of one of the large wings with a pair of sharp, fine scissors, and let her go back to work. Now, when the bees swarm the queen cannot fly, but will be found crawling on the ground in front of her hive. Have a little wire cloth cage ready, with one end open. Hold the open end over the queen, and she will crawl up inside. Close up the open end, and set the queen in a safe place out of the sun. Lift the hive which the swarm came from to a new stand, and set an empty hive ready to receive a swarm in its place. The swarm in the air will soon miss its queen, and, returning home to look for her, will run into the new hive which is where their home was when they left it. When they are going in well, allow the queen to run in with them, and there you are. In clipping queens care must be taken not to injure them. It is well for a beginner to practice on drones until he learns how to pick them up and hold them. Never clip a queen unless you are certain she is a laying queen. A clipped virgin queen is worse than useless—she is a nuisance.

## SETTING OUT CELERY

Some market gardeners grow celery upon land that has already been used the same season to produce an early crop. With the farmer, however, where land is plentiful, this need not be done and the plants may be permanently set as soon as they have obtained sufficient size. This is not likely to be before the middle of June. The land should be worked up finely, and trenches made and nearly filled with a fine compost, or by mixing well rotted manure with the soil. Of course, if the land is very rich, this manuring is unnecessary.

Varieties that have to be bleached by banking up with earth should be set in rows four or five feet apart, but self-bleaching kinds may be set in rows three feet apart. The plants should be about six inches apart in the rows.

The soil into which the plants are set should be thoroughly soaked with water as soon as they are transplanted, as celery requires considerable moisture at this time. If the weather is very hot and dry, a little shading from the sun will be of benefit. The ground should be kept mellow and clean between the rows by surface cultivation all season.

## DEPTH TO PLANT A TREE

'As to the depth to plant a tree,' says 'Suburban Life,' 'it seems to be the general idea that the future prosperity of the tree is proportionate to the depth and firmness with which it is placed in the ground, and the percentage that plant too shallow is almost too insignificant to be worth considering, for the sinning is all in the opposite direction. Look for the mark made by the earth on the trunk of the tree when it stood in the nursery, and, going by that, although it may seem shallow to you, you will make no mistake. The roots want warmth, light and moisture, such as they receive when placed properly, but when hermetically sealed two to three feet in the ground it is impossible to develop any vigorous root action while contending against the terribly handicapping conditions. Give your tree plenty of feeding ground, plenty of good fibrous earth, and if the place of planting is not naturally suitable dig it out deep and put in what is needed.'

## WILD FLOWERS FOR THE TABLE

Do not overlook the wild flowers for table decoration. They cost nothing, and the children, especially the little girls, love to pick them.

In the early spring our table was seldom without its bowl of hepaticas or blood-roots; still earlier there were crocuses; then dandelions, in golden masses brightened the whole room. Now violets have come, of a less expansive beauty of course—silver cups are large enough to hold them—but even more pervasive. All about the lawn 'the azure eyes of spring are peeping from the ground;' spring this year has a peculiarly long lease of life. They are abundant along the roadside, wherever the grass grows thickly. Lilacs too have been with us until lately, and the fruit blossoms contributed richly to the tables' attractiveness.

Soon will come the daisies, like the dandelions weeds abhorred in the field, but on the table a perennial pleasure. Weeds indeed wear very different aspects in different places; they are simply plants out of place, and when we put them where they belong, they have a value not inferior to many of their more aristocratic relations. The beauty of daisies lies partly in their burability and partly in the number of things that can be done with them. There was a picture lately published in a magazine of a table decorated with common field daisies. It was a long table on which were spread three daisy wreaths, extending to the covers at the ends. In the centre of the middle wreath stood a tall glass vase filled loosely with daisies, while glass candlesticks stood within the other wreaths. Green candles were used, and the green paper shades were trimmed with daisies sewed on in a flat wreath.

What was here done with daisies can be done with many others of the simple flowers—the weeds, if you please. One may even harbor a pardonable weakness for the wild carrot, that pest of pastures, if one confines one's attention to the exquisite lacework of the flowers and does not happen to dislike their odor. Then there are the bewitching butter-cups and a lot of other pretty flowers that may be had as wanted all through the summer.

## CUTTING TIMOTHY

Many of the principles which apply to cutting and curing clover for hay are equally true of timothy. This grass should be cut for hay when well past the blooming period and many of the blooms have begun to fall off, according to the Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture, recently published by Orange Judd Company. The yield of timothy hay varies from one to three tons to the acre. Experiments at Michigan experiment station indicate that timothy hay shrinks in the barn during storage 7 to 21 percent within the period of six months, depending on its dryness when put in the barn.

When seed is desired the timothy crop should be allowed to stand until the heads are brown and the seed ripe. It should then be cut with a reaper and the bundles put in shocks and left to cure for a week or more before threshing. It may be threshed direct from the shock to avoid scattering the seed. The yield of timothy seed varies from six to twelve bushels to the acre, and weighs 45 to 48 pounds to the bushel.

## TO KILL THE ONION MAGGOT

(New York Experimental Station.)

Turn the furrow away from the rows of onions and scatter in it a liberal supply of tobacco dust, as near as possible to the plants, without touching the roots. After the operation cover the tobacco by turning a furrow against the plants. Another remedy is to saturate the ground about the plants with carbolic acid emulsion at the first appearance of injury. If the ravages are not checked, make a second or third application at intervals of a week until danger by the insect is over. The formula for the emulsion is as follows: Dissolve one pound common washing or whale oil soap in one gallon boiling water, add one pint crude carbolic acid and thoroughly agitate the whole by passing it through a spray nozzle attached, until it forms an emulsion and the carbolic acid does not separate from the mass. For use dilute one part of the emulsion with 30 parts water.

## TAR PAPER AND TOMATO PLANTS

(Exchange.)

Every spring we see in one or more farm papers some advice regarding the use of tar paper to keep off cut worms and to protet from frost. The plan is to cut strips from four to eight inches in width and from eighteen to thirty inches in length, according to size of plants to be protected, the ends of each strip to be fastened by the most convenient method at hand. This gives a round box without top or bottom to place around the plant or hill. In case of frost, squares of the same material are to be laid on while the cold lasts. The plan is very good, but I shall never use tar paper again. Building paper is better, that is, better for the plans though the paper will not last so long. I have found by experience that the tar will kill at least tomato plants, whatever the weather may be.

## BEE FARMING

Bee farming is fast coming to be recognized as a woman's industry, so successfully have women taken it up. Not only do farmers' wives often net from their hives a larger annual income than their husbands are able to make in the same period from the produce of their farms, but fashionable women are following it at their country places, with the result that they are able to regale their friends during the winter with 'honey that I grew myself.' Mrs. Jacob Antes, jr., of Deerfield, Ill., who has made a reputation for herself and her honey in that part of the world, says that, beginning with one swarm that came into her yard, she now has twenty-five strong colonies. They have cost her little besides her care of them, and they have yielded an excellent income. Womn who go in for bees get to love the work, and generally keep it up as long as they live. It is one of the few industries where it is possible to sit still and grow rich honestly through the exertions of others.

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Results of examinations at Macdonald Institute, O.A.C., Guleph, in domestic science, nature study and manual training.

The following, arranged in order of merit, have passed, subject to conditions as indicated below:—

Course in domestic science (year's work.)—Senior Normal.—1, the Misses F. G. Williamson, Burlington, Ont.; 2, M. I. Johnston, Islington, Ont.; 3, E. Berry, Mildmay, Ont.; 4, C. G. Kent, Toronto, Ont.; 5, M. K. Armstrong, Mitchell, Ont.; 6, H. Dieke, Guelph, Ont.; 7, L. L. Ross, Ross Corner, P.E. I., and E. M. Ferguson, Stratford, Ont.; 9, M. M. Livens, Seaforth, Ont.; 10, M. A. Rath, South Augusta, Ont.; 11, A. E. Smillie, Bluevale, Ont.; 12, L. C. Culham, Hamilton, Ont.; 13, A. M. Bell, Tavistock, Ont.; 14, F. Howitt, Guelph, Ont.; 15, L. F. Sheffield, Toronto, Ont.; 16, R. McCrimmon, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 17, M. Powell, Guelph, Ont.; 18, *F. Marshall, at Portage, Ont.; 19, *I. J. Pease, Toronto, Ont.; 20, *A. I. Brown, Stratford, Ont.

*Conitioned in practice teaching.

Junior Normal.—1, the Misses C. T. McCaig, Collingwood, Ont.; 2, H. M. Card, Wicklow, Ont.; 3, A. DeLury, Manilla, Ont.; 4, H. McMurchie, Harriston, Ont.; 5, M. M. Beattie, Seaforth, Ont.; 6, M. P. Shaw, Penobsquis, N.B.; 7, M. R. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.; 8, A. Robertson, Chateauquay Basn. Que.; 9, H. McDunnough, Montreal, Que.; 10, R. V. Gardner, Niagara Falls, Ont.; 11, E. B. Bickell, Toronto, Ont.; 12, A. W. Fleming, Owen Sound, Ont.; 13, M. I. Cameron, Durham, Ont.; 14, O. M. Winchester, Toronto, Ont.; 15, *C. M. Cameron, Durham, Ont.; 16, *M. E. Winchester, Toronto, Ont.; 17, *A. L. Johnson, Seaforth, Ont.

1903-'05 Housekeepers' Course.—The Misses E. Tennant, Toronto, Ont.; 2, N. Harcourt, Guelph, Ont.; 3, J. McKee, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; 4, J. G. Allan, Hamilton, Ont.; 5, J. McCallum, Guelph, Ont.

Junior Housekeepers' Course.—1, Mrs. E. Durnbrack, St. John, N.B.; 2, the Misse E. Shand, Port Dover, Ont.; 3, J. M. McKenzie, Galt, Ont.; 4, E. A. Sadlier, Hamilton, Ont.

*Conditioned in 'foods.'

Homemakers' Course—1st year.—1, the Misses H. Monk, Montreal, Que.; 2, S. Shand, Port Dover, Ont.; 3, M. I. Watt, Brantford, Ont.; 4, L. I. Singleton, Newboro, Ont.; 5, A. Butchart, Guelph, Ont.; 6, B. E. Watson, Eden Mills, Ont.; 7, K. F. McIntosh, Arkona, Ont.; 8, W. Powell, Guelph, Ont.; *I. Brown, Woodstock, Ont.

*Part of year only.

## COURSE IN NATURE STUDY.

The following students have completed the three months' course in nature study, ending June 20, and are entitled to certificates:—

Misses A. Fyfe, Stanley Bridge, P.E. I.; M. MacCannell, Charlottetown, P. E.I.; A. Stewart, Charlottetown, P.E. I.; H. Harter, Truro, N.S.; S. J. Gordon, Lansdown, N.S.; E. M. Hiltz, Dartmouth, N.S.; J. H. Stephens, Ellershouse, N.S.; C. Whitman, East Inglisville, N.S.; M. Colpitts, Forest Glen, N.B.; M. Curren, Fairville, N.B.; M. Richetson, Hatfield Point, N.B.; A. Arkley, Leeds Village, Que.; M. E. Armstrong, Aylmer E., Que.; M. S. Belknap, Montreal, Que.; L. Doddridge, Little Cascapedia, Que.; L. A. MacCrae, Black Cape, Que.; G. Miller, Brome, Que.; L. Nelson, Melboro, Que.; M. Nugent, Leeds Village, Que.; L. Shaw, Kingsley, Que.; W. M. Watson, Mystic, Que.; G. H. Whitehead, Waterloo, Que.; M. Whitehead, Foster, Que.; L. Clark, Cherry Village Ont.; S. L. Fotheringham, Toronto, Ont.; E. A. Hockey, Welland, Ont.; L. Legge, Gananoque, Ont.; J. Mowbray, Eagle, Ont.; E. M. Phillips, Cedar Dale, Ont.; A. Powell, Woodstock, Ont.; L. Rankin, Toronto, Ont.; A. Sheppard, Toronto, Ont.; L. M. Sinclair, Guelph, Ont.; M. C. Straith, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; A. Spankie, Wolf Island, Ont.; L. M. Thompson, Charing Cross, Ont.; I. M. York, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. E. B. Palmer, Cobourg, Ont.; and Messrs. A. H. Matthews, Alberton, P.E.I.; L. A. d'Entremont, West Pubnico, N.S.; M. C. Foster, Port Lorne, N.S.; D. MacInnis, St. George's Channel, N.S.; A. E. Floyd, Titusville, N.B.; W. C. Jonah, Hillsboro, N.B.; F. S. Small, Apohaqui, N.B.; S. K. Smith, Blissville, N.B.; W. J. Blaeston, Dundalk, Ont.; P. H. Buchanan, Marden, Ont.; G. A. Clayton, Arkell, Ont.; and C. Klinck, Victoria Square, Ont.

## COURSE IN MANUAL TRAINING.

The following students having fulfilled the prescribed conditions as laid down by the Ontario Education Department and passed successfully the examinations in the various subjects, are entitled to professional certificates, as follows:—

Teacher's certificate as specialist in manual training—W. W. Snider, Guelph, Ont.

Teacher's certificate in manual training—J. E. Runions, Cornwall, Ont.

Mr. H. B. McLean, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Mr. Chas. T. Yeo, Little Britain, Ont., have completed part of the prescribed course and have successfully passed in primary work and woodwork and woodwork and metal work respectively.

## A PARROT RANCH

Mr. Martin Holts, an American, who established a parrot ranch near Victoria, Mexico, a few years ago, has met with wonderful success and has accumulated a fortune in the business. It is probably the only parrot ranch in the world; it is certainly the only one in Mexico.

Holts was employed for several years as a passenger conductor on the old Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railway, now a part of the Mexican Central system. His division was between Victoria and the part of Tampico, on the Gulf coast, through the heart of the parrot country. He was always interested in the bright colored birds, and while running as conductor he collected many of them and taught them to speak English. There were many tourists travelling up and down his line and he did a good side business by selling the birds to Americans and others.

The thought then occurred to Holts that he might make more money by retiring from railway work and devoting his time to raising parrots. He followed this plan and purchased a large tract of forest land near Victoria which was teeming with wild parrots. He fitted up the ranch in a unique way. Wire netting was placed around and over the trees and the birds were confined therein. He has had the greatest success in raising the birds.

It is in teaching the parrots to talk that Holts has made a unique success. He is a linguist, speaking English, Spanish, French and German fluently. He divided his flock of several thousand birds into four classes—one for each language. He then took a few birds from each class and set to work to teach them to talk. At the end of a few months Holts had taught a number of birds English, Spanish, German and French, and the educated birds were placed in their respective sections. It was Holts's theory that by doing this the educated birds would teach their companions to talk. His hopes were realized to the fullest extent. He says that at the end of the first year he had several hundred educated parrots.

Holts believes that the standard of intelligence of parrots can be greatly increased by proper attention to breeding them. In his collection of parrots, which now numbers several thousand, he has several which are seemingly, possessed of reasoning powers. These educated birds have been taught to carry on a conversation with each other. This conversation, in which each bird knows his part thoroughly, covers nearly thirty minutes of time.—San Francisco 'Call.'

## GLANDERS IN HUMAN SUBJECT.

('Farmer and Stockbreeder.')

An instance of the occurrence of glanders in a human subject—a very rare experience—was investigated at Westminster on Saturday, when an inquest was held on George Charles Nicholls, aged 46, a horse-keeper employed by the Star Omnibus Company, who died recently in St. George's Hospital. Dr. Hunter, of Fulham, who was first called to see deceased, said he diagnosed him to be suffering from rheumatic fever. After his death the case was reported to witness as one of suspected glanders. He had never seen a case of glanders in man. Professor Hobday, M. R. C. V. S., said glanders were current at the stables where the deceased was employed. There was now a test by which it could be discovered definitely whether a horse had glanders or not. The jury returned a verdict of 'Death from glanders,' and added that they thought the inspectors ought to have the power to compel owners of horses to have the test applied to suspected horses.

## AROUND THE GARDEN

The best time to kill the weeds is when they start to grow. If the ground is left to itself it will very quickly be covered with myriads of little plants.

Remove the blossoms from the newly set strawberry plants. This is important. Many times a promising bed has been ruined because the temptation to let the plants bear fruit the first year was too great for good judgment. All the strength is needed for putting out runners to provide plants of next year. Nature cannot be cheated. She demands payment to the last farthing, though generous to those who treat her well. The young plants should be cultivated thoroughly. The time for them to do their growing is before the last of July. Give the bearing bed a heavy mulch between the rows, of straw, marsh hay or leaves. This will keep the ground from drying out, also keep the fruit clean and prevent the weeds from getting a start.

Cut the asparagus as late as you want it, even if it is till the middle of summer. Let it look out for itself. Do not put any kind of fertilizer on it, neither in fall, spring or summer. When you stop cutting you may let it grow up to top and ripen all the seed it can. Let this seed fall off. Next year it will come up and fill the bed with little, starved, useless plants.

If you have not a hand cultivator then get one at once, unless the garden is arranged for using a horse. Even then it will be useful. It need not be one of those with a dozen different kinds of attachments.

What is known as the cucumber flea-beetle sometimes does a great deal of damage in the garden. It does not confine its attention to cucumbers and melons, but is found upon a variety of plants, so might well be considered a general nuisance. It is small, blackish insect, about one-sixteenth of an inch long, having yellowish legs and antennae. Early in the spring it is on hand, and attacks the small plants as soon as they are up. When disturbed it does some lively hopping, just as a flea-beetle should. The top of the leaf is the place where it does its work, eating off the surface in round spots. It is claimed that the larvae bore into the leaves. As it is a beetle it undergoes a perfect transformation.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, announced in parliament the other day that he hoped to make satisfactory arrangements to displace American silver from circulating in Canada to a large extent, and substitute Canadian silver therefor.

*Advertisements.*

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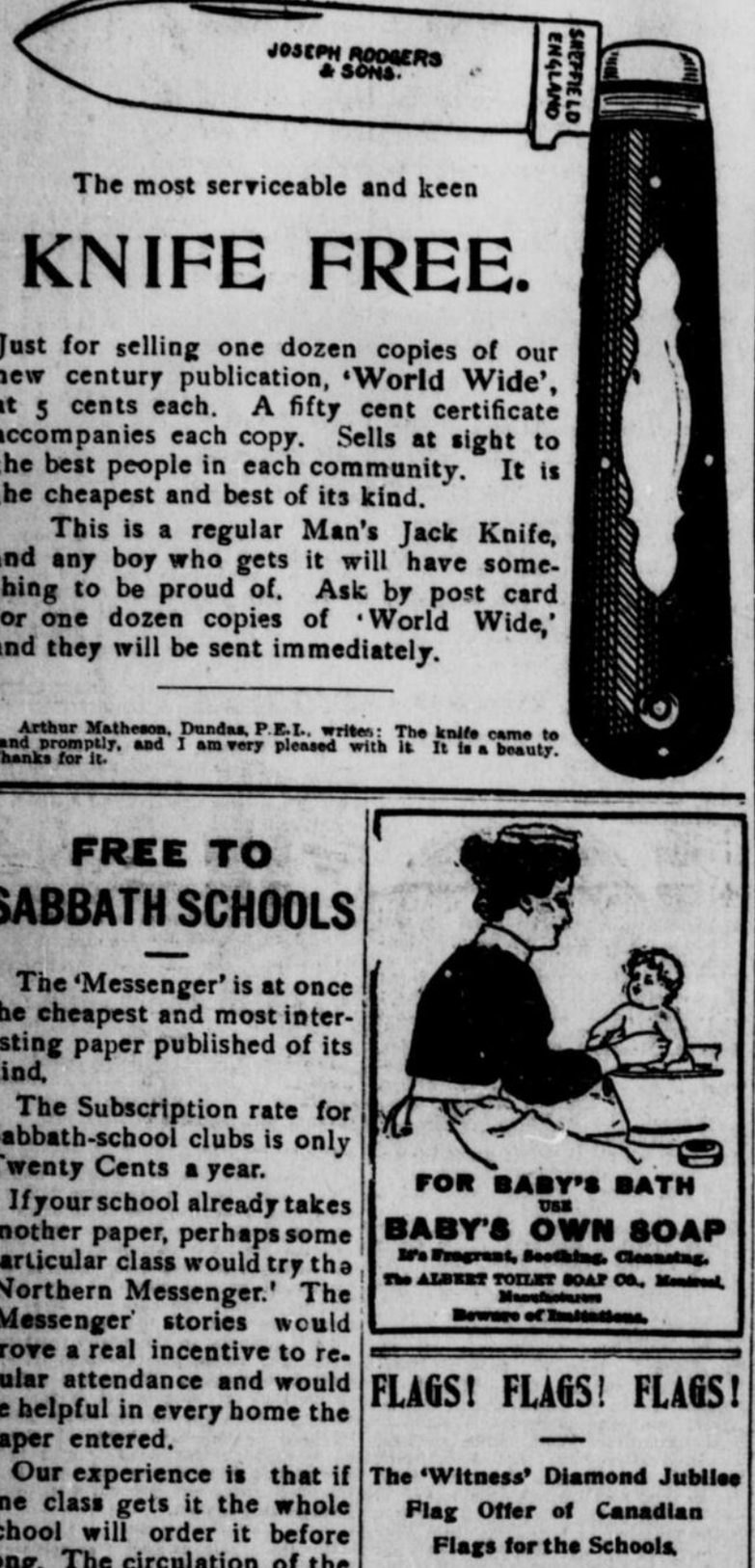
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## FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

HOW TO MAKE VACATION COUNT.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the flags won under our Diamond Jubilee Flag offer, will be floating gaily on the breezes this Dominion Day. Some of the schools have definitely planned a patriotic picnic for that day, when the new flag will be hoisted, and wherever the schools have won this premium, the day will be celebrated with the added enthusiasm born of their patriotic endeavour.

In a good many schools, doubtless, press of work for the June examination has hindered the flag effort, even in schools where teachers have already sent to us for cards and samples. What is to prevent the pupils working during their vacation, that the coming together in the autumn may have the added enthusiasm of a new flag secured?

Our 'Flag Department' does not close for vacation. We are 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 shipment 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 re-pay 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.

In regard to this summer work there are very few schools, at least in our towns and cities, as well as in the more thickly settled country districts, where a goodly number of the pupils do not leave home to visit friends in other parts of the country, or where visitors from near or far are not entertained in the homes of the community. Let the pupils realize how much can be done if each will try to get only one subscription during the summer. It will not be difficult if the plan of the school is brightly talked of, the flag card shown, and a sample paper given for examination. Younger pupils can get an older person to remit, or senior pupils can themselves remit to us the new subscriber's name, the name of the publication desired, and the amount, giving their own name and address in full, and the name, post-office and school district of the school to whose credit the amount should stand. We would then begin the subscription at once, and in September would arrange with the teacher of the school about awarding the flag. If more than enough were sent in for a good flag we would give extra premium value in patriotic and other books for the library.

Subscriptions would, of course, be genuine new ones, and at regular rates, as stated on our flag cards and other announcements.

To show how easily it can be done, take for example 'World Wide.' It is a paper that appeals to everyone that wants to keep informed of what is going on in the world, is independent of local or political bias, and equally interesting, therefore, to people in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, or any other place where English-speaking people live. The special feature is the price, $1.50, post-paid to any part of the world. That alone will easily recommend it to careful consideration.

Now, if twelve pupils only in a school should secure each one new subscriber, a fine four-yard flag would be secured. It seems incredible that we can make so liberal an offer, but we do, for the simple reason that we are not setting ourselves to make money, but to supply all the schools in Canada with a flag, if they want one.

For sixteen subscriptions ($24.00), we would give a five-yard flag, or for twenty subscriptions ($30.00), a six-yard flag, which is big enough for a three-story city school.

If the school already has a large flag, individual classes could secure two-yard flags for their own rooms for only four 'World Wide' subscriptions each, or the other sizes in similar proportion. We place no limit whatever on the number of flags to be won by any school that observes our conditions.

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.'

## THE WORK OF A STATESMAN

AN APPRECIATION OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S POLICY.

Under the above heading, the' Canada' publishes a remarkable article on the work of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. the object of which was, at all times, to cement together, without blending them, the various national and religious elements that compose our country.

After mentioning the fact that English and French, Protestants and Catholics, are called upon to live here under the same flag, and the same constitution, with different languages, creeds and traditions, but for the same common object of building up a nation, the writer points out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has successfully devoted his life to convince Canadians of every origin that they must understand one another, love one another, since they are called upon to live in the same house. Recent political troubles might have led some to believe that the great statesman had failed in his efforts, but the Edmonton, Levis, London and Oxford elections brought the consoling proof that Sir Wilfrid's influence remained unimpaired, and the waters had been troubled on the surface only.

As regards the special influence of the Premier on the people of his own province, his appeals to tolerance, his gospel of peace and union, his claims in behalf of the British flag and constitution and the liberties which they protect, have swept away every trace of prejudice that may have existed.

The article concludes that, for all those reasons, Canadians of every race and creed should be grateful to the eminent statesman for having led his country to peace and prosperity, and the writer applies to Sir Wilfrid the following words recently addressed by a French journalist to Mr. Ribot: 'Since the days of Thiers and Gladstone, the great public voice which places at the service of one's country a cultured mind, strong convictions and the accumulated labor of a whole life marked with justice and honor, has never had a more noble or more authentic representative.'

## STEEL RAIL POOL.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD TO BE DIVIDED BY GREAT INTERNATIONAL POOL.

New York, July 3.—The New York 'Times' says:—

'By an agreement between the steel rail manufacturing companies of England, France, Germany and Belgium, in Europe, and the United States Steel Corporation and several other American rail makers, a great international pool in steel rails has been oganized to divide amicably the markets of the world.

'As a result of the formation of this pool, the American manufacturers will hereafter have undisputed control of the steel rail trade of the American continent from the Great Lakes south to Magellan Straits, while the European manufacturers will be free from energetic American competition in all other fields.

'The terms of the agreement are already in force, and the syndicate is organized with central offices in London and sub-offices in all other fields.

'European rail makers conceived the idea of a pool among themselves, and the new agreement is an extension of the original plan to include American companies. The original pool included England, German, Belgium, works on a basis of 53.50 percent of production for English makers; 28.83 percent for German concerns, and 17.67 percent for the Belgian rail manufacturers. Later the French works were included in the syndicate, their participation being fixed at 4.8 percent of 104.8 percent in the first year, 5.8 percent of 105.8 percent in the second year, nad 6.4 percent of 106.4 percent in the third year.

'The English and the French works have the prior right of furnishing rails to their colonies, but not exceeding their quota. The German works also have prior rights in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Fishing.—According to advertisements all summer resorts are alike. They are the 'best ever—but if fishing is better anywhere else than it is in 'Georgian Bay,' we do not know where it is. There is a greater variety of fish in this water than anywhere else, and they are always hungry. No one ever counted the fish in the Georgian Bay, but those that have been caught there have been counted and eaten, and if you read the Government reports on fisheries, you know that Georgian Bay supplies more fish than any other equal body of water in the world. Georgian Bay has a monopoly on fish. The only place you can afford to fish is where the fish are numerous, big and delicious in flavor, and that place is Georgian Bay—so the fishermen say. Suppose you send for booklet, issued by Grand Trunk Railway System, telling about the home of the bass, pickerel, pike and the noble trout family. Address, G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A. G.T.Ry. Sys., Montreal.

# FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

### Farm and Other Lands.

FARMERS — FOR CONCISE DEFINITE information concerning Western Canada, and the Indian Head District in particular, write GOLD BROS., Indian Head, Asea.

FOR SALE— 503 ACRES RICH BLACK loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, $12 per acre. Four miles from C.P.R. Apply E. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**

in one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

### Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, TO WORK AMONG farmers. Good proposition. Liberal terms. Write at once for particulars, 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,' London, 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 cas 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.

### Miscellaneous.

DR. FULTON, MASCOUCHE, QUEBEC, cures by correspondence, Piles, Catarrh, Debility.

### Live Stock.

YORKSHIRES — PIGS FROM MAPLE Grove Herd of Large English Yorkshires, all ages, at reasonable prices. My herd won all the reds at four exhibitions last fall. Correspondence solicited. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

### Eggs and Poultry.

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

### Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., 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.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to customers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

WANTED — MAN FOR FARM WORK by year or month, that can milk; also chore boy. Box 206, Carleton Place.

### 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.


EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



## Flags! Flags! Flags!

**CANADIAN FLAGS!**

Has your school one? Ask your teacher to write us for particulars as to our Diamond Jubilee Flag offer.

Address 'Flag Department,'

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Building.
Montreal, Que.


# READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE DUTCHMAN'S REVENGE.

The Ledgerwood, N.D., 'Broadaxe' tells of a Dutchman who refused to pay 35 cents fare to Hankinson. He stated that before he would pay more than 25c he would get off and walk. The conductor stopped his train and put him off. The Dutchman ran ahead of the engine and started to walk. The engineer began to blow the whistle. The Dutchman said: 'You can vissle all you vant to, I von't come pack.'—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

Said an Irish justice to a blustering prisoner on trial: 'We want nothing from you, sir, but silence, and very little of that.'

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Any one subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

He (after the ceremony)—'Do you really think I shall make a good mate, darling?'

She—'Oh, you're all right! How do you like your captain?'

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action, and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

Helen—'Poor, dear George must be devoting himself to business strictly.'

Florence—'What makes you think so, dear?'

Helen—'Why, he only writes to me twice a day now.'

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea, and such complaint while teething, and as this period of their lives, is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

Mrs. Haughteigh—'Why didn't you stop, sir, when you saw me wave my hand?'

'Bus Conductor—'I thought you were throwing me kisses, mum.'

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panacea for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted, and extending its virtues wider and wider, and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

Little Maggie, who has company—'We've been playing school, mamma.'

Mamma—'Indeed! And did you behave nicely?'

Little Maggie—'Oh, I didn't have to behave. I was teacher.'—Chicago 'News.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

'Yes,' said the married man, meditatively, 'when you see a woman hanging out a line of clothes, and the line slips and lets the lot down in the mud, that, my boy, is the psychological moment in which to leave that woman alone.'

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

'If,' said the chemist, 'you will give this new tonic a trial, I'm sure you will never use any other.'

'Excuse me,' rejoined the customer, 'but I prefer something a little less fatal.'


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


A PEACH.

She—'Don't you think old Major Booner is well preserved?'

He—'Reminds me of a brandied peach.'


## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

# 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.]*

## LEGAL.

### ONTARIO.

### A VESTING ORDER.

Kenmore.—(1) Explain the term 'Vesting Order.' (2) A holds certificate of vesting order of a certain piece of land in Ontario; what steps would be necessary to obtain deed of same? Ans.—(1) It is an order of court by which the legal estate in the land mentioned in such order is vested in the person in whose favor the order is granted, or in other words a court order giving the person title to the property. (2) Such certificate takes the place of a deed. Where a vesting order has been granted a deed of conveyance becomes unnecessary and might be impracticable.

### ADVERTISING FOR LOST HEIRS.

R.W.—Can you give me the address of a firm who used to advertise to trace family names as regards legacies left or money left by friends or relations in Great Britain? Ans.—There are several such firms; but in any case where there are good and substantial reasons for supposing that there is money or property awaiting claimants the parties interested would do well to consult a responsible solicitor.

### GUARDIAN AND BONDSMAN.

Manitoba Reader—Would a widow, who is guardian of her children's property, still be guardian if she married again? 2. Would the property go back into the guardianship of the court if she married? 3. Would the person who signed the bond still be responsible for the children's property? 4. How could he get out of being responsible? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No, unless so ordered by the court. 3. Yes. 4. Possibly by petitioning the court.

### ABATING A NUISANCE.

N.W.—A butcher has erected a slaughter house within the limits of a village of 300 inhabitants. He says the ratepayers gave him permission. What proceedings must be taken to get him to remove the slaughter house as it is a public nuisance? Ans. An action may be brought for damages and an injunction of the court to compel the doing away with the nuisance, or an indictment may be preferred. We would suggest that the Crown Attorney of the district be seen about the matter.

### LINE FENCING.

Reader.—I have a farm which abuts a blind line betweet two townships. That portion of my farm being bush have never fenced it in till a month ago. I put in the posts for a wire fence where I claim is the right line on which to put said fence. My neighbors, who live opposite in the other township now when I have my fence about completed notify me that my fence is on the centre of the road, but they have nothing to prove their assertion. (1) Can I go on and finish my fence where I claim is the right line? (2) Can they compel me to move the fence without first having the line surveyed? (3) Who should pay for having line surveyed. (4) Can I compel my neighbor to build his portion of line fence through the bush, he occupying his bush as a pasture field? If so, how long notice should have to be given him? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. The party who employs the surveyor—unless otherwise agreed. 4. No.

### PAYING FOR MASONRY WORK.

Assiniboia—Understanding that a perch of masonry is 16½ feet long, 1 foot deep and 18 inches wide, I engaged two masons to build me a cellar wall at a certain price per perch. I asked to have the wall 18 inches thick, but they said they could build a 20 inch wall more easily, and I understood the charge was to be the same, and was quite willing to supply the extra material. Now, when the wall is finished they claim they are always paid for perches one foot wide and demand the same amount as though the wall were built two feet through thus doubling the price I expected to pay. They claim in defence of this that they told me when I engaged them that the price would be just the same for a two-foot wall, but I, thinking only of a perch 18 inches wide understood them to mean that the wider the wall was so much more easily built that they preferred to do it at what I understood to be their price for 18 inches wide. 1. What is a legal perch of masonry? 2. If they have before been paid for one narrower than legal can they force me to accept their rule? 3. And even if they can do this, can they also force me to pay for more than the actual amount built? Ans.—It may depend largely upon the usage of the trade in the particular locality. But there has evidently been some misunderstanding, and unless you can agree upon the amount to be paid the matter can only be decided by being referred to arbitration or to a court and in either case it would be necessary to have evidence taken as to what actually passed between the parties at the outset and the trade usage, if any, and also of the actual extent of the work done.

## MEDICAL.

*[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]*

### HYPERTROPHY OF TOENAILS.

'A Lady' suffering from stony hardness of the toe-nails would like advice as to how they may be softened. The nails are so long and sharp that she has neglected cutting them. Ans.—The trouble is hypertrophy, or overgrowth of the nails. This occurs in persons who are on the feet a great deal, and those whose boots do not fit well. I fear it is impossible to cure the condition. The nails must at all costs be kept cut. You can soften them by soaking the feet in hot water, in which you have dissolved a little washing soda.

### CHRONIC FOLLICULAR TONSILITIS.

'Reader of Witness.'—For about four weeks has been troubled with a pricking sensation confined to one spot on the right side of the throat, which is very annoying. Occasionally, she coughs up a small amount of hard, putrid matter, in size about as large as a split pea. When this occurs she gets relief from the irritation. In attempting to get the throat cleared in the morning she often vomits up mucus. At times there is a slight irritating soreness of the whole throat. Her nervous system has been completely run down lately, but is now beginning to pick up. She is worried about the throat, as she was confined for some months with people who were tuberculous. Ans.—The trouble from which you are suffering is a chronic form of tonsilitis, associated with chronic sore throat. In this affection the little crypts, or follicles in the tonsils, become distended with secretion, which forms cheesy plugs. These finally project and cause the irritation you speak of, and ultimately may be coughed up in little yellowish-white pellets. The material decomposes, and gives rise to a horribly fetid odor. I do not think you can do much by means of home remedies. You had better see a doctor. The crypts will need to be painted. If you can reach the tonsils with your finger or a pledget of cotton wool on the end of a pencil you may perhaps be able to squeeze out the cheesy matter, at least you can if you have a capacious throat. A gargle of listerine and water, or a spray of listerine and water in the proportion of one to three, will be useful. Apply by means of an atomizer.

### HYDROCELE.

F.C. asks for a cure for hydrocele. Ans.—There is no cure that you can apply yourself. The only thing to do is to apply to a doctor. Sometimes tapping the cyst and letting out the water will give temporary relief. Injections of iodine are also used. If this fails, nothing short of an operation will suffice.

## VETERINARY.

### STIFF JOINT.

Alberta Enquirer.—Have a horse slightly stiff in hock joint; movement of joint is accompanied by a cracking noise, but it does not seem to bother him for working or riding Ans.—I would advise giving the horse only light work for a few weeks. Rub well into the joint once a day equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerine. Shake well together.

### WARTS ON COW'S TEATS.

Reader.—What would remove warts from a young cow. Her teats are covered with small warts. Ans.—The best way to remove warts is to clip them off with a pair of sharp scissors and touch the roots with a little caustic. But if they are very numerous this may make the teats sore and cause difficulty in milking. In that case you might try, instead of clipping them off, washing twice a day with a solution of washing soda, one ounce to the quart of water. If there are sores after washing, apply with a feather a little Friar's Balsam.



A HEAD-ON.

Groom—'Let 'im 'ave 'is 'ead, sir! Let 'im 'ave 'is 'ead!'

Little Binks—'B—b—but I want it.!'—'London Bystander.'

## WEATHERLETS.

Now the fair traveller's come to the west,
His rays are all gold and his beauties are best;
He paints the skies gay as he sinks to his rest,
And foretells a bright rising again.
—Watts—'A Summer Evening.'

Take the world like the weather, I.
Blow, comrade-wind.
Life's too short for a man to cry;
Friends may greet, or may pass him by.
Blow, comrade-wind.

Keen and east is the wind to-day.
Blow, comrade-wind.
Cold is naught on the world's highway;
Faith sits warm on the heart that's gay.
Blow, comrade-wind.

Take the world like the weather, I.
Blow, comrade-wind.
Weather and all may go awry;
Set my face to the hills and sky.
Blow, comrade-wind.
—Halliwell Sutcliffe, in Westminster 'Gazette.'

The ways are green with the gladdening sheen.
Of the young year's fairest daughter.
Oh, the shadows that fleet o'er the springing wheat!
Oh, the magic of running water!
The spirit of spring is in everything.
The banners of spring are streaming.
We march to a tune from the fifes of June,
And life's a dream worth dreaming.

What Nature has writ with her lusty wit
Is worded so wisely and kindly
That whoever has dipped in her manuscript
Must up and follow her blindly.
Now the summer prime is her blithest rhyme
In the being and the seeming.
And they that have heard the overword
Know life's a dream worth dreaming.
—W. E. Henley.

Let us home and take shelter,
While romps on the plain
Like a herd helter-skelter
The galloping rain;
For the thunderclouds blacken,
And drench as they pass
The deer in the bracken,
The kine in the grass.

It is gone—let us follow:
The heavens breathe free;
The shafts of Apollo
Are loosed on the sea:
And pure from the thunder
In sheen and in hue,
The world and its wonder
Are fashioned anew.
—William Watson.

How fine has the day been, how bright was the sun,
How lovely and joyful the course that he run.
Though he rose in the mist when his race he begun,
And there followed some droppings of rain!
—Watts—'A Summer Evening.'

## 'DOMINION DAY.'

(The Rev. W. T. Gunn, in Speech made to Congregational Union, June, 1904.)

Awed by the greatness of the Mother land of mighty history and empire, surpassed by the greater growth of our older sister, the United States, we Canadians have taken our joy in our National Birthday in somewhat shamefaced fashion.

We do well to love the Motherland,
For we have British hearts and British blood,
That leap up eager when the danger calls!
Once and again, our sons have sprung to arms
To fight in Britain's quarrel.....
Nor do we ask but for the right to keep
Unbroken, still, the cherished filial tie
That binds us to the distant sea-girt isle
Our fathers loved and taught their sons to love,
As the dear home of free men, brave and true.

Yet there awakes in the joyous young life of the Dominion the consciousness that Canada

'Though daughter in her mother's house,
Is mistress in her own.'

and in the dawning knowledge of our land and ourselves find something to be gladly proud of even in comparison with the United States, and see

'Here, in Canadian hearth and home and name
The name which yet shall grow
Till all the nations know
Us for a patriot people, heart and hand
Loyal to our native earth, our own Canadian land.'

But to love our land we must know it. One of the grandest figures in history is that of Abraham the 'seer,' to whom God promised a country, who left his old homeland and by faith looked for the land as it was, and saw it as it was to be, the place of the King of Kings, and a blessing to all nations. We, too, need in these young days of our land to be 'seers,' men and women who can see the greatness of the land God has given us and the greatness of his plans for it, and who by faith can give themselves to the realization of his mighty purposes.

Take out your map—a world map! Then lift up your eyes and look! See that the Kingdom—Empire—Republic of France could be set down in our Province of Quebec and still leave room. See that Russia, European Russia, could be put in our North-West, and even then be bolstered in with all sorts of petty kingdoms. See that the other kingdoms could be put in our other provinces east and west, and still there would be room, for Turkey could be put in the waters of our great lakes and be brought up again with a purer administration. Now, do you see that in that strange, world-wide word 'Dominion,' with its provinces, we have a Continent of Kingdoms. For Canada is as large as all Europe, and our Provinces are as their proudest kingdoms.

And such a land! Watered by the Lord our God with gloriously clear and strong rivers, whose mountains are gold and iron, and whose hills are copper. Whose boundaries are the oceans and from the river to the ends of the earth. Rich with the fisheries of both coasts, with vast forests waving to the wind, prairies golden with the finest of wheat. What does it all mean? Look again! See that we have land enough capable when under cultivation of supplying Great Britain with grain sixty times over. See the great inland valleys hardly yet touched, that of the Saskatchewan alone having been estimated as capable of supporting a population of over two hundred million.

Look again! See that from west to east our land is in the temperate zone, where the climate helps most to breed strong races, and forever keeps from us the great problem of a mixed people and a colored population.

Look again, and be glad that you can say this is a law-abiding land and that since our flag has floated upon it there has never been an Indian war and never the stain of a 'lynching.' Let us keep it so.

'It is a land that freemen till,
That sober suited Freedom chose;
The land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will.'

Look once more upon the map, and this time listen to the trampling of many feet. Last year there came into our land 130,000 people, and of these 30,000 were the pick of the farmers of the North-Western States. Do you see what that means? The tide has turned our way. Last century the United States began with 5,000,000, and ended with 90,000,000. We begin this century with 5,000,000. Where shall we end? For they come quicker now than they did then. Where our grandfathers took from six weeks to three months to cross the ocean, they come in six days. The tide flows faster than it did a century ago. Hail to them all! There is room as they bring each their contribution to our national life:

'The English honor, nerve and pluck, the Scotsman's love of right;
The grace and courtesy of France, the Irish fancy bright.
The Saxon's faithful love of Home, and Home's affections blest;
And chief of all, our holy faith, of all our treasures best,
A people poor in pomp and state, but rich in noble deeds,
Holding that righteousness exalts the people that it leads.'

And when this coming people shall have filled this land, what shall our Dominion be among the nations? As Sir Wilfrid Laurier says: 'I have faith in my country.'

But there is more to come. This time look upon your map with history in hand, and, as Tennyson said:

'Love thou thy land with love far brought
From out the storied past and used
Within the present but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.'

Follow with beating heart those dauntless French explorers, Marquette, De la Salle, Champlain, as they ascend rivers and open the continent. Hear the ice crashing as the Saxon stock flings itself upon the North and Hudson, Baffin, Frobisher and Franklin leave their lives and names with our land.

See these brave Jesuit Fathers, Brebeouf, Lallemand and Daniel, as they suffer martyrdom rather than desert their flocks. Time would fail to tell of Madeline de Verchères, Madame de la Tour, Daulac des Ormeaux and the heroes of the 'old régime.' Pass on with Montcalm, Wolfe and Brock to newer days, and remember that while it becomes us to rejoice that in the War of Independence the United States, led by men of British birth and descent, fought for liberty, and won it gloriously for England and for us as for themselves, that when having forgotten this, they in turn strove to conquer us in Canada, to take from us the liberty they sought for themselves, they were most gloriously beaten. As was indeed well both for them and for us; and Lundy's Lane, and Queenston Heights, and Chateauguay have a story to tell that we and all true lovers of freedom may rejoice in. Yes, look at the map and see that the only nation in the world that ever came out on top of the United States was our Canada, a distinction that is, we hope, to be ours alone for centuries to come.

So there you see what lies hidden in the words 'Dominion Day,' and what forces and possibilities sprang into national life on July 1, 1867.

God is building here a nation upon a glorious foundation, the ground plan larger than any of the Empires of old, a continent in itself. The tide of people flows in faster and faster. What shall the nation so builded be?

'The strength of a nation is the character of the average citizen.' In all love and loyalty, in all pride and brotherhood, with all courage and patience, we under God must see to that. A great land with a greater future worthy of a great love and greater sacrifice.

Long may Canadians bear the name
In unity and pride,
Their progress, like thy rushing streams,
Roll a resistless tide;
Their heart be tender as the flowers
That o'er the valley grow,
Their courage rugged as thy frost
When winds of winter blow,
Their honor brilliant as thy skies
And stainless as thy snow.'

The 'Journal Officiel' of Paris prints a list of over 2,000 Congregational schools, which will have to be closed at the end of the present term, in compliance with the law of July 7, 1904.






## CHEESE MEN MEET

### EASTERN CANADA PRODUCERS AND DEALERS DISCUSS MANUFACTURE AND CARE OF GOODS.

Yesterday noon an important meeting of the cheese inspectors of Eastern Canada and the produce merchants of Montreal was held in the council chamber of the Board of Trade, when business of special interest to the dairy produce trade was discussed.

Several speeches were made, and much information given to those interested in the trade as to how they could improve the standard of cheese made in Canada. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. A. Hodgson, president of the Montreal Produce Association.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Montreal Produce Association was pleased to welcome the delegates and he hoped the session would prove beneficial to the trade.

Mr. Derbyshire, M.P. for Brockville, in addressing the members, said the object of the meeting was to bring the men of Eastern Canada to Montreal to see how cheese is handled in this city.

'We are pleased,' he said, 'that you are doing your best to benefit trade, but I say that the statement made in Ottawa recently by the member from Huntingdon that the Montreal merchants were robbing the farmers, I resent. I believe that everything done here is in the interests of the trade. We are here from Eastern Ontario to see the best produce put on the market, and I am proud to know that the Montreal merchants are doing a good work. I know they are endeavoring to improve the factories along with us.

'We are going to demand that the government supply us with refrigerator cars, and the people who are making the cheese will do their share. We are going to make this business the best in Canada and we want the merchants of Montreal to assist us.'

Mr. P. B. Publow, of Kingston, after thanking the Montreal delegates for their kind reception, said that the defect of the cheese so far inspected showed that it was too acid and he advised the setting of the milk sweeter; then less poor cheese would be found.'

Mr. Publow referred to certain inspectors of cheese who passed a poor class of cheese as good. Such tactics, Mr. Publow claimed, were detrimental to the trade.

In conclusion, he requested the Montreal produce of an inferior quality. He had found filled cheese right here, and he would say that there was dishonesty among the makers. The merchants of Montreal were not deserving of the insinuations made regarding their motives and actions.

Mr. John McKergow referred to the methods employed in certain districts in the manufacture of cheese. He gave the makers much advice as to the manufacture of cheese.

Mr. J. A. Roddick, of Ottawa, spoke at some length on the manufacture of cheese in Canada and gave some advice which he hoped would be followed by those in the trade. He said that there should be a uniform understanding all over the Dominion and referred to the best methods of cold storage cooling houses. The Federal Government, he said, should not interfere with the making of cheese. That was for each province to do; but the Ottawa end of the business must be of a national character.

Several other speeches were made dealing with the different departments of the produce trade, before the meeting adjourned.

## DANGEROUS LANGUAGE

### ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN'S ORGAN ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The 'Cloches de St. Boniface,' Archbishop Langevin's organ, says in its last issue: 'Can a Catholic, by his vote in Parliament, sanction the present system of neutral schools, which has the odious character of a systematic spoliation, and say that he has done his duty before God, before his conscience and before his judge? Who can dispense Catholics from doing their duty at any cost? Do morals depend upon circumstances? Is the country besieged, that people should declare it impossible to render justice to the Catholic minority without running the risk of a civil war? Let our legislators at Ottawa take care, for the future of the Catholics in these vast regions of the West may depend upon their action. What is still more serious is that a minister of the crown, a distinguished jurist, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, has solemnly declared in Parliament that the Federal Parliament had full power to place us back in the position which we held in 1875, when the Territories were given a constitution."

Further on, replying to the question, 'What will you do if you are granted only the minimum of your school rights?' the article adds: 'We shall say: 'It is something, but very little, and we shall continue to claim all our rights and to work, full of hope for the future.'

# LITERARY REVIEW.

## JAPAN AS A COMING POWER.

An interesting book on China and Japan, covering the history of affairs in the Far East from 1898 to 1905, is 'The Coming Power,' by Michael J. F. McCarthy, author of 'Priests and People in Ireland,' (Hodder and Stoughton, London). The first part is devoted to the Boxer troubles, the siege of Pekin, etc., and the author comments on the anomalous position of the French Government in assuming the protectorate of Roman Catholic missionaries of all nationalities, while at the same time it deprives the ecclesiastics of their schools in France. As these Catholic missionaries generally acquire some civil power, the object of such protection is evident.

The religious suzeralnty assumed by France has long been a source of irritation to China; and after the French check in 1884, China attempted to free herself from it by requesting the Pope to send a legate to Pekin to represent the interests of the Roman Catholic missions. Bu so valuable did the French government consider their religious protectorship, that they threatened to withdraw the concordat with Rome if the papal priests should accede to China's suggestion and send a special envoy to Pekin. Accordingly the missions continued to remain under the protection of the government of the Republic.

The latter part of the book surveys the history of the present war, and its bearings on the future. The Japanese army is deservedly praised for its temperance and coolness, as well as its valor and endurance, but the author overrates, perhaps, the virtues of the nation as a whole. As a coming power, Japan has done wisely to ally herself with Great Britain, and the advantage may prove to be mutual.

It is not improbable that we shall continue to influence Japan in the day of her might when she has entered upon her inheritance in the Far East. If she has as much sagacity as the present writer gives her credit for, she will be slow to make experimental alliances with other powers. She may see for herself that there is no prosperity as solid or as lasting as British prosperity, which is always built upon a foundation of truth, industry, and justice. The methods of other countries may seem to achieve more brilliant results for a time, but lasting success alone has abided with Great Britain throughout the centuries, because she was the one nation which was always content that her reward should be no more than the just return for the exertions she had made.

The mission of Japan to educate and help China is a favorite idea with some of the Japanese, and this writer recognizes the advisability of such a state of things.

A great career may possibly be in store for Kwang-Su, if he be spared to become the first emperor of a reformed China. It would have been a distinct loss to the human race if, in 1898, China had been split up into a number of subordinate provinces managed on the system of French Indo-China, or even of Burmah, however admirable may be our British administration. It is not good for the world that large areas of land and millions of people should remain in a condition of subjection which tends to obliterate individuality, and stifle the genius of independence. If China henceforth be subject to Japanese influence, its work-loving and peaceful inhabitants will become enlightened; the development of industries will give them full occupation for head and hand; and China may once again become a light to the world—taking the manufactures of Europe and America, giving both countries her own useful products in return, and opening up vast fields for European, and especially British, enterprise and speculation.

## 'SANDY.'

The author of 'Mrs. Wiggs' and 'Lovey Mary' has tried her hand at a more ambitious composition in 'Sandy,' which is the story of a waif, with impulsive Irish blood, growing up in a Kentucky town. 'Aunt Melvy,' with her charms and signs and 'divisions' of coming events, the worthy old judge who gives Sandy an education and a home, the reckless consumptive young aristocrat, last of a dissipated line, and his sister who is 'shore-naught quality,' are types of the locality worth studying. The lad's volatile disposition bids fair to be his ruin, but an ennobling love steadies him at last. Most of the scenes are full of the light and humor of youth's happy days, but at the end some of the tragedies come that make life real and earnest. Even here the author's pen gives prominence to the odd side of things. Sandy, in despair over his own love affair, sets out one afternoon determined to put an end to his existence. He meets another's love-affair on the way. Annette, a girl as changeable as himself, is running away with a young man who is a physical and mental wreck. Sandy, seeing that her mind is only half made up, takes possession of the carriage and drives her home to her father, in spite of her little protests. 'The would-be bride shed bitter tears on the shoulder of the would-be suicide.'

## PEERS IN PERFECTION.

Mr. Kosmo Wilkinson has written a book, says the New York 'Times,' that is neither pure history nor pure gossip, and yet comes near to being both. He proposes to show how the peers of England, from being an estate of the realm, grew into an independent parliamentary assembly; how the hereditary assembly became the parent of the elective chamber and established the House of Commons, and then discovered in the lower house a rival and foe. The plan thus outlined points toward a history; but he hastens to add that the inquiry will be conducted 'less in the spirit of a constitutional historian than from the point of view most likely to find acceptance with those who read to be interested as well as to be informed.' This opens the way for gossip, and there is, throughout a good part of the book, at least a suggestion of that. But only a suggestion; Mr. Wilkinson admires the Lords too much to write real gossip. He only makes one think how much more might have been said. His admiration for the House is complete, yet sometimes he ventures on strictures, and even criticism. He is not wholly a Jenkins, in spite of the following:—

'Since 1880 the Peers have only cared to insist on their dissent from the Commons when they could point to some evidence of national opinion being in sympathy with themselves. For the most part, they are content to show their activity and statesmanship within limits, in which the Commons readily acquiesce. . . . The undoubted tendency of the times is to exalt and enlarge the popular estimate of both the monarchy and the peerage. Thus, a parliamentary chamber has been transformed into a real representation of all that is most brilliant or noble in the national life. So real a house of notables, if adequately maintained, must be to the living what Westminster Abbey is to the dead.'

In spite of the fact that there was an interval of several hundred years between the Roman Counts of the palace and the Counts of the Saxon shore and of Britain, and the English Earls, Mr. Wilkinson would have us believe that the latter were the successors of the former in more than merely time, and that the English Dukes are the direct descendants of the Roman Dukes who led the Emperors' armies and kept the peace of Rome. He also provides a 'parliament' convened by the King in 1081, which 'contained purely English Archbishops, Earls and Barons.' We think that Mr. Wilkinson's desire to interest as well as inform is gratified. It must have grieved Mr. Wilkinson to have to write this paragraph:—

'Great men in English history have sometimes on their death found their representatives in their younger, rather than in their eldest, sons. The second William Pitt, and Charles James Fox, a second and a third son, respectively, were both more distinguished than those who wore the paternal titles. In more recent times, a great leader of the Peers, the third Lord Salisbury, was a second son.'

When Mr. Wilkinson gets away from history—we mean, when he gets to the gossipy side of his story—he becomes more interesting in a sketchy sort of way. His later chapters deal rather with the personalities of the principal men of the House of Lords than with the politics of their time, and, though he never tells much about any one of them, he suggests more than he says. Here are some stories of notables of the peerage:—

'Edward Herbert went to Oxford at the age of twelve. He brought with him to the university when fifteen 'a wife just six years older than himself."

'At Oxford Lady Herbert (she was Mistress Herbert, really, at the time) remained with her lord while he was going through his schools. At the coronation of James I., Herbert was knighted. The oath to redress the wrongs of all ladies and gentlemen was with him no mere verbal pledge, but formed a solemn committal to adventures which made Herbert the Don Quixote of the nation. The newly dubbed knight found a young lady just despoiled of a treasure by a French cavalier. Sir Edward Herbert not only regained the treasure, but waited ten years to chastise the thief. . . . In 1610, having joined the English troops under Sir Edward Cecil besieging St. Juliers, Herbert relates how a French officer "dared" him. In a moment the two had sprung together out of the trenches; thence they rushed to the opposite bulwark. Herbert was the first of the two to fight his way into the beleaguered city; the last to leave it.'

He died as Lord Herbert of Cherbury:

'Thomas Egerton, afterward Lord Ellesmere, first made his mark in a case whose particulars have been preserved. Three graziers had deposited a sum of money with a Smithfield woman, to be accounted for by her on their connectively demanding it. Shortly afterward one of them returned, and on the plea of being commissioned by his partners to obtain the money, got the cash. Upon this the other two men brought an action against her. Egerton, happening to be in court, received the judge's permission to speak as amicus curiae. His deliverance was to this effect: "It was not disputed that the money was not to be given up by the woman until demanded by the three men. Then let the trio, and not two members of it make the demand. Till the two gentlemen now in court bring the third party, the woman, I apprehend, is entitled to remain the custodian of the deposit." The ingenuity of this defence pleased the court, and won the case for the woman; it likewise helped Egerton to preferment.'

In connection with the first Earl of Shaftesbury occurs this:

'The records of the House of Lords contain a curious story of the way in in which the Habeas Corpus Act passed. Lord Grey and Lord Norris were tellers; the latter had not noticed the entry of a very fat peer, who, Lord Grey said, ought to pass for ten. Lord Norris took the joke literally, and by adding nine to the true total changed a minority to a majority. The House was surprised, but Shaftesbury, who favored the bill, began to talk against time and soon drove the members out; as the House would not reconvene the vote stood as reported.'

Bishop Burnet in William III.'s time was conspicuous for 'the best pair of legs that ever wore gaiters'—the probability being, however, that in his time bishops did not wear gaiters, but rather the usual knee breeches, stockings and buckled shoes of the day. The 'Proud Duke' of Somerset, who would not let his children sit in his presence, was Master of the Horse to George I.; angered because his son-in-law was sent to the Tower, he ordered his servants to take off the royal livery and put on again that of his own family.

'He then proceeded to put all the badges of his office in a heap in his courtyard. The insignia of office with other refuse were then thrown into a common dust cart; the Duke superintended the shooting of the rubbish into the yard of St. James's Palace, and returned perfectly satisfied to his own house.

Despite the fondness of Englishmen for classical allusions, Mr. Wilkinson notes that the famous Horse of Troy has been trotted out in parliament only twice—once by Lord Cowper, the grand uncle of the poet, and again in the debates over the Reform Bill of 1867, when Robert Lowe turned the animal out to grass forever, as he said he hoped.

'The mere name of Chesterfield suggests associations of grace, elegance, symmetry and polish. With these nothing can be in less attractive contrast than the personal reality of the man. The trunk of a giant on the legs of a dwarf, limbs so ill-shapen as narrowly to escape deformity, a countenance only redeemable from unsightliness by the play of an intellectual expression over the unlovely features; such in the flesh seems to have been the man who was the cynosure of his own generation, in whom posterity has agreed to see the glass of fashion and the mold of form for all time.'

It was Chesterfield who heard a stranger ask an old man in the House of Lords: 'Pray, sir, have you been here lately?' and receive the answer: 'Not since I sat in that chair,' pointing to the throne. The old man was Richard Cromwell. The Earl of Effingham, who as Earl Marshal had charge of the coronation of George III.,' expressed to the King his sorrow at the blunders made, and gave the assurance that on the next occasion everything would be found in proper order. This Earl resigned his commission in the army rather than bear arms against America, and called his house Boston Castle, because no tea was allowed within its walls.

'Lord Bute "was among the best-looking men of his day; his legs especially were the theme of general admiration; he used, it was said, to devote hours daily to admiring them in the looking glass and studying how to show them off to fresh advantage. . . The matter of his speeches was always poor. His slow and pompous delivery, especially in the debate on the cider tax, won him the name of 'the Minute Gun.'"'

In Lord Rockingham Mr. Wilkinson finds the most 'typical member of the Senate and of the aristocracy. Most of the characteristic results of aristocratic birth and breeding were combined in him. He had from his earliest years displayed the representative virtues of his order.'

Mr. Wilkinson notes that Lord Salisbury complained that he had to give up going to the Athenaeum Club because the bishops there used to take his new umbrellas; Lord Melbourne, however, was never troubled by live bishops, but complained that they used to die just to spite him, because he had to fill their places.

The Duke of Cumberland was famous for his whiskers and his language. He called on Archbishop Howley once to get him to oppose a certain bill, and on his return told his friends: 'It's all right, my lords; I've seen the Archbishop, and he says he'll be d—d to eternity if he doesn't see the bill in h—'

The House of Lords is now practically perfect according to Mr. Wilkinson. It has become the meeting ground of men belonging to all classes and schools of thought—'qualified for admission to it,' he adds, cautiously.

'The two chambers have become business partners rather than political rivals. . . . The modern descendants of the men who came forth conquerors from the long struggle against kingly despotism in the thirteenth century are still the most national among our historic growth. They are also found to be the most universally useful.'

## THE MASTER-WORD.*

(The 'Spectator,' London.)

Though the problem dealt with so frankly and courageously by Mrs. Hammond in her very interesting novel may in a sense lack actuality to home-keeping English readers, it has much more than a merely speculative or psychological interest for those who are disposed, in the higher sense of the phrase, to think Imperially. The color question has lang confronted us in all our Colonies and dependencies; it has lately assumed momentous significance in South Africa, and its tragical aspect in Cape Colony was recently illustrated in that powerful but pessimistic romance, 'Souls in Bondage.' Mrs. Hammond's book, however, is animated by a higher aim than that of the literary artist. It is obviously not her purpose merely to harrow her readers by the realistic delineation of the unmerited sufferings of the innocent. The story of Elvira Sampson points the terrible evils of miscegenation painfully enough; but while it shows how the sins of the fathers may be visited on the children, here is no gratuitous piling up of misery on the head of the guiltless: rather is it the writer's aim to indicate how the wrong can be at least partially repaired. The main 'motive' of the story, thanks to the growth of a healthier public opinion, is probably no longer typical of the Southern life of to-day; that it was once of common occurrence cannot be denied any more than that the danger it illustrates has not yet been wholly eliminated.

The story opens dramatically with the meeting between Margaret Lawton, while her husband is lying at death's door, and his colored mistress. He recovers, but husband and wife are not reconciled until he dies a year or so afterwards. Margaret resolves to do her best for the woman's child, who has been deserted by her mother, and Elvira, or Viry, as she is called, in ignorance of her antecedents is brought up as a companion of Margaret's daughter Elizabeth, for whom she conceives a passionate admiration. Viry's mother, it is mentioned, was three parts white; but the negro strain, though faint, is unmistakable in her child, and while treated with perfect kindness by the Lawtons, she is regarded as one of the household rather than of the family, and educated at a colored school. The discovery of phosphate mines in the neighbourhood converts an agricultural into an industrial district, and brings about a great influx of "mean" whites and colored miners. Schools are started, and Viry is appointed a teacher in a school for negro children. The tragedy of her position, however, is this; that, believing herself to be a white woman, she has an invincible dislike and contempt for the colored folk, among whom her lot is chiefly cast. Furthermore, being ignorant of her parentage, and consequently unable to realize the extent of her indebtedness to Margaret, she misinterprets the coldly correct attitude of her benefactress, and regards her with a certain amount of sullen resentment. Her attitude of rebellion against her lot—that of a beautiful, well-educated young woman "shut up to lifelong association with unkempt negro children"—is vividly expressed in the following passage:—

'She might have borne that, she felt, if it had come to her of her own free choice. She had been quick to see and to appreciate the unselfish devotion which had moved her white teachers to spend themselves for an alien and inferior race; she could have done that, too. But to her, she thought bitterly, even the comfort of sacrifice was denied. She was to spend herself, not because a higher nature freely bent to the burdens and ignorance of a lower one, but because, being a negro, she belonged with negroes, and earned her bread among her kind as a matter of course. And yet she was white, she was white! She clenched her hands with a tearless groan. Why had this curse come upon her? It did not fall on every mongrel, she told herself once more, in voiceless misery. There had been mulatto girls at school—plenty of them; but they were not like her. The sight of them had always sent a sick chill to her heart, as it might to a cripple's heart to see another deformity like his own; but she had nerved herself, again and again, to speak to one and another of them of these awful things, and they had scarcely understood her at all. They were proud of their white blood, many of them, and of the superior intelligence with which it had dowered them. They were more or less contemptuous of their black associates, but after all it was a kindly, tolerant contempt; and so long as they were allowed to lead they did not object to a black following. They had the white blood, but it merely served to quicken the black nature; while for her the black blood had poisoned a white woman's life. She had not understood it as a child. She had puzzled herself over her anger at the attempts at intimacy of her colored playmates. She had wondered why Mrs. Lawton could be so friendly with people, the mere sight of whom made her bristle with antipathy. But slowly, with years of silent pondering and suffering, the dreadful truth had been made clear. They knew Mrs. Lawton was white; she knew it; and she could afford from her height to stoop to the lowly friends who looked up to her in admiration, and who would never dream of themselves crossing the line which her condescension might overstep. But if they had not understood that she was white! If they had treated her as an equal; if their women had dared to caress her, or their men to look admiration—Viry set her teeth with a quick intaking of her breath. Oh, she loathed them, she loathed them! And this grand lady, with her beauty, her gentle ways, her easy willingness not to assert her superiority, her apparent indifference to her praises in all men's mouths—she hated her, too. It was easy enough for her to visit the depths occasionally, in the most beautiful and becoming raiment, and to dispense here and there a drop of her surfeit of ease and comfort, that all that dark underworld might chant her praises and adore! It was easy enough, apparently, from her rose-crowned heights, to calmly thrust another, her fellow in blood and brain, into that black pit of misery, and complacently expect her to be happy there and to give thanks for her pleasant lot. The hypocrisy of it, the sheer brute callousness of this modern saint!'

The isolation of her position is aggravated by lack of companionship. 'She would not go near the negro churches, and while she would have been admitted to the gallery of any of the white churches, she would not go as an inferior.' To make matters worse, Viry cherishes an entirely unrequited affection for a young mine-manager who is desperately in love with Bess Lawton, and only endures Viry because of her devotion to his idol. When, finally, Bess, after long flouting of her faithful suitor, is conquered by his constancy and

* The Master-Word: A story of the South To-day. By J. H. Hammond. London: Macmillan & Co. (6s.)


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heroism, the cup of Viry's humiliation and misery brims over. She upbraids and insults her mistress, and tries to take her own life. Margaret, on her side, not only rescues the poor girl, but makes a further sacrifice of pride and tells her the whole truth as to her parentage. This act of confidence conquers Viry, and the new knowledge of Margaret's grief reconciles her to the life of effort and sacrifice against which she had previously rebelled.

Such in bare outline is the plot of a story which, if not entirely convincing, is marked by intimate knowledge of the conditions of the color problem in the South and animated by a fine spirit of humanity and justice. If, as the preface declares, the purpose of the book faithfully represents the thoughts and hopes of the South, the outlook is more reassuring than we are sometimes led to suppose. But we may note that throughout the story the attitude of the men, even the best of them, argues a lower standard of tolerance and consideration than that of their womankind, and that the segregation of the races is plainly indicated as the best solution of the difficulty.

### 'REVUE CANADIENNE.'

The June issue of the 'Revue Canadienne' opens with a very interesting illustrated sketch of Frederic Lemaitre, a famous French actor, who became the glory of the Porte St. Martin theatre, in 1830. A dialogue between Moliere and Pascal, by Father Lamirier, bringing out with talent the special characters of each of the writers, comes next, and is followed by an able study by Mr. Alphonse Gagnon on American antiquities, tracing up the civilization of ancient cities of our continent. Mr. Errol Bouchette continues his series of valuable articles on Canada, and in the present issue he studies the 'points of contact between the English and French races,' and the question of national education.. The Rev. Father Nolin, O.M.T., contributes another article on 'Rest and Recreation,' in the course of which he points out that Divine Providence has ordained that the body and mind must seek relaxation from too constant labor. The two last articles are due to the pen of the Messrs. Chafois. In the first, Mr. J. C. Chafois resumes his former study of the important social problem, 'Agricultural education and the French-Canadians,' and Mr. Thomas Chafois closes the series with his usual interesting review of the important events of the month.

### ALSO RECEIVED.

Books—'Exposé of Christian Science Methods and Teaching,' by Charles J. Pease, M.D., (Restoration Pub. Co., New York, $1.00).

'The Angel in the House,' by Coventry Patmore, (new edition, Geo. Bell & Son, London, 1s.).

'Apple of Discord or Temporary Power,' by A Roman Catholic. (Apple of Discord Publishing Co., Buffalo.)

'Love in June,' by Keble Howard. (T. Fisher Unwin, London, Colonial Library, 2c.).

'Compensation to Liquor Men from a Prohibitionist's Standpoint,' by Mack Cloie. (William Briggs, Toronto, 15 cents.)

Magazines.—'Review of Reviews,' 'International Quarterly,' 'Century,' 'Cosmopolitan,' 'Scribner's,' 'McClure's.'

## LITERARY NOTES.

Admirers of Victor Hugo will find much curious information in regard to his habits and idiosyncrasies in a book which has recently been published. Mr. Wack, while wandering about Guernsey, says the New York 'Evening Post,' became interested in the relics he found there of Victor Hugo, who lived on the island from 1855 to 1870:—

He saw Hauteville House, inspected its rooms, talked with the people who had known or seen the poet, interviewed his carpenter, his bookbinder, his stationer and his barber's family, all of whom had curious facts to relate about Hugo's habits and idiosyncracies. Thus we are told that he was fond of carved oak and collected all the specimens he could find in the island, and had them remodelled according to his own designs; that he would take his bath on the roof of his house in full view of the universe; that he guarded most jealously all his manuscripts and had his bookbinder return them every night so that he might lock them up in a fireproof chest; finally that his barber, Mr. Blicq, was accustomed to preserve the cuttings from the great man's hair for the great man himself to distribute among his devotees.

The author intended to bring to light a bundle of manuscripts left in the island, nobody knows how, and now in possession of one Mr. W. A. Luff, of Guernsey. In this bundle, otherwise of little historical value, are some thirty-seven letters addressed by Juliette Drouet to her lover during the year 1851. Juliette Drouet was an actress, who became in 1833 the mistress of the poet and remained with him until her death in 1883. The first part of her career is somewhat obscure; we know, however, that she sat as a model for Pradier's statue of Strasburg, which is on the Place de la Concorde. All who saw her are agreed that she was a beautiful woman, and that to Victor Hugo she proved the most devoted and admiring mistress, the muse that inspired some of his most famous songs, including the 'Tristesse' and 'Olympio.' Not merely the poet's friends, but his wife and his children, accepted this most extraordinary liaison, and Mme. Drouet, who had a house in Guernsey, near that of her lover, succeeded, in 1868, at the death of Mme. Hugo, to the position, dignity, and rights of the lady of the house, presiding at the dinners and receiving the author's guests.

As far as information about the poet is concerned, these letters are practically useless, and, it must be said, somewhat gushing. On the whole, we may be grateful that the bundle of letters was so small.

(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

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Apropos of a reminiscence of Sir Walter Besant, this story is told by the London 'Spectator':

When 'The Chaplain of the Fleet' was about to appear, the binder, apparently proprio motu, adorned the cover with some small nautical emblems, and showed it, not without pride, to Mr. Downey. He was aghast when it was pointed out to him that it was not the nautical 'Fleet' which was concerned. When he was told that Mr. Chatto would overlook the blunder, he replied: 'Unfortunately, it is not with Chatto & Windus I have to deal, but with the author; and I'm pretty certain he won't overlook it.'

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Now that we hear a suggestion of three pillars being erected together, two of a size, on which are to be placed memorials of Admiral Lord Nelson and Dewey, with Admiral Togo on the middle column far above them both, it is time that Canadian boys should have some new and trusty information regarding Nelson, Cochrane and others of British fame. From the 'Bookshelf' of a recent number of 'T. P.'s Weekly' we take a brief notice of a volume sure of a considerable sale. 'The Boy's Life of Nelson,' by J. Cuthbert Hadden:—

The author enters into the spirit of his subject, and presents a simple and moving picture of the great admiral and his times. It is a curious comment that in the Navy as she is constituted to-day Nelson could never have had a place. Slim, stunted, always a sufferer—in his early years, as Dr. Fitchett says, every kind-hearted woman who saw him wanted to nurse him—this frail body would never have passed the necessary examination. The modern regulations are no doubt wise, and heroism is not less in a strong body than in a weak. But would Trafalgar have been won if Nelson, the little admiral, had not been in the thick of it?

The New York 'Tribune' does not seem to be quite sure whether Marie Corelli is poking fun at the American girl or not in a recent volume. That young woman in question has lately been receiving rather hard rubs in various quarters, and it is quite possible that it will not do her any harm. The following quotation is what the 'Tribune' calls Miss Corelli's 'peculiar compliment':—

She is 'all there.' She can take the measure of a man in about ten minutes and classify him as though he were a botanical specimen. She realizes all his limitations, his 'notions,' and his special and particular fads,—and she has the uncommonly good sense not to expect much of him. She would not 'take any' on the Lily-maid of Astolat, the fair Elaine, who spent her time in polishing the shield of Lancelot, and who finally died of love for that most immoral but fascinating Knight of the Round Table. No, she wouldn't polish a shield, you bet! She would make Lancelot polish it himself for all he was worth, and polish her own dear little boots and shoes for her into the bargain. That is one of her secrets—masterfulness—or, let us say, queenliness, which sounds better. The Lord of creation can do nothing in the way of ordering her about,—because, as the Lady of creation she expects to order him about, and she does!

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## GOD'S CONTROVERSY WITH JACOB.

(By the Rev. Rural Dean Armitage, M. A., Ph. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Halifax.)

Genesis xxxii., 24: 'There wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.' The spiritual history of Jacob is a wonderful type of Christian experience, especially as seen in growth, first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. Bethel, Mahanaim, Peniel, are the milestones in Jacob's religious life, and mark distinctly his spiritual development. Before Bethel Jacob was a worldly man, after Bethel, 'house of God,' he was a religious man, but it was not until Peniel, 'face of God,' that he became a spiritually minded man.

The text commemorates the most important experience in Jacob's varied life, and marks the crisis of his being. In order to understand it, one needs to enter into his thoughts, through a study of his psychological condition, and to study his peculiar surroundings. Jacob was returning home from Padan Aram, with his family around him, and carrying the rich fruits of his labors. The thought of Esau stirs his conscience to action, he endeavors to appease his brother's wrath with presents, but as yet no word of good will has reached him. He reaches on his journey the robber-haunted ford Jabbok, the home for four thousand years of thieves and murderers, in the hills of which in old times lurked the lion and the bear. Night overtakes him, he sees his wives, children, servants and cattle safely over, and like the captain who is the last to leave the ship, remains on the ground. The darkness falls around him, 'the very witening hour of night,' the season of meditation and self-examination. Suddenly he finds himself seized by powerful hands and in the strong grasp of an adversary. Is it some lion lurking for his prey, or some bear from his secret den? Is it some robber, perhaps murderer, who stands ready to take his all? Is it Esau, his outraged brother, seeking vengeance? Who is his assailant? Or is it after all but the disordered fancy of his imagination, some dream vision of the night, the creation of his own sad heart, following hard upon his fears? One of our own Canadian poets, Wilfred Campbell, in lines of exquisite beauty, has seized this thought, and hinted that Jacob's greatest adversary was himself, as seen at the end of the struggle:

'The tight grip eased, the huge form slipped
Back earthward with a moan,
And Jacob stood there 'neath the dawn
Like one new-changed to stone;
For in the face of the prone man there
He read his very own.'

The interpretation, however, which I prefer is the literal one. The prophet Hosea calls Jacob's adversary a heavenly visitant, an angel, but Jacob himself declares that it was none other than God himself. 'I have seen God face to face.' We are reminded of the Lord Jesus Christ, the visible revealer of the invisible God, who was himself God manifest in the flesh. Thus Charles Wesley sings:

'I know Thee, Saviour, who Thou art,
Jesus the feeble sinner's friend;
Nor wilt thou with the light depart
But stay and love me to the end.'

I accept the literal interpretation, for it is based upon real things and happenings. Jacob ever afterward halted upon his thigh, and his descendants ate not, in commemoration of the event, of the sinew hicwh shrank upon the thigh.

One exposition often given of the text, makes Jacob the wrestler, and applies it to the duty of earnestness in prayer.

'Yield to me now, for I am weak,
But confident in self-despair;
Speak to my heart, in blessings speak,
Be conquered by my earnest prayer.'

But this interpretation does not seem to be warranted. The duty is clear enough, and is taught in many places in Scripture, especially by the Lord Jesus, both in his word and by his practice, but it is not to be drawn from this particular text.

Jacob was not the aggressor. It was God who wrestled with him, and his purpose is not far to seek, it was to break down his old self life, his self esteem, his self-dependence, the pride of the sinful self; in a word, his old life and his old nature, and to lay it in the dust.

Jacob's life was at first an unlovely one. There is little about it that appeals to our admiration or wins our regard. It was intensely human, and his human nature was marked by cunning craftiness, the spirit of deception. But in spite of it all there is a great spiritual capacity. His life was rich in possibilities, but it needed a new direction and to be animated by a new spirit.

And to gain this God comes to him, holds him fast, attempts to break down the old life as the first step to the new. Jacob resists, struggles, fights, and while God holds him fast he yet writhes, turns and twists, attempts to tear himself loose and if possible throw his great antagonist. It is even so with us. We too strive against our best friend, and not only grieve but even resist the spirit of God. God strives with us, but we fight against the blessed influence of his holy spirit.

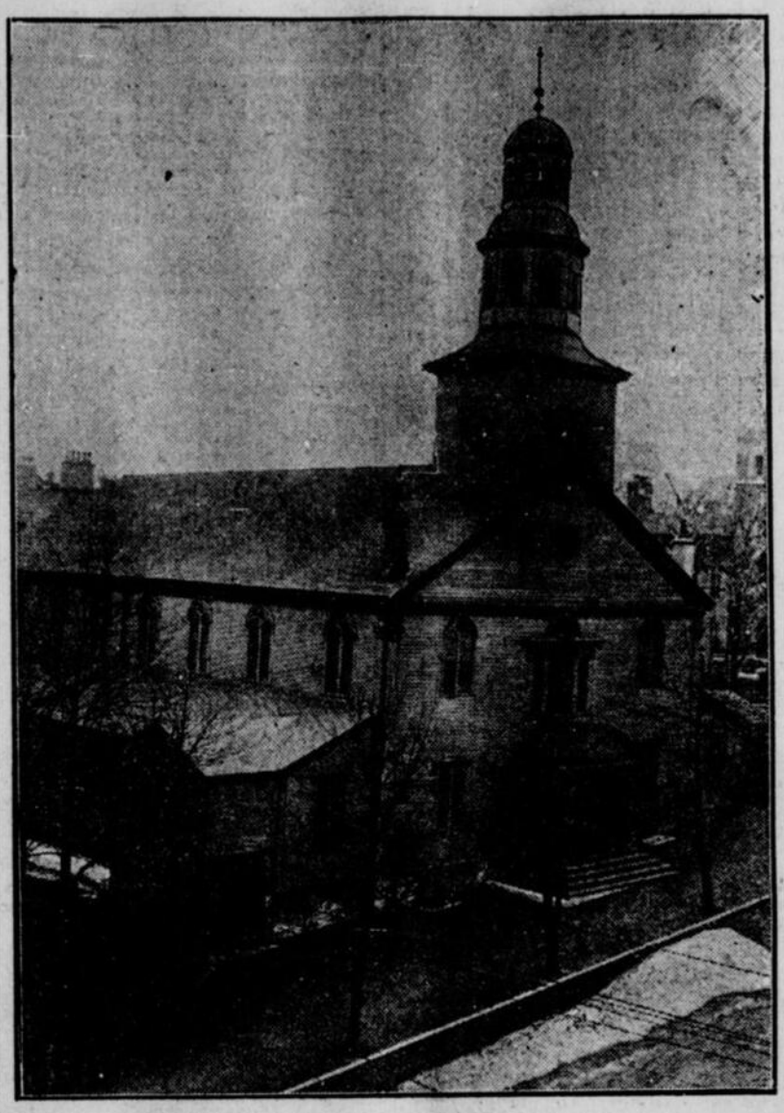
Jacob in his self-confidence wrestles on. He thinks that if strength will not prevail, perhaps craft will. Through the long night he struggles. As the dawn begins to break he finds himself undone. A touch from his adversary's hand and he is crippled, the socket of his hip is out of joint. As with lightning flash he now saw the meaning of it all, the divine nature of the wrestler. In a moment his whole attitude changes. He turns from wrestling to clinging, from resistance to the desire for blessing. 'I will not let thee go unless thou bless me.' And it was when the spirit of trustful dependence came that he found himself in the way of blessing.

'My strength is gone, my nature dies;
I sink beneath Thy mighty hand;
Faint to revive, and fall to rise;
I fall, and yet by faith I stand.
I stand, and will not let Thee go,
Till I Thy Name, Thy Nature know.'

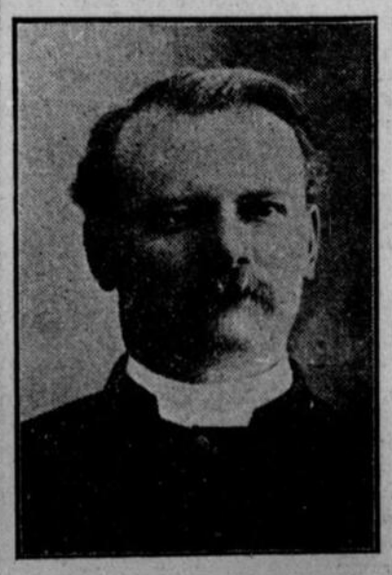
It was thus that Jacob realized what we now call true conversion. His whole life was changed. He was no longer Jacob, the supplanter, the heel catcher, but Israel, a prince who had power with God and man.

There are spiritual lessons for every life. Has God a controversy with us? Are our lives right with him? The application covers every department of man's complex life. In our family life is all clear and open? Are we able to bring our business affairs before his all-searching eye? In our social life is there nothing that God would see changed? Is there no wrong habit, no secret sin which ought to be put away? Must God to save us from ourselves and our sins touch the hollow of the thigh; in other words, put his hand upon something useful to us as the very sinew upon which erect carriage depends? Must he bring to our present life distress and illness and bereavement, and so wrestle with us?

Well is it for us when we resist not his hand, but rather cling to him for blessing. And in Jacob's experience we have the secret of all reality in religion, the world's greatest need. It is to see the face of God and to enter into communion with him. This we may do in Jesus Christ, who reveals to us the Father, 'whose nature and whose name is Love.'



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THE REV. W. T. ARMITAGE,
Rector of St. Paul's Church and Rural Dean of Halifax.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 16.

### THE SUFFERING SAVIOUR.

Isaiah lii., 13; liii., 12.

Golden Text.—The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—Isaiah liii., 6.

(By R. M. Kutz.)

### INTRODUCTION.

The great purpose of the Bible is to reveal to men their Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Son of God. We may therefore study with special interest those portions of the Old Testament which refer to him in distinct terms. Such a passage we have to-day.

The scholars understand, of course, that the division of the Bible text into chapters and verses is the work of men who were not inspired, and who adopted such divisions long after the Scriptures had been given for the sake of greater convenience. We thus have one lesson including the last three verses of one chapter and all of the next.

The 53rd chapter of Isaiah is one of the most noted of the whole Bible, and has been called 'the culmination of the Old Testament.' Mr. Moody used to say his creed was this 53rd chapter of Isaiah.

Isaiah prophesied about seven centuries before Christ, and Old Testament prophecy reached its greatest development through him.

The text of this lesson forms in the original a sublime Hebrew poem, of five strophes, or stanzas. These increase in size from the first to the last, so that there is a steadily increasing impression of the solemnity and importance of the thought. We will follow tance of the thought. We will follow

I.—CHRIST'S FUTURE

13. 'Behold, my servant shall deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled, and be very high.

14. 'As many were astonished at thee; his visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men;

15. 'So shall he sprinkle many nations; the kings shall shut their mouths at him: for that which had not been told them shall they see; and that which they had not heard shall they consider.'

We have no trouble in identifying the 'Servant' of verse I as Christ, inasmuch as everything predicted of him is verified in no other character in the Bible or in secular history. In this first strophe or stanza, we have Christ's future triumphs and glory set forth.

The words 'deal prudently' cannot be translated exactly into our language, but mean 'to prosper because of wise dealing.' Christ's glorious achievements are not to be the result of chance, or of divine favor bestowed without merit, but his love, humility, and self-sacrifice are linked to his infinite wisdom, and the result justifies this 'wise dealing' in foreseeing the necessity of the things he endured and in being able to go through them.

As men were amazed to see Christ the Saviour, abused, insulted, slain, though having divine power, so later shall he startle, or amaze many nations, and even kings shall be smitten with silence before him. For the Gospel and the glorious revelations of Christ and of God through him shall come upon nations that had never before heard of him, as had the Jews.

The word translated 'sprinkle,' in verse 15, has been the centre of much controversy. It would seem more proper, and far more in keeping with the context to translate it 'startle,' thus corresponding to 'astonished' in verse 14. A. B. Davidson says: 'The word means to "cause to spring or leap;" when applied to fluids, to spirit or sprinkle them.'

II.—THE DESPISED CHRIST.

1. 'Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?

2. 'For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.

3. 'He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.'

One commentator says that this second and also the third, strophes are 'the answer of conscience to God,' as God never speaks without awakening the human conscience.

Who has believed 'that which we have heard,' (Revised Version, margin)? The prophet thus by a rhetorical question acknowledges the rejection of Christ, and follows with the explanation. For he 'grew up,' (Revised), like a tender plant, like a root that barely manages to send up a shoot out of dry ground. There was nothing attractive or of royal splendor in Christ's coming to the world.

He was not only despised on this account but rejected, and was a man acquainted with the ills and sorrows of life. Men turned their backs upon one they held as a commonplace human sufferer, and did not esteem their Messiah.

III.—HIS SUFFERINGS FOR US ACKNOWLEDGED.

4. 'Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows: yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.

5. 'But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him: and with his stripes we are healed.

6. 'All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.'

In the second strophe Christ's miseries were put forth as an excuse for rejecting him, but in the third, their significance is explained. While men despised the humble, troubled Jesus, even considering that he was punished for some sin of his own, a common view (verse 4), in reality all his woes were borne for men. The sacrifice of Christ for men reached their climax in his death on the cross, but that scene on Calvary did not include all his sufferings in our behalf, as these verses plainly show.

Verse 6 is a confesison of our debt to Christ, the close of this strophe forming a striking contrast with the close of the second one. Like foolish, stubborn sheep, men have all gone astray, heedless of the Shepherd's voice. Yet the penalty for all our folly and sin is not visited upon us, but upon this 'good shepherd' who 'giveth his life for the sheep.' The infinitely just God cannot ignore the wilful sins of men, but his infinite love and mercy find a way of redeeming their souls by laying the burden of their sin on Christ.

IV. CHRIST'S DEATH FORETOLD.

7. 'He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

8. 'He was taken from prison, and from judgment; and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of my people was he stricken.

9. 'And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.'

It is but a short time since we studied the trial and death of Jesus. We saw the injustice and treachery of his trial, and the infamy and cruelty of his death. In the light of the description of these events in the gospels, how vivid is the prophecy contained in these three verses! The form of this poem may be seen in a literal translation of this fourth strophe, which has been thus given:

'Oppressed, he did humble himself,
Nor opened his mouth—
As a lamb to the slaughter is led,
As a sheep 'fore her shearers is dumb—
Nor opened his mouth.
By tyranny and law was he taken
And of his age who reflected,
That he was wrenched from the land of the living,
For my people's transgressions the stroke was on him?
So they made with the wicked his grave,
Yea, with the felon his tomb.
Though never harm had he done,
Neither was guile in his mouth.'

V. THE GREAT PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED.

10. 'Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief; when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand.

11. 'He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied; by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.

12. 'Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death; and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sins of many, and made intercesison for the transgressors.'

In the final strophe we have the great purpose of Jehovah in thus afflicting Christ, and its glorious fulfilment. It was the divine will that Christ should be bruised for our transgressions.

'When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin,' etc. That is, when the atonement should be complete Christ should 'see his seed,' his spiritual children begotten through his sufferings and death.

His days should be prolonged, though slain, he should rise from the dead. The pleasure, or purpose of God for men, should prosper through him.

'He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied.' 'This,' says Todd, 'is the grandest promise in the Bible with reference to the number of the saved.'

Notice that Christ is referred to as the 'servant' in this chapter, for it was as the 'righteous servant' of God that he was to do these great things.

'Therefore.' Here is the conclusion, the result of the toil and sorrows and death of this servant of Jehovah. He shall rank with the great, that is, he shall be a ruler, instead of being despised and rejected. To 'divide the spoil' was an ancient expression expressive of gaining the victory. Christ's kingdom shall rise above all the empires of earth, and his will shall at last be supreme.

And why? 'Because he hath poured out his soul unto death; and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.'

The lesson for uJly is 'The Gracious Invitation.' Isa. lv., 1-13.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 10.—Isa. lii., 13-liii., 12.
Tuesday, July 11.—Isa. xlii., 1-12.
Wednesday, July 12.—Isa. xlix., 1-13.
Thursday, July 13.—Isa. l., 4-11.
Friday, July 14.—Heb. ix., 1-14.
Saturday, July 15.—Heb. ix., 15-28.
Sunday, July 16.—Ps. ii., 1-12.

# THE MARKETS.

## SHIPPING 'GREEN' CHEESE

ENGLISH DEALERS COMPLAIN OF IMMATURE CONDITION OF NEW CANADIAN CHEESE.

In reference to a mail advice received yesterday from one of the largest importers of cheese in Liverpool, stating that the bulk of arrivals of new cheese are too green to please customers, local produce merchants have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction with the manner in which new stocks are being shipped without any regard as to whether they are fully or only partially matured. It would be well to call the attention of these responsible for this set-back to the good name of Canadian cheese that the cool chambers on a freight steamer is not exactly the proper place to develop the quality of immature cheese. They should also be reminded that one of the chief uses of the cheese factory is the setting apart of a room for 'curing' purposes. It cannot be expected that cheese can mature when kept at an unvarying temperature in the cold storage of a steamer, but there is a certain class of producer who is quite willing to sacrifice the good name of our Canadian cheese, which has taken years to acquire, to a desire to take advantage of the profit of the moment with absolutely no concern for the future of the trade, and they are therefore anxious to ship new goods so that the present good prices on the English market will not be missed. This policy is suicidal to a degree, as there is certainly no better judge of the English cheese requirements than the English importer, and if these 'tricks' are continued the importer will probably be induced to look elsewhere for his supplies.

## Montreal Wholesale Prices.

BUTTER HAS DECIDEDLY FIRM FEELING.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the butter market, prices on the boards in the vicinity ranging from 19¾c to as high as 20¼c; this latter price was obtained for choice unsalted packages. Receipts continue plentiful, and considerable quantities are being exported.

PRICE ENORMITY IN CHEESE MARKET.

Notwithstanding a tremendous make, and only an average demand for Canadian cheese, the price for this commodity continues to advance to a level that is practically placing shipping in a position of selling to the English market at a price less than is actually paid in Canada at the point of manufacture. A canvass of the city dealers places the average quotation at from 9 11-16c to 10c, with the majority firm at the latter price. It may be assumed, from the price paid at Brockville on Saturday for over 10,000 boxes, that 10c is the correct quotation, as 9¾c at Brockville would cost 10c in this city. The exporters here do not expect the English trade to follow these prices, and freely acknowledge that there is a price encounter going on for speculative purposes. Quebecs are quoted at 9¾c.

An extremely buoyant market prevailed in the Brockville cheese board on Saturday. The ruling price was 9¾c, and the total number of sales were 6,269 boxes out o fa possible 6,725. Curb sales and board sales amounted to 11,000 boxes. At Cornwall the price range was 9 11-16c to 9¾c, while at Belleville a fraction less was accepted.

LARD STOCKS PLENTIFUL, BUT NO CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND.

Stocks of lard are reported to be very plentiful, in fact, owing to the high prices of all pork products, and the consequent advance in lard prices, accumulations are said to be exceedingly heavy. There are no violent fluctuations in this product, but prices remain steady for pure and kettle rendered lard.

STRAWBERRIES WILL HAVE SHORT SEASON.

Fruit dealers in speaking of the crop of strawberries now on sale in the local markets express the opinion that while the crop is plentiful the season will not last long; about a week or ten days will probably see the end of the shipments of berries that are now coming in so plentifully from the fruit growing districts around St. Catharines. Montreal berries are moving and a particularly fine crop is reported.

Fine Ontario berries are quoted at from 7c to 8½c, according to choice.

Berries from the Lower Provinces will be on this market about the middle of July, it is expected that prices will rule much higher than they are at present, for this particular berry.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.40 to $5.60; strong bakers, $5.10 to $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.50; and straight rollers, $5 to $5.15 in wood; in bags, $2.40 to $2.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.22½ per bag.

PEARL HOMINY, $1.90 to $2.00 in bags of 98 lbs.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, at $15 to $16; shorts, $1 9to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $16 to $17; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.60 to $1.65 per bushel, $1.50 to $1.55 in car lots.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 12½c per section, in one pound section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6¼c, as to quality.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20.00 to $21.00; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 7c to 7 1-8c; Canadian lard, 9½c to 10 1-4c; kettle rendered, 10½c to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.75 for mixed lots; select, $7 to $7.15.

EGGS — Straight stock, 15½c to 16½c; No. 2, 14c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery, 20c to 21c; undergrades, 19c to 19½c; dairy at 15½c to 16c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 9⅞c to 9 11-16c; and Quebec, 9¾c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.20 to $5.25; seconds, $4.70 to $4.75; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $9.25 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.75 to $8.25; clover $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $6.75 to $7.25 per ton in car lots.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 30.

The vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square presented a very lively appearance this forenoon, both buyers and sellers being present in larger numbers than on any former market this season. New potatoes of surprisingly good quality for the month of June were offered in large quantities at from $1 to $1.50 per bushel; green peas of fair quality were plentiful at about $1 the bushel; nearly all kinds of seasonable green truck were offered in large quantities at low rates. The basket brigade that come to the city by boat and rail nearly filled both of the market halls, and while pork pieces seemed to be the chief article offered here, yet there was a liberal supply of oriat butter and eggs of uncertain age, but new laid eggs were scarce; flower bouquets were very plentiful. The fruit market is well supplied with strawberries and tomatoes, but there is a scarcity of ripe bananas; oranges and lemons are very high priced, and the oranges are in poor keeping condition. Oats sold at $1.10 to $1.15 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; old potatoes, 45c to 55c the 80 lb. bag; American cabbages, $1.75 the crate; Montreal cabbages, 40c to 75c the dozen; cauliflowers, 40c to $1.50 the dozen; celery, 40c to 75c do.; carrots, 25c to 40c the dozen bunches; radishes, 5c to 10c do.; lettuce, 5c to 15c do.; rhubarb, 10c to 20c do; turnips, 5c to 12c the bunch; green onions, 8c to 15c do.; beets, 8c to 10c do.; cucumbers, 25c to 40c the dozen; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; ducks, 15c do.; fowls, 10c to 14c do.; young ducks, $1 the pair; spring chickens, 75c to $1 do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c the dozen; older eggs, 18c to 22c do.; oranges, $3.50 to $4.50 the box; lemons, $4 to $4.50 do.; California peaches, $1.25 to $1.50 do.; plums, $1.40 to $2.00 do.; strawberries, 8c to 10c the box; wild strawberries, 25c the quart; green gooseberries, 40c the gallon; tomatoes, $1.25 the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2.00 the bunch; hay, $7.50 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

## CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 3.

About 400 head of butchers' cattle, 12 milch cows, 100 calves and 300 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was slow as higher prices were being asked all round, prime stall-fed cattle being scarce and dear. Prime beeves sold at 5¼c to 5¾c per lb., and a few choice animals were sold at Point St. Charles at $5.90 per 100 lbs. Pretty good cattle grass-fed sold at 3¾c to 5c, and the common stock at 2½c to 3½c per lb. The milch cows were a common lot and sold at $25 to $45 each. Three of the best calves were sold for $33, the other calves at from $2 to $10 each. Sheep sold at 3¼c to 3¾c per lb., and the lambs at $2.75 to $5 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6¾c to a little over 7c per lb.

Toronto, June 30.—The run of cattle offering at the Western Market yesterday was light, and trade was brisk. Everything was bought up fairly early, and prices had a firmer tone all round. The quality of the cattle, too, was fairly good. The run amounted to 87 cars, and included 1,280 cattle, 1,121 sheep and lambs, 1,450 hogs and 113 calves.

Export Cattle—Local shippers are largely buying their supplies at the Chicago market, and they need only a few od lots to round out shipments. The market is quoted at least 10c per cwt. higher. Choice are quoted at $4.90 to $5.35, good to medium at $4.75 to $4.90; bulls at $4 to $4.50; and cows at $3 to $3.75.

Butchers' Cattle—The run offering was light, and not enough cattle were offering to go round. As a result trade was brisk and prices had a firm tone. The quality of the cattle was generally fair, with here and there some extra fine stock offering, for which prices higher than top quotations were paid. The market is quoted firmer. Picked are quoted at $4.90 to $5.20; fair to choice at $4 to $4.90; common at $3 to $3.50, and cows and bulls at $2.50 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand for these cattle was good, and the fair run offering was soon cleared up. Quotations are steady. Stockers are quoted at $2.50 to $3.80, and feeders at $3 to $4.75.

Milch cows are quoted unchanged at a range of $30 to $50 each.

Calves—A large number were offering, and the market had a dull tone. Quotations are unchanged at 3½c to 5½c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and lambs—The feature of the market was slight; firmness in export sheep and easiness in culls. Other quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $3 to $3.90 per cwt., culls at $2.50 to $3.50 each; spring lambs at $3.50 to $5.25.

Hogs—The market is easy in tone, and dealers say the prospects are for lower prices. Quotations are unchanged at $5 to $6.05 per cwt. for selects, and $6.40 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, July 3.—Cattle, receipts, 3,800 head, active and 25c higher; prime steers, $5.60 to $5.85; shipping, $5 to $5.50; butchers, $4.50 to $5.25; heifers, $3.50 to $5; cows, $2 to $4.50; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.40; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.35; fresh cows and springers, steady to $3 higher; good to choice, $45 to $56; medium to good, $34 to $42; common, $20 to $30.

Veals, receipts, 1,500 head, active and 25c lower, $4.50 to $6.75.

Hogs, receipts, 10,200 head, active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $5.75 to $5.80; pigs, $5.70 to $5.75; roughts, $4.80 to $5; stags, $3 to $3.75; and dairies, $5.50 to $5.70.

Sheep and Lambs, receipts, 3,000 head; sheep steady, lambs 25c lower; lambs, $6 to $8; yearlings, $6.75 to $7.25; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $5.50.

Chicago, July 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; good to prime steers, $5.25 to $6.25; poor to medium, $3.75 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.40; cows, $2.50 to $4.50; heifers, $2.50 to $4.75; canners, $1.40 to $2.30; bulls, $2.25 to $4; calves, $3.50 to $6.25; Texas fed steers, $3.60 to $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; mixed and butchers, $5.35 to $6.25; good to choice heavy, $5.50 to $5.62½; rough heavy, $4.30 to $5.40; light, $5.35 to $5.62½; bulk of sales, $5.52½ to $5.62½.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; good to choice wethers, $5 to $5.50; fair to choice mixed, $4.25 to $4.75; native lambs, including spring lambs, $5.50 to $8.60.

## TORONTO MARKETS

WHEAT HOLDS STEADY—FLOUR QUIET—AN EASY TONE PREVAILS.

FOR MILLFEED.

Toronto, July 3.—Wheat holds steady. No. 2 red and white sell at 98c; goose is easier at 78c to 82c; Manitoba, steady at $1.09 for No. 1 northern, $1.06 for No. 2 northern, and 91c for No. 3 northern, lake ports; six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ontario quiet; 90 percent patents, $4.20 to $4.30, buyers' sacks west; choice 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba, first patents, $5.40 to $5.50; second patents, $5.10 to $5.50; bakers, $5 to $5.10.

Millfeed—easy tone; Ontario bran, $12 and $17.50 to $18 for shorts; Manitoba, $17 for bran and $19 for shorts, Toronto and equal points.

Oats—Firm at 44c to 46c for No. 2 outside.

Barley—Better demand, 45c for No. 2; 43c for No. 2 extra, and 41c for No. 1, malting outside.

Rye—Dull, 60c outside.

Corn—Canadian, 53c to 54c, Chatham freights; American No. 2 yelow, 64½c; No. 3 yellow, 64c to 64½c, lake and rail freights.

Peas—71c to 72c for No. 2 west, 5c for milling.

Rolled Oats—$4.75 for cars of bags and $5 for barrels on track here, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Butter—Unchanged; quality generally good; easy in tone.

Eggs—Firmer on account of heavy shrinkage. Quoted unchanged at 16½c to 17c.

### LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending June 24:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 932 | — |
| To London | 1,364 | 98 |
| To Glosgow | 696 | 300 |
| To Manchester | 247 | 300 |
| To Havre | 249 | — |
| Total | 3,488 | 698 |
| Last week | 3,666 | 48 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Portland for the week ending June 25, 1905:

CHEESE.

| | Local. | Thro'. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 26,110 | 4,843 | 30,953 |
| To Manchester | 3,853 | 120 | 3,973 |
| To Glasgow | 3,533 | 1,916 | 5,449 |
| To London | 31,961 | 11,204 | 43,065 |
| To Leith | 1,765 | 1,117 | 2,882 |
| Total | 67,122 | 19,200 | 86,322 |
| Corr. week, 1904 | 55,140 | 17,084 | 72,224 |
| Corr. week, 1903 | 58,984 | 14,049 | 72,868 |
| Since May 1 | 306,984 | 84,347 | 391,331 |
| Corr. period, 1904 | 264,468 | 72,959 | 337,427 |
| Corr. period, 1903 | 393,514 | 90,777 | 484,291 |

Shipments via Portland, none; since May 1, 1905, 7,547; corresponding period, 1904, 13,012.

BUTTER.

| | Local. | Thro'. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 7,911 | 328 | 8,239 |
| To Manchester | 881 | 70 | 951 |
| To Glasgow | 105 | 65 | 170 |
| To London | 2,389 | 61 | 2,450 |
| Total | 11,286 | 524 | 11,810 |
| Corr. week, 1904 | 5,663 | 938 | 6,601 |
| Corr. week, 1903 | 7,301 | 737 | 8,038 |
| Since May 1 | 60,120 | 3,912 | 64,032 |
| Corr. period, 1904 | 47,623 | 4,485 | 52,108 |
| Corr. period, 1903 | 33,931 | 4,686 | 38,617 |

Exports of cheese and butter from New York continue small. The exports of cheese last week amounted to 1,715 boxes, and the exports of butter totalled 700 packages.

## TOTAL APPLE EXPORTS

COMPARISON OF SEASONS 1903-4 AND 1904-5 SHOWS LARGE DECREASE.

Messrs. Taylor, King & Company have compiled the following figures, showing the shipments of the past season with those of the previous season of 1903-4:

EXPORT PORTS.

| From— | | Barrels. | Boxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1903-4 | 1,120,284 | 388,975 |
| New York | 1904-5 | 654,443 | 66,001 |
| Boston | 1903-4 | 676,593 | .... |
| Boston | 1904-5 | 680,398 | .... |
| Montreal | 1903-4 | 732,044 | .... |
| Montreal | 1904-5 | 575,085 | 20,529 |
| Portland | 1903-4 | 361,364 | .... |
| Portland | 1904-5 | 304,921 | 758 |
| Halifax and St. John | 1903-4 | 594,635 | .... |
| Halifax and St. John | 1904-5 | 372,369 | 6 |
| Other Ports | 1903-4 | 20,414 | .... |
| Other Ports | 1904-5 | 24,407 | .... |
| Ports shipped to— | | | |
| Liverpool | 1903-4 | 1,616,037 | 107,200 |
| Liverpool | 1904-5 | 1,130,220 | 17,754 |
| London | 1903-4 | 869,572 | 188,645 |
| London | 1904-5 | 552,692 | 32,254 |
| Glasgow | 1903-4 | 474,950 | 24,302 |
| Glasgow | 1904-5 | 394,090 | 24,484 |
| Hamburg | 1903-4 | 283,212 | 23,496 |
| Hamburg | 1904-5 | 158,568 | .... |
| Various | 1903-4 | 261,563 | 45,284 |
| Various | 1904-5 | 176,053 | 13,429 |
| Total shipments | 1903-4 | 3,505,334 | 388,975 |
| Total shipments | 1904-5 | 2,411,623 | 87,321 |
| Decrease in | 1904-5 | 1,093,711 | 301,654 |

### CHEESE SALES.

| Date. | Place. | Offerings. | Sales. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June. | | | | |
| 26—Sherbrooke | | 94 | 94 | 9¼ |
| 27—Ingersoll | | 480 | — | 9 |
| 27—Campbellford | | 1,530 | 1,530 | 9 7-16 |
| 27—Crysler | | 1,234 | 1,234 | 9⅜ |
| 28—Woodstock | | 2,875 | 1,310 | 9⅜—5-16 |
| 28—Stirling | | 1,015 | — | 9 7-16 |
| 28—Picton— | | 1,945 | 1,945 | 9⅜ |
| 28—Three Rivers | | — | — | 9 1-8 |
| 29—Kingston | | 1,330 | 830 | 9½ |
| 29—Madoc | | 1,100 | 1,100 | 9½—9 1-16 |
| 29—Winchester | | 1,080 | 225 | 9½ |
| 29—Tweed | | 780 | 780 | 9½ |
| 29—Iroquois | | 1,253 | 466 | 9½ |
| 30—Perth | | 2,300 | 2,300 | 9½ |
| 30—Napanee | | 2,381 | 2,381 | 9 9-16 |
| 30—Brantford | | 2,019 | 2,019 | 9¼—½( |
| 30—Kemptville | | 1,424 | 600 | 9 1-16 |
| 30—Ottawa | | 2,294 | 2,294 | 9½—9-16 |
| 30—Chesterville | | 346 | 346 | 9½ |
| 30—Cowansville | | 966 | 966 | 9½ |
| 30—Huntingdon | | 322 | 322 | 9⅜—7-16 |
| 30—Arthabaska | | 2,577 | 2,577 | 9¼ |
| July | | | | |
| 1—Brockville | | 6,25 | 11,000 | 9⅜ |
| 1—Vankleek Hill | | 1,849 | 1,849 | 9 9-16 |
| 1—Belleville | | 3,340 | 3,340 | 9⅜—11-1 |
| 1—Cornwall | | 1,619 | 1,619 | 9 11-16—⅜ |
| 1—Alexandria | | 1,363 | 1,363 | 8⅝ |
| 1—Crysler | | 1,078 | 1,078 | 9⅜(( |
| 1—Lawrenceville | | 800 | 800 | 9 5-16 |

### BUTTER SALES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | | | | |
| 29—Sherbrooke | | 23 | 23 | 19¼—20¼ |
| 30—Cowansville | | 1,852 | 1,852 | 20¼ |
| 30—Huntingdon | | 897 | 897 | 20—⅜ |

## THE CROP OUTLOOK

WARM WEATHER NEEDED FOR RAPID GROWTH, SAYS C.P.R. DESPATCH.

Winnipeg, June 30.—The crop report for the week ending June 28, just issued by the C.P.R. is almost entirely satisfactory. Prospects in all districts are for a much larger yield than last year, but in many quarters warm weather is needed to insure rapid growth. Heavy rains have been general throughout the west, but no damage of any account to the growing crops has been reported as yet. At Pasqua, on the Moosejaw section, the wheat is twelve inches high, while at Broadview, it measures from 15 to 16 inches. At Caron, on the Swift Current section, it has attained a height of fourteen inches. At Fanny Steele the wheat is from 12 to 13 inches high, and at Lasalle from six to twenty inches. At Pile Mound, the height is from 24 to 36 inches, and the same at Crystal City.

CANADIAN NORTHERN REPORTS HEAVY RAINS, BUT NO DAMAGE.

Winnipeg, June 29.—Yesterday's crop bulletin of the Canadian Northern Railway conveys the news that the wheat crop is still intact along its lines, despite heavy rains, through scattered districts advise that while no damage has been done the growth of the grain has been retarded. Others again report that wheat is advancing rapidly. Canora and Swan River agents state that wheat is two feet high in their districts, while at Roland it measures 18 inches, and is very thick and heavy.

PRICE OF PURE MANILA BINDER TWINE REDUCED.

Kingston, Ont., June 26.—Owing to a reduction in the price of hemp and a lucrative purchase made by the Government for its binder twine factory, at Kingston Penitentiary, it has been decided to cut the price of warranted pure Manila binder twine by three-quarters of a cent. The new price will be 11¼c per pound.

## THE WHEAT MARKET

UNITED STATES MARKETS CLOSED—WINNIPEG WAS STEADY AT FRIDAY'S PRICES.

The United States grain exchanges were closed to-day, and will remain so until Wednesday, July 5. Winnipeg wheat was slightly easier at the opening this morning, but during the day recovered Saturday's high price of $1.05⅛ for the July option. October was quoted at the opening at 86c and 87⅝c at the close.

### RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

For Friday, Saturday and Monday:

| | Rail. | Canal. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 800 | 92,490 |
| Oats, bush | 4,165 | 50,000 |
| Flour, brls | 2,224 | 8 |
| Eggs, cases | 1,283 | — |
| Butter, pkgs | 6,188 | 59 |
| Cheese, boxes | 29,995 | 31,272 |
| Lard | 5,362 | — |
| Meats | 1,418 | — |
| Hams and Bacon | 694 | — |
| Leather | 1,294 | — |
| Raw Hides | 23 | — |

### PROVISION PRICES IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

The demand for Canadian butter continues good. Prices on spot are 1s to 2s dearer, but still below relative values of Canadian goods when compared with this time last year. The price is 10s 6d per cwt. higher this year. Choicest is quoted at 96s to 100s; finest, 94s to 96s. There is a fair trade passing this week in cheese, and the demand practically absorbs all arrivals at 55s to 56s for choicest, and 51s to 52s for finest.

### NEW FLOUR MILLS.

It looks as if Western Canada is to see a considerable increase in its flour milling capacity in the early future, says the Winnipeg 'Commercial' of July 1. A list of the new mills of large capacity already under construction or projected would include.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Ogilvie mill at Fort William (under construction) | 1,500 |
| The Keewatin Flour Mill Co., mill at Keewatin (under construction) | 3,000 |
| The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., mill, probably at Winnipeg | 3,000 |
| The Northern Elevator Co., mill at Winnipeg | 3,000 |
| The Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd., mill at St. Boniface | 4,000 |
| Total | 14,500 |

These new mills are all promised by the companies whose names are given for construction at an early date, and no doubt the decision to build will be adhered to. Others are being discussed, but have not yet been announced.

With such an increase in the number of large mills doing a more or less extensive export business, Western Canada will take a much higher place in the catalogue of flour producing countries than at present. We should have, when all these mills are completed and running, a considerable amount of flour for export. At present there is barely any left over after the requirements of the country have ben supplied, and since the fame of Manitoba wheat fent abroad there has been a good deal of enquiry for Manitoba flour which our mills were not able to fill. Now it will be different, and if the mills do not all make money—which is perhaps a remote contingency—they will at least help to advertise he country.

### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, June 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total reserve, decreased | £1,022,000 |
| Circulation, increased | 1,210,000 |
| Bullion, increased | 187,866 |
| Other securities, increased | 4,677,000 |
| Other deposits, increased | 2,355,000 |
| Public deposits, increased | 694,000 |
| Notes reserve, decreased | 945,000 |
| Govt. securities | Unchanged |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.19 percent; last week it was 51.06 percent.

London, June 29.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged to-day at 2½ percent.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of May shows the net profits to have been $1,387,934, a most satisfactory sum notwithstanding that May of last year exceeded this amount by about $3,600. The loss in tourist business owing to inclement weather during May could easily be responsible for the small decrease. With the advent of warmer weather the returns for June should show a pretty considerable increase over the corresponding month last year. The eleven months, ending May 31, show an increase of $1,208,961 over the corresponding period of the previous year, the net profits showing the remarkable figures of $13,972,155.

The following are the figures in detail:

| | July 1 to May, 1905. | May 31, '05. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $4,229,131.47 | $46,051,855.58 |
| Working expenses | 2,841,196.59 | 32,079,700.35 |
| Net profits | $1,387,934.88 | $13,972,155.53 |

In May, 1904, the net profits were $1,391,564.98. And from May 1 to May 31, 1904, there was a net profit of $12,763,193.27. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for May, $3,630.10; and from May 1 to May 31, there was an increase of $1,208,961.95.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Reported by J. B. Picken & Company:

Between Banks.

New York Funds — 1-334—par.
Sterling, 60 days — 9 5-32—3-16
Sterling, demand — 9 17-32—9-16
Sterling, cables — 9⅝—21-32
Paris, francs long — 5.16¼—1-16

Somewhat unsettled.

Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day is—$4.86.8 and $4.86.94.

New York, July 3, Noon—Money on call firm at 3½ percent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 4½; exchanges, $330,536,206.

# FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## CANADIAN CAPITAL ABROAD

### Enormous Amounts Sent to Develop Mexican Enterprise

CONDITIONS IMPROVE ON WALL STREET AND LONDON MARKETS, BUT LOCAL SECURITIES FAILED TO RESPOND.

The 'Insurance and Finance Chronicle' has struck a note of warning, in respect to the enormous amount of Canadian money that is being devoted to the development of enterprises in foreign countries. It would be well, the 'Chronicle' says, 'if these enterprising Canadians developed one or more industries in their own country.' Canadians are repeatedly shouting out in their exuberance what a wonderful heritage is theirs. Everywhere we hear of the almost inexhaustible resources from sea to sea. The 'Chronicle' says: 'The money for these Mexican enterprises is supplied by Canadian banks, which suggests comment that will not fail to be made.' But what is this comment that will not fail to be made? Is it with lack of patriotism or with unfaithfulness as trustees of Canadian money that our financial institutions are charged? It should be remembered that capital is cosmopolitan, and that those who have it place it where it will give the best returns most safely. If Canadians see splendid chances abroad they will go abroad, as they have done, to Cuba, to Sao Paolo and Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, and to the city of Mexico. Just as their fathers brought the wealth of the wide world into England, so they are bringing it into Canada. Why do they not go into our own expanding country first? Simply because they do not see equally good openings. It is population that gives security to trolley lines, to power companies and to railways. The countries in which these investments are teem with population. Their cities are enormous and are growing at an astonishing rate. Canada's population is as yet exceedingly thin, and Canadian investors have found to their cost that her enterprises have kept well ahead of the line of safety. Her time is surely coming, but it has not come yet. As for the financial institutions, that have money which they must invest, no one would ask them to go into the rosy wilderness of Abittibi to start enterprises. They can only wait till some one develops something so far that it is already safe past reasonable peradventure. They invest in Canada all that they possibly can. They are forced to do this by legislative and other limitations at a considerable loss to those with whose interests they are charged. They have much smaller gains and many more losses in Canadian investments than in foreign ones, among which they are more free to pick and choose what is safe. Daring United States capitalists, like Messrs. Whitney and Clergue, have brought money into Canada and have taken risks at times which Canadians could not take, not always with success.

During the course of the week the New York and London markets have participated in quite a little flutter, which, however, did not spread its influence to the markets of this country. This was disappointing in the extreme, as it was generally felt that the market here was in a position to warrant a move forward. This market will occasionally make a feverish spurt in an individual way, without much effort, but there is usually a great reserve displayed when outside tranquillity. The reason for this remarkets begin to boom after a period of serve is difficult to understand in this case, unless local traders are afraid that the coming holidays may cause a diffidence which may reflect another sudden drop in the price of securities, especially if some unforeseen development should happen in the meantime in international affairs.

Looking at the market from every point of view it is clear that the indications are for a strong 'bull' market. Wall street's technical position, without which a real boom would be in vain in Canada, is shown to be very encouraging, although it is too early to speak of the crop results. There is a possibility of a crop in the United States which will at any rate be large enough to favorably influence speculative sentiment. The veteran banker, Henry Clews, declares that a large, almost a bumper, winter wheat harvest will be the lot of the United States this year, furthermore stating that it would take an improbable combination of untoward developments in the spring wheat section to eliminate the wheat situation from the list of favorable stock market influences. The Equitable matter has probably ceased to be a factor owing to the case now being in the hands of those who will administer a remedy. International affairs are now the only drawback to an improved market, but even these may not retard the leaders if they decide on a forward movement, as it will be remembered that the last 'bull' market waded through a critical period of the present Eastern war, to wit, the Dogger Bank affair.

An interesting feature in local market conditions is the greatly improved standing or reputation of some of the individual stocks here. There has, in fact, been a revival of confidence in stocks which have for some time been anything but popular with local investors. The improved position of Dominion Iron and Steel stocks is an instance. There can be no doubting the influence these well known stocks have had on local speculative sentiment, since the company began, a few weeks ago, to demonstrate that with capable management and a reorganization of methods, the plant could be put on a profitable basis. The company is now making a success of its rail mill, and all the plant is reported to be working in the best of shape. The deferred interest on the preferred stock appears to be the one serious obstacle to the reorganization of the company's finances. The shareholders of the preferred stock naturally desire to protect their privileges, but at the same time the company is confronted with the problem of a proper distribution of the profits that this year's business should bring in. The bonds of the company have been very active since the rail mill was proved to be a success, and some heavy buying has been the result. The common, of course, is speculative, and will be inclined to move in sympathy with general market conditions rather than on its own merits. It is strange that Detroit has not received a better following since the new rate of dividend was declared. The price now is only about three points higher than that ruling a month ago. Profit-taking is blamed for the 'backwardness' of the stock, but the price conditions have shown this to be a small consideration. That there is a strong party in control goes without saying, and the probability is that the stock will move sooner or later and touch par without an effort. The earnings and the outlook warrant this, and it is not likely that a stock with such earning capabilities will be running round giving an investment return of nearly five and a half percent on the present purchase price without receiving some attention from the public. Richelieu is a stock that is gradually being received back into public confidence. The possibilities of future tourist business cannot be overlooked, and this year's returns so far have been such as to cause talk as to the company paying dividends at an early date. The 'Soo' stock has been very strong of late, and a great amount of bullish literature has been scattered around. The earnings of the road have certainly shown remarkable expansion, but as the Canadian Pacific Railway system controls fifty-one percent of the stock, and a large portion of the balance is held by strong people, there is not likely to be much public interest in it. It will, however, be a favorable feature in aiding market conditions, as success on this railway is to a great extent a reflection of the prosperity of the country in general. There has been a revival of interest in Twin City and an effort to boom it, but, somehow, the market here has not been in a mood for activity in stock trading, and there was little response to the call for higher prices. Taken on the whole, the local market was never in a better or stronger position than it is now; railways, tractions, industrial and commercial enterprises are nearly all in flourishing condition, while the market prices of securities are away below their normal level, chiefly owing to the last slump that frightened the weaker holders into selling.

**The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.**

INACTIVE STOCKS.

| Stocks | Dividend | Payable | High 1904 | High 1905 | Low 1905 | Last sale | Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS: | | | | | | | |
| Mont | 5 | H. Dec. 1 | 257 | 266½ | 250 | 262 | 3.9 |
| Merch | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 168 | 172¾ | 166¾ | 168¾ | 4.2 |
| Mecha | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 120½ | 130 | 120 | 126 | 5.5 |
| E. T. | 4½ | H. July 3 | 163¾ | 166 | 166¼ | 164 | 5.4 |
| Mola | 4½ | H. Oct. 1 | 219¾ | 230 | 228 | 228 | 3.9 |
| Toronto | 5 | H. Dec. 1 | 233½ | 247 | 239 | 239 | 4.3 |
| Quebec | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 130 | 132 | 127½ | 131½ | 5.3 |
| Union | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 143¾ | 144¼ | 138¾ | 144¾ | 4.8 |
| M. S. | 5 | H. July 1 | 206 | 211¾ | 210¾ | 204 | 3.7 |
| Comm | 3½ | H. Nov. 30 | 167½ | 169 | 166 | 164 | 4.3 |
| PREFERRED STOCKS. | | | | | | | |
| Scotia | 3 | Q. July 15 | 117 | 114½ | 110 | 114 | 2.6 |
| Iron | | | 60 | 78¼ | 69¾ | 70 | ... |
| Coal | 3½ | H. Aug. 1 | .... | 118¾ | 115 | 115¾ | 6.0 |
| Ogilvie | 3½ | H. Sept. 1 | 135 | 140 | 130 | 140 | 5.0 |
| Switch | 1¾ | Q. July 15 | 95 | 115 | 109 | 115 | 6.0 |
| Mackay | 1 | Q. July 10 | 75¾ | 76¾ | 73¾ | 73 | 5.5 |
| Lke. Wds | 7 | Y. Mch. 7 | 116 | 127½ | 109 | 113 | 6.2 |
| BONDS | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 2½ | H. Aug. 1 | .... | 99¾ | 99 | 99¾ | 5.0 |
| Scotia | 3 | H. July 3 | 110 | 110¾ | 106¼ | 110¾ | 5.4 |
| Ogilvie | 5 | H. Dec. 1 | 118 | 117¾ | 113¾ | 117¾ | 5.1 |
| M. S. R. | 3¼ | H. July 1 | 103½ | 106 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 6.3 |
| Col. Cot. | 3 | H. Oct. 2 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 6.1 |
| Lke. Wds | 6 | H. Dec. 1 | 104½ | 113 | 108½ | 113 | 5.3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | |
| Bell Tel. | 3 | Q. July 15 | 163¾ | 163¼ | 149 | 154 | 5.2 |
| Mon. Tel | 3 | Q. July 15 | 163 | 169 | 158½ | 161½ | 4.9 |
| Mon. Cot | 1¾ | Q. June 15 | 116 | 120½ | 97 | 118 | 5.9 |
| Halfx Ry | 1¾ | Q. July 1 | 107 | 110 | 104 | 103 | 6.8 |
| Trinidad | 1¾ | Q. July 8 | 89 | 94¾ | 83¾ | 94¾ | 5.2 |
| Toledo | 1 | H. ..... | | 37½ | 37 | 21 | 349 | 5.7 |

| | Div. | Paybl. | 1904 High. | 1904 Low. | 1905 High. | 1905 Low. | This week. High. | This week. Low. | Last Price per sale. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. R. | 3H | Oct. 2 | 136 | 109¾ | 155 | 121¼ | 152 | 151 | 151 | $151.00 | 3.9 |
| Power | 1Q | Aug. 15 | 84¾ | 69¾ | 93 | 77¼ | 93 | 91½ | 91½ | 91.50 | 4.3 |
| M. S. R. | 2½Q | Aug. 1 | 218¾ | 199 | 227 | 212 | 223½ | 222 | 222 | 111.00 | 4.4 |
| Twins | 1¼Q | Aug. 15 | 107¾ | 87¼ | 122½ | 104½ | 114 | 111¾ | 113½ | 113.50 | 4.4 |
| Tor. Ry. | 1¼Q | July 3 | 107¾ | 68½ | 112 | 103 | 106 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106.38 | 4.7 |
| Detroit | 1¼Q | July 1 | 80 | 60¾ | 95½ | 89½ | 94½ | 93 | 93¾ | 93.38 | 5.3 |
| Richelieu | | | 82½ | 53¾ | 77 | 61¾ | 72 | 70¼ | 70¾ | 70.75 | ... |
| N. S. Steel | | | 82½ | 50 | 69½ | 51¾ | 56½ | 53 | 54 | 54.00 | ... |
| Dom. Coal | | | 74¾ | 41 | 86½ | 60 

## MISS PENIFORD'S PRAYER.

(Alice Wayte, in 'Sunday Magazine.')

'I've no objection to a foreigner, my dear; all I say is, the little Party upstairs seems to be a good sort—quiet, and kind to the children, and so on—and perhaps it is a bit hard to turn her out. However, do just as you like'; and Mr. Brown stretched his feet comfortably towards the fire and took up his paper once more.

Now Mrs. Brown had already quite settled the matter in her own mind before ever she broached it to her fat, good-natured spouse. Little Miss Peniford was a good sort, she fully agreed; but really her accomplishments were nowhere! Such dull, old-fashioned music that hardly any one cared to listen, while Mrs. Gee's governess could sing beautifully and charm a whole roomful of people. The girl had never been abroad either, or seen anything of the world, and didn't seem to have any relations: the Fraulein at Lodham, where they visited, had a brother in the diplomatic service whose name was often mentioned in the papers, and her cousin was a cavalry officer. Why should they not have some one like that; somebody brilliant, or well connected—or even smart and good looking? Miss Peniford's garments were as uninteresting as herself, sometimes downright shabby, and surely with a salary of thirty pounds a year she might afford better clothes. When Mrs. Brown was a girl they had a Parisienne who used to wear lovely things, though, perhaps—well, on reflection perhaps it would hardly be wise to have any one quite so attractive as Mademoiselle!

So she informed the little Party upstairs that they intended to make a change and have a foreign governess for their children; and the news was so calmly received that possibly she believed she spoke the truth in telling her husband that Miss Peniford took it very easily and did not seem to mind. If the good lady observed the blanched cheek and quivering lip that greeted her announcement she made no comment; the affair was well over; and though a tiresome recollection may have disturbed her once or twice that day, her train of reasoning very nearly convinced herself. A mother must sacrifice her own feelings and do the best for her family; dear Flora and Gerty and Harold really needed more French and German now, and she felt they would be all the better for associating with some one of more distinguished tone.

And Dora Peniford in the room above was thinking how hard it was to leave this comfortable home! It had been a haven of rest for four years; dull enough, some would have thought, but to the lone little woman, who had never had much share of pleasure or tenderness, the large sunny schoolroom and pretty bedchamber, the abundant food and good fires, the peaceful routine and the atmosphere of comfort had been luxury indeed. She had worked patiently and had done her best, out of sheer thankfulness, and in her shy way had loved her pupils and taught them well. 'Distinguished tone' she might fail to impart, but gentleness, goodness, and the love of God—these the little ones had learned from her by precept and example.

And now she must turn out, to face the world and begin the struggle anew. There was no one to use influence for her; the mistress of the school in which she taught before was dead, and she knew of no better way to find another situation than by answering advertisements. Night after night she sat writing her modest applications, and shilling after shilling went out of the shallow little purse for stamps, and yet she seemed no nearer to getting work. Many a time did she kneel to pray in all the earnestness of sore need that she might be directed rightly and permitted to obtain some suitable post. But the weeks slipped by, and she grew terribly anxious; it was hard to leave the loving little children, and now came the haunting fear besides, where was she to go? She had lived in lodgings sometimes in the holidays, and knew how quickly her small store of money would melt away; the only alternative was an aunt in Cornwall, and, besides the chance of meeting with anything being even smaller there, the long journeys made it almost as expensive.

Now in the heart of little Miss Peniford a romance lay hid. Years ago there had come to her the crowning joy of life; it had sprung up all unknown, undreamed of; and then in one bewildering, breathless moment she knew that even she, the shy, ill-dressed governess, had met her lover, and that this was the one man in all the world for her. Dr. Carson was clever, with intense zeal for his profession, but his skill was all the capital he had. For her sake he scraped and saved every halfpenny towards the making of a home; but a bank-failure left an old father and mother dependent on him, and before he gathered enough to dare start a practice for himself ten summers had gone over Dora, and the doctor's fair was beginning to take a tinge of grey. Sick folk don't like new-comers, and at first he got little to do in Whitford. Just as he began to make his way typhoid fever seized him, and the desperate fight for life left him an utter wreck. After a long voyage as ship-surgeon he came back fairly strong, to find himself nearly penniless and all to begin over again. His love for Dora was deep and steadfast, and though the chance of their marriage seemed almost too remote to be counted on, it lay ever before them as a golden hope; and in the meantime they each did their life-work faithfully without repining, giving thanks always for the joy within them. Now Dora's one object had been to lay by from her earnings so that she might not come quite empty-handed if she should ever be his wife. It was worth any skimping and self-denial if she could but save enough to fit herself out decently to go to him; perhaps even to buy a few household goods; and of late she had counted her little pile with growing satisfaction. But if she had to take journeys and pay for food and lodging and be out of work—oh dear, it would all so soon be gone: it was more than she could bear!

Not a letter had she sent to any of the ladies who wanted governesses without anxious entreaty that it would please God to let it be favorably received and lead to her being chosen: she imploringly asked for guidance, and still she could meet with nothing, and no help came. Heaven itself seemed deaf to her cries and heedless of her tears. It was when only ten days were left that she reached a climax of her misery. The morning post brought a polite intimation that another person was selected for a situation she had felt almost hopeful about, and the disappointment was proportionately great: and her weekly letter from Robert Carson did not come. It was the rarest chance for him to fail, a most unusual thing, and all day the chilling fear lay upon her. 'What if at last he were to tire?' Poor thing, the world seemed cold and blank indeed, and her heart was heavy with dread. The postman knocked just as she was going to the drawing-room that night in the black grenadine that underwent a round of red bows, blue rosettes, square-cut neck or white front, to disguise the fact of it being her only evening gown: and she waited until he handed in his budget. No, nothing for her; and running back to the empty schoolroom she flung herself down by the sofa in a paroxysm of misery. Why, oh why was she left alone in her helplessness? Why did there seem no hearing for her prayers? She was beating wildly against the stones of Fate, and there was no voice, nor any that answered. 'But bless him, Lord,' she sobbed; 'whatever becomes of me, bless him—even if at last he should not care about me any more—and keep him safe always.'

'The Bells of Llanfairlech' sounded rather dreary when she went to the piano in response to Mrs. Brown's request for 'a little music'; her thoughts wandered, and she played on mechanically while conversation flourished round the tea-tray, till the entrance of the gentlemen startled her. The sweet bells jangled out of tune, the music went all wrong, and the little governess broke down in a nervous flurry.

It was the old family doctor who came to her rescue, assuring her he was just thinking how pretty it was, and would she mind playing it again for him to enjoy? So little Miss Penifold began again at the opening prelude and went conscientiously through to the final chord, and then Dr. Wood sat down beside her, sorry for the trembling hands and timid mien.

'The first time I've dined out for months,' he said; 'been worked to death with this wretched influenza everywhere, and I couldn't get an assistant for love or money; at least, none but boys, and I won't have them. I've heard of a capital one now, though, and wired to engage him to-day. Whitford, he comes from. Do you know that place, Miss Peniford?'

'I—I have one friend there,' she stammered awkwardly, and the flush that swept over her pale face sent the kind old gentleman chatting on again so as to give her a chance to get calm.

'A brother of mine knows him, and he tells me he's one of the finest fellows living. He's had hard luck, for just after he bought a practice at Whitford another man settled in a village close by; then poor Carson fell ill, and so the other got all the patients that should have been his, and seems likely to keep them, too. However, if he suits me I can make it worth his while to stay here, and perhaps he'll be none the worse off in the long run.'

Carson! Dora gasped for breath, and a light dawned on her companion.

'Is that your friend, my dear?' he inquired gently. The room was turning round, she felt too sick and giddy to speak, but nodded in assent. 'I beg your pardon a thousand times,' he said with delicate old-fashioned courtesy; 'I have heard such high praise of Dr. Carson that I trust he will honor me also with the name of "friend"; and, indeed, Miss Penifold, I will try to prove myself one,' and they shook hands warmly in token of the bond.

The night passed as a dream; all seemed unreal, shadowy: some crisis of her life was near, but whether joy or sorrow, who could tell? Her mind was too bewildered to shape a prayer in words, and indeed she scarce knew what to ask: but amid the dimness there was one reality, the presence of the Lord. The silence that had shut her in of late was gone, and once more her spirit rose in high communion: she breathed divine air and walked the heavenly streets, and there came into her troubled soul that peace that passes knowledge. Again she could rest in the assurance that she was indeed a child of God, conscious of the protecting hand, and not afraid to meet the future, whatever it should bring. She rose almost at dawn, still with the presentiment of some decisive event hanging over her, and with a deep sense of divine strength within. Come what might—hardship, poverty, loneliness she was conscious that a fuller comprehension had been granted her, that Christ had drawn near in the stillness, and she had touched the hem of his garment.

For we sit in darkness and say our pleading is unheard, but the light of Heaven will show that what we call unanswered prayers brought to us often that best of all his gifts—himself, the giver.

How her heart beat when the envelope was handed to her bearing Robert Carson's handwriting! It took all her fortitude to walk quietly away to where she might open it alone. But oh, the happy burst of tears, the sudden rush of untold thankfulness He was coming, would be here this very day! He had waited so as to have definite tidings to tell; and Dr. Wood's offer was so liberal that, as soon as ever he was established, he could claim his wife.

Dora did the wisest thing she could have done—broke through her reserve and went straight to Mrs. Brown with her story. There was a good heart under the thick crust of wealth and worldliness, and it warmed to the little governess as she bade her take up her pleasant tasks again and make her home with them until her own was ready.

From first to last the kind old doctor generously kept the promise he had made; the new assistant was just such a helper as he wanted; no dapper youngster but a grave and gentle man, as hard-working and as much in earnest as himself; and the lines on his face and the patches of white hair about his temples had a pathetic interest to one who knew his story.

Six months later Dr. Wood's house underwent a great cleaning and renovation; it was far too large, he declared, for an old bachelor, and he should be thankful to have some of the empty rooms filled and a little cheerfulness about the place. Besides, he sturdily insisted that it was one of his rules that his assistant must be on the spot, so as to save him having to turn out when he felt lazy. No one was happier in the plans and preparations than the dear old gentleman, who vowed that he had the delight of a son and daughter for the first time in his life; few sons or daughters could have loved him better or brought more gladness to his later years than did these, and his wedding-gift to Robert Carson was a full share of partnership. And Mrs. Brown caught the infection, and her motherly kindness so broke down the barriers that Dora responded gratefully, blossoming out in her new happiness like a rose in June, till dull little Miss Peniford could hardly have been recognized in Dr. Carson's sweet-faced bride.

## 'THE NORTH ROOM.'

('Clara J. Denton, in the 'Standard,' Chicago.')

'It is all right, is it, Harry?'

'Yes, all right. The deed is signed and Mr. Drumno will take it to the county seat to have it recorded to-morrow.'

'Then, after to-morrow mother can't back out, if she wants to?'

'Certainly not. But what an idea. Why should she want to back out? She's not that kind of a woman. But where is mother?'

'She went over to Beemer's a few minutes ago. I suppose she wanted to tell them what she has done. Their hired man visits our Jane quite often, you know, and she told me that Beemer's folks had tried to persuade her not to sign the deed over to you. I wonder if you think we could ever abuse mother?'

'It seems they have failed to make her think so; she knows there will be no difference.'

'Well, Harry, I mean to drive over to the village to-morrow. I want Mr. Smith to come on Monday and make those alterations in the house that we have so long talked about, you know.'

'Have you said anything to mother about them?'

'No, why should I? Isn't this our house, now, and haven't we a right to do as we like?'

'Yes, I suppose it is, and, I dare say, mother wouldn't care to be bothered about them.'

'Of course, she wouldn't. Oh, I will be so glad to have these mean little windows taken out and those awfully old-fashioned green blinds. I have been so mortified about them for the last five years.'

'Let me see, Carrie, what other changes do you propose?'

'I shall have back stairs put in where the conservatory is.'

'But what will mother say to that?'

'Oh, Harry, don't be too absurd; as if she will not like it better to have back stairs. Besides, I really think the care of all those plants is too much for her in the winter, so I want to have the conservatory taken out while the plants are still outdoors. That will not seem so great a change to her as it would to move the plants if they were once returned to their accustomed shelves.'

'Oh, I see,' said Harry; 'very considerate of you, I am sure,' and his wife thought she detected a shade of sarcasm in his voice.

'And what else are you planning to have done,' continued the husband.

'I mean to have that little north room fitted up for mother. You know how long I have wanted the back parlor for a library. It will be so cozy with its open fire-place.'

'Perhaps mother thinks it's cozy, too, and so may object to being routed out.'

'Now, Harry, you know very well that she will give it up gladly, if she thinks you want it,' said the wife in her most wheedling voice. 'Besides, what difference can it make to an old person like her what room she has She receives all her visitors in the parlor and sits with the family the greater part of the time. I'm sure she'll not be so selfish as to want the very best room in the house just to sleep in.'

'Well, I suppose you know best,' said the easy-going husband, as he took up his paper, and the wife knew that she was safe from any interference on his part.

Across the wide hall, in the darkness and silence of the coveted back parlor the mother sat an unsuspected listener to this wholesale readjustment of her old home. Her call across the street had been a short one, and she had slipped in at the open front door unobserved and unheard. Although she had passed her sixty-fifth birthday she did not consider herself an 'old woman,' for she was strong and well, and of an exceedingly bright and cheerful disposition. She would admit now and then that she was 'getting along,' but at the close of this unintentional eavesdropping, she said to herself 'An old woman, to be laid on the shelf, and disposed of at the pleasure of others!'

Her thoughts went swiftly back to the day that she came a happy bride to this house that was now to be ruthlessly overhauled. The green shutters against the white clapboards had seemed to her then the most beautiful things on earth. Was it strange that, with a fresh coat of paint now and then they still retained their charm for her? Various additions had been made to the house as the worldly store of its owners had increased, until it was now the roomiest and most comfortable (albeit, a bit old-fashioned) farm house in the country. She and her husband had often discussed the subject of 'back stairs,' but as they could only be obtained by sacrificing the conservatory, they had given them up, for the flowers had become to the wife after the death of her three little girls and the later marriage of her only son, the solace and joy of her life.

'The children know this,' she said to herself over and over again, as she in the darkness wiped the burning tears from her eyes; 'how can they be so cruel?'

As to the 'back parlor,' it was here that her husband had been cared for during the long months of his last illness, and it was here, too, that she had watched his eyes grow dim under the touch of death. When it had seemed advisable that Harry should leave his own farm, and come to the old homestead they found the mother cozily settled in the back parlor, and 'here I mean to die,' she often said to herself.

'But the north room,' she repeated, 'the dreariest room in the whole house, the one that I have always thought fit for nothing but an occasional extra hired man.'

Again the tears came hot and fast, but after a few moments of this abandonment she roused herself with a little shake.

'I'll show her,' she thought. 'She's a master hand at planning, but I'll do a little of that myself, I think.'

Soon after, according to her usual custom, she joined her son and his wife for an hour or so, and bade them good-night with her usual gentleness.

The following morning, when Harry entered the dining-room, he asked at once:

'Where is mother, Carrie?'

'She hasn't appeared yet. I suppose she has overslept.'

'Nonsense,' he answered, indignantly; 'you know she never oversleeps. She must be ill. How could you wait all this time without finding out?' He left the room with an impatient stride, but in a moment he returned with an anxious look on his face.

'She isn't there,' he said.

'Oh, well, that's not strange,' replied his wife. 'She is, no doubt, outdoors somewhere, puttering about her flowers. She'll come in when she gets ready.'

Harry, however, was not satisfied with this, but sent the eldest boy outdoors to hunt up his grandmother.

'Queer thing for mother to forget meal time,' said Harry; 'she's always so very prompt.'

They gathered around the table, but had barely seated themselves when there was a resounding ring of the front door bell. This of itself was an unusual event, but at so early an hour it at once seemed the forerunner of trouble of some kind. They had only time, however, for a mere interchange of frightened glances when Jane ushered into the dining-room the family lawyer, Mr. Drumno.

'Excuse me for breaking in upon you,' he said, 'but I am in great haste. I want to return to the village in time for the morning train. No, thanks, don't place a chair for me at the table, I've been to breakfast. We had our morning meal about two hours ahead of the usual time.'

A sudden thought came to Harry's wife.

'There is some flaw in that deed. Oh, I hope we can get it fixed up and hustle him out of the way before mother comes in. There is no telling what she might do.'

Aloud she said, with her suavest manner:

'I suppose you are taking that deed to the county seat to record, this morning?'

'Madame,' he said gravely, 'I regret to say that I have no deed to record.'

'What!' she exclaimed in startled tones. 'Harry, what does this mean?'

'Mr. Drumno,' he said, sternly, 'explain yourself.'

'I will,' was the answer. 'This morning about five o'clock——'

But here he was interrupted by the entrance of the boy who had been sent to look for his grandmother.

'Grandma isn't anywhere around,' he said, with a sob.

'No, my son,' said the lawyer, with a funny little smile, 'I left your grandma seated at my table, comfortably sipping her morning coffee, and when she found I was coming over here she sent you her love and said she would stay a day or two with your Cousin Julia, and that they would bring her home when she was ready to come.'

'But,' said Harry in great bewilderment, 'do you mean to tell me that my mother walked the two miles to your house this morning and reached there at five o'clock?'

'You have stated the case exactly.'

'But what in the world did she come for?' asked Carrie with a half sob, for she knew only too well the forthcoming answer.

'To burn up the deed which she signed yesterday,' said the lawyer, tersely.

'But,' said Carrie, rising angrily, 'how did you dare let her get hold of it? Is that the way you look out for your clients' interests?'

'Carrie,' said her husband, sternly, 'you forgot yourself.'

'I am aware,' said the lawyer, humbly, that it was very remiss, but really the old lady was very sharp. She pretended that there was an error in the description of that creek that runs through her back forty, and she asked me merely to read it over to her. In the first place she had complained that her feet were wet from tramping so far in the dew. I could do no less than build a fire in the kitchen stove, so when she was comfortably ensconced in a rocking chair, with her feet in the oven, she made her business known and said it might make trouble if the deed went on record wrong. I brought the deed out and read it over to her. She showed no desire to get hold of it, and I did not for a moment suspect her of any sinister designs. Finally after repeating the description over many times she said, just as she had said before: "I don't feel quite satisfied." Then I assured her that the description was an exact copy of the old deed. "But that may have been wrong," she persisted. So taking the deed with me I went to my office and brought the township map to the kitchen table, spreading it out to convince her that the creek was properly located on the deed. I said to myself, if she is so anxious to have all this right for Harry as to walk over here before it was fairly daylight, surely I can work for his interest, too, and see that it really is all right. Well, I became so intent on following the course of that creek that I forgot to keep my hand on the deed, and the first thing I knew she had jerked it from the table, lifted the stove cover, and it was in the flames She did it so adroitly that I didn't realize what she had done until my wife cried out, "Tom!" Then I took it in, but when I lifted the stove cover the deed was only a black, shapeless mass.'

As the lawyer ceased, Carrie dropped her head upon her hands and gave way to a torrent of tears.

'Did mother give any explanation?'

'No, she simply said that she had changed her mind.'

In a few days the mother returned to her home. Nothing was said about the destruction of the deed, no questions were asked, no explanations were volunteered, and life again flowed on in its wonted channels.

One morning, about six months later, Carrie being in an unusually petulant mood, made some unkind remark about the ancient appearance of the house. This seemed to the mother a decisive moment, and she said kindly, but firmly:

'Carrie, this is my house. I like it as it is; but you do not need to stay here unless you quite prefer to do so. Harry's cousin is ready to take the farm whenever you would like to return to your own more modern and elegant mansion.'

This settled the question. The land at the home farm was the best in the county, and as the rent was a merely nominal sum, the daughter-in-law's eyes were too firmly fixed on the 'bargain' element to allow her to relinquish her hold lightly.

The mother lived twenty years longer, and when the will was read it was found that everything was left to Harry save a few personal belongings, but following the bequests was a paragraph explaining the cause of the destruction of the deed, closing with these words: 'When you find yourself growing old, hold on to whatever property you may have gained, for human nature is weak, and the temptation to send "old folks" to "north rooms" is more than some people can overcome.'

Woodstock, Ont.

### FINED FOR A LAUGH.

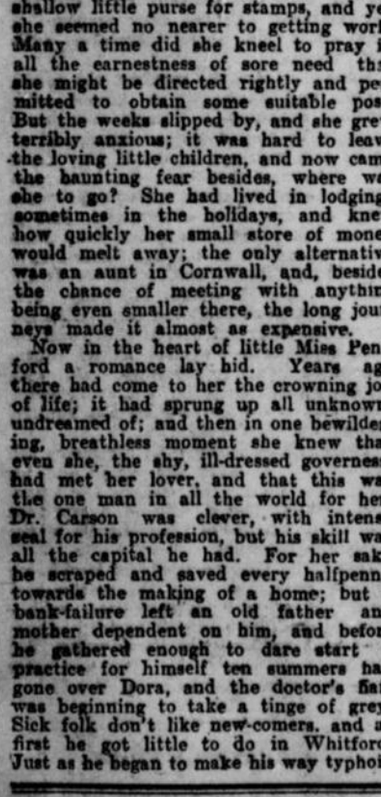
'Insulting behavior' is a very elastic charge in Australia. It may cover anything from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter. Its latest application comes from Bendigo. In that golden city, where the late Marquis of Salisbury tried his luck as a digger in 1825, the authorities of a Methodist church decided to suppress juvenile giggling. They introduced a policeman in plain clothes, and he detected a couple of small boys laughing during the evening service. The boys were brought into court on a charge of 'insulting behavior,' and fined 10s each, plus 11s 6d costs. There are very few of us who have not been guilty of this crime at some period of our lives.—London 'Chronicle.'

### BIBLE TRUTHS.

#### THE TWO FUTURES.

The word future is not in the Bible, but it is represented there by the phrase, 'the world, the age to come.' (Mark x., 30.) In that age there are two states or conditions. One of happiness, the other of misery. (Luke xvi., 22-24.) Man was made to live for God, and to find joy in obedience. Disobedience brings loss here and hereafter. As a man sows in this life, so he shall reap in the life to come. (Gal. vi., 7, 8.) God will render to every man according to his works. To one, eternal life; to those that obey not the truth, wrath, tribulation, anguish. (Rom. ii., 6-10.) The Son of Man shall come in the glory of His Father and render to every man according to his deeds. (Matt. xvi., 27.) There is a wrath to come from which believers in Jesus are delivered. (I. Thess. i., 10.) To the saints, there is the blessedness of being with Christ, and beholding His glory, while to unbelievers there is eternal destruction from His presence and glory. (II. Thess. i., 7-10; II. Pet. iii., 7-10.) Mind this does not mean annihilation. It is possible that a spirit cannot cease to exist. It may be in a prison-world for ever. 'It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.' There is a life infinitely above our conceptions of what life is, and there is a living death, which God forbid any reader of these lines shall ever know. Angels who fell from their first estate are awaiting the great judgment—when every man shall give account of himself to God, and it will be a truthful story. There will be no deception nor concealing, when each one shall witness against himself. (Rom. xiv., 12.)

*Advertisements.*




*Advertisements.*

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# The Boys' Page.

## This Workaday World.

(By Antony E. Anderson.)

This world is full of useful work.
Which must be done, and none may shirk!

The cruising clouds are storing rain,
To pour upon the thirsty plain;
The sun is warming shrivelled seeds,
To start the grain for human needs;
The bees that sing among the flowers
Are finding sweets for winter hours.

The brook that hurries to the sea
Makes glad the nook where violets be;
The worm that burrows in the soil
Prepares the tree for fruitful toil;
The leaf, the bud, the blossom, too,
Have grand and needful tasks to do!

Then, boys, up and do your best,
And stick to duty like the rest!
A boy must work with might and main
To make a man of brawn and brain!

## The Madingo Death Drums

(William Thorp, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

When you dine at the officers' mess of the First West India Regiment, now stationed in Jamaica, you are sure to notice two curious drums which have the place of honor on the wall, surrounded by many other trophies of the bloody campaigns in West Africa in which the regiment has played a distinguished part. In shape they are somewhat similar to the ordinary kettledrum, but the heads, instead of being of sheepskin, are made from the skin of the human beings.

'They are Mandingo war drums, or death drums, as they are often called on the West Coast,' said an officer of the regiment, in reply to a question put by the writer. 'They are treasured by us because they were won in our final victory over the Mandingoes, after those warlike savages had beaten us again and again. British troops do not have many reverses in their little wars, and, when they do, you just see a brief paragraph in the papers to the effect that "the expedition received a check, but a larger one sent against the lawless tribe completely restored peace and tranquillity." You may search the minutest histories of our own times, and even the records of the British War Office, without finding anything about our fights with the Mandingoes, but they were as interesting and adventurous as anything in the annals of savage warfare. Like the Afghans and the Zulus, the Mandingoes completely wiped out a British expedition, and yet British history knows nothing of them.'

Being pressed for details, the officer told a story as remarkable as any in the Indian wars of this country, and far more thrilling than most of the fiction of adventure.

In 1865 the British settlements on the River Gambit, in West Africa, were much troubled by the Mandingoes, a warlike tribe of negroes who occupied the hinterland to the south-east. They carried on the slave trade so barbarously that the administrator of the Gambia settlements sent two envoys to tell them that unless they ceased, he would be compelled to interfere.

'Tell the white chief that the Mandingoes have always been independent, and they will not submit to interference from any white men.' This was the substance of the answer given to the envoys.

The Gambia administrator hastened to accept the challenge, but, like most British officers in similar circumstances, he held his foes too cheaply. He despatched an expedition far too small for the work it had to do. It was made up of 130 black soldiers belonging to the native regiment stationed at Bathurst, and was officered by five Englishmen. They took with them a sixpounder field gun and a couple of rocket tubes, but these also were in charge of native troops.

The expedition embarked in thirty big canoes, and took with it a large number of camp followers. The destination was a fortified village just inside the Mandingo country, which could be reached in three days by drifting along the strong current of the Gambia.

Not a single soul of the party ever returned. The expedition was wiped out more completely than even Custer's column, or the British at Isandhlwana. Three days after the start, a friendly native came into Bathurst and said that he had seen the expedition attacked by a fleet of war canoes manned by the Timinies, a savage tribe allied to the Mandingoes. They had seized and overturned the ammunition boat at the first onslaught. The troops made a desperate stand with the ammunition they carried in their pouches, but when it was expended they were overwhelmed by numbers and their canoes capsized. Those who did not fal lvictims to the poisoned arrows of the savages were drowned or devoured by alligators. Not a man escaped.

The River Gambia is scarcely two miles wide at its mouth, and has on its northern bank Fort Bullen, while on St. Mary's, a sandy islet close to the southern bank, and guarded by a fort of the same name, stands Bathurst, the capital of the settlement.

Two mornings after the report of the disaster was received, the boom of a signal gun rang out from Fort Bullen, followed in rapid succession by a second and a third. One gun, according to the arranged code, was the signal for 'medical asistance required'; two, 'attacked by natives'; three, 'attacked by a large force—send assistance.'

The people in Bathurst were aghast, but they could do nothing to help the beleaguered fort within plain sight. The town had been denuded of its troops and was itself helpless, if attacked. Worse still, there was not even a boat in port by which an appeal for help could be sent to Sierra Leone, where there were plenty of troops.

Still, Fort Bullen was strong, well provisioned, and had a good commandant The people of Bathurst hoped it would be able to hold out until the arrival of the monthly mail steamer from England, which could take a message to Sierra Leone. She ship was overdue, and eagerly looked for day by day.

The signal station on St. Mary's was watched by many anxious persons who had relatives or friends in the besieged fort. Meanwhile, a daring boatman brought in the news that Fort Bullen was completely invested by the Mandingoes and their allies; but fortunately, owing to the overturning of the ammunition boat, they had no cartridges for the rifles which they had obtained from the ill-fated expedition.

At last, after much weary waiting, a black cone was hoisted from the signal station. It was the signal of a steamer in sight. People fell on one another's necks and wept for joy, thinking it was the overdue mail. But as they watched the cone, they saw a ball of bunting run up beside it, and when it broke and fluttered in the trade wind it displayed the white ensign—the signal that the ship in sight was a British man-of-war. Then, indeed, the people went wild with joy. The sound of the Highland pipes was not more welcome to the defenders of Lucknow than the sight of that flag to the watchers on the sandy islet.

Soon H. M. S. 'Barracouta' anchored in the river, and no time was lost in boarding her and telling the captain the news. He at once landed a party of seamen and marines, took up a position that commanded the Mandingo camp, and bombarded it with shells and rockets. Next morning not a trace of the camp was to be seen, for the savages fled stealthily during the night. The mail steamer came in during the day, and was at once sent to Sierra Leone, the 'Barracouta' staying to guard the settlement. In a fortnight she came back with five hundred soldiers, accompanied by H. M. S. 'Rattlesnake,' the flagship of the station, and the 'Widgeon,' a small light-draught gunboat.

Preparations were at once made for a strong punitive expedition against the natives, in which the native troops of the First West India Regiment and the bluejackets and marines from the ships took part. They embarked in the ships' boats, and were towed along the river by the steam pinnaces and launches.

Although the River Gambia is narrow at the mouth, it soon opens out and forms an immense lagoon. Through this the expedition moved very slowly and carefully, as it was not thought wise to trust the native pilots. On the fifth day the river again narrowed and ran between high banks on both sides. Here the first show of resistance was met with.

Across the river a number of war canoes had been placed. In front of them, and protecting them, was an immense boom formed of trunks of trees lashed together, which blocked the entire waterway. The boats were stopped and a brief council of war held. Then, covered by a terrific fire eof rockets and shells, the pinnace of the 'Rattlesnake' steamed at full speed against the weakest point of the boom. Not a shot had been fired as yet by the enemy, although they were seen in great force behind the boom. But now, as the pinnace approached, a hissing sound was heard. The sky appeared suddenly darkened, and numbers of arrows descended almost perpendicularly on the heads and shoulders of the crew in the pinnace.

Eight of the men fell, but still the little boat rushed ahead. Then there was a second flight of arrows, and four more of the crew were hit. The pinnace turned and went back, bringing a terrible spectacle to the gaze of the men in the other boats.

Twelve corpses were lying as they had been stricken down in her well. The virulent poison with which the natives tipped with arrows had already done its work, and had not only killed but also disfigured every man who been hit. The white men were horrified by the sight, but among the native troops it created a panic. Brave enough under ordinary circumstances, they quailed when they saw the work of the poisoned missiles.

All through that night, as they lay crowded in the boats, tales of the magical powers they supposed their foes could use against them were related, until morning at last appeared and dispelled the terrors commonly aroused in a negro's mind by the darkness. Soon after dawn a canoe was filled with explosives, a slow match placed in her, and she was towed towards the boom and let go. She drifted close to the boom, swung round, and by broadside on against it. In a few minutes there was a flash of light, followed by a terrific explosion, and when the smoke cleared away a huge gap was seen in the boom, while the water was covered with the debris, and with many shattered bodies of the enemy. One by one the launches with their train of boats passed through, unmolested, for the enemy had fled to the shore.

For three days and nights the flotilla pursued its course, until, at daybreak, on a point formed by a curve of the river, it came in sight of Badaboo, the stronghold of the Mandingoes, which was to be captured and destroyed. During the day the native troops and a party of mariners were landed while the boats anchored and commenced a hot fire from their guns.

The stronghold, like all other West African defences, was composed of a square formed by an upright palisading of strong bamboos. These were fastened together by a creeper found in the mangrove swamps, which, when dried, is used as a cord. Outside, there was a second row of bamboos with their ends pointed and sharpened. Outside again, at about ten feet distance, was a hedge of cactus so thick as to defy any fire but that of artillery. There were no gates, the inhabitants getting in and out by means of ladders.

The fire was kept up from the boats until a breach was made in the stockade large enough to admit a storming party. Then a salvo of rockets was fired from the boats, and the 'forlorn hope' advanced to do its work. With a wild yell, the native troops rushed to the beach and passed through the cactus hedge.

Suddenly the air was darkened, the dreadful hissing sound was heard, as though an immense flock of birds were passing, and a hail of arrows descended on the stormers. Numbers fell, but still they pushed on, until two other volleys were fired by the savages Then a panic seized them, and instead of passing into the town, the troops ran right and left of the breach and cowered behind the bamboos.

The panic, however, was but momentary. The gray-headed colonel in command leaped into the breach, followed by a brave colored soldier named Hodge, who was a pioneer armed only with an axe. The two stood alone for a moment or two amid the ruins. Then the troops recovered from their panic, and with a loud cheer followed their commander. The savages fled, leaping the fence in their wild fear. A few minutes later Badaboo was in the hands of the British.

Hodge was awarded the Victoria Cross; he was the first colored man who ever won that coveted distinction. But he did not live to enjoy it long. Less than twelve months after it was pinned to his breast he was laid in a soldier's grave at Sierra Leone. A poisoned arrow had slightly grazed his arm, and he sickened and died.

Among the numerous trophies won in the captured town were the two drums that occasioned the telling of this strange bit of unwritten history in the mess room of the West India Regiment.

## It Doesn't Pay.

My young friend, there are many things in this world that it doesn't pay to do.

It doesn't pay to try to pass yourself off for more than you are worth; it tends to depress your market quotation.

It doesn't pay to lie, for your lies must all be kept on file mentally, and in the course of time some of them are pretty certain to get on the wrong hook. A liar needs a better memory than any one is apt to possess.

It doesn't pay to try to get a living without work. You will work harder and get a poorer living than if you did honest work.

It doesn't pay to be a practical joker, unless you can enjoy the joke when you happen to be the victim.

It doesn't pay to rest when you ought to be at work; if you do, you are apt to have to work when you ought to be resting.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilt milk, neither does it pay to spill the milk.—Dr. S. A. Steel, in 'Work.'

## Jolly Fun and Serious Play.

Now, boys, for the holidays! While we are all looking forward to a delightful holiday let those of us who are to spend it by the water make sure it will not be saddened by any accident which commonsense and presence of mind on our part can help. Let us sail and row and paddle and swim, but let us take all proper precautions in doing so. Let us learn how to manage our boat and ourselves carefully and quickly, in fair wind and weather, without foolish horseplay or monkey tricks and when the emergency comes our hand and eye will be trained and our muscles hard and obedient to our wills and we will have the clear-headed coolness which comes of knowing what to do.

If an accident does happen, keep cool but act promptly. Do not push off in a boat to rescue some one and find that you have left the oars on shore. If you have a rope to throw to one struggling in the water, get hold of it properly at once, one end firm in your left hand, with slack between that and the bunch or coil you throw. Don't wait to come about and pick up your man if by dropping your sail you can drift back within reach of him quicker. All this may sound stupid to you, but the point is whether any of these things happen to you or not keep your mind and body alert and ready for whatever comes. Know why you do things and learn to decide quickly what is the best thing to do and do it. There is no better game or jollier fun than is found in the life-saving practice clubs which have been popular at many Canadian waterng places this last few years and the Boys' Page readers can do nothing better than join one of these or form one if none exists near their summer home. These clubs divide up into sets of six, who practice together. When all are gathered at the swimming place, number one falls out of a boat, or, going out into the water throws up his arms and lets himself sink. Numbers two and three race for him and bring him ashore, where the remaining members of the set apply all the means usual in reviving a drowned person. At every practice places are changed so that each person in turn becomes familiar with the whole process.

Let the strongest swimmer be the one who acts the part of the drowning person, until all in the set can safely take that part. When all are familiar with the work then try new ways of both falling in and rescuing, and let the practice come unexpectedly like a fire drill.

You will have lots of fun when it comes to being resuscitated, but stick it out and do not let the fun interfere with the real work.

If you have to face a serious drowning accident face it like a man, do not stand and gape as the editor of the Boys' Page saw one prize swimmer do while two girls were struggling in the water not two hundred yards away, and while within three feet of where he stood was a boat. Use whatever means is nearest at hand to go to the rescue, and while you do that, do not be afraid to shout for help from those who may be within hearing.

Then, if you have to deal with a person unconscious from having been in the water a short or longer time, do not lose a moment in going to work to resuscitate them. If there are a number of you together let some one go for the nearest doctor, but if you are alone do not take the risk; just go right to work yourself and do not give up until some one else who knows how comes to relieve you.

Here are the rules issued by a Life Saving Corps, read them until you know them by heart and practice on your chums until they cry for mercy.

Rescuing.—Approach the drowning from behind, seizing them by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and tow them at arm's length to boat or shore. Do not let them cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck them under until unconscious, if necessary to break a dangerous hold upon you; but do not strike to stun them.

Resuscitation.—First: Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. First try tickling in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of the feet; if no immediate result, proceed as follows:

Second—Lay the body with its weight on the stomach, across any convenient object ,a keg ,box, boat, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly drawing the tongue froward wtih handkerchief or cloth so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach, then back to the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third—Laying the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of the forearms, folded across the stomach, raise the arms over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them backwards straight, then forward overhead to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of the ribs and sides, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs. Do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrile to excite breathing. But give no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored. The clothing should be removed, the body dried and the legs rubbed briskly upwards, from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand.

Fourth—On signs of life, or when breathing is restored, wrap in warm blankets or hot cloths. To encourage circulation, hot tea may be given in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body.

Keep at work until recovery, or death is pronounced certain by a physician. Persons have revived after two hours' steady work, but most cases revive within thirty minutes.

## PUZZLES.

### RIDDLE-ME-REE.

My first is in cake, and also in bake.
My second is in stand, and also in lake.
My third is in never, and also in everything.
My fourth is in song, and also in sing.
My fifth is in large and also in small.
My sixth is in run, and also in crawl.
My seventh is in College, and also in house.
My eighth is in hole and also in mouse.
My whole is an Australian animal.

### TRANSPOSITION.

I am a well-known city of four letters.
Change my head, I am a kind of meat.
Change my head again, and I am found on the dinner-table.
Change it again, and I am work.

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A Diamond—

C
COB
CAMEL
COMRADE
BEATS
LDS
E

A SQUARE.

G L A S S
L I G H T
A G R E E
S H E E R
S T E R N

Riddles.—1. Because for every grain it gives a peck.
2. Because the bed won't come to us.

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

## Some Bright Toads.

(George Bancroft Griffith.)

Although some people are willing to admit that the dog, cat and horse possess a reasoning power, yet they would undoubtedly laugh at the idea that the unsightly toad possesses this power to an apreciable degree. Nevertheless, the toad claims a fair share of that instinct which outruns reason, as the following truthful incidents will show. Indeed, a citizen of Newcastle, Pa., has six trained toads. The reptiles have been taught to march or hop, in squads, to catch roaches. One has been trained to climb a ladder, while another turns the crank of a small churn.

Not long ago, during one of the summer months, Mr Elijah Norton, of Cushing, Me., while enjoying the cool shade in a sequestered nook, observed near his house a toad and snake engaged in deadly combat. The snake would bite the toad, whereupon the toad would hop to some plantain near by, and after giving his body a good rubbing against it, he would return to renew the conflict. The snake would speedily inflict another wound, and no sooner was this done than the toad would again repair to the plaintain. This was repeated many times, the snake in the meantime growing weaker. After a while the toad made a peculiar noise and hopped away. On looking over the battleground the snake was found to be dead. The only conclusions to arrive at are that the toad knew the plaintain to be an antidote for snake bites, and that its properties, which were curative to him, were poisonous to his antagonist.

Wise as the snake is said to be, it is often outwitted by the so-called sluggish toad. A lady once saw a large snake in pursuit of a really lively toad, but just as he would have grasped him the toad doubled on him, and was out of the snake's reach. That snake, doubtless, did not understand this movement, for his head bounded between the palings of the fence, and he hung suspended for two or three minutes, looking up and down the road to see what had become of the toad. Not seeing him, he coiled himself up stupidly among the leaves and waited for another chance.

The toad had found a hiding-place, and had flattened himself closely to the earth, and did not move a muscle until the snake, becoming tired of his watch, glided off out of sight.

Among all the stories which are told of toads, none is more remarkable, perhaps, than that of a toad which lived for more than thirty-six years in a hole beneath the door-step of a French farmhouse.

How old it was when first noticed, no one could say, but it had probably lived a long time before familiarity with the sight of man emboldened it to rest tranquilly on the door-step over which persons were constantly passing.

The step became the batrachian's 'hunting-ground,' where with little trouble it might capture the ants which persisted in crossing and recrossing the step. The 'toad hunting for its supper' came to be regarded as one of the sights of the neighborhood, and certainly the skilful manner in which it used its wonderfully formed tongue entitled to be ranked as an expert.

For one thing it showed wonderful skill in judging distance; the tongue was never darted out until the insect came within a certain range. The accuracy of the creature's aim was also matter for surprise. The insects were generally in motion when the tongue was darted out against them, but the arrow never failed to hit.

The rapidity with which the tongue was shot forth excited much wonder. The operation is a complex one. The tongue is doubled or folded up, when in the mouth; therefore a two fold action is required—an uncoiling of the weapon, and then the darting of it forth. The withdrawing of the tongue, with the captured insect on the tip, was not less remarkable. Notwithstanding the rapid motion, the fineness of the tongue-tip, and the struggles of the prey, the victim was never dropped.

The toad was so tame that it might justly be called 'domesticated.' It would remain quietly in one hand, and take its food from the other, provided a leaf were placed on the hand which held it, Without this precaution, the warmth of the human skin was evidently annoying.

Few things seemed to please it more than to be placed on a table in the evening when the lamp was lighted. It would look round with the greatest confidence in its gleaming eyes, and when insects were placed on the table it snapped them up with even greater rapidity than in its day huntings.

In this way the toad lived for thirty-six years, the pet of the neighborhood. It might have lived many years more, had not a tame but spiteful raven pecked out one of its eyes.

The bird brought upon himself universal hatred for this assault, but sympathy was no profit to the poor toad. He could no longer measure distances accurately, or aim with certainty, and he died in about a year after his injury, apparently from starvation.

Among queer pets and great curiosities are the horned toads which thrive in California and New Mexico. This species when full grown is about five inches long, of a copper brown color, it has four horns on its head, and is not known to eat anything A Maine editorial friend of mine has one of these curious creatures stuffed and mounted upon a handsome slab of orange-wood, and the combination makes a unique paper-weight for his editorial desk. These toads are quite frequently sent alive by mail and have arrived at distant points in good health and spirits. I have been told that they will live a year in a glass jar, but should not care to test their tenacity of life in that way, nor would any really humane person do so.—'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

### FEEDING YOUNG HUMMING BIRDS.

(From the 'Country Calendar.')

When I first crawled in among the bushes close to the nest the little mother darted at me and poised a foot from my nose, as if to stare me out of countenance. She looked me all over from head to foot twice, then she seemed convinced that I was harmless. She whirled and sat on the nest edge. The bantlings opened wide their hungry mouths. She spread her tail like a flicker, and braced herself against the nest side. She craned her neck and drew her dagger-like bill strainght up above the nest. She plunged it down the baby's throat to the hilt and started a series of gestures that seemed faschioned to puncture him to the toes. Then she stabbed the other baby until it made me shudder. It looked like the murder of the infants. But they were not mangled and bloody; they were getting a square meal after the usual humming bird method of regurgitation. They ran out their slender tongues to lick the honey from their lips. How they liked it! Then she settled down and ruffled up her breast fathers to let her babies cuddle close to her naked bosom. Occasionally she reached under to caress them with whisperings of mother-love.

### ANTS WHICH EAT ROCK.

(From the 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.

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 india rubber. 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, 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.

### HOW ANIMALS SWIM.

Almost all animals know how to swim without having to learn. As soon as they fall into the water, or are driven into it, they instinctively make the proper motions, and not only manage to keep afloat, but propel themselves without trouble.

Exceptians are the monkey, the camel, giraffe and llama, which cannot swim without assistance. Camels and llamas have to be helped across water, and giraffes and monkeys drown if they enter it. Now and then both the latter species manage to cross water-ways when they are driven to extremities, just as human beings occasionally can keep themselves above water through sheer fright.

A funny though able swimmer is the rabbit. He submerges his body, with the exception of head and tail. The latter sticks away up into the air, and his hind legs make 'soapsuds' as he churns the water madly to get away. But with all his awkwardness he is a swift swimmer, and is beaten only by the squirrel among the land animals.

The squirrel swims with his heavy tail sunk away down in the water and his head held high. He cleaves the waves like a duck, and a man in a row-boat has all he can do to keep abreast of the swimming squirrel.

One thing that none of the land-living animals does is to dive. No matter how hard pressed a swimming deer, rabbit, squirrel or other purely terrestrial animal may be, i wtill remain above water. But the muskrat, beaver, ice bear, and otter dive immediately.—'Farming World.'

### A GRATEFUL STORK.

A story of a stork is told by a German paper. About the end of March, 1891, a pair of storks took up their abode on the roof of the schoolhouse in the village of Poppenhofen. One of the birds appeared to be exhausted by its long journey, and the bad weather it had passed through. On the morning after its arrival the bird was found by the schoolmaster lying on the ground before the schoolhouse door. The man, who, like all Germans, considered it a piece of good luck to have the stork's nest on his house, picked up the bird and took it indoors. He nursed it carefully, and when it was convalescent used every morning to carry it to the fields a short distance from the house, where its mate appeared regularly at the same hour to supply it with food. The stork is now cured; and every evening it flies down from the roof and bravely walks by the side of its friend from the schoolhouse to the meadows, accompanied by a wondering crowd of children.

# Home Department.

## Little Things.

Tender words in sorrow's hour
Whispered low,
Just a single bud or flower
As we go:
Hands whose pressure as you part
Warms and clings
To the pulses of the heart—
Little things.

Just a smile— that means a sneer
At some name:
Have the angels not a tear
For such shame?
Yet you say no blame you speak—
Sneers have stings,
Strong to goad, to wrong the weak;
Little things.

Ah! the little acts that make
Up each day—
Do they bless or will they wreck
Any? Say!
Will the record we shall view
Be of blighting frost, or dew,
Joy or love?
—Anonymous.

## A Business Venture.

(Mrs. F. M. Howard,, in the "Presbyterian Banner.")

(Concluded.)

Lizzie burst into tears at the first word of kindness, coming so unexpectedly, but Janie controlled herself, and clinging to the friendly hand like a drowning man to a plank, told the story of their troube as briefly as possible. 'Our money was gone and we were helpless until we could earn more,' she continued; then Mrs. Merwin asked her why they had not left the place at once and applied to the Deaconess Home, or some other agency for assistance.

'We had never heard of such places, and there was no one to tell us,' Lizzie replied eagerly. She had controlled her tears and was listening, looking wistfully into the brown eyes of the deaconess, so pure so different from the bleared and unholy expression in the eyes of so many whom she had served in the past week.

'Of course, you were strangers; it seems simple to us who know the city so well,' Miss Anthony replied, kindly.

'Katy leaves me next week for a home of her own,' Mrs. Merwin looked at her companion, inquiringly. 'If one of these girls would be willing to take her place—'

'You could easily find suitabe occupation for the other,' rejoined Miss Anthony, quickly. 'The shelter of a Christian home will be much the safest for you after what has occurred; that is, if you still desire to remain in the city.'

The sisters looked at each other—it was clearly humble, domestic service these ladies were offering them, but a week of business experience had modified their ideas considerably, and service in the home did not look nearly so degrading as service in a public place, even in a respectable business, exposed to the censure of both customer and employer.

'I would be glad to—that is—if you can forget where we have been,' replied Janie, gratefully, her cheeks suffused, and tears coming into her eyes again.

A whispered word between the two ladies, and then Mrs. Merwin said, 'You had better go home with me to-night, I think, and my husband will attend to getting your baggage and the money you have earned. It is the safest way.'

'The man who engaged you is not a suitable person to transact business with young girls,' observed Miss Anthony, quickly. 'Go with Mrs. Merwin. You could not have a safer or a kinder friend.'

Like heaven seemed the refuge of the clean, well-furnished room to which the sisters were shown in Mrs. Merwin's beautiful home, and their sleep was more refreshing than it had been since reading the deceptive ad. which had brought them to the city. It was no strange thing for Mrs. Merwin to bring the friendless, the tried or tempted to the shelter of her home, so there was no special curiosity evinced at the experience of the sisters. Lizzie was quite expert as a seamstress in an amateur way, as Mrs. Merwin learned on inquiry, and was at once given employment in the pleasant sewing room, and Katy gladly initiated Janie into the processes of her own service, for she had dreaded leaving her dear Mrs. Merwin to the mercies of untried help.

'Mrs. Merwin do be the dearest lady to work for,' she said as they polished the silver together. 'She is more like a mother than a mistress to us girls, and if you and your sister can please her it's the good home you'll have so long as you want it,' with an intimation in her voice that it would be their fault not hers, if Mrs. Merwin was not pleased.

'He was inclined to be impudent and withhold the money,' said Mr. Merwin when he came home to dinner. 'Blustered about we temperance folks enticing his help away from their work and showing his hand clearly in the value he placed on the services of these two girls. They did not get away a moment too soon.'

'What did you say to him?' asked Mrs. Merwin, anxiously. 'You surely did not let him know where they are.'

'Of course not. I whispered some soothing information into his ear, which quieted his agitation like a charm. He knows Ben. Merwin of old.'

The sisters never regretted taking service with Mrs. Merwin. Financially they were better off than in any situation they could have found in office or store after paying board and other expenses, and every reasonable privilege of her lovely home was theirs, in addition to its protection, and in a little while they were able to afford Aunt Jane substantial help in paying off the dreaded mortgage, and they never think of their first experience without a shudder and thankful hearts for their deliverance.

## The Impending Guest.

(By Ellen Conway, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Some women are born hospitable, some achieve hospitality, and some have pospitality thrust upon them. Mrs. Jones is all three kinds, especially the last. But worms will turn. And the experiences of last spring have led Mrs. Jones to wonder in her gentle sout whether a hostess has absolutely no rights that a visitor is bound to respect.

About the middle of April came a letter from Mrs. Robinson, a dear friend, and as welcome as any but a sister could be. Would it be convenient to have her spend a few days, early in May? Mrs. Jones wrote at once that it would be delightful, and that she hoped the 'few days' might lengthen into a week. Then began the preparations.

Do not let Mrs. Jones fall under the ban which awaits those who try to 'make an appearance,' to 'put their best foot forward. The preparations were simply to get necessary work out of the way, and leave leisure to enjoy the visit. The house cleaning was hurried forward, at some extra expense, and a good deal of extra trouble. A seamstress, who had been engaged for the first week in May, obligingly exchanged it for the third, and the little Joneses agreed not to mind waiting for their new gingham, since mamma was to have such a nice visit from such a dear friend. Less easily, Miss Mary Jones was persuaded to postpone the party she was to have given early in May. The reception which closed the season at Mrs. Jones's club, was to be held the first week in May, and tickets must be secured in advance at a dollar each, Mrs. Jones bought an extra one. The ladies' night of Mr. Jones's club loomed up for the same week; he could take only a single guest, and must decide at once. Mrs. Jones did not feel like leaving Mrs. Robinson at home, and Mr. Jones sent word that he would forego his guest ticket.

The first of May came. The mails were eagerly watched. No word from Mrs. Robinson. A letter though, from Miss Smith—another old friend—who 'is to be in the neighborhood of Boston, and if it is perfectly convenient, would so much enjoy a glimpse,' etc. The Joneses have no spare room, and are in the habit of doubling up for a visitor, but cannot so easily treble up for two. Mrs. Jones is obliged to write Miss Smith that she is expecting other company, but feels, as she does it, that she may be thought inhospitable.

The days go by. The time of Miss Smith's proposed visit passes. She might perfectly well have come, as it proves. Mr. Jones goes alone to his club dinner. Mrs. Jones gives away her dollar ticket. Warm weather is early this year. Mary Jones is afraid it will be too hot for a party. The little Joneses mourn their promised gingham. The first question as they come in from school is: 'Has mamma heard from Mrs. Robinson?' The family annoyance is fast turning to indignation. Mamma tries to calm it by the suggestion that some one may be sick. 'Couldn't she write?' say the children.

Sudden at the last, a postal card preceding her by a scant halfday in the third week of May—the seamstress's week—she comes. No one has been sick. 'But it is so hard to plan ahead,' she says, smilingly. 'And of course I knew you wouldn't make any difference for me.'

This experience is but one of many. Earlier in the season a young cousin, coming to the city for shopping, wrote to ask if a certain Sunday, two weeks ahead, would be a convenient one for the Joneses to entertain her. Mrs. Jones had intended asking other friends for that Sunday, but the invitation had not been sent, and she wrote to the cousin that they should be glad to see her, but added her suggestion that the line of goods she wanted could be bought to better advantage a little later. She rather expected a letter saying the shopping would be postponed; but getting none, made the usual arrangements for converting Susie's room into a guest-chamber, which involved, beside the ordinary changes in bed and dressing table, carrying upstairs the entire contents of a closet, bureau drawer, and sewing table, piled high with work. An extra supper was ordered, but no cousin arrived, though Susie slept upstairs on the chance that a late train might bring her. On Tuesday came a letter, saying that the cousin thought Mrs. Jones's suggestion about delay a very good one.

A year or two ago, Mary Jones, at home for the holidays, received, one Friday afternoon, a telegram from a college friend in Delaware: 'Will be with you Saturday night. Telegraph if not convenient.' Mary was as much astonished as any one, but, on being closely questioned, admitted that she had probably told Betty—with a dozen others—to come out to Blakewood if she ever came to Boston. No doubt Betty had had some unexpected opportunity to come this way, and did not want to let the chance slip. Mary had had one visitor already, and was planning to devote the rest of her vacation to sewing; the family were all tired after their Christmas exertions; the cook's temper was showing signs of strain. But no one had the nerve to telegraph 'Not convenient.'

Saturday evening, Betty came, gay and charming, and priding herself particularly on the energy and promptness with which she had arranged the visit. 'I was sitting sewing with Sister Carrie, yesterday morning,' she explained, 'and all at once I said: "I believe I'll start back to college early and spend the rest of the vacation with Mary." And here I am!'

Mrs. Jones's experiences are not unusual. Other housekeepers are beginning to long for a tightening up of the conventional screws. The guests who 'feel perfectly free' to come when they please are growing too numerous, and hostesses, for some mysterious reason, do not feel the same freedom in refusing to have them come. And yet there are, in every household, times of perplexity or anxiety not of the sort to be entrusted to telegram or even letter, when the presence of an outsider adds almost intolerably to the strain. The self-invited guest should be scrupulous to propose herself in a way that will make it easy for her visit to be declined, and if it is accepted, should be extra punctilious about making it at exactly the time agreed on. And general invitations given by sons and daughters, in these days of large acquaintance and easy travel, should never be treated by courteous young people, as on a par with those coming from the bona fide head of a house.

### THE REALLY HAPPY MAN.

Lady Henry Somerset, in a recent article on the simple life, says: 'It would be interesting to analyze how much real happiness comes to a man who has made or inherited a large fortune, and feels it necessary to live in what is called 'adequate style.' He builds himself a palace, engages a troop of servants, begins to collect pictures, furniture and objects of art, and he little knows that he is heaping upon himself a world of trouble. A man with a moderate income, who has no requirements beyond those which he can well supply, who lives in a house where his things give him no anxiety, but in refined, tasteful and simple surroundings, who can afford to see his own friends because he cares for them, and not a host of people who have to be asked because it is the right thing that they should be seen at his house is the really happy man.'

## With the Children

### THE CHILDREN.

(By Charles Dickens.)

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me 'good night' and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace;
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine and love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go,
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them
Of the tempest of fate growing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still beams in their eyes;
Oh, those truants from earth and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But the life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah, a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
My heart is a dungeon of darkness
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn
To traverse its threshold no more,
Ah, how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door;
I shall miss the 'good-nights' and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even,
Their song in the school and the street,
I shall miss the hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet;
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says the school is dismissed,
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me 'good-night' and be kissed.

### CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

In giving children's parties, so solemn in their opening, so uproarious in finale, I would pray unwise mothers, wise ones do not need the caution, for their own sakes later on, not to encourage that childhood species known as 'prig.' If there is anything at once pathetic and odious, it is a child who parodies maturity, instead of being honestly a child. A blasé manikin of ten, in dress suit, in attendance at an evening party of this kind, is an object for a sensible mother to weep over. And the mothers who give evening parties, of fashionable flavor, for their tots who ought to be asleep before seven o'clock, deserve the harvest they inevitably reap from such sowing. Children's parties should always be given in the afternoon, and if there be a fancy for the 'gayety of gaslight' it is easy to darken the windows and have artificial light. Games are always in order, and a kindergarten teacher is the best ally to enlist to take the burden of starting and directing the fun off the mother's shoulders.

There is a fine point of courtesy for the mother-hostess to observe—which is often forgotten. It should never be lost sight of that the little guests are 'held in trust' for the time, and that they should not be allowed opportunity for excesses in eating not permitted them at home.

On the other hand, substantial refreshment (beguiling, attractive in appearance) should be provided, for two reasons, first, because childish appetites are compelling, and, secondly, because the home supper is sure to be scorned, after a party. The following might be recommended as a menu of courtesy: Cocoa or chocolate, meat sandwiches in pretty shapes, buttered finger rolls, cold sliced turkey, and tongue, attractively served, plain vanilla ice cream in flower or animal shapes, angel cake, small sponge cakes with fancy icing, cream dates, pulled figs, oranges, grapes, little bunches of tiny stick candy, tied with good sized ribbon bows, and paper cap bonbons. Now that menu —in truth both substantial and simple for a party—will pass, if prettily served, as a sumptuous feast, while it will entail no bad dreams.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in 'Good Housekeeping.'

### HE GOT RID OF IT.

'I have a freckle on my nose,' said the young girl to the clergyman.

'I have often remarked it. It becomes you,' he returned.

'Well,' said she, 'whether it becomes me or not, I'd like to get rid of it.'

'My little son had a freckle on his nose last year. He got rid of it,' said the clergyman

'How did he do it?'

'He sandpapered it off.'

'Really?'

'Yes, really The freckle occupied the end of his little fat nose. It was yellow, and it was as big as a silver three-cent piece. His friends ridiculed him about it, and he decided that the freckle must go. Knowing nothing of the gentler methods of ornatmental surgery, he attacked it with a piece of sandpaper. He placed himself before a mirror and rubbed the point of his nose till all trace of the freckle had disappeared—till where it had been there was a spot red and moist.

'Though severe, my little boy's method was successful. On the healing of the organ the freckle was found to be quite gone.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

### KEEP THE WRINKLES OUT.

The best way to have a smooth, unwrinkled skin is to keep the wrinkles out. Unpleasant wrinkles can be kept out of the face by avoiding those expressions which tend to make deep lines.

The woman who is the victim of the smelling salts bottle is said to wrinkle years before her time.

Frowning brings lines, as does every known worry and all fretting.

Going bareheaded in a burning sun brings wrinkles about the eyes and forehead. The eyes naturally try to protect themselves from the injustice done them.

And worse than some other wrinkle-producing expressions is the 'rush' expression which so many women, and men, too, of the present day are wearing daily. These wrinkles can be avoided by remembering that another day is coming and that a mad pace wastes time and never makes more minutes in the day.

## Health Hints

### DON'T WHINE.

A recent number of 'Medical Talk' has an article on the evil physical effects of 'whining.' Complaints, says the writer, are usually made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal cords, taxes the nasal nerves and muscles that should not be bought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception, a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increases phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding, where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the causes of complaint, has a definitely deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship, and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidous and prevalent habit will be better appreciated.

'Get the whine out of your voice, or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work.'

## Our Correspondents.

### WHEN I AM WEAK, THEN AM I STRONG.

When—weak in body, weak in minds,
And weak in spirit, Lord, I find;
That this poor dying frame of mine,
Has only power to waste and pine;
I find full oft, dark thoughts oppress
My sinking nature's feebleness,
And my frail spirit, worn with care,
Too much disturbed for praise or prayer.
Weak faith have I, weak hope to bring—
Weak homage to the Eternal King,—
Faith dimm'd by unbelieving tears,
And hope defiled by atheist fears;
Could I recall the buried past,
And all its richest offerings cast
Before Thee, Lord! what would'st Thou see
But sin in them and guilt in me!

This wayward bosom's wandering love,
So seldom turned on things above—
So fond of earth and earthly toys,
Of withering flowers and fleeting joys—
So selfish and so sadly prone
To bow before some idol throne;
'Twere but a broken, piercing reed,
To lean on in mine hour of need.
A backward glance — shame paints my cheek;
An inward—all is vile and weak;
But looking upward cleave and long;
Light streams o'er all for there I'm strong.
Strong in the strength of Him who lives,
And grace to help in weakness gives.
Whate'er my journey's gloom or length
Through this dark world be this my strength—
That while my Father, Thou canst see
Of worth or merit nought in me;
Thou see'st in Thy dear Son a store
Of worth and grace and merit more
Than all my need, and my poor prayer,
Prevails in heaven—for He is there!

Editor Home Department,—I send these verses hoping you will find room for them, and that they may find an echo in the hearts of some of your readers, as they have in mine. They were found pinned in my husband's diary after his death.

I remain, an old reader of the 'Witness.'

MRS. EDWARD MARSHALL, Sr.

## For the Housekeeper.

### GENERAL SANITATION IN THE KITCHEN.

A careless cook can in a short time create enough malarial or other poison in the kitchen to make herself and the rest of the family sick. One of the first things for her to learn is to keep the dish towels and all the cloths used about the kitchen scrupulously clean. This is something that is very difficult to teach to the average cook, and often a filthy dish rag is hung up behind the stove, or it lies a foul and slimy mass in the sink or on the table. There are other ways of generating typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., than from bad plumbing, though the latter is a common cause in many homes.

All the cloths, dishes, pots, pans, and other cooking utensils should not only look clean but be clean. I have seen sauce dishes and even plates actually stick together from being set away dirty; and where there is carelessness in this respect the sink itself is often in an insanitary condition. Grease or greasy water is poured down the pipes; these become lined with anything that will stick to them, and foul odors escape into the room. Even cooks the most tidy should use a disinfectant from time to time and keep the pipes clear. There are various preparations which may be employed, as sal soda, carbolic acid solution, and even common copperas, though this, if much used, will rust iron pipes badly. Boiling water poured down occasionally tends to keep the pipes in good condition. There should be a strainer over the opening of the drain pipe, to prevent its becoming obstructed, and if the sink is kept clean this will be a further safeguard.

Kettles or basins containing refuse, as apples or potato parings, skins of tomatoes, scraps from the table, etc., should not be allowed to stand around hour after hour in the kitchen until the whole is a seething mass of fermentation. Many cooks are extremely careless in this matter; it is a little trouble to go to the rear and empty the refuse into a garbage box or bin. The practice in some houses is to burn up all the waste from the kitchen, which would seem to be a very sanitary method, but in hot weather, when the gas stoves are in use and the range is not lighted for days and weeks together, its firebox is anything but a good receptacle for waste. It is better to take this directly to the garbage box, to be promptly removed at frequent intervals.

It should be the duty of either the cook or the housekeeper to inspect daily the icebox, cupboard and pantry, and see that nothing is left in them to spoil or ferment. Moreover, the ice chest should be thoroughly cleaned every few days; one cannot be too careful in these particulars. In fact, it is a good rule not to cook more than is needed from day to day; and one equally important, in planning a meal, is to see if anything has been left over that ought to be used. Such a practice is not only good economy, but it promotes domestic hygiene.

Tables made of soft wood, which soaks up water readily, or with large cracks running through them, often become receptacles for filth. A good way is to cover them over with zinc, this being easily kept clean.—Susanna W. Dodds, M.D., in 'Health-Culture.'

## Selected Receips.

### PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.

#### FRENCH WAY.

To two pounds of large, not overripe, strawberries, weigh two pounds of granulated sugar. Put the sugar in a preserving kettle with half a pint of water. Let it melt over a slow fire, then simmer gently for half an hour; then boil rather quickly till the syrup is so thick it hardens when a little of it is dropped on ice. When the syrup is in the course of boiling, carefully pick over the berries, remove the stems and hulls. When the syrup has reached the proper state, add the berries, stand the kettle off the fire; cover it with the berries in the syrup, and let it stand for an hour; then return the kettle to the fire, remove the cover, and let the whole boil briskly for two minutes. Skim the surface well, then pour the preserves into small glasses and seal when cold.

#### ITALIAN WAY.

To each pound of berries weigh a pound of sugar. Pick the berries over carefully and remove stems and hulls. Put the berries in glass jars or big-mouthed bottles, filling each bottle two-thirds full; keep the bottle slightly inclined, so the berries slide in gently and reach the bottom of the glass unbruised. Boil the sugar to a syrup that spins like fine hair when dropped from the spoon. Stand the glass jars or bottles with the fruit in a deep pan in which some straw is laid on the bottom; fill the pan with hot water to half the depth of the jars. Pour the syrup in the bottles over the fruit, let them boil in the pan of water two minutes then seal the bottles and stand them to cool.

#### GERMAN WAY.

Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Remove the stems and hulls carefully from the berries, and weigh the fruit after this is done. Put the berries in an earthen preserving kettle, with the sugar sprinkled in between and over the berries. Let them stand over night in the sugar. The next morning put the kettle over a slow fire, and when the berries have simmered five minutes lift them out with a skimmer, and lay them on a sieve to drain over a big bowl. Pour the juice that drains from the berries in the sieve over a dish. Let the syrup boil till it spins from the spoon. Skim it well. Put the berries in the syrup again, and let them simmer five minutes, then lift them out with a spoon, put them in jars, filling each jar half full. Let the syrup boil till quite thick, and pour it in the jars over the berries and seal them tight.

#### ENGLISH WAY.

Take equal weights of strawberries and sugar. Lay the fruit in deep dishes and sprinkle half the sugar over it, and give a gentle shake to the dish, that the sugar may touch the under part of the fruit. The next day make a thick syrup with the remainder of the sugar and the juice drained from the berries, and boil it until it jellies. Then carefully put in the berries, and let them simmer nearly an hour; then put them carefully in jars or bottles fill them up with the syrup, and seal.

#### AMERICAN WAY.

Weigh one pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put the sugar into a preserving kettle, with enough water to keep it from sticking. Let the sugar boil to a thick syrup, then put in as many strawberries at a time as will cover the surface of the syrup without crowding them, and let them cook gently for twenty minutes; then skim them out carefully and lay them on platters to cool, so they lay separately. When they are cold put them in to glass jars and strain the hot syrup through a fine sieve over them and seal the jars.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'


*Advertisements.*

### BABY'S DANGER.

A mother cannot watch her little ones too carefully during the hot weather. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the summer months, and unless the mother has at hand an efficient remedy to check and cure the trouble a little life may go almost before you realize the case is serious. At the first sign of any of these ailments the wise mother will give her little one Baby's Own Tablets, which promptly cure all hot weather ailments. Mrs. John Lancaster, North Portal, N.W.T., says: "My baby was attacked with diarrhoea and vomiting. I at once gave Baby's Own Tablets, and the next day she was as well as ever. I am never without the Tablets in the house, as I find they are the only medicine a little one needs." Other wise mothers will follow Mrs. Lancaster's example and keep the Tablets always at hand—their prompt use may save a little life. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## SYNOD OF OTTAWA

### TENTH ANNUAL METING.

Ottawa, June 27.—His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa was present at the opening this morning in London Memorial Hall, of the tenth annual Synod of the Ottawa diocese. There was a good representation of the clergy and citizens.

The Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, provost of Trinity University, Toronto; the Rev. H. F. Hamilton, M.A., representing Bishop's University, Lennoxville, and the Rev. Principal Rexford, of the Montreal Diocesan College, were invited to seats on the platform, and the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's, Toronto, to a seat on the floor of the Synod. Letters of regret were received from the Rev. Messrs. Warren and Lennox-Smith, for their inability to attend the sessions. The officers of the Synod were re-elected to their various positions. Mr. J. M. Courtney then read the reports of the audit and accounts committee and of the auditor. He remarked that, though the report was a purely formal one, he had satisfaction in stating that the funds of the Synod were now in such excellent shape that there was more than enough on hand to meet every liability, which had not been the exact state of affairs when the diocese was first started. The annual report of the University of T.C.S., was then read; 138 male students had been in residence and 30 women. Reference was made to the opening of the new residence, Trinity House, and to the subjects taught free to the students in Toronto University, under the conditions of the federation agreement, which number some 22 in all. In the combined work of teaching by the two universities no unforeseen difficulties had arisen. The need of increased endowment was referred to. Five hundred thousand dollars is the amount that should be aimed at. The Rev. Mr. Roy, who has been soliciting subscriptions, has met with moderate success, and the kindness shown to him was gratefully acknowledged.

The Rev. T. J. Stiles, seconded by the Rev. R. D. Anderson, moved the suspension of the rules of order to introduce the following resolution: 'That this Synod offers its heartiest congratulations to two of its members, the Hon. J. P. Whitney and the Hon. A. J. Matheson, upon the responsible positions to which they have been called in the government of this province.' In reply, the Hon. Mr. Matheson regretted the enforced absence of his leader. He recognized, of course, that this resolution was a personal one, and he thanked the members of the Synod for their kindly expressed congratulations.

Ottawa, June 29.—(Special)—The Anglican Synod received the report of the committee on the state of the Church, read by Rural Dean Bliss. It gives the total number of church families in the diocese as 7,073, with a total church population of 30,764, a slight increase over the preceding year.

There are 11,729 communicants, as against 11,252 last year. The highest proportion of communicants to families is reached in Winchester, Wales, Morrisburg, Grace Church and St. Barnabas Church, Ottawa, where more than one-half of the total church population are communicants. Morrisburg attains the highest average, 319 communicants to 111 families. But as a whole the proportion throughout the diocese is much too low.

Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three pupils are reported in the Sunday schools. This shows an apparent loss of 2,000 children, but making all allowances, it is evident that this branch of the church's work is not so strong as it ought to be.

The Chancellor introduced the subject of an instruction to the delegates to the General Synod, as to the compilation and publishing of a church hymn book, so as to avoid the present diverse use of hymn books. Should such a compilation be made the University Press of Oxford had offered to print and publish it, giving the church the selling profits which it was proposed should be devoted to the M. S. C. C. funds. The motion carried.

The committee on the bishop's address commended the bishop's unselfish efforts to always further the church's interests, and recommended that the Synod should take steps to provide for the $100,000 the bishop asked should be subscribed to place the most important beneficiary funds of the church on a sound basis. They urged parochial visiting as a cure for the indifference so prevalent today, and they congratulated his lordship on the way in which the appointment to the M. S. C. C. had been more than met.

On motion, the Synod agreed to the diocese of Algoma as now constituted being made an independent diocese. There has been general rejoicing that this child of Eastern Canada has attained its full growth. Canon Kittson then brought forward his motion on raising the funds for diocesan missionary work by apportionment of amounts to each parish.

Finally, on the suggestion of the bishop, the motion was amended to read that the rural dean in conference with the classification committee should make the appointment.

### DOMINION CUSTOMS.

Ottawa, June 30.—This is the last business day of the Dominion Government current fiscal year. The entries in the books of the customs department up to this morning show total collections of $41,536,973, an increase of $1,025,961 over last year. When returns are in from outlying ports this showing will be somewhat improved.

## TAX ON TRAVELLER'S.

### BOARD OF TRADE OF QUEEN CITY OBJECT TO SUCH RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.

Toronto, June 28.—At the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday, the various members expressed their disapproval of the legislation recently introduced by the legislature of the Province of Quebec, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously: 'That this council notices, with regret, the passage of an act by the legislature of the Province of Quebec imposing a tax on commercial travellers representing establishments having no business place in Canada visiting that province, and desire to record its opposition to this kind of restriction in commercial intercourse, and that steps should be taken to give the widest publicity to the fact that no such tax exists in the Province of Ontario.'

London, June 29.—The 'Globe' says: We have commented on the favor shown by the Ottawa Government to foreign immigrants over those from Great Britain, but Quebec legislation has gone much further in demonstrating a weakening of friendship by imposing an annual tax of £60 per head on commercial travellers employed by firms having no place of business in the Dominion. It strikes a direct and heavy blow at British trade, as the number of British commercial travellers is by far the largest.

## HAVE TRACHOMA

### A NUMBER OF DISEASED IMMIGRANTS WILL BE DEPORTED.

Quebec, June 28.—The medical branch of the Quebec agency of the Dominion Immigration Department is getting ready to deport a number of diseased immigrants at present under treatment for trachoma at the Savard Park house of detention. This afternoon one immigrant, a Scotsman, was placed on board the Allan steamer 'Pretorian,' sailing for Glasgow, and to-morrow several others affected with the same disease which has been declared incurable, will be placed on the first Dominion Line steamer that sails. There are at present 180 foreign immigrants undergoing treatment in the house of detention and quite a number of those will have to be deported.

### AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Ottawa, June 30.—A cable received by the Minister of Trade and Commerce announces that the Australian Government has been defeated.

## THE L. E. & P. RAILWAY.

### REPORT THAT IT HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

Pittsburg, June 28.—The 'Times' today says: 'The Lake Erie and Pittsburg Railway, now in course of construction between Lorrain, Ohio, and Pittsburg, has been purchased by the United States Steel Corporation at a cost of several million dollars. The officials of the corporation expect to handle the majority of its ore and finished products between Pittsburg and the lakes, over the new road by this time next year.

## NOME CUT OFF

### FOREST FIRES RAGING IN ALASKA.

Seattle, Wash., June 28.—Forest fires along the Yukon river, between the mouth of the Tanana river and Eagle City, have cut off all communications with Nome and St. Michael's, and for the past four days the local cable office has been unable to establish any communication with those points on Behring Sea. Fire is also raging on Prince of Wales Island, and many residents have fled to south-eastern Alaska.

Penang, Straits Settlements, June 28.—A large meeting of the leading Chinese merchants here to-day decided to co-operate with the Chinese of Singapore and Shanghai in boycotting American products pending the withdrawal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

### BRITISH STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

Constitucion, Chili, July 1.—The British steamer 'Tropic' is ashore 15 miles north of Constitucion. It is feared she will become a wreck. Ten of her crew have been landed, two were drowned, and the remainder are on board the steamer. The British steamer 'Tropic,' Capt. Barber, left New York March 17 for Valparaiso, and sailed thence May 25 for Arica, Chili.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT

### TEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR ENDOWMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, June 30.—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given the general education board by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Butrick, of the board, at a meeting to-day.

### BEST TYPE OF WARSHIP.

Berlin, June 30.—The German Naval League in a regular bulletin says the lesson of the Battle of the Sea of Japan is that the best type of warship is the battleship of the largest displacement equipped with the heaviest possible guns and armor. The League notes that the Japanese torpedo boats attacked after the Russian fleet had been weakened.

### RUMORS OF INTERRUPTION DENIED.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—(Special Cable Service.)—The 'Official Messenger' denies reports that there has been an interruption in the peace negotiations. It says that the pourparlers are proceeding without delay. The good relations between Mr. Meyer, the United States ambassador, and the government have not been interrupted.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

### SEVERAL CANADIANS AMONG THOSE REMEMBERED.

London, June 27.—Among the list of honors for the King's Birthday, the Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is fixed for Mr. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Canada; to be an ordinary member of the militia division, General Laurie; to be Imperial Service Order Companion, Mr. Laurence Fortescue, North-West Mounted Police; Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Arthur Newberry, clerk of the executive council, Prince Edward Island.

Prince Arisugawa, of the Japanese Imperial household, who is now in Europe, is made an honorary member of the military division of first-class of the Order of the Bath.

The following appointments are made to the Order of Merit: Field Marshal Sir George White; Admiral Sir John Fisher, Sir R. Tebb, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, George Meredith and Wm. Holman Hunt.

Admiral Von Spun, of the Austrian navy, and Admiral Fournier, of the French navy, are made Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of their services on the international commission on the Dogger Bank incident.

Prince Louis of Batterberg and Col. Waten are appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The latter receives the honor for his services in connection with the St. Louis exposition. Baron Decourcel, Francois Greguoil and Richard Martin are appointed companions of the same order for their services in connection with the Dogger Bank commission.

London, June 30.—The trooping of the colors, the main feature of King Edward's birthday celebration, had to be postponed to-day owing to inclement weather. The representatives of the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., however, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by His Majesty.

Fourteen members of the regiment marched through the Mall to the palace, assembled in the Ambassadors' room, and thence were ushered into the throne room, where the King welcomed them. The presentations were made by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, of the Westminster Volunteers.

The King expressed his pleasure at seeing the Americans, and congratulated them on their appearance. He said he was glad to hear they had found the British riflemen hospitable, as he knew the Americans to be in the case of a visit from British marksmen. The King shook hands with each visitor on their departure.

Most of the reviews, military and naval, in honor of the King's birthday, had to be postponed on account of rain. The usual salutes were fired at the garrison towns, and at the ports the warships were dressed.

### M. MURAVIEFF TO ACT AS CHIEF OF PEACE MISSION.

Paris, June 30.—(Special Cable Service.)—A despatch to the 'Echo de Paris' from St. Petersburg states that M. Muravieff, formerly minister of justice, and later Russian ambassador to Italy, has been selected as the chief of the peace mission to Washington, M. Nelidoff having refused to act.

## BEATS ALL RECORDS

### CANADA TO ENGLAND BY ALLAN LINE IN SIX DAYS.

The Allan line turbine R.M.S. 'Virginian,' which left Montreal for Liverpool on Friday, June 23, arrived at Malin Head at 3 p.m. yesterday, beating her previous record, which was the fastest time ever made on the southerly route, across the Atlantic, by twelve hours. She left Rimouski at 9 a.m. on Saturday, June 24, so her actual running time between mail stations, allowing for the difference in time, is six days and one hour.

News of this feat was received by cable at the Allan office yesterday afternoon, and caused favorable comment on 'Change.

### TERRITORIAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Regina, N.W.T., June 30.—The Territorial Board of Trade met in convention here yesterday, with ninety delegates in attendance, an increase of thirty over last year. Mr. Thos. Tweed, of Medicine Hat, was re-elected president. Resolutions were passed in favor of government telephones and western grain inspection.

### DR. JOHNSTON HAS A RELAPSE.

Ottawa, July 3.—Dr. Johnston, member for West Lambton, who has been ill for some days, suffered a relapse this morning, and is in a very critical condition.

## HONORED ACROSS THE LINE

### CANADIANS GRADUATED FROM COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

One June 22, at the commencement exercises of Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., the following Canadians received degrees:—Lewis Clarke Haskell, of Montreal, B.A.; Edwin Vail Buchanan, B.A. (Acadia), of Sussex, N.B.; Albert Currie Horsman, B.A. (Acadia), of Elgin, N.B.; and Herbert Judson Perry, B.A. (Acadia), of Johnston, N.B., the degree of B.D. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Horsman the degree of M.A. The sermon before the Theological Seminary on Sunday evening, June 18, was preached by the Rev. Prof. E. M. Kirstead, D.D., of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., who recently accepted the Professorship of Systematic Theology at McMaster University, Toronto.

## 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.

CALHOUN.—On June 23, 1905, at 49a St. Famille street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Calhoun.

HENRY.—On Monday, June 19, 1905, at 173 Stanley street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henry.

KISSACK — On June 26, 1905, at Rouleau, Sask., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Kissack.

LEROUX — Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Leroux, 411C St. Antoine street, Montreal, Tuesday, June 27th, of a daughter.

MACLEAN—On June 13, 1905, at the manse, Hampden, Que., to the Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Maclean, a son.

MONTGOMERY.—At Sawyerville, on June 28, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Montgomery, a son.

MORRISON.— At Lachute, Que., on June 23, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrison, a daughter.

WARNEFORD — On June 17, 1905, at Richmond, Surrey, England, the wife of J. Kerneys Warneford, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

BAYLAY—TAYLOR.—On June 22, 1905, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Toronto, by the rector, the Rev. G. I. Taylor, M.A., father of the bride, Kathleen Delia to Frederick Duncan, son of Willoughby J. Baylay, of Ottawa.

BENTON — PEAKE — At St. Paul's Methodist Church, Avenue Road, Toronto, on Wednesday, June 28, 1905, by the Rev. R. Whiting, B.A., and Bishop John H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D., Elizabeth Maude Monahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Peake, to James O., only son of Mr. John B. Benton, New York city.

BEST—JAMIESON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, William J. Best, of Burrill's Rapids, to Mary, daughter of John Jamieson, Esq., of Oxford Township.

BLACK — MACKELLAR — At the residence of the bride's parents, 76 Thames street, Chatham, Ont., on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Battisby, Annie Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mackellar to James S. Black, youngest son of the late Donald Black, Esq., of Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario.

BONE—FIGSBY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hemmingford, on June 27, 1905, by the Rev. W. P. Boshart, Elizabeth Figsby to Joseph Bone, of Fort Francis, Rainy River District.

BOYD — HITSMAN — At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. H. Hitsman, of North Russell, Ont., on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. J. B. Robson, of Vars, assisted by the Rev. J. Lawson, of Chelsea, Miss Jessie Mabel Hitsman, to Alexander Boyd, of Russell, Ont.

CHRISTIE — ROSS — On June 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hill Dale, Martintown, Ont., by the Rev. Archibald G. Cameron, Florence, second daughter of D. D. Ross, Esq., to F. John Christie, M.D., of Minnewaukon, North Dakota.

COOK—VOLUME.— In Kingston, Ont., on June 27, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Mackie, M.A., James Burwell Cook, Minneapolis, to Annie E. Volume, daughter of the late James Volume, Kingston.

DAWSON — CATHCART — On June 21, 1905, at the Methodist Church, Quebec, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, Maud Evelyn Cathcart to Charles Newton Dawson, formerly of Montreal, but now of Quebec.

ESSERY — LUCAS — At Appleby, Ont., on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. D. V. Lucas, D.D., George Wilmott Essery, of Toronto, to Lucy Mabel, youngest daughter of the late David Lucas.

GREENE—FROST.—At 202 Pretoria ave., Ottawa, on June 17, 1905, Mr. Charles G. Greene, of Sutton, P. Que., to Miss Isabelle F. Frost, of Ottawa, formerly of Waterloo, P. Que., by the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., of Knowlton, P. Que., uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Lett, of McLeod Street Methodist Church, Ottawa.

HANSON — SERVAGE — On June 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Winter, Milton Hanson, of the Township of Matilda, to Margaret Servage, of the Township of Winchester.

HENDERSON—BETHUNE. — On Tuesday, June 20, 1905, by the Rev. Peter Henderson, Robert Gordon, son of John Henderson, of this city, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Donald H. Bethune, of Dunvegan, Glengarry, Ont.

HONEYWELL—WINTHROP — At the residence of the bride's parents, 'Elm Grove,' Mosgrove, on June 22, 1905, by the Rev. J. J. Low, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Britannia, Helen Lees Winthrop, second daughter of Mr. R. W. Winthrop, to E. Horatio, eldest son of Mr. Elkenah Honeywell, of Westboro, Ont.

HOVEY — DAVIDSON — On June 28, 1905, at the Church of the Epiphany, Way's Mills, Que., Phoebe Elizabeth Davidson to Leslie Roy Hovey, of Boston, Mass.

HOWARD — AWREY — On June 28, 1905, at her home, 148 Hannah street east, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. J. C. Sycamore, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. B. Ketchen, B.A., Grace Lillian Awrey to the Rev. Allen Leslie Howard, of Cayuga.

HOWIE — ANDERSON — At the Holiness Movement Church, Montreal, on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. Henry Jarvis, John Howie to May Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, both of the city of Montreal.

KELL — SALTER — On June 26, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, assisted by the Rev. W. Barton, Annie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Salter, to Hartley George Kell, both of Quebec.

LAUER—MILLAR.—On June 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, 233b St. Martin street, Montreal, by the Rev. J. L. George, Annie, only daughter of the late Mathew Millar, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Frank Lauer, of Westmount.

LAMB — COLEMAN — On June 14, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Clacton-on-Sea, England, by the Rev. Canon Brown, of Paris, Ontario, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Seeley, vicar, Eric Charles Edward, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. T. Lamb, 'Selborne,' Leigham Court Road, Streatham, to Elsie Olga Strange, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Coleman, The Chalet, Clacton-on-Sea, late of Streatham Common.

MACKENZIE — McLENNAN — At Black Brook, Boulardiere, C.B., on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, Dan. J. Mackenzie, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mary A., daughter of Daniel McLennan.

McARTHUR—WRIGHT.— At the residence of the bride's father, on June 22, 1905, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Peter D. McArthur to Marion Wilhelmina, daughter of William Wright, both of N. Georgetown, Que.

McBAIN—CRAWFORD—At Trinity Church, Quebec, on June 26, 1905, by the Rev. B. Watkins, Miss Emma Crawford, daughter of Wm. Crawford, Riviere aux Pins, to Oliver Thomas McBain, son of John McBain, Valcartier.

McINTYRE — MALCOLM — At the residence of the bride's mother, 246 McCaul street, Toronto, on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. James Murray, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. M. Young, cousin of the bride, Janet Petrie, elder daughter of the late George Malcolm, to Robert L. McIntyre, of Toronto.

McKAY—MUIR.—At Lachute, Que., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Jas. McLaren, Margaret H. Muir, eldest daughter of R. F. Muir to Kenneth E. McKay, of St. Urbain.

McLEAN — MACKENZIE — At North Sydney, C.B., on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, Neil McLean and Margaret, daughter of Angus Mackenzie.

McPHERSON — SLOANE — At the residence of the bride's mother, 210 Rusholme road, Toronto, on June 28, 1905, by the Rev. Alexander Gilray, D.D., Margaret Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Sloane, of Quebec, to David Wm. McPherson, M.D., son of James McPherson, of Toronto.

MERKLEY — MYERS — At the Methodist parsonage, Finch, Ont., on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Grace E. Myers, of Grantley, Ont., to Mr. Harry G. Merkley, of Chesterville, Ont.

MONTGOMERY—WHITELAW. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 22, 1905, by the Rev. A. H. Farnsworth, Mr. Archibald Montgomery, of Reston, Man., to Maggie Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Whitelaw of Forestville, Man., formerly of Bosanquet.

MURRAY — McLEOD — On June 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, Marsboro, Que., by the Rev. H. N. Maclean, John Duncan Murray, son of John Murray, Esq., to Kate McLeod, only daughter of Malcolm McLeod, Esq., both of Maresboro, P.Q.

PERRY—MARTIN.—On June 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, Outremont, Montreal, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. Silas P. Perry, brother of the groom, Sarah Frances Brown, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin, to Charles Frederick Perry, S.B., M.E., professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Illinois, U.S.A.

ROSS — GRAHAM — On June 21, 1905, in St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Hampden, Que., by the Rev. H. N. Maclean, assisted by the Rev. Allan Morrison, Malcolm Ross, youngest son of the late Wm. Ross, Esq., Milan, Que. to Mary Graham third daughter of the late John Graham, Esq., Whitten, Que.

ROSS—THOMPSON.— Julia Helen, third daughter of Captain Thompson, Meaford, Ont., was married to Wm. D. Ross, Welland, Ont., second son of Wm. Ross, Esq., Guelph, Ont., at Christ Church, Meaford, on June 22, 1905, by the Rev. T. H. Brown, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Thompson, M.A., brother of the bride.

SADLER—MORRIS.— At the residence of the bride's father 86 St. Luke street, on Wednesday, June 28, 1905, at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, Lillian Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. John Morris, to Mr. Walter J. Sadler, son of Mr. J. T. Sadler, all of Montreal.

SUTCLIFFE—STOGDILL—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 27, 1905, by the Rev. S. Bond, of Forest, Ont., assisted by the Rev. F. Sutcliffe, of Morpeth, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. John T. Sutcliffe, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Thos. Stogdill, all of Plympton.

WRIGHT — ANDERSON — At the residence of the bride's parents, Brunswick street, on July 1, 1905, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., Beatrice Annie, daughter of Adam Anderson, to Alfred B. Wright.

### DIED.

ALMON.—Accidentally drowned, in the upper Ottawa River, on June 16, 1905, Mather Byles Almon, jr., eldest son of Mather B. Almon, Halifax, N.S., and graduate of Royal Military College, Kingston, 1880.

ANDREWS — At Aurora, Ont., on June 28, 1905, Mrs. Mary Andrews, relict of the late Edward Andrews, in the 77th year of her age.

BRANKIN.—At his late residence, 40 Market Square, Ottawa, on June 28, 1905, Patrick Brankin, aged 56 years.

COVENEY — At Montreal, on June 28, 1905, Annie Fitzgerald, dearly beloved wife of Walter T. Coveney, daughter of the late Patrick Fitzgerald, Quebec.

DAVIDSON — In this city, on June 30, 1905, Emily Atkinson, wife of Joseph English Davidson, aged 32 years.
Barrie and Rat Portage, Ontario; Quebec, Que., and Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

FORREST—At Waterloo, Que., on June 30, 1905, Annie Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Dr. William W. Forrest, of Ste. Claire, Que.

GORDON — At 41 Selby street, Westmount, on July 1, 1905, Ruth Jane, aged 5 months, youngest daughter of Robt. H. Gordon.

GORDON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. T. M. Higgins, 42 Roxborough street, west, Toronto, on June 22, 1905, Christina Bogue Campbell, widow of the late Adam Gordon, member of the House of Commons for North Ontario.

LALANDE — In this city, on June 29, 1905, Marie Virginie, daughter of Mad. Charles Lalande, and sister of A. E. Lalande, o fthe C.P.R.

LEDREW — Suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, 714 Elgin avenue, Toronto, on June 27, 1905, John Marshal LeDrew, aged 63 years, 19 of which has been spent in Toronto. Born in the Colony of Newfoundland.

PHILLIPS — In this city, on June 29, 1905, George H. Phillips, a native of Gloucestershire, England, aged 77 years, beloved father of F. Phillips.

SHERK — At Berlin, Ont., on June 24, 1905, in her 69th year, Sarah Hershey, beloved wife of the Rev. D. B. Sherk, for many years presiding elder in the U. B. Church.

SHINK — At St. Sauveur, Que., on June 30, 1905, Dame Alma Fortier, wife of A. N. Shink, boot and shoe dealer, St. Sauveur, aged 44 years.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, at the Montreal General Hospital, on Wednesday, June 28, 1905, Sarah Ann Jones, widow of the late Wm. Spencer, of Liverpool, Eng., in the 76th year of his age.
Liverpool and Bolton, England, papers please copy.

SUTTON — At Quebec, on June 25, 1905, Mary Revil, widow of the late Patrick Sutton, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and for the last fifty years a resident of Quebec.

SYMINGTON.—In Plympton, Ont., on June 28, 1905, Catharine, relict of the late Wm. Symington, in her 81st year.

### IN MEMORIAM.

DUFFIE — In loving memory of Margaret McVey, beloved wife of the late John Wilson Duffie, died July 2, 1899.


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*Advertisements.*

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ABERDEEN SERVICE.

ESCALONA ..... ... ... ... ... ...July 12

LORD LINE—CARDIFF SERVICE.

LORD LANSDOWNE .. .. .. ..July 20

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
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D. C. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.


## DIVIDEND No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that the **DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN COLD FIELDS SYNDICATE**, Limited, have declared a Dividend of Two Percent, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the **12th JULY, 1905** to the **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY**, of record on the **30th JUNE, 1905**. The Transfer Books will be closed from **1st** till **12th JULY, 1905**, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 13, 1905.


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