

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1900.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

Germany and Great Britain Join Hands to Oppose Dis- memberment.

London, Oct. 20.—Germany and Great Britain have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the ports open.

The terms of this important agreement of the two countries, which was arrived at on Oct. 16 between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England, are officially given out as follows:

The German Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China:

Firstly—It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

Secondly—Both governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

Thirdly—In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

Fourthly—The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

Brussels, Oct. 21.—The 'Independence Belge,' which considers the Anglo-German agreement directed against Russia, whose influence in the East is now permanent, says: 'Great Britain is too weak and exhausted to undertake isolated action, and, wishing to prevent other powers from obtaining more than herself, she insists upon the maintenance of the status quo.'

Vienna, Oct. 21.—The 'Freundenblatt' and the 'New Free Press' approve the agreement and express themselves as confident that all the powers will adhere to it because any power declining to do so would excite distrust.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The 'Eclair,' in an article on the Anglo-German agreement, points out the previously antagonistic attitude of Great Britain and Germany in China. The paper says: 'Berlin denounced the monopolist schemes of England and Londoners predicted an invasion of the Yangtze kiang valley by Germany. Now the two powers embrace, and constitute themselves the champions of Chinese integrity. It is curious to see two knaves adopt this attitude.'

THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Oct. 22.—All the morning papers dilate upon the high importance of the Anglo-German agreement. The 'Daily Telegraph,' which describes it as 'the most remarkable success scored by British diplomacy since the Berlin treaty,' says: 'The significant circumstances of its publication clearly suggest that it was initiated by Lord Salisbury at the moment when an ill-considered call was made for his retirement from the Foreign Office.'

NEW MINISTER REACHES PEKIN.

Pekin, Oct. 21.—The new British minister to China, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, has arrived in Peking and Sir Claude H. Macdonald, the retiring minister, who has been appointed British minister to Japan, will leave next Tuesday.

ALARM IN CANTON.

Hongkong, Oct. 20.—The Chinese here say Oct. 23 is the date appointed for the destruction of the missions in Kwangtung province.

Canton, Oct. 20.—The rebellion is gathering strength along the Ea river. The officials here are making all preparations to defend the city from attack.

BRITISH NAVAL PLANS.

London, Oct. 22.—The Admiralty, according to the 'Daily Mail,' is about to organize an additional reserve squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, for home waters.



'RETURNED!'

—'Punch.'

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

A recent London despatch says: The election returns do not change the results, and the final figures, with the exception of the Orkney Islands, leave the government a net gain of a single seat. The total number of members of parliament elected is 699, as follows: Ministerialists, 400; Opposition, 299.

THE LATEST.

TELEGRAMS THIS MORNING IN BRIEF.

The London despatches this morning point to a prolongation of the war in the Orange River Colony, if the desultory fighting can be called war. Generals Chermide and Hutton, as well as General Buller, are returning, leaving the astute Sir Alfred Milner at Pretoria to study out ways and means of pacifying the guerillas. Refugees are now penniless at Durban and Capetown, and they cannot return to their homes to resume their duties. They are described as riotous.

A London dealer has been fined for selling Chicago ham as Canadian.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch states that nothing has been seen of the Arctic steamer 'Windward.'

The latest Washington despatch states that the Anglo-German agreement as to the integrity of Chinese territory and the open door policy has the cordial approval of the United States Government.

The charge of manslaughter brought against James Clarke at Petrolia for having caused the death of his brother Joseph in a fight in the house in which both resided, was dismissed for want of evidence. Police Magistrate Hammond could find nothing to convict the prisoner upon. He was dismissed yesterday.

FORMALLY UNVEILED.

Work of Renovating Nelson's Monument Completed.

There was a large attendance at the unveiling of Nelson's monument by Lord Strathcona on Saturday afternoon.

The monument was decorated with flags and a life-preserver marked 'H. M. S. 'Victory,' Oct. 21, 1805.'

Major Bond, as chairman of the subscription and organization committees, made the opening speech.

The company cheered wildly as Lord Strathcona stepped forward and took off his hat to speak. In spite of remonstrances, he spoke bare-headed. The monument had been put up, he said, by all Her Majesty's subjects, whatever tongue they spoke. It was now nearly a hundred years since the victory which was now being commemorated, and there were many such memorials as this in various parts of the world. He then re-

ferred to the admirable way in which Canadians had upheld the empire's honor side by side with the imperial forces. In the old days Canada had taken part in building England's 'wooden walls,' furnishing timber from her forests. This was not now the case, but our vast deposits of iron were being opened up, and we would soon be able to furnish iron for the modern navy. Also there were 70,000 or 80,000 Canadian fishermen on our coasts, and what material could be better for the navy?

Lord Strathcona was listened to with the most marked attention, and when he stopped speaking was cheered again and again.

Judge Baby, president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, then spoke in French. The monument, he said, had been erected by both English and French-Canadians, and at that time French-Canadians were fighting against Napoleon, the great usurper.

Judge Curran then spoke. He expressed his gratification at finding Lord Strathcona still as strong as ever. Lord Strathcona was a good Scotchman, and Judge Baby was French, so it was only proper that Old Ireland should be represented. Nelson, he said, was only one of a long line of naval heroes whose valor and genius had electrified the world.

Mr. St. Pierre, Q.C., then spoke in English, telling how the movement to erect the monument had been started by a French-Canadian named Girard, and how the house of St. Sulpice gave a large subscription to it. Nelson was the personification of the English genius, Duty. French-Canadians would do their duty to the last. (Cheers.)

Lord Strathcona then proceeded to inspect the veterans, before the reception at the Chateau.

BROTHERS OF ST. ANDREW.

St. James Cathedral, Toronto, which witnessed the birth of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada ten years ago, was the centre through Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the most successful convention yet, and the two hundred delegates in attendance carry back much stored-up enthusiasm and knowledge of ways for the attainment of the sole object—the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Council—A. B. Wiswell, Halifax; W. G. Smith, Truro; H. C. Tilley, St. John; J. H. Seawell, M.D., St. John; D. M. Stewart, Montreal; H. J. Webber, Montreal; G. F. Rutan, Nanapan; W. H. Paget, Norway; F. R. Smith, Hamilton; J. D. Christie, Simcoe; A. E. Kinder, Strathroy; D. F. Kyle, Carleton Place; J. A. Catto, J. A. Money, penny, W. H. Smith, and H. R. Young, Toronto.

International Committee—N. F. Davidson, C. H. Carleton, Toronto; C. P. Tippet, Montreal.

Junior Department Committee—Rev. S. Woodrope, Sydney, C.B.; Rev. F. Underwood, Bridgetown, N.S.; C. B. Kennick, St. John, N.B.; C. A. Kinner, London; D. M. Stewart, Montreal; George C. Willis, Montreal; R. J. Smith, St. John; George Garratt and F. H. Bridgden, Toronto.

Next year's convention will be held in conjunction with the American Brotherhood in Detroit in July.

FIVE WERE SMOTHERED.

FATAL FIRE IN THE CITY EARLY THIS MORNING.

Five persons were smothered, and their bodies taken to the morgue early this morning. At a little after midnight a lamp exploded in the house of Olivier Leblanc, cooper, of 37 Archambault lane, in the eastern part of the city. Romulus Leblanc had been out late, and, returning, had lighted a lamp, and the explosion was the result. The young man gave the alarm, and the firemen were quickly on the scene. They soon smothered the fire, and then the awful result of the smoke was found. Olivier Leblanc, the father, escaped from the window, with one child in his arms. Romulus Leblanc seems not to have known enough to awake the family in time to have them save themselves. The dead are:

- Rosa Leblanc, 14 years old.
- Fortunat Leblanc, 11 years old.
- Leo Leblanc, 5 1/2 years old.
- Rosanna Leblanc, 8 years old.
- George Leblanc, 4 years old.

Madame Leblanc and her husband and child were also injured, and the father somewhat burned.

SIR WILFRID CHEERED.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING AT WINDSOR HALL LAST NIGHT.

The Liberal rally at Windsor Hall last evening was crowded to the doors and beyond, meaning that many could not get in. Enthusiasm was unbounded, especially when Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied Mr. Cook's charges that there had been the sum of \$10,000 set upon his coveted senatorship. The Hon. Mr. Fielding announced the establishment in Canada of a branch of the Royal Mint. The Hon. Mr. Tarte defended his position. The Tories had Mr. Tarte in the past days, and they 'wish to God they had Tarte again!' he exclaimed. Sir Wilfrid, in reply to an anonymous inquiry, again denied the Cook charges, and the Hon. Mr. Fisher brought the meeting to a close. 'God Save the Queen' was the closing sacred effect, and it was inspiring.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 19.—The settlement of the big strike of anthracite mine workers is undoubtedly blocked by the question of the price miners will be asked in future to pay for powder.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 22.—Reports from the few collieries that are still in operation in this region showed that the number of men at work to-day was not greater than last week. To-day was looked upon by some mine officials as one that would witness a break in the ranks of the strikers, but it did not come.

In regard to the Reading Company,

the United Mine Workers would be ready to call the strike off against that organization if the miners from the different regions had not bound themselves to stand together. This company has all along been selling powder at \$1.50 a keg, so it is not concerned in that question, but must wait until the miners and other operators come to some agreement.

ONTARIO TIMBER LIMITS SOLD.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The Ontario Government has just sold by tender five lots of the timber limits of the Township of Dana, Nipissing district, for \$61,275. The lots comprise 2 1/2 square miles of country, of which one lot, of about one half square mile, has been burned, leaving only two miles of good timber. This is the highest price ever realized per mile for Ontario timber limits.

FOOTBALL.

THE ENGLISH LEAGUE.

The following table shows the results of the English Association League matches on Oct. 6. An asterisk denotes the club upon whose ground the match was played:

Division I.	
*Everton 3	Sheffield United . . . 1
Preston N. E. . . . 1	*Sheffield Wed. . . . 0
*Bolton Wan. . . . 1	Aston Villa 0
*Sunderland 1	Newcastle United . . 1
*Notts County . . . 4	Wolverhampton . . . 1
Notts Forest 3	*Blackburn Rov. . . . 1
Liverpool 2	*Derby County 2
Bury 2	*Stoke 1
*W. Bromwich A. . . 3	Manchester City . . . 2

Division II.	
Burnley 3	*Chesterfield 1
*Stockport Co. . . . 2	Barnsley 1
*Blackpool 1	Woolwich Ar. . . . 1
*Lincoln City 6	Gainsbro' Trinity . . 0
*Newton Heath . . . 1	New Brighton 0
*Glossop 3	Leicester Fosse . . . 1
*Grimsby 0	Walsall 0
*Middlesbro' 4	Burslem 0
*Small Heath 2	Burton Swifts . . . 0

The following tables show the standing of the clubs:

DIVISION I.				
	P.	W.	L.	Dn. Pts
Aston Villa	8	5	2	11
Notts Forest	7	4	1	2 10
Bury	7	4	2	1 9
Liverpool	6	4	1	1 9
Newcastle United . . .	6	3	0	3 9
Everton	6	4	1	1 9
Sunderland	6	2	0	4 8
Notts County	6	3	3	2 8
Wolverhampton W. . .	7	2	2	3 7
Sheffield Wednesday .	6	2	3	1 5
Derby County	7	2	4	1 5
Manchester City	6	2	3	1 5
Blackburn Rovers . . .	6	2	3	1 5
Sheffield United	6	2	3	1 5
Preston North End . . .	8	2	5	1 5
West Bromwich Albion .	7	1	3	3 5
Bolton Wanderers . . .	6	1	3	2 4
Stoke	7	0	6	1 1

DIVISION II.				
	P.	W.	L.	Dn. Pts
Burnley	7	6	1	0 12
Blackpool	6	3	0	3 9
Small Heath	6	2	0	4 8
Glossop	6	3	1	2 8
Leicester Fosse	7	3	2	2 8
Grimsby Town	6	3	2	1 7
Middlesbro'	6	3	2	1 7
Stockport County . . .	7	3	1	7 7
Newton Heath	6	3	0	6 6
New Brighton Tower . .	6	2	2	6 6
Lincoln City	6	3	0	6 6
Barnsley	6	3	0	6 6
Burton Swifts	9	3	6	0 6
Woolwich Arsenal . . .	6	2	2	6 6
Walsall	7	1	3	3 5
Burslem	7	1	4	3 5
Gainsbro' Trinity	6	1	4	3 5
Chesterfield	8	1	5	0 2

REPORT FROM ROBERTS.

BOERS LOST HEAVILY IN THE FIGHT AT JAGERSFONTEIN.

London, Oct. 22.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria, under date of Oct. 21, that the Boers who attacked Jagersfontein, succeeded in releasing the Boer prisoners in the town before they were repulsed. Their loss was twenty, including Commandant Visser. The Boer sympathizers inside the town assisted the Boers.

Lord Roberts adds that they will be heavily punished for it.

Lord Methuen has arrived at Zeerust, in the western Transvaal, and reports the loss of six men killed and ten men wounded.

General Knox announces that the mounted infantry attacked the Boers near Kroonstad, driving them off and inflicting considerable loss.

A determined attack was made by the Boers on Fauresmith, west of Jagersfontein. The Boers were repulsed. The British lost two killed and six wounded.

General Barton fought at Fredericksstad, capturing several positions. He lost two killed and four wounded.

NUMEROUS WAGGONS FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH.

Capetown, Oct. 21.—Lord Methuen has re-occupied Zeerust and captured numerous waggons, a large quantity of stores and many cattle and sheep.

TIRED OF THE WAR.

London, Oct. 22.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Zeerust says that Von Hoosburg, an American lieutenant, who has been fighting with and financing the Boers, declares himself tired of the war.

MORE GUNS UNEARTHED.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 19.—The search for buried arms has resulted in the unearthing at Hector Spruit of two pom-poms and two Cremon guns. The remainder of the fifteen-pounders and Krupp field guns have all been found alongside the Crocodile river.

BOERS WERE BADLY MAULED.

Durban, Oct. 20.—Strathcona's Horse have recently had some startling experiences in the Selati district, and have distinguished themselves upon every occasion. While patrolling the Sand river, they gained intelligence that there was a Boer convoy ahead. They immediately started in pursuit, and by a forced march along a circuitous route succeeded in reaching a drift just as the convoy was preparing to cross. Believing that another British patrol was, as arranged, supporting them, Strathcona's Horse attacked the Boers. Unfortunately, the other patrol did not arrive in time to help, and the attack failed. Had the support acted as arranged the whole convoy would certainly have been captured. As it was, the Boers were badly mauled, and escaped with difficulty.

Trooper Smart, of the Strathcona's Horse, from Pigg's Peak, and one native scout were killed by lions on Thursday evening in Steinaecker's camp.

General French telegraphs that a sergeant and a gunner of the ammunition column, six mules, and two horses were killed by lightning near Kaapscheep.

STEINAECCKER'S HORSE.

Pretoria, Oct. 20.—Captain Steinaecker, late of the Swaziland Scouts, now Steinaecker's Horse, reports that with thirty-two men and one Maxim he engaged at Sable Valley a convoy of the enemy estimated at four hundred strong. He killed many of them, but owing to the non-arrival of supports only captured their commandant, Piet Marais.

HUTTON RETURNING.

London, Oct. 22.—Two additional British generals, Chermide and Hutton, are returning home from South Africa.

KRUGER'S DEPARTURE.

London, Oct. 22.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Lisbon says that President Kruger was accompanied on board the Dutch warship 'Gelderland,' at Lorenzo Marquez, by three exalted Portuguese officials. Before sailing he assured the governor on his honor that he would go direct to Holland, calling only at Marseilles.

MAJOR PELLETIER ACCEPTS HALIFAX'S HOSPITALITY.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 22.—Col. White, of the Royal Canadians here, has received a cable gram from Major Pelletier accepting an invitation to a banquet to be given the returning troops at the Wellington barracks on the evening of their arrival on the transport 'Idaho.'

YOUTZEY FOUND GUILTY.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 20.—'We, the jury, find this defendant guilty, and fix his punishment at life imprisonment.' This verdict was returned by the 12 men who were selected to try Henry E. Youtzey, formerly Governor Taylor's stenographer, on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Governor William Goebel in front of the executive building at Frankfort, on Jan. 30,

THE UNEXPECTED THANKSGIVING GUEST.

(Emily Huntington Miller, in 'Congregationalist.')

Miss Abby laid her spectacles and paper on the candle-stand at her elbow and rocked gently back and forth in the gathering dusk.

'Curious,' said Miss Abby to the cat, 'how keen we be to recognize the hand of Providence when it leads the way we called to go.'

Miss Abby rocked and meditated, calling back from her pleasant past the ghosts of vanished delights.

Nothing would have induced her to surrender her sturdy independence and become an adjunct of another household.

The clock told off its six strokes and Miss Abby promptly lighted her lamp and prepared her one silk gown for the festive occasion by putting some beautiful old lace in the neck and sleeves.

Thanksgiving morning found Miss Abby in her own special corner of the meeting house, ready to enjoy the sermon and sing with fervor.

Father of mercy, God of love, How rich thy bounties are!

There was only a faint sprinkle of snow, through which the brown leaves showed dry and crisp.

'Well, Abby Dexter, if you ain't an angel from heaven,' called out a voice between laughing and crying.

'Well, of all things, Creeshy Barrett!' said Miss Abby, fumbling stupidly for her key.

'I am,' said Miss Abby, gently, recalling the days when Lucretia Barrett was thought to have won a prize from the hand of fortune in marrying the richest young man in the village.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROOF POSITIVE CANCER IS CURABLE.

Evidence of an Incontrovertible Nature. Cancer has so long been considered an incurable disease, that people will hardly believe that there is really a cure.

The woman laughed hysterically, and pushed back the hood from her chilled face. 'You see,' she said, 'it was this way. I ain't had, to say a real Thanksgiving since I—since Jason moved out West.'

'Yes, I know,' nodded Miss Abby, understanding that her old friend did not like to speak of the fact that Jason had bestowed his mother in the Old Ladies' Home before going away.

'Yes,' said Miss Abby, her tender heart touched by the distress of her visitor, 'and it's just providential that I didn't change my dress before I went to meeting, and hastened to cover her confusion by adding: 'Now you take off your things, and we'll have a nice little dinner and a good talk over old times.'

Miss Abby, who was putting away her bonnet with a very human pang of disappointment, stopped suddenly. She had never thought of her solitary state as a cause for gratitude, but she made a little offering of thanks that she didn't 'live in an institution.'

'The way to make folks happy,' reasoned this wise woman, 'is to give 'em what they want, and not what you think they'd better have—hence the little dinner reposing under the whitest of towels on the pantry shelf.'

'I'll fetch up some turnips and potatoes and cook 'em while the chicken is gittin' het up, and we can have dinner inside of an hour. Mebbe you'd ought to have a cup of tea, though, to stay your stomach, Creeshy!'

'Massy sake, no. I ain't been let to gorgin' between meals. You let me peel the turnips and help set the table, Abby. It'll seem proper good to be workin' round ag'in.'

'An old friend,' speculated Joanna. 'I wonder who it could be. Did she seem any way cast down, honey?'

'I don't think so,' said the small boy, with his eyes on the turkey, 'she looked real happy and—shiny.'

'That was what the unexpected guest thought when she said at dinner: 'You don't appear to age much, Abby. I can just seem to see you way you used to look standing up to sing in that purple-sprigged delaine. Remember that time when Eb Sharp was passing a letter he'd written to Lucy Levins, and let the notebook fall over the edge of the gallery on to Deacon Warner's head? My, wa'n't they scart when the deacon picked up the note and put it in his pocket! Lucy's had an awful hard life, and Eb Sharp turned out bad, they say. I guess you're the best off of any of us, Abby. You don't look as if you knew what lonesomeness was. A body wouldn't say it could be lonesome in a house full of folks, but I tell you 'tis so. The more there is of 'em the worse 'tis so. Makes you feel as if you was livin' outdoors. You'd ought to be a thankful woman, Abby Dexter.'

'I am,' said Miss Abby, gently, recalling the days when Lucretia Barrett was thought to have won a prize from the hand of fortune in marrying the richest young man in the village.

Perhaps Creeshy herself may have been thinking of those days, for she sighed and shook her head despondingly, as if the mysteries of life were altogether beyond her solving.

'I s'pose you never knew what 'come of George Morrison?' she asked, suddenly, her sharp eyes fixed upon Miss Abby, who flushed uncomfortably at this inquisition into the romance of her youth, but answered very steadily: 'Didn't you hear he went to foreign parts? There was talk he'd married a woman in Scotland and was well off and a good deal looked up to. He's livin' there yet, for all I know.'

Creeshy, solemnly, 'they'd be thankfuller sometimes for what they don't git than for what they do. Here's me having the best Thanksgiving I've seen this ten year, and all on account of a disappointment. I just about lost faith in Providence while I was settin' on your steps, and never once thought how Providence was arranging a surprise for me!'

'And for me,' laughed Miss Abby, who could not quite explain all the features of her own surprise.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MEG'S THANKSGIVING.

(S. Rosalie Sill, in 'Christian Work.')

'I do believe I'll make a Thanksgiving' this year,' said Meg, to her brother Jack, across the table.

'You!' replied Jack, pointing a fragment of sausage on his one-tined fork, and surveying his sister in astonishment.

'Yes, Jack, I could,' said Meg. 'I've learned a good deal about cookin' since I've been at Mrs. Rogers's. She often trusts me now to do most of the cookin' of a meal when she is real hurried.'

'That may all be true, Meg; and I know you are a good girl, and get up famous meals at home. But, as I was goin' to say, it costs somethin' to get up a Thanksgiving dinner. You ought to see the dinners I have, goin' round on my beat for delivering groceries. Why, the smell of such a dinner would almost take your breath away. Roast turkey, chicken pie, an' plum puddin'!'

'But, Jack, I did not mean a dinner like that. I was only tryin' to carry out what the preacher at the mission church said: 'What was that?'

'Why, somethin' about givin' or sendin' portions to those who had none. You know we live lots better'n some. We often have sausage for breakfast, besides a pie for Sunday, while lots never have a pie or sausage the whole year through.'

'Who are you goin' to invite, Meg?'

'I'd thought of askin' Crippled Sally at the end of the lane, and cross-eyed Tim—you know the woman he lives with beats him so—and only the other mornin' when I was passin' there Tim was eatin' raw turnips for his breakfast.'

'How much money you got?'

'I've almost a dollar now; I'll have more too, if I keep on workin' for Mrs. Rogers.'

'Well, you can easily count on the other side of the house don't somethin' if you are bound to have the dinner, and you'll see 'ere I'm gone.'

How Meg loved Jack's whistle! She was proud of it; and whenever she heard it, somehow it brought to her good cheer. Meg and Jack were orphans, caring for themselves in a far better way than many, as they had a decent room, and beds, such as they were.

Meg was a regular attendant at mission chapel. If her mind did not grasp the doctrinal points, she had seemed to learn the mission of love and good will—and is not 'be very best contained in there?'

Meg talked over her plans about Thanksgiving with Mrs. Rogers, who was a good, kind-hearted woman, from whom she received much knowledge and several articles to further her plans.

That evening, as Jack sat warming his feet, he counted over his money, and said to Meg, 'It's really surprisin' how much money I've been makin' lately. If I keep on at this rate after the Thanksgiving dinner I'll set up a bank account.'

'And I'm doing splendid, too,' said Meg, with a smiling face, 'See! Mrs. Rogers gave me this table cloth. It has only a few "breaks" in it, as she called them. She showed me how to mend 'em, too. Why, only think of it, Jack! Won't we have to be movin' on to a better street, when we eat with a table-cloth on?'

Jack broke into a merry whistle as Meg went on with her darning.

The day before Thanksgiving Mrs. Rogers had Meg go with her to make her purchases, which consisted only of some potatoes, onions, sausage and some rosy-cheeked apples, along with a baker's loaf.

That evening Jack came home with a nice, tender chicken for roasting, and a pot of yellow butter.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

What a wonderful help is anticipation, in gardening, as in other things. As one wanders among the faded flowers—and the dismantled borders, there is a pleasant thought of the tulips and crocus flowers that will bloom next spring.

As the apples are gathered in the orchard and ourselves looking for the buds that bear fruit next year. Are they many or few? healthy or weak? and the pickers are often cautioned about breaking off. It is a blessed gift—the gift of hope.

Meanwhile, ripe apples are the diet of every family—when the children can have free access. There are people who cannot eat strawberries, and I always feel sorry for them. Better than candy, or cake, would it be for the little ones, and drop trained to enjoy this wholesome fruit. And in that far North-West where are new settlers, and new homes, let the owners consult their experimental stations, and find out what varieties will suit their locality, and the best and nearest place where they can be procured. If only one tree, it will be a life-long delight, and true economy in the household.

'What plant we in the apple tree?'

Fruits that shall smell in sunny June, And redder in the August-noon. And drop as the autumn winds come by, That fan the blue September sky, While children, wild with noisy glee, Shall seek their fragrance as they pass, And search for them the tufted grass, At the foot of the apple tree.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

It is easier to cut down a tree than to piece it there full grown, I said to a man who was hacking away at a Lombardy poplar.

'Well, ma'am,' he said, 'I like trees that don't show so many sticks. Maples is nicest.' As I drove along it seemed to me a pity that this tree should be considered other than that takes its place in limited enclosures. Its foliage is dense, and tremulous, making delicate music to every breeze—the odor is pleasant and grateful, while its branches, always turning upward, and growing closely together, is a harbor to the singing birds, as if by magic.

Among trees, the elm is a type of noble, yet graceful majesty. It is an object of pleasing veneration. Two of them that meet in an arch over the pathway leading towards the house, called for the rest of the world, why those trees make me think of a church, and I knew it was because the arch was so shaped as to resemble that of a cathedral. Science and art have built their altars to the oak, and the willow has always a poetical interest.

MANETTA VINE WINDOW.

'Ellen' sends a description of her window box that is inside the room, and consists of a Manetta vine trained all round the window, where it became a wreath of bloom, summer and winter, and was very bright with its scarlet blossoms among the dark green leaves. One of the good qualities of this flower is that it keeps its perfect form, before fading, and is so easily grown, that it begins to bloom from a small cutting. It is never without flowers if at all cared for, and is an ornament when trained as mentioned in the letter. Let me hear from some one who is successful with the English Ivy.

KATIE W.'S WINDOW BOX.

Dear Garden Talks,—I think I must tell you about a box my sister put in in another window of our house. He is a bit of a carpenter, and he made it himself, and nailed bark from some of the trees in the woods on the outside. It was secured by brackets, and then I filled it with young pansy plants. They needed a great deal of water, and we put bits of broken pots in for drainage, and the earth from an old pasture. How they did grow! It seemed but a very short time before the box was full of purple and yellow flowers, all they are still bright and cheerful, looking in at the window with their daisy-like blossoms. I thought I would tell you, as you asked the readers to describe their boxes. We have no room for a garden, but this one in the window is out of the reach of harm, and as the sun does not shine in that corner, they do not wither fast. I have picked a great many to give away, and always have a bunch for the table, so I am well satisfied with the result of my window gardening.

CAULIFLOWER.

F.B.S.—If the soil is all right, it is no doubt the drought that caused the failure with your cauliflower. A shaded place, and late planting might have been more successful, as the nature of the plant demands plenty of water, and weather not too hot. I have always succeeded best with late varieties that were not forced along too early in the season. It is a good plan to consult the catalogues, and select seed—raising the plants in a box, for then you know what variety you are growing. The fault has doubtless been lack of water, and too much heat.

ROSES FROM SEED.

J.R.—There are four methods used in propagating roses, viz., by cuttings, by budding, by grafting, and by layering. Raising roses from seed is only resorted to when it is intended to secure stock—such as Manetti Briar, or to obtain new varieties. Those who wish to raise seedlings should not gather the hips until they have been exposed to frost, for it is a curious fact that the seeds of those subjected to a low temperature germinate with much less failure. This is a lesson from Nature, for it is certain that the hips of the rose never fall or shed their seeds to the ground until they have been frosted. The seed is best sown in boxes of sandy earth, and transplanted as soon as they have six leaves. We raised some climbers last year, but they were not worth the trouble, being semi-double, and of poor quality. The seedlings, when growing, had better be cut back to two eyes if wanted for bud-

ding. When planted out, the soil must be rich, and a mixture of old pasture land and leaf-mould is best. We have sown seed both in autumn and spring with the same results.

OLD PLANTS OF RED CURRANTS.

G.W.S.—You may use your old bushes if you want to experiment, but they will rot so as well as young bushes of two years old. But if you desire to transplant the old ones, dig them up, and pull apart into five or six plants if the bush is large. Prune back severely. October and November are the best months to do this work, planting deeply and giving at once a mulch of straw manure.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

'Amateur' describes treatment of this flower as being unsatisfactory in results. It is really very little trouble to grow. It wants a cool, airy situation out of doors, and must be freely watered. During the summer, after shifting into larger pots, the top of the plant should be cut off, causing it to send out branches, and these may be stopped as desired, till the middle of August, after which the plant needs all its growth. No suckers from the root should be allowed; and if the buds fail to appear it is a sign that they have gone what the gardeners call 'blind.'

THE IXIA.

'Allie' asks if this bulb is worth the cost, and how cultivated. Ans.—The Ixia produces flowers in spikes, and the color are very brilliant; they have lately become very popular—like the Freesia—and just now are fashionable in London. The bulb is a native of South Africa, and is indigenous to the veldt, where it blossoms freely. Half a dozen bulbs may be put into a five-inch pot, and the rich colors will repay the care. But in the garden they require protection, and sometimes are winter-killed. Some are yellow with a purple throat; others striped and shaded, while they are very free bloomers.

DISEASE OF PLUM TREES.

'H.E.' has a plum tree that dropped its leaves while the fruit was still unripe. Ans.—There is no doubt it is affected by the disease called Leaf Blight, or Shot-hole fungus and rust, that are common defects in plum trees of a certain class. It may be prevented if sprayed with Bordeaux mixture once or twice soon after the leaves 'pen in spring. But it is no use to attempt a remedy at this season of the year.

AZALEAS.

'Inquirer' has two Azaleas that have been neglected all summer, but it is too late now to do much for them, and by the description, they are infected with red spider or black mildew. Fold a newspaper over the top of the pot, slip plant stalk between left hand fingers, hold inverted over a large vessel, and shower the underside. When in bloom, pinch out new shoots, that often come near the flower branch, and prune into shape. In the spring, remove scales of the soil, and dig in some wood soil and leafy earth. Summer on the north side of buildings, in shade, and never allow the water supply to fail.

THE CYCLAMEN.

'Mrs. R.' asks what flowering bulb I would grow if I only had one, and was a little careless sometimes in attending to the plants. Ans.—It is a hard question, as there are so many beautiful things that are bulbous, but the plants best suited to the writer's needs is well started Cyclamen—for its culture is easy, and its flowers enduring. It does well in a low temperature of not more than sixty, or less than fifty degrees of the soil, and dig in some wood soil and leafy earth. Summer for it is a native of Europe and Asia, growing wild in dry and sheltered places on the mountains, and protected during the winter by the falling leaves and snow. Its leaves are very decorative.

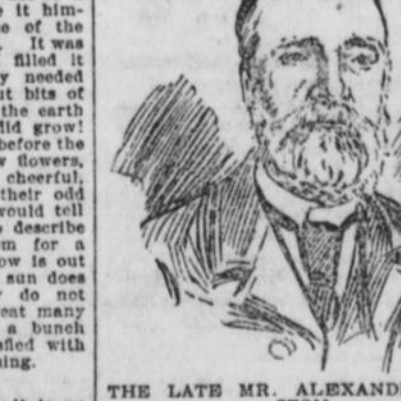
A LANDMARK REMOVED.

On Aug. 21, there passed away Mr. Alexander Johnston, one of the first settlers of Fournier, in the County of Prescott, Ont. He was born on Nov. 7, 1810, and was the second son of the Rev. John Johnston, U.P. minister of the parish of Leslie, Fifeshire, Scotland, and his wife, Janet Oswald.

When twenty-three years of age he came to Montreal, where seven years later he married Miss Martha Linton, by whom six sons and three daughters were borne him.

In May, 1857, he went to Fournier, then a wilderness, and settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. In those days hunting on the Sabbath, horse-racing and drinking were awfully prevalent; and to win his neighbors' children, he, though in struggling circumstances, bought a small library and organized a Sabbath-school. This, how-

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.



THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

ever, soon failed. Soon afterwards he organized the present Riceville Sabbath-school at Franklin's Corners, which he superintended for several years. About 1870 he successfully renewed the attempt for a Sabbath-school at Fournier and was its superintendent for about fifteen years. Revival meetings were held and many were converted, amongst them several of his children. A Methodist church was built on a lot of his donating; and here he continued to labor and contribute till 'God took him.' Writing of him, the Rev. R. Calvert says:— 'He was a man of extensive reading and more than ordinary intelligence. When affliction prevented him attending service, he liked to have the prayer-meeting in his own home, when he would himself take an active part in prayer and exposition of the Scriptures.' Two of the family have their homes on the old place—Louden and Jessie. The former is steward at the Fournier Church, and the latter is Sunday-school superintendent. Another son, William, is a steward at Riceville; Alexander is a Methodist min-

ister, stationed at Sudbury, and is chairman of the district. Samuel, at Hawthorne, Ont., is superintendent of the Sabbath-school he organized there. Thus the good man's works follow him. Martha—Mrs. Mortimer—lives in Boston; John, in British Columbia; James is studying medicine at McGill University, and May, Mrs. McMartin, lives in Martin-town. All but John, who is in British Columbia, attended their father's funeral.

In April, 1867, Mr. Johnston became a subscriber to the 'Witness,' which he continued to read even during the last month of his life. He attributed it partly to that reading that none of his sons have ever been known to use either tobacco or strong drink.

Eight years ago Mr. Johnston's daughter, Jessie, left school teaching to take care of her father, and in her tender attentions his declining years were perfectly happy. His long Christian life had a beautiful closing. Three days before his departure he was specially bright, and sang throughout, 'Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,' then he prayed audibly, just as if at family worship; and then he requested strength enough to sing 'one more hymn,' but he sank into a dozing which deepened till 'he fell on sleep.'

He was a staunch prohibitionist and Protestant, and a liberal friend of Dr. Chiniquy and Father O'Connor. His love for Roman Catholics led him to reason with them at every opportunity, and while he was sinking they showed him marked attentions, and at the funeral half of the pall-bearers were Roman Catholics.

Thus ended the earthly life of one whom all who knew him loved.

A PARTING SONG.

While the tender shadows creep, Where the lovely flowers weep, And the evening weaves its glories in thy hair, Lean thy head upon my breast, Where I love to feel thee rest, For I never more may hold thee there, most fair. Then sing to me, my darling, The song I love to hear: That sweet song that tells me all thy tender love, And in the days to come, When I am far from home, 'Twill ever draw me near to thee, and near to God above.

Should my heart e'er weary grow, As I wander to and fro, Through this world where sin and sorrow ever throng; Happy days I spent with thee, Will return, dear heart, to me, When thy life and mine was all one glad sweet song. Then let us sing, my darling, When life is sweet with flowers, Flowers of youth that 'neath the frosts of age may bow, But when youth and beauty fade, E'en till thou are lowly laid, I'll ever love thee, darling, with the love I bear thee now. ASA FERRY. Brierwood, 1900.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scrofula

This root of many evils— Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency— Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernoor, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.



EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1/2 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA

LITERARY REVIEW.

A FEW FRENCH FACTS.

The place of honor in the 'Living Age' of Oct. 6 is given to a very illuminative article on France by Mr. Richard Davey, which appeared in the 'Fortnightly Review.' Mr. Davey is an Englishman who was bred in France who has spent much time there, and who has many friends among all classes of the French people. He sees France with English eyes, but from a French point of view, and with much sympathy for the French. Mr. Davey strives to impart the impressions obtained from this inside view to his fellow-countrymen with the purpose of enabling them to understand France better and so to be more friendly toward her. With some display of scorn he denies the assertion that 'France is a decadent nation, doomed to ruin and speedy extinction.' He gives his reasons for the belief that the French as a people are sound of body, energetic of mind and full of vitality. In Republicanism he believes France has reached a stable and permanent form of government after a series of experiments which have helped to form the governments of nations, who have not the mental powers or political fearlessness necessary to make experiments for themselves. 'The chief difference,' says Mr. Davey, 'between ourselves and the French is that the French make history, whereas history makes us.'

He believes that there is little hankering in France now for monarchy, either legitimate or imperial, and that 'there are more citizens in France who have accepted the Republic in this year of grace 1900 than there were ten years ago.' This is not saying that they do not see the need for reform and improvement in their republican forms. But republicanism has disadvantages for France which is surrounded by empires and monarchies, who look upon the Republican form of government as a possible danger to themselves. Its bourgeois presidents can have no friendly, inside private relations with the sovereigns of Europe, such, for instance, as make a visit from the Czar and Czarina to their uncle the Prince of Wales, or one from the Emperor William to his grandmother the Queen, right and natural and on the surface free from political significance, when the relations of Great Britain and Russia and Germany may not be all that is desirable. There is apparently no remedy for this the only hope is that the French president, like the Doge of Venice, may some day reign without ruling, preside at councils with dignity, wear the robes becomingly and receive kings with magnificence. Mr. Davey believes that much of what Englishmen regarded as sheer injustice in the Dreyfus case arose from the antiquated methods of French law which the French, far more conservative than Englishmen in some ways, have not reformed since the introduction of the Napoleonic code. He points out, as a sample of the law's delay in France in ordinary cases, that the persons arrested in Algiers a year ago last September for creating political disturbances are still in prison untried—one of them being a respectable lad of seventeen, universally believed to be innocent.

Another mistake France is suffering from is the overthrow not only of sacerdotalism but of religion by the First Republic, which professing free thought was as bigoted as any theocracy. French secularists are discovering that while Republicanism is good it is weaker for being based upon hostility to religion; and that anti-clericalism does not necessarily involve hostility to religion. 'The country,' says Mr. Davey, 'is still profoundly Roman Catholic, and he points to the fact that the French people voluntarily subscribe hundreds of millions of francs for the establishment of free religious schools, and for the preservation of the monasteries. The number of scholars attending these free schools under the direction of ecclesiastics exceeds by one-fifth that of the attendance at the national lycees and colleges, where the God of Christianity is relegated to mythology and it is this complete secularization of the public schools, this teaching of atheism, which has driven the parents to sending their children to the free schools, that is to say not state schools. Though sacerdotalism is still sternly kept under in France, churches and religious houses multiply and fill. There are 142,892 nuns to-day as compared with

80,000 in 1800, and 37,000 in 1780. There are 20,000 monks and 100,000 secular priests, under thirty-three archbishops and bishops. Mr. Davey confesses, however, that if the ecclesiasticism was not checked in France but left free, as in England, it would grow beyond all need and might easily become a danger not only to the state, but to the ecclesiastics themselves. Yet a better balanced control is necessary. 'Here we have a government which in the intensity of its liberalism, observes such a neutrality in religious matters as to eliminate, as far as possible, even the mention of the name of God, let alone of Christ, from its school books. It has dragged the crucifix from every public place, except the law courts, and yet it pays salaries to archbishops, bishops and a host of priests to say that mass for attending which more than one government functionary, especially in the provinces, has been dismissed from his post.'

Mr. Davey says that there is a secret society, political and anti-Christian, calling itself by the name of Free Masonry, but not recognized by the Free Masons of England, which has a powerful influence in the matter of the appointment of state officials and is in fact 'engaged in the dangerous game of creating a state within the state.' The bad and extreme form of socialism and anarchy, whose object is destruction of rulers and forms of government, is recruited from the pupils of the secular schools. A reaction is coming. 'Absolute secularization has fewer supporters to-day in France than it had twenty-five years ago and people are gradually awakening to the fact that though it is very easy to honeycomb a religion, it is extremely difficult to rebuild any sort of code of ethics.' 'The cabaret-besotted clodhoppers' who read the most corrupting and disreputable literature with which the cafes and entertainment rooms of France are lavishly supplied, to their own physical and moral ruin, are products of secularism. Mr. Davey avers that French literature of the objectionable sort does not find its way at all into the homes of respectable people in France; that the great bulk of the worst publications are for exportation to other countries. The French produce more novels and read fewer than any other people. Vast quantities of French literature are exported to Austria, Italy, Spain and South America, and even to the United States and England. Mr. Davey also defends the Chauvinist anti-English, anti-Dreyfus, anti-Semitic clerical press, including such papers as the 'Journal,' 'Libre Parole,' 'Echo de Paris' and 'Croix,' which are decent in tone and even moral in a general way, and are not anti-religious. These papers are politically violent, but are enemies of licentiousness in morals and all are popular papers which are building up a wholesomely tone in popular journalism. In France, as well as elsewhere, the yellow press has passed its zenith and the people are giving evidence that they are becoming weary and disgusted with it. Mr. Davey believes that 'France is still worthy of her self-imposed mission as torch-bearer of civilization,' and implores Englishmen to seek a fuller appreciation of her good qualities, and cultivate a spirit of friendliness which will make war between France and England impossible.

'SHAREHOLDERS' AND DIRECTORS' MANUAL.

The sixth edition of 'The Shareholders' and Directors' Manual,' just issued, is a most valuable and timely work. It contains a compendium of the law relating to joint stock companies and information concerning the steps necessary to be taken in applying for charters of incorporation and corporation licenses, also respecting the organization and management of companies. The book also contains many other valuable special features, such as a commentary on the recently introduced system of licensing corporations not holding Ontario charters, a collection of Canadian legal decisions upon company law, and chapters dealing with the powers of companies, and the duties of their officers. The manual is written and compiled by Mr. J. D. Warde, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto, and is published by the Canada Railway News Company, Limited.

An Italian insurance company investigated the case of a man who claimed that he had lost three fingers while helping to load a wagon. It was found that he had been damaged while trying to kill frogs for food with dynamite capsules.



THE WHALE HUNT IN SHETLAND.

From a photograph taken after the slaughter.

This sketch is from a photograph taken by Mr. Ramsay, Lerwick, after the whale hunt at Whiteness Voe, on Aug. 24. A correspondent writes:—Whiteness Voe, where the catch of Aug. 24, 1900, was made, lies about twelve miles west of Lerwick. It is about two miles long and uniformly a quarter of a mile wide. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of this day last week when some sharp-eyed crofter spied the school blowing in the open sea outside. To Hoove, a small hamlet of some half a dozen houses, lies the credit of landing the whales. The male inhabitants are all more or less fisher folks, and the majority were engaged prosecuting the successful herring fishing at Lerwick with the local boats. About twenty women and a few men in half a dozen boats, formed the attacking party. They were armed with every form of lethal weapon from scythes downward. A cordon, such as it was, was drawn round the whales. Unsuspecting and riding high

out of the waters, they formed a somewhat easy prey. Judicious manoeuvring worked them well into the Voe, and, shouting vigorously, the attack was made. One cannot help wondering at the extreme nerve, not to speak of the cold-blooded ferocity, of the women. The huntresses tossed here and there in their boats by the dying struggles of the whales—the average length was twelve feet—but still savagely stabbing or gashing them with improvised spears and harpoons, the scene, to an outsider, was one of sickening bloodshed. But still it is all gain and no loss, no nets to lose, nothing but mere killing. The writer asked one small boy what share he had in the capture. 'I stood on the beach and hollered,' he cheerfully remarked. In the early afternoon the hunt was over. It is thought about thirty escaped, and before daylight disappeared one hundred and twenty-three whales were drawn ashore under the hamlet of Hoove.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

CAPTAIN VINCENT.

More than enough has been heard, says the 'Illustrated London News,' during the progress of the war in South Africa, about European officers and men as Boer leaders and allies. A more agreeable item concerns Captain Vincent, a Frenchman born in Paris in 1833, who entered the French navy when he was thirteen, and saw active service at Sebas-



CAPTAIN VINCENT.

A Frenchman wounded in British service.

topol. Later, he fought for the land of his birth in Madagascar. Emigrating to South Africa, he settled in King William's Town, where he did good work for the British in the Kaffir wars at the end of the 'seventies.' Afterwards, in Basutoland, he was severely wounded, but was again in the field throughout the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1885. Throughout the current war Captain Vincent has again been our comrade-in-arms, serving with Brabant's Horse; and he has not been alone. Four of his sons have been with him at the front fighting for England.

LORD MINTO.

HIS COMICAL EXPERIENCE WITH AN OLD SOLDIER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Trail, B.C., Sept. 19.—We had a very comical experience in Cranbrook last week. The Governor-General's car stopped there for a few minutes, and he and his daughter got off for a walk on the platform, when a real 'old' Irish tough, who had been an old soldier, as dilapidated looking a specimen as could be found in the whole country, stepped up to His Excellency, gave a very elaborate military salute, and said: 'My name is Sullivan. I'm representing the 18th Royal Irish, sorr.' 'Oh, indeed; I am glad to meet you, Mr. Sullivan,' said His Excellency. 'Do you know Lord Roberts, sorr?' 'Oh, yes, I know Lord Roberts very well.' 'I wint wid him to Kandahar, sorr.' 'Did you, indeed? I am glad to know that.' 'Yes, sorr, and Lord Roberts said, and I think y'll say its roight too, if ye wanted to have ivrything perfectly secure and roight and toight and tidy, ye wants to have a good old Irish regiment at yere back.' Of course, there was a big laugh from the crowd at this, in which His Excellency and daughter joined heartily. The conductor began calling 'All aboard,' and His Lordship said, 'Well, I must say good-bye, Mr. Sullivan.' 'If ye please,

sorr, I'd loike to shake hands wid de young liddy again, afore ye go.' The young lady shook hands with 'Mr. Sullivan,' laughingly, and gave him a piece of silver, and they started toward their car, when the 'irrisintivive av the 18th Royal Oirish' shouted: 'Mr. Minto, de ye know how the Dootchmins foight?' 'How do they fight?' 'They foights behoid the rocks and the English foights behoid the Oirish.' At this there was a general roar of laughter, in which Lord Minto and daughter joined as heartily as any one else, and in the midst of it they boarded their car, and 'away she wint.' Oh, but it was excruciatingly ludicrous.

A LIVE MOUSE.

THE MEANS USED BY A DOCTOR TO DETECT A FRAUD.

Physicians often have to exercise great care to avoid becoming the victims of imposition. If a dishonest applicant for a pension can hoodwink some doctor the latter's certificate may be made the means of perpetrating a fraud upon the government, and social parasites who seek to sponge on public and charitable institutions are always trying to inveigle a physician into saying the word or writing the line which would gain them admission.

An interesting case in point was related by the leading oculist of Montreal, a man whose practice extended far outside of the bounds of the city. One day a young woman came into the office, accompanied by an older woman, apparently the mother. The young woman wore colored glasses, which one might have assumed to be superfluous, as it was claimed that the girl was totally blind. What was wanted of the doctor was a certificate authenticating this claim of blindness; putting it beyond dispute; and it was frankly stated that the object in seeking this was to obtain certain aids and advantages of a philanthropic nature impossible of access otherwise. The standing of the oculist was such that a statement from him would carry full weight wherever presented.

On examination the surface of the eyes gave no indication of any defect, but that might be so and blindness still exist. Applying tests of the strongest light, the girl professed herself to be absolutely unable to distinguish between light and darkness. The doctor was puzzled and baffled. Apparently the girl was stone blind, but he was unable to solve the problem of those eyes, to discover the cause of the blindness or say just where the defect lay.

The doctor was more than half disposed to grant the desired certificate, when, as a last expedient, he hit upon a novel experiment. He dismissed the patient, with instructions that she should come again at a certain hour the following day. When she came the doctor had her securely blindfolded with a heavy bandage over her eyes. Then he took a tiny mouse, which he had ready, and held the lively little thing by its tail before the girl's face, though not touching her, while he ordered the bandage to be removed. No sooner was the bandage off than her screams rang through the place, and her eyes were wide with terror at the harmless little rodent, which had thrown her so completely off her guard

and exposed the imposture. Of course she saw it, or she would not have screamed. Needless to say the applicant did not get that certificate.—Minneapolis 'Tribune.'

(For the 'Witness')

FOREST PICTURES.

Have you ever built your shelter in the deep green woods at eve? Have you ever piled the branches on the poles? Have you ever heard the night winds in the tree-tops moan and grieve, When you watched alone the figures in the coals? Watched the figures in the coals as you sat among the boughs, In the little circle radiant with the flame, At your feet the embers red, and the leaves deep-green o'erhead, While the shadows 'mong the tree trunks went and came. Have you ever heard the spruce trees when they talked the whole night through, And the swaying fir trees answering again? Have you heard the hemlock branches in the darkness out of view, Crush and rustle like a lady's silken train As the night winds pressed against them and they shook their heavy fringe, Till the air around was laden with the crush, And their wavings up on high made the scented cedars sigh, And a tremor in the lowly moose-wood brush. Have you ever heard the foxes when they barked upon the bill, While you bulged up your slowly dying fire? Have you heard the great woodpecker when he pounded with his bill, At the peep of dawn, the rampike, like a spire, As he pounded like a knocker on an ancient oaken door, Only louder and far louder than a drum, While the first faint tinge of grey broke down the eastern way, And you knew the night was past and day had come? WILLIAM LITTLEMAN.

GENERAL NIEH.

At the outbreak of the eastern trouble the largest army of Chinese Imperial troops near Pekin was that of General Nieh. He commanded about 15,000 men, lodged in some thirty different camps, General Nieh's army was one of the best-equipped in China, having Mauser rifles and a full equipment of artillery and Maxim guns. When the Boxers first appeared between Pekin and Tientsin, and began tearing up the railway General Nieh was ordered to drive them off. Within two days he had retreated to Tientsin, reporting that the Boxers had disappeared. But he was only setting a trap for the relief force, for it was his army which attacked the allies under Admiral Seymour, and Captain McCalla, and drove them back on Tientsin. General Nieh, like most of the other real leaders in China, does not belong to the ruling race of Manchus,



GENERAL NIEH.

The Chinese soldier whose forces repulsed those of the allied forces near Tientsin.

but is a native Chinese. He is a great believer in the warlike inventions of the 'foreign devils,' but he is an inveterate foe of the foreigners themselves and of the Christian religion. Hundreds of Chinese accused of being Christians, were recently beheaded by his orders.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART DISEASE

is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination in a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely imitated is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Prepared by J. C. Dodd, 1226 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



HIS SENTIMENTS.

'Some people are so careless about their trousers! Bah Jove! I'd no more think of neglecting me trousers than I'd think of calling them pants!'—'Puck.'

A FINELY ATTUNED EAR.

'What made Professor Pounder ring the bell and dash off the car in such haste?' 'Oh, he told me that he couldn't stand it to see those three women chewing gum and not keeping time.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

OF COURSE SHE HAD.

'Did ye ever hov yer palm read, Mrs. O'Reilly?' 'Wat a question, Mrs. O'Reagan! Havn't I had ten children, an' had to spank th' hide aff av ivery wan of thim?'

THE NEW PHONOGRAPH.

'How did you catch up the golf dialect so easily, Madge?' 'Oh, we took our parrot out to the game several days, and then we learned it from her.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete expose of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions; 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. 26

THE AUTHOR'S PREDICAMENT.

The Author—I wish I had time enough to write a good book. His Friend—Why not take it? The Author—Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones.—'Life.'

A KID REVIVER.

'Baby was taken very bad while you were out, mum,' said the new servant girl, 'but he's all right now. He seemed to come over quite faint; but I found his medicine in the cupboard.' 'Found his medicine! What have you been giving the child? There's no medicine in the cupboard.' 'Oh, yes, there is, mum. It's written on it.' And the girl triumphantly produced a bottle labelled 'Kid Reviver.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

'THE DIRTY THIRTY-EIGHT.'

The following account of a recent humorous incident in China has been sent by an officer of the H.M.S. 'Barfleur,' at present on duty in Chinese waters: A party of marines forming part of the Tientsin relief column, having had no means of getting a wash or brush, having two days previously taken part in the capture of Taku Forts (and ever since been on incessant duty), were dubbed by the others 'The Dirty 38.' This seemed to trouble the officer in charge, who had counted them at least a dozen times and only made 37. 'Why is it, sergeant,' he asked at length, 'why everyone is talking of "The Dirty 38," when there are only 37.' 'I don't know, sir,' replied the sergeant, with a smile, 'but I expect you are the 38th, sir.'

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

Dorothy had never before seen a dwarf. 'My!' she exclaimed in a scarcely audible whisper, 'he must have been brought up on condensed milk.'—'Judge.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Prepared by J. C. Dodd, 1226 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.]
With the Tinkers.

A STORY OF VAGRANT LIFE IN IRELAND.

(Concluded.)

III.

During that long afternoon Mike stayed with little Patsy, caressing him and coaxing him to eat now and then some of the food set aside for him in the morning. Later on the child dropped into a refreshing sleep and thereupon Mike carried him from the cart and put him to rest beneath the men's tarpaulin. All the time the young fellow never ceased to think of a plan for disconcerting the boys who had hurt his nephew.

Upon the tinker children's return from the village they found Mike helping his parents to move the tarpaulins and carts to another part of the green, where they expected to find more shelter. When this business was finished Mrs. Kearney gave them all a hunk of bread for their supper, saying that she and the older ones were going to the village and would not be back till late. She likewise informed them they would quit Ballindarh at daylight.

As soon as the men and women had departed the children gathered round Mike clamoring to know if he had arrived at any plan for the discomfiture of the owners of the cottage.

'We heard in the village,' said Joey, 'that those same boys are the roughest fellows in the place and that they have taken that old cottage which nobody claims for their own use and that they are up to every mischief and nobody has a good word for them.'

'Yes,' added Dan, 'and they do be shouting and singing and drinking in the old cottage every evening, and then when every one has gone to bed don't they be out with their old flutes and concertinas, keeping every decent soul awake with their noise, and there's no standing them at all.'

'And mightn't they have killed little Patsy,' said someone else.

'Yes,' said Mike, 'they might, and now I'll tell ye what we'll be after doing to them. We'll knock down this very night, every stick and stone of their dirty old house, and we'll not only knock it down but we'll put every stick and stone into the stream beyond. And as we're leaving in the morning won't we be well out of their way if they want to pay us out.'

The children gasped.
'Sure, could we ever do it?' said Joey gazing over at the one-storied cottage with its walls still solid up to at least half its height.

'We can,' said Mike, 'as soon as the others have come back from the village and gone to bed we'll put the three asses in the carts, and won't they bring the stones and the dirt down to the stream which is only a couple of steps off. The moon will be up in an hour or two and sure it's easy working then if ye're all willing and ready to do your best.'

'And why wouldn't we, Mike, dear,' said Joey, 'but now I'm thinking wouldn't it be well to have a little help if it was easy got. Perhaps now some of the boys from the other tinker bands would only be too pleased to have a little of the fun.'

'Well, if we have them they'll have to do just what Mikey tells them and they must understand that,' said one, remembering how efficiently Mike had acted as master on former occasions of daring. Finally it was agreed that Joey with two or three plausible ones of their number should visit the other tinker camps and enlist recruits. Also they were to buy bread with the few pennies the children still had amongst them and all were to save the bread that had just been given them so that there might be some midnight refreshment for the workers.

All was in readiness for action by ten o'clock that night. The older tinkers, preparatory to setting out early in the morning, had come back from the village in good time and gone to rest at once, several of them, alas! much the worse of liquor. Joey had secured the willing services of some fourteen or sixteen boys from the various tinker camps in the neighborhood, many of whom had been molested by the very boys who had been the cause of Patsy's wound. The Kearney tribe were able to muster ten strong, the very young children not being called out. Mike in marshalling his forces showed considerable power of organization. He apportioned a certain number of boys to knock the stones of the cottage walls loose with spades, iron bars or anything they could lay their hands on. Another lot were to remove the stones to the waiting carts which were then to be driven by some of the girls down the short grassy lane to the adjoining stream, where several boys were stationed to assist in dumping the stones on to sloping boards, whence they rolled into the water.

Thus they worked on for five hours with but one interval to eat the bread the Kearneys had provided earlier, and a few pieces of broken meat which Joey had rescued from his mother's pantry. Doubtless some of the older

tinkers even at the distance of the other side of the green, noticed signs of commotion in the night and guessed the children were up to some prank, but they were too tired to investigate and moreover made it their policy to allow the youngsters to look after their own interests.

By half-past three in the morning, incredible as it may seem, the old ruined cottage appropriated by a group of rough Ballindarh boys had literally been swept from the face of the earth, its stones and mortars lying in the bed of the neighboring stream. By the waning moonlight the asses which had driven the stones to the stream, were turned loose on the green, and the twenty-six or thirty tinker children varying in age from seventeen to eleven, separated and crept back to their miserable domiciles.

Five hours later and the Kearneys had left Ballindarh and were on their way to the races in a neighboring county—that is, all but Mike, Joey and Dan, who had gained permission to linger behind on the understanding that they must catch up the others by evening.

IV.

There is now living in the State of New York a prosperous young farmer by the name of Mike Kearney. He has a nephew with him named Patsy Doyle, whom he is sending to a good school with the object of his becoming a school master in time.

Patsy hardly remembers his native land of Ireland for he was but nine years old when a philanthropic American, visiting Ireland, undertook to rescue him and his young uncle from their degrading vagrant life and to bring them to America and put them in the care of a farmer relative of his own.

The two boys turned out steady, industrious fellows, and in a few years Mike was able to begin farming on his own account. In the winter evenings Mike tells tales of the old land, but there is one Patsy loves to hear in particular. It concerns the routing of some young natives of Ballindarh by sweeping away in one summer's night an old ruined cottage they had appropriated for their gatherings. And Patsy laughs aloud when Mike dwells on the scene presented next morning to some tinker boys who were lurking behind a neighboring hedge: Twelve or thirteen utterly confounded village boys staring incredulously at the spot where but yesterday stood their mansion—such as it was—and where now was nothing but trodden clay and grass.

K. BOURKEWRIGHT.

A Punch and Judy Show.

HINTS FOR THE DIALOGUE.

Last week we described the construction of a framework for a Punch and Judy show. To-day we give very briefly the usual dialogue that takes place at a performance. Any reader, however, can enlarge upon it.

The characters are as follows: Punch, Judy, the Baby, darky Joe, the Doctor, the Sheriff, the Hangman, and finally the Ghost. Curtain is rung up. Punch appears.

Punch—Good morning, everybody. Lovely weather, isn't it? I feel so happy this morning that I'll have to sing a song.

(Punch sings in high, squeaky voice a verse or two of some popular song. While singing he lays down his club in the right hand corner. Joe appears.)

Joe—My, Mastah Punch, that's a lovely song! Say, boss, did you hear about that fire in the shoe store the other day?

Punch—Dear me! Was anybody hurt?

Joe—Well, I should think so. Five hundred soles were burned!

Punch—My, what a joke. Picks up club and aims a blow at Joe's head. Joe ducks and escapes.

Joe—Did you ever get left? (Enter Judy.)

Judy—Here, Mr. Punch, take the baby. The poor thing is sick, and I've got to go out and fetch the doctor.

Punch—Why, certainly, my dear. Just give me the little cherub. I'll look out for it.

(Judy goes out. Punch sings a song to the baby, who presently commences to cry.)

Punch—Shut up, you little imp! Baby—I want my mamma; I want my mamma!

Punch—You want a spanking, that's what you want. (Picks up stick and commences to knock the baby over the head. The baby yells. Punch picks up baby and hangs it on the ledge till it is dead. Enter Judy.)

Judy—Mr. Punch, the doctor will be here right away; where's my precious? (Sees baby.) Oh, you wicked man, you have killed my baby! (She gets broomstick and starts to beat Mr. Punch. Punch goes at her with his club until finally he kills poor Judy.)

Mr. Punch—Now, will you be good? (Judy, who is lying on the ledge, squirms a little. Punch gives her another



'THE LAST VOYAGE OF HENRY HUDSON.'

(From the picture by John Collier.)

Henry Hudson, the great navigator, made his last voyage to the Polar seas in 1610. In the summer of 1611 his crew mutinied and set him adrift in an open boat with his son, John Hudson, and some of the most infirm of the crew. They were never heard of more.

[For the Boys' Page.]

Now strode the grim, old, gray sea-rover forth,
And sailed, and sailed, until his ship, afar,
Stood midst the snows that gleam beneath the polar star.

Therefore, my son, once more towards that wild north,
We will set sail, perchance, fair fortune will
Smile on our ship, and guide our wand'ring prow,
Till we shall write our names upon the north's white brow.

Thus spake the old sea-wanderer, and then,
Made his ships stout to brave the strongest seas;
Chose him a crew of sturdy, sea-tried men.

Then outward sailed before a favoring breeze,
And sailed, and sailed, until his ship, afar,
Stood midst the snows that gleam beneath the polar star.

We know no more: Oh, mystic north thou hast,
The balance of the tale we ne'er shall know;

When the old sailor and his son were cast adrift,
Among thy wilds of ice and snow,
Thou didst entomb their secret, but, I trow,
They wrote their names fore'er upon thy frozen brow.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

other whack, just to make sure she is dead. Enter the doctor.

Doctor—Good morning, Mr. Punch. I hear your baby isn't well. (Doctor sees Judy and Baby.)

Doctor—Why, bless my soul, they are both of them dead. Mr. Punch, I believe you have murdered your wife and child. I'm going to have you arrested, sir.

Punch—Oh, you are, eh? (Gives the doctor a whack with his stick; doctor rubbing his neck.)

Doctor—Oh, dear me, you've cracked my skull.

(He goes away. Punch goes and looks at his wife and child carefully.)

Punch—Yes, they're both dead. Isn't it lovely. No more squalling, no more scolding!

(Parades up and down, humming to himself. Joe sneaks up behind him and gives him an awful crack on the back of the head, then runs away.)

Punch—Wow! Oh, my poor head! (He goes and rubs it up and down on the side of the proscenium. Then he looks around.)

Punch—I wonder who threw that brick.

(Joe appears from the other side.)

Punch—I bet Joe hit me. (Turning to Joe.)

Punch—How do you do, Joe?

Joe—Good morning, mistah. (Goes over and looks at Judy and the baby.)

Mah goodness, looks as though you had a hot old time here this morning!

(Punch comes up alongside of Joe, with his club in his hand.)

Punch—What's that funny thing, Joe, over there to the left?

(Joe half turns his head and Punch starts to hit him when Joe looks quickly back. Punch quickly turns the other way. This performance is repeated two or three times.)

Joe—Mr. Punch, if you will put down your club a minute I will sing you a song.

He sings:—

Way down in old Philadelphia,
Where the cotton grows so free,
Where the luscious watermelon
Grows lush on every tree;
Down by the River Hackensack,
Where the hackman drives his hack,
They hit the gay mosquito
And they shoot the scalekin sack!

While Joe is singing Punch sneaks to a corner and gets his stick.

Punch—Take that, and that, you chocolate eclaire!

After a big struggle Joe escapes. The Sheriff enters. He lays a hand on Punch's shoulder.

Sheriff (in solemn tones)—Mr. Punch, I arrest you for murdering your wife and child.

Mr. Punch (shaking and shivering)—Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What are you going to do with me?

The Sheriff (waving his arms grandly)—Mr. Punch, you will be hung by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead!

Punch (imitating the Sheriff)—Then I

guess I'll have to break your head, head, head! (With each word he gives the Sheriff a crack. That ends the Sheriff. He lies down alongside the other victims of Punch's club. Punch marches up and down, chucking to himself.)

Punch—Well, if any more folks come around here meddling in my family affairs, they'll wish they hadn't, that's all! (The face of the hangman, with his black mask, appears for an instant and then disappears.)

Punch—My goodness! I wonder who that was! I don't like his looks! (The hangman appears again, this time with a gallows, which he fits in place. A hole should have been previously bored in the ledge, into which the rounded end of the gallows should fit snugly. The hangman goes out again.)

Punch (examining the gallows)—Well, isn't that a funny looking thing. (Hangman reappears with coffin, which he places on ledge.)

Punch—What a cunning little box. I wonder who it's for.

The Hangman (pleasantly)—It's for you, Mr. Punch, when I get through hanging you! (He sings jovially.) Oh, it was a cough that carried her off, and a coffin they carried her off in!

Punch (imitating him)—A root to tee, a root to tee, a root to tee root to tee root to tee! (Bang! Punch hits the hangman over the head.)

The Hangman—Stop your fooling. Now, if you will kindly put your head through that little loop there I will have you hung in no time.

(Punch pokes his head just to the left of the loop.)

Punch—Right through here? Hangman—No, no. Right there (pointing with his hand to the loop.) (Punch pokes his head just to the right of the loop.)

Punch—Oh, through here? Hangman (impatiently)—Oh, no, no, Mr. Punch. Here, I will show you how. (He puts his head through the loop.)

Hangman—See, that's the way to do it.

Punch—Oh, it is. Well, this is the way I do it! (He pulls the string tight, hanging the hangman, who wriggles and squirms until finally he is dead.)

(Note—Whenever a figure is supposed to be dead, you slip your hand out and have the next figure all ready.)

Punch—That's the way to do it! Hallo! Joe, come here.

Joe (entering)—What do you want, Mastah Punch?

Punch—I have hanged the hangman. Come and help me take him down.

Joe—Why, certainly, mastah. (They take down the figure of the hangman and put him in the coffin.)

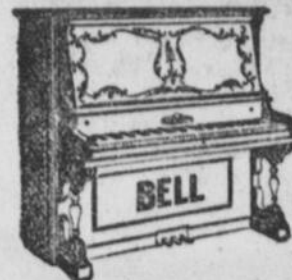
Joe—Why, my goodness, mastah, he is too long for the box.

Punch—Well, we will have to make him shorter! (Punch doubles him up and pokes him in carefully with his club. Joe and

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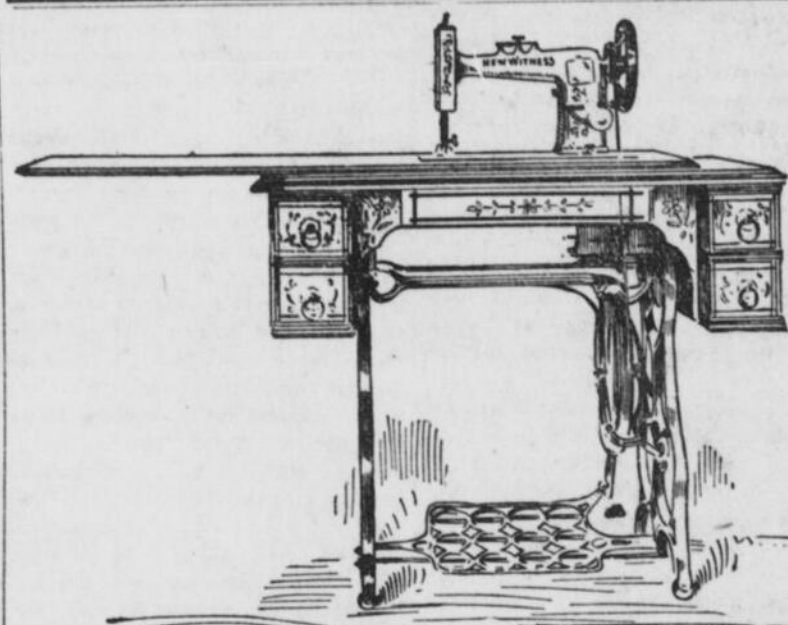
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Punch each take hold of one end of the coffin and dance around with it.

Punch (singing):— Oh, the hangman came, The hangman came, The hangman came to hang me, But I'll be hanged, Yes, I'll be hanged, But I did hang the hangman.

They drop the coffin. Exit Joe. Punch—I guess I'll have to tidy up the place a little bit.

With a stick he pokes all of his victims off of the ledge, which are caught with the left hand, and then Joey appears again.

Joe (trembling)—Oh, Mastah Punch, I seen a big white ghost just now, and I think he is coming for you.

Punch—Oh, I'm not afraid of any ghost. Here, take down the gallows.

Joe—I think I'll have nuffin more to do with this yer affair; you can just take it down yourself.

Punch—You won't, heh? I'll just teach you better manners! And, picking up the gallows himself, he beats poor Joe with it until Joe is dead.

Punch—Get out of here. (He pokes Joe off the ledge and throws the gallows away.)

Punch sings:— It's ever my boast, I'm afraid of no ghost.

Sing cheerly, cheerly, Oh! And should one appear, I'd never show fear, Sing cheerly, cheerly—Oh dear! oh dear!

His song ends in a groan and a shiver as he sees the ghost. He runs across the stage and disappears, the ghost after him. Again Punch appears at the right and runs across to the left, the ghost after him. Repeat this several times. Finally, just as Punch gets half way across the stage the ghost comes in from an opposite direction and grabs Mr. Punch.

The Ghost (in a hollow voice)—Come, Punch, you must come with me!

Punch utters a long groan as the two disappear. The curtain falls.

The most important thing to remember in giving the dialogue is to have Mr. Punch's voice very different from that of the others, so that the audience always knows which figure is talking. Mr. Punch's voice should be very high and very squeaky. You can make this dialogue longer in a great many ways. For example, the Doctor can feel Mr. Punch's pulse, etc., and Joey can tell more conundrums and sing more songs. You should pay more attention to the manipulation of the figures and their funny antics than to anything else. The words that the figures utter are not half so important.



CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Timely Hints—A Thanksgiving Harvest—How to Cut the Boy's Hair.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

The life of the woman whom her contemporaries knew as Currer Bell is one of the most pathetic in literary history. Those sarcastic critics who so rudely commented on the passion and sombreness of 'Jane Eyre,' and the unrelieved gloom of 'The Tenant of Wildfield Hall' and her sisters' other stories, little knew that these daughters of a country parson had in their own quiet lives seen so much of sorrow that they wrote of what they knew too well. Charlotte Bronte was one of six children who lost their mother, when the youngest was less than two years old; whose father, though not an unlikely man in his way, was eccentric, arbitrary and utterly unable to enter into the lives of his wilful, erratic little girls; who endured, not without life-long harm of body and mind, the rigors of a charity boarding-school; and who inherited from their mother frail bodies which cramped their soaring spirits and brought them too early to their graves. More than in most cases, the childhood of the Brontes determined their whole lives. There were five girls and one boy—the latter, Branwell Bronte, worshipped by his sisters and indulged by his father, early turned to evil ways, and died at thirty a moral and physical wreck, after a youth wasted by every form of excess. Of the five girls, two died in childhood as the result of the bad air, bad food and harsh treatment they received at a school for clergyman's daughters whither their father had sent them, ignorant of its true character. Charlotte, Emily and Anne grew up together in the little village of Haworth, in Yorkshire, where their father was rector. They read voraciously, wrote bushels of thrilling juvenile romances in a fine Italian hand, dabbled in verse, and looked wistfully out into the great world beyond the boundaries of the parish. One may imagine, much of the greyness of that lonely, pathetic childhood by reading the simple statement that the parsonage dooryard and the parish graveyard were one and the same. Graves for a daily landscape, an austere, silent old man as their father and ruler, no playmates, no mother; that is the picture. They were homely, shy creatures, who inspired in many people an intense dislike; and from this arose their lifelong aversion to society, their suspiciousness, their hermit habits.

When Charlotte and Emily went out into the world as governesses they were unfortunate in their choice of positions, were rudely treated and sank farther back into their shells. But when they went to Brussels to study, more especially to become proficient in French, a new and broader life began. Charlotte was now twenty-six, had already had some experience in teaching, had written some tolerable poetry, besides the juvenile romances. The few months on foreign soil roused new ambitions and enlarged her horizon. She began to plan a work founded in part upon her own and her sister's governess experiences, in part upon pure, almost unaided imagination—'Jane Eyre.' The years of its progress were sad years in Haworth. Her two sisters were fading slowly, drooping before her eyes, with all the hopes and dreams of their young womanhood darkening toward the end. Her brother, a young man of great natural powers, handsome, clever, versatile, was breaking their hearts by dissipation, bringing shame upon the family name and crushing poverty by his extravagance. Yet this shy, quiet little woman toiled on, writing into her stories some of the sad eloquence of that saddened life, painting pictures of man's mastery and lawless love, of woman's unquenchable devotion, of the strange secrets hidden in old halls and in old hearts. No wonder that the world wondered who 'Currer Bell' might be. 'Jane Eyre' was the book of the year, of the decade. It was for a time even a rival to Thackeray.

The discovering of the Brontes is one of the most amusing things in the history of literary surprises. Currer Bell and her 'relatives,' Ellis and Acton Bell, had communicated with their London publishers throughout as men. They had been addressed in care of Miss Bronte at Haworth, and it is impossible to doubt that the publishers at least suspected the truth back of the transparent artifice. But the world at large was all in the dark. Many were confident that the author of 'Jane Eyre' was a woman, but what woman? Many were sure that Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell were one and the same, and that 'Wuthering Heights' and 'The Tenant of Wildfield Hall' represented an earlier stage of development of the author of 'Jane Eyre.' But who was that author? It was the assumption that the three were one, which finally roused the mild resentment of the sisters to such an extent that they decided to go to London and defend their individuality, their sex and their literary reputations. Charlotte and Anne made the trip in 1848, the year after the publication of 'Jane Eyre.' Mrs. Gaskell describes it in part as follows:

The two sisters each packed up a change of dress in a small box, which they sent down to Keighley by an opportune cart; and after early tea they set off to walk thither—no doubt in some excitement; for

Independently of the cause of their going to London, it was Anne's first visit there. They only just caught the train at Keighley, arrived at Leeds, and were whirled up by the night train to London.

About eight o'clock on the Saturday morning they arrived at the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster Row—a strange place, but they did not know where else to go. When they had been discussing their project in the quiet of Haworth parsonage the day before, and planning the mode of setting about the business on which they were going to London, they had resolved to take a cab, if they should find it desirable, from their inn to Corahill; but amidst the bustle and queer state of excitement in which they found themselves, as they sat and considered their position on the Saturday morning, they quite forgot even the possibility of hiring a conveyance; and when they set forth they became so dismayed by the crowded streets and the impeded crossings that they stood still repeatedly, in complete despair of making progress, and were nearly an hour in walking the half-mile they had to go. Neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Williams (the publishers) knew that they were coming; they were entirely unknown to the publishers of 'Jane Eyre,' who were not, in fact, aware whether the 'Bells' were men or women, but had always written to them as men.

On reaching Mr. Smith's, Charlotte put his own letter into his hands, the same letter which had excited so much disturbance at Haworth parsonage only twenty-four hours before. "Where did you get this?" said he, as if he could not believe that the two young ladies dressed in black, of slight figure and diminutive stature, looking pleased yet agitated, could be the embodied Currer and Acton Bell, for whom curiosity had been hunting so eagerly in vain. An explanation ensued, and Mr. Smith at once began to form plans for their amusement and pleasure during their stay in London.

They insisted on remaining unknown to the London public, and during their few days of sight-seeing and pleasure were known to the distinguished people they met as the 'Misses Brown.' It was a great lark for the two timid maiden ladies, in spite of their old-fashioned clothes and their country manners, of which they were painfully conscious. But when they went back to Haworth, life was the same dull, gray round of work and worry. It was not long before the ruined brother died; Emily and Anne followed him to the churchyard before the year was out. Charlotte and her broken-down old father were left alone. Even love, of which a wealth was offered her, found tardy entrance to her hungry heart. Her father's curate, Mr. Nicholls, a true man and a devoted lover, strove long to win her. The father sternly objected; the daughter would not leave him alone in his forsaken old age. She quietly put aside her dreams of happiness and home and worked along for years more, writing 'Shirley' and 'Villette.' It was when Charlotte was no longer young, when some of life's best joys had slipped forever beyond her grasp, that her father finally consented to the marriage. Mr. Nicholls was to return to the parsonage and to enter again the position which he had resigned when Charlotte had refused to marry him. There, in her thirty-ninth year, she heard the words spoken in the little parish church which made her a wife and filled the future with new and beautiful dreams.

One short summer and fall of quiet happiness, then came illness, pain, weakness, wasting away and death before the spring-time. Of Charlotte Bronte the woman one cannot think without a gentle compassion that binds our hearts to hers across the gulf of years.—'Standard.'

THE NEW THANKSGIVING.

(Hope Alton, in 'Christian Intelligencer.')
(Continued from last week.)

And so the week drew on, till it lacked but one day to Thanksgiving. Then the news went through the village that Annie Leeds had suddenly grown worse, and the neighbors hastily gathered to help the widowed mother in the care of her stricken child. But they soon saw that all human help was in vain. And when Thanksgiving Day dawned bright and clear, the struggle was over, and sweet Annie Leeds lay cold and still upon her bed. In an interval of consciousness she had whispered to a friend, 'Tell the dear ones at the church to-morrow that I am so thankful to be free, but that I die praying that God's spirit will be with them.'

But let us retrace our steps and go with Squire Inman on his way to Mr. Armour. It was no easy task for the proud man to humble himself to the man he had wronged, but he dared not hesitate in the matter, knowing it was his duty. The interview was short. When Mr. Armour saw him coming, he thought it was to give him warning of the foreclosure of the mortgage, and so hardened his heart against him. But when Mr. Inman, in a few words made known his errand, telling him he was in the wrong, and asking his forgiveness, John Armour's heart softened,

and he grasped Mr. Inman's hand, assuring him of his forgiveness and thanking him most heartily for the mortgage, which the Squire had given into his hand. And it was hard to tell which of the two men was the happier. And as for Mrs. Armour, when she and her husband were alone, she put her arms about his neck, saying: 'Did I not tell you our God would not forsake us? And laying her head upon his shoulder she cried for joy and thankfulness. And he, feeling a strange new joy swelling in his heart, mingled with a feeling of penitence that he had so distrusted his Lord and misjudged his neighbor, could only lift his heart in thankfulness.

Thanksgiving Day came, the morning dawned fair and bright, one of those late autumn days so lovely in spite of bare trees and dead flowers. A soft haze lay on the lovely valley and the air was crisp and exhilarating. A quiet like that of the Sabbath rested on the little village, for all felt the death of gentle Annie Leeds. At the hour of morning service the old church was filled with quiet worshippers, a look of expectancy and peace on many faces. A feeling of solemnity rested upon them, and, as one after another arose to give thanks for the mercies of the past year, the spirit of God brooded over them. Many curious looks were cast at Mr. Armour as he arose in his seat, for his troubles and backslidings were well known. Not for a long time had his voice been heard in the prayer circle, but now, brokenly, yet joyfully, he told how his God had dealt with him in mercy and love; how even in his wanderings he had ever felt God's restraining hand upon him, keeping him from utter ruin. 'And now, dear friends,' he continued, 'I give hearty thanks to my dear Saviour, that he has cleared away the clouds that have so long enveloped me, and that my faith in God and my fellow man is restored.'

And so, one by one, the people gave in their testimonies of gratitude. A letter dictated by their pastor from his sick bed was read, and all hearts throbbed more quickly at the thought of the mercy that had spared him to his people.

In an interval of silence a friend arose and gave Annie Leeds's dying message to the Christian friends she had loved so well. And as the message was given, many sobbed aloud at the thought that they would see her no more. Seeing the effect the services had upon the people, Mr. Easton arose and said: 'I feel that God's spirit is here with us. Some of you are strangers to our loving Jesus. Are there not among you some who would desire to seek him now? If so, let them arise, and we will ask God's blessing upon them.' Immediately young Charles Almsworth, the physician of the village, was on his feet. He had been a playmate of Annie's, and had loved her from the time they were children together. Her accident had been a heavy blow to him, and many were the hours he had spent at her side in the sick room. Naturally of a sceptical turn of mind, his medical education had served to deepen his scepticism, and Annie's accident and subsequent suffering had apparently finished the work of making him an infidel. But Annie had prayed much and fervently for him, never failing to drop a word in favor of Christ whenever she had opportunity. But it was her lovely Christian faith and sweet womanly ways that had shattered the structure of unbelief he had so carefully reared. She had asked him on her dying bed to seek Jesus, and now at the call he had quickly responded. No easy task was his, for his iron will had built up a strong wall about him, but God's spirit was mighty to break it down, and after a long and severe struggle he came forth conqueror.

At the close of the Thanksgiving service, nightly meetings were appointed, and for many weeks a gracious revival was felt there. Not only were many sinners brought into the fold, but the church itself was purified and awakened to new zeal for God. And when Mr. Lord was able to once more take his place among them, to break into them the bread of life, he had the joy of receiving fifty new members. Never will that communion day be forgotten by those who were partakers of its joy.

TIMELY HINTS.

Hang up a pincushion in the kitchen. In cleaning windows a little coal oil is put in the water, it is much easier to polish them, and they will have a much brighter appearance.

The mica windows of coal stoves can easily be cleaned with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water. This should be done when putting the stove up.

The Bath-Tub.—If a bath-tub is zinc-lined it can be made to look like a silver tub if rubbed vigorously with a cloth moistened with kerosene; in fact, a housekeeper would do well to see that such a tub gets a weekly rub of this kind all through the year.

Indoor Palms.—These need great care if they are to last and look well all the winter. Every two or three days in autumn, and once a week in winter, the pot should be allowed to stand in tepid water for an hour, the water being high enough to come higher than the pot, so that the roots get a thorough soaking. Palms need plenty of light, and the leaves must be sponged with milk-and-water often to remove the dust if they are to thrive.



MOTHER'S METHODS.

The characteristic of play is not ease, but the feeling of power in doing things more or less difficult without constraint and compulsion.

Little lads have the hair cut in Russian style, that is to say, just long enough to rest on the edge of the collar in the back and at the sides, and in a deep, smooth bang in front. This cut completely hides the ears, and while fashionable at present is hardly becoming, although it goes well with the Russian blouse suits. The Russian cut is considered appropriate only for boys from two to seven years of age; older ones should have the hair at the sides and back cropped quite closely, and in front parted a little to either the right or left of the centre.—'The Designer.'

When 'horse dentistry' is a necessity, if there is a cavity in the tooth, cleanse it as carefully as possible, and place in it a small piece of medicated cotton, being careful to avoid extra pressure. Oil of cloves is usually an efficient remedy. Carbolic acid is also good, but that, as well as creosote, requires more caution to retain well within the cavity. A little chloroform, chloroform and acetone, or chloroform and camphor, will sometimes relieve the pain, but these drugs should be used cautiously, and one should avoid swallowing any of them. There is a long list of remedies used for toothache, but for home use it is better to select those least likely to burn or poison if they chance to be improperly employed. Small doses of acetone internally will frequently aid in giving relief. Gelsemium is also beneficial.

For an application to the gum over the tooth, iodine, or acetone and iodine in equal parts, are good. Capsicum plasters prepared for this purpose, can be secured at many drug stores or dental supply depots. An application of warmth to the face will often relieve.—'Canadian Home.'

THE BABY.

'She is a little hindering thing,'
The mother said:
'I do not have an hour of peace
Till she's in bed.'

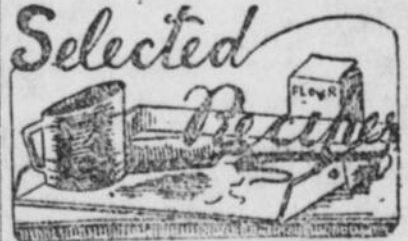
'She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house, from room to room,
Talks constantly.'

'She is a bundle full of nerves,
And wilful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.'

'She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.'

'She is a little hindering thing,'
The mother said:
'But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread.'

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings!
But, oh! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.
—'The Independent.'



Chicken Croquets—Take the scraps left from the roasted chicken, and pick or chop into small pieces. Grate an equal quantity of bread crumbs. Chop a small onion, mix with the bread and chicken. Beat up two eggs and season with celery seed, salt and pepper. Roll into small balls, and drop into clean, hot lard or fry in butter, only enough to crisp on the outside and heat through the inside. Turkey may be used instead of chicken.

Baked Squash—The hard shell squash is best for baking. Wash it, divide it into nice pieces and place in a baking dish, the shells downward. Bake it until tender, then scrape out the soft part (the seeds should be removed before cooking), mash well, add salt and a little sweet cream.

Tomato Sauce.—Stew enough tomatoes to make a pint when cooked, with a small onion, a bay leaf, a blade of mace, and a sprig of parsley. Simmer gently about ten minutes and strain through a sieve. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, add to it a tablespoonful of flour, and when smooth, add to this the strained tomatoes. Stir until it boils, and then season with salt and pepper to taste.

Baked Beets.—Care should be taken in dressing beets not to break the skin, it extracts from their flavor as well as color. Cover with cold water, clean with a stiff brush and leave on one inch of the leaf stems. Cover with boiling salted water, cover the vessel and bake in a hot oven until tender. When done cover with cold water, rub off the skins and cut crosswise into slices half an inch thick. Put a cupful of strong vinegar over the fire, and when it is scalding hot, season with salt, pepper and butter; wet one level teaspoonful of corn starch with cold vinegar, pour it into the sauce and stir constantly until it thickens slightly and is smooth; then pour it over the beets and serve.

Beet Salad—Chop the boiled beets quite fine, season with salt and sprinkle with lemon juice. Sugar may be used instead of salt. Serve with squares of buttered brown bread.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In the London Temperance hospital, during twenty-five years, alcohol has only been used in thirty-one cases out of a total of more than 31,000.

Tavkiao is the name of a native king in New Zealand, who edits a small eight-page paper, printed in English and the native tongue, and called the 'Pleades of Seven Stars.'

There are 6,000,000 more total abstainers to-day than fifty years ago, and yet there are twenty per cent more drinkers. The increase in population accounts for this apparent contradiction.

A congress of French priests, with an attendance of four hundred priests who are in sympathy with what is known in the Catholic church as 'Americanism,' met, Sept. 11, at Bourges, France.

Susan B. Anthony, who has passed her eightieth year, recently suffered a collapse, but improved shortly, and her wonderful recuperative powers inspire hope of her recovery. She has been extraordinarily active of late in endeavoring to secure \$50,000 for a co-educational fund for the University of Rochester.

Miss Helen Gould is providing the money with which the first N. Y. M. C. A. building is being erected, near the entrance to the Brooklyn navy yard. It is to be a very complete affair, with all modern equipments, including a roof garden and an ideal hotel with moderate rates.

One of the Vatican organs suggests that the Pope should migrate from Rome to Jerusalem, and out of the four millions saved by successive Popes should buy from the Sultan of Turkey such a large extent of territory as would ensure the recognition of the papacy as a temporal power.

Lord Roberts (the 'Daily Express' says) has given his imprimatur to the collection of hymns popularly known as 'Sankey's.' When opening one of the Soldiers' Christian Association tents at Bloemfontein, the commander-in-chief enquired, 'Whose hymns are these?' He was told 'Moody and Sankey's.' 'That's all right then,' was his reply.

It is an interesting fact that one of the booklets which Kwang-Su, the emperor of China, ordered for his own reading two years ago, at the time when he tried to introduce western reforms, was a sketch of the Christian Endeavor Society. He ordered 129 books in all, fifty-four of them being religious books, and one of them this history of Christian Endeavor, published in Shanghai by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge among the Chinese.

The late Rev. William Butler, D.D., founder of Methodist Episcopal missions in India, and Mexico, was educated at Didsbury College, near Manchester, England. He graduated in 1844. Recently a beautiful memorial tablet was set up in the college for all the graduates who gave their lives to the missionary work, and the first plate inserted in the tablet bears the following inscription: 'William Butler, D.D., 1842-44. Ob. 1899, India and Mexico.'

Dr. Dawson Burns has once more tabulated the painful and startling returns of the drink traffic, and it appears from them that the English expenditure upon intoxicating drink in 1899 exceeded £162,000,000 sterling, including £46,000,000 upon wines and spirits. Dr. Burns says that, in calculating the amount thus spent by the working classes, he has considered it fair to assign to them a total of £84,000,000 as the amount expended by industrial manual classes in one year upon intoxicating liquor.

In view of the approach of the twentieth century, the secretary of the Irish Methodist Sunday-school Committee, the Rev. T. E. Gibson, of Armagh, has issued an earnest appeal to all Sunday-school workers to do what they can to lead their scholars to decision for Christ. Many deplore the way in which young men wander away into sin, and the best method of counteracting this evil is to begin with the children and bring them to Jesus. This will solve every difficulty from which our country suffers.

The practical work of the Church of England Temperance Society is illustrated by the recent activities of the Canterbury diocesan branch. Some 8,000 volunteers were under canvas during August at Shorncliffe camp, and the C. E. T. S. agent at Folkestone was in charge of a temperance canteen during the whole time. Four hundred letters were written in the tent daily, fifty gallons of tea formed the daily brew, and the brigade major offered to place five tents instead of one at the disposal of the society, should the experiment be repeated next year.

During the five years of its existence in Canada the Young People's Forward Movement has advanced by rapid strides. In 1895 the first district was organized, the following year there were six, and this year the Epworth Leagues of sixty-two districts have undertaken to support missionaries; their aggregate givings for that purpose amounting to \$18,295.57. Since last fall the Campaigners have been busy; six hundred campaign meetings have been held, and five new missionaries have been sent out to British Columbia, China and Japan.

At Fecamp, in Normandy, France, some new distillery buildings were blessed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Rouen. The distillery buildings are a part of the Benedictine liqueur factory and very extensive; the cost of their erection was 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000). The plant will produce 2,500,000 liters of liquor annually. The ceremonies of inauguration included processions and a reception in the new distillery building, together with a banquet at which only ecclesiastics were present.

Lord Roberts's grandfather, the Rev. John Roberts, says an English exchange, was a benefited clergyman in the Irish Established Church. Lord Roberts's

maternal grandfather was a Minor Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is very strange (says the Belfast 'News Letter') that relatives of three famous Irish soldiers should have been closely connected with St. Patrick's. The Very Rev. the Hon. Henry Pakenham, who was Dean of St. Patrick's from 1843 to 1864, was a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and the Ven. Cadwallader Wolseley, who was a Canon of St. Patrick's, was a cousin of Lord Wolseley.

Statistics have been prepared by the Rev. W. Brownlie, of Lenzie, as to the comparative liberality of Edinburgh and Glasgow kirk congregations to the schemes of the Church. The Scottish capital comes out first, the largest contribution from any single congregation being £4,290, which redounds to the credit of the Rev. Dr. Scott, an ex-moderator, of St. George's, Edinburgh. Glasgow is far below. The Rev. Dr. Donald MacLeod, of Park Church, editor of 'Good Words,' and also an ex-moderator, reported contributions amounting to £1,500. All along the list Glasgow, although a wealthier city than Edinburgh, and, of course, considerably larger, comes out second best. Seven congregations in Edinburgh give upwards of £500; in Glasgow there are but two. In Edinburgh only six congregations give less than £10; in Glasgow there are seventeen. The total from Edinburgh is £15,687, and from Glasgow £8,187. In short, the Auld Kirk does not seem to be in so great favor in Glasgow as it does in Edinburgh.

A good deal of feeling has been aroused throughout Scotland by a small party in the Free Church of Scotland who are antagonistic to the proposed union with the United Presbyterian Church. For some time it has been believed that in the end they would acquiesce in the decision of the overwhelming majority on the other side. Last week, however, in answer to a question put at a meeting, one of the leaders said it was his intention at the meeting of General Assembly in October to sit still in the hall when the other members left to join the United Presbyterian brethren in the Waverley Market, and thereafter to lay claim to all the funds and property of the Free Church, on the ground that the others having seceded, they will then be all that remain of the original Free Church of Scotland.—'The Christian.'

A Congregational church in Chicago broke ground recently for a new building in a novel manner. Members of the church gathered on the chosen lot, sang the hymn, 'I love thy kingdom, Lord,' and after an address by the pastor, laid hold of a rope attached to a plough, and dragged the latter four times around the new site. In this exhibition of zealous co-operation in church work, children from the Sunday-school, Endeavorers, and some thirty of the Ladies' Society joined with the men. It is said that spectators on the side-walk rang their wheel gongs while small boys cheered. 'We suppose,' says the New York 'Observer,' 'that to be a nineteenth century Chicago way of expressing the sentiment: "Behold how these Christians love one another." The symbolism employed upon the occasion of the breaking of ground for this new church was certainly suggestive. That church is successful in which all the members without exception pull on the ropes, as true yoke-fellows, instead of hitching up the pastor and attempting to make him draw the whole ecclesiastical carriage.'

At Plymouth, Massachusetts, there are in charge of two Congregational churches an Italian and an Armenian. The Rev. Pietro Pitacci is of noble birth, and is known among his countrymen as 'the Marchese' (Marquis), having served for some years in the Noble Guard of St. Peter's. His services are attended regularly by a large proportion of the resident Italians, who hear from him thoroughly evangelical sermons. The Rev. Haig Adourian is the son of an Armenian pastor who served for some years in Paul's native city of Tarsus, and who was a man of note among the Protestant communities of Syria. He studied at Aintab College, in Central Turkey, completing his course in New England. Although it was his intention to return to his native land, the call to Plymouth came to him just at a time when it would not have been permitted him to return to his old home. His English is remarkably clear and idiomatic, and his creed simple and biblical. Thus God is raising up from the most distant lands a ministry to serve him while too many given to the sacred office in their youth by American mothers are turned aside by the flattering offers of commercial life.

BIBLE STUDY.

The Rev. James M. Gray, D.D., of Boston, who has been a Bible teacher and superintendent in the Moody Institute, Chicago, for the last four months, is about to return to Boston for his work there and in other parts of New England.

Dr. Gray's classes this fall and winter will be in Boston, Providence and Worcester, in the first two places under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and in the last on the invitation of the Y.P.S.C.E. He will also lecture in the Gordon Missionary Training School. He reports a growing interest everywhere in Bible study, but says that the west is far ahead of the East in this respect. The calls for work are very much more numerous than he and others associated with him can begin to supply.

The work which he has been doing in Chicago is said to illustrate what some regard as a new kind of spiritual awakening. It is not along the direct lines of evangelism, but preparatory thereto in stimulating Christian people to a deeper interest and better know-

ledge of the Bible. He has been reaching day classes numbering from three to four hundred, and evening classes that have been much larger, one in the study of the Old Testament prophets, about twice as large. These classes are composed of pastors, evangelists, returned missionaries, college instructors, public school teachers and Christian workers generally, from all parts of the world, including Japanese, Chinese and New Zealanders.

Dr. Gray has been pastor-in-charge of the Moody church while Mr. Torrey has been evangelizing through the country; and while his preaching has been largely Biblical and expository, the congregations in attendance have been probably among the largest anywhere in the country. Enquirers' meetings have followed every service, with conversions.

Dr. Gray, in company with Mr. William B. Nowell, the teacher of the large Bible classes in Chicago, will engage in a Bible campaign in St. Louis and Detroit, looking towards the institution of similar classes in those cities, where the outlook is said to be very encouraging. One Christian layman in St. Louis gave a thousand dollars to inaugurate the work there and others are following.—Episcopal Recorder.

MILLIONAIRE FRIEND OF BAD BOYS.

Evert Jansen Wendell is a blue-blooded Knickerbocker, a member of one of the oldest New York families. Incidentally he was a famous athlete during his college days at Harvard, where he won fame as the champion hundred yard sprinter. Also, Mr. Wendell is rich. But all these things are chiefly accidents of birth and education. The one thing of which Mr. Wendell is chiefly proud is the fact that he is known all over New York as the 'best friend of bad boys.' As evidence of his right to this title it may be stated that Mr. Wendell carries on a correspondence with no less than 2,000 boys who at one time or another in their careers most people would have put under the category of 'bad.'

Every morning there is a long line of more or less ragged and dirty-faced urchins gathered about the door of Mr. Wendell's home on East Thirty-eighth street, and it has been found necessary to make a rule that none of the boys shall ring the bell until after their friend's breakfast hour is over, else there would be small chance for him to get anything to eat all morning.

Mr. Wendell has been instrumental in placing almost all the boys with whom he corresponds in good homes on western farms or in western villages. He does not approach them from a religious standpoint. With him it is merely a question of friendship. He likes boys and finds pleasure in helping them. That, as he puts it in his modest way, is the whole of the story.—Chicago Tribune.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Warsaw banker, Bloch, brought with him to the Paris Exhibition a series of statistical statements, showing the great advantage Russia has through her Jews. In the first table it is proven that real estate in the Ghetto is nineteen percent more valuable than in the districts where the Jews are not allowed to live.

Licentiousness and diseases, which are the consequence of a bad life, are found to be much less than in other parts of Russia, and the number of criminals among the general population of the Ghetto is also much smaller.

Another table shows, that the Jews pay their taxes more readily than the Russians.

In the districts where the Jews are allowed to live the peasants have more cattle.

Eight million roubles less whiskey is used in the twenty-five Jewish districts than in any given Russian districts, therefore the condition of the Jewish peasant is a great deal better, for they save their money for their farms.

Concerning Jews themselves it is proven by figures, that among 2,170 Jews is found only one criminal, while one criminal is found among 715 Russians.

Mr. Bloch describes the Jews as merchants, and shows that in reality the Jews are not capable of business, but that persecution forced them to take up business. Jews are only petty merchants, great merchants are very scarce among them. They do altogether during the year, business amounting to about 430 million roubles.

They sell from one to three roubles' worth a day, and make a profit of about twenty to sixty copeks, and have to work from twelve to sixteen hours to make even this small amount.

The number of Jewish artisans is, according to Mr. Bloch, 3,101,500, which means seventy-eight percent of all the artisans of Russia. The condition of these artisans is very bad; their average wages amount to scarcely 170 roubles a year.—The Volks Advocate.

COLLEGE DEBTS.

A writer in the Boston 'Congregationalist' says: 'I was interested in Dr. Charles Outhbert Hall's article on Personal Religion in University Life in your educational number. Among other things he said, "The deficiency is in the realm of religion rather than in the realm of ethics." This called to my mind, however, several facts which indicate a need of greater cultivation in the field of ethics.

The wife of a professor in one of our oldest New England colleges told me that hundreds of dollars were due the florists of that city from whom the flowers were ordered for the college dances. Her own experience in another town had shown her the willingness of the men to let others pay for the

luxuries they enjoyed but were too poor or too careless to pay for themselves.

'A colored woman lately remarked, "No one likes to do laundry work for the students," adding "they are such poor pay—one has to call so often for the money, often failing to get it in the end." The widow of a missionary, trying to provide for her family by having young men board with her, said, "If the students were not so irresponsible I could earn a good living, but it is most difficult to get the money due me."

'The public has always been indulgent toward the college boy, forgiving much, but though such habits as these may be outgrown they should not be ignored or excused. The lack of wise home training may be to blame in some instances, but very often it is the influence of that atmosphere of indifference to the rights of others which is so frequently apparent in college life.'

CHINESE GIRLS ON THEIR WAY TO WORK.

(Christian Herald.)

We associate the idea of bound feet with the Chinese, and imagine that all the women have the wee, deformed feet on which they totter clumsily about, and which make walking almost an impossibility beyond their own doors. But the Chinese working woman has feet of the natural size and is thus much to be envied by the lady whom a senseless and cruel fashion condemns to inaction all her life. The young girls in the picture are going to their work in a factory, sitting in a very jolly way in a



THE ODD CARRYALL USED BY CHINESE WORKING GIRLS.

wheelbarrow which is pushed along by a man who charges one cent a mile for his labor. One of the workers is a married woman with a baby, whom she has taken with her to her day's work. The homely scene brings the women of China very near to us. Because they are intensely ignorant the Chinese are intensely conservative. The bound feet of the richer women symbolize only too well the bondage of their minds, cramped by ages of superstition, and illumined by no new ideas. Probably when the war clouds lift from the far East, and a dawning better day breaks through the gloom, they may show that their dread of foreigners, their immense self-conceit, and their abysmal darkness have been due to lack of faith and knowledge. Upon them, too, shall the Light shine which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 4, 1900.

THE UNJUST STEWARD.—Luke xvi., 1-13.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Luke xvi., 13.

This lesson is a continuation of that of last week. All of the attending circumstances are the same. Then our Lord Jesus Christ was surrounded by a mixed multitude, consisting of 'publicans and sinners,' and 'Pharisees and Scribes' with many who called themselves 'his disciples.' Then 'he spake' the parables of 'The Lost Sheep,' 'The Lost Coin,' and 'The Lost Son,' 'unto them' (xv., 1-3), that is, to this whole multitude. Having finished this instruction to them, he apparently turned and without pause or explanation 'said also unto his disciples,' the parable which now demands our attention. Thus the lesson is directed particularly to such, but the teaching was given in the hearing of all.

The parable is generally known as that of 'The Unjust Steward,' because the chief character in it is so styled in the eighth verse. In the Revised Version, however, he is called 'The Unrighteous Steward.' But a more correct title probably would be, 'The Shrewd or Prudent Steward,' for the point of emphasis in our Lord's teaching from it, plainly has no reference to any 'unjust' dealing on his part with his lord, or to any 'unrighteous' proposition from him to his lord's debtors, but only to his diligence, and prudent foresight, in providing for his own future necessities. As Canon Farrar says, our Lord urged his disciples 'to the foresight of a spiritual wisdom, by an example drawn from the foresight of a criminal cleverness.' This is an important consideration.

Many overlooking it, and endeavoring to find a parallelism between every

detail of the narrative, and some great spiritual truth, have not only become greatly perplexed, but have been led to many strange and fanciful, if not dangerous interpretations. In this case, however, and in all other cases it should be remembered that 'a parable and the moral accommodation of it are not,' as one well observes, "like two planes which touch one another in every part, but like a globe upon a plane, which only touches in one point." (Bishop Stevens.)

It will also help us to understand this parable to remember that it was one of a large number recorded only by St. Luke. They were spoken at unknown times, and at unknown places, during the interval between the time when our Lord left Galilee, and the time when he went up to Jerusalem to be crucified. Some of them have come before us in our recent lessons as 'The Good Samaritan,' 'The Rich Fool,' 'The Great Supper,' 'The Lost Sheep,' 'The Lost Coin' and 'The Lost Son.' In all of these parables—and in others which have not come before us—he used the transactions of sinful men, with sinful men or with earthly affairs, not so much to set forth how they could better their relations with one another, for his ministry was far higher than that, but to set forth the relation of all men to God and to eternity.

It was, as our Lord was speaking of the 'Elder Son,' that he turned 'and said also unto his disciples, There was a certain rich man which had a steward,'

just as he had said before to the multitude, 'A certain man had two sons,' (xv., 11.) Thus the 'Elder son' is again brought before us in the person of this 'Steward.' Now he is accused of wasting his lord's goods. There is no indication, however, that he has appropriated the property of his lord to his own use, and 'wasted' it as the 'Younger Son' did in 'riotous living.' But by his management of the estate his lord had failed to receive all that he was entitled to, just as the father failed to receive from his 'Elder Son' all that he had a right to expect from his child. In that sense, both the 'Steward' and the 'Son' 'wasted' that which was entrusted to their care.

Evidently this 'Steward' had enjoyed for a long time the entire confidence of his lord, so that he had committed to his care a large proportion of his property. It thus became his duty to see that it yielded the largest possible income. To do this, it devolved upon him to make the most favorable contracts that he could with the different tenants—collect the rents—and promptly remit them to his lord. According to Oriental custom, these rentals were payable in produce, the amount being stipulated in each contract. At the appointed times, therefore, he received the wheat, and oil, and other things that were due, and—apparently after deducting a liberal percentage for himself—remitted the balance to his employer. This was not by any means uncommon then, and it is not unknown among men even in our own day and midst.

After a while, however, some watchful observer intimated to the owner of the property that he was not receiving as much as he ought. So he called his 'Steward' to him, and asked, 'How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward.' In other words, his lord required him to show his contracts with the tenants, and if everything was not satisfactory, he told him that he might expect a summary dismissal.

This was a fearful alternative. He could not retain his position, unless he could justify himself in the eyes of his lord, by showing him that he had received everything to which he was entitled. 'I cannot dig,' he said, and 'to beg, I am ashamed.' So it did not take him long to determine what he would do, and having determined upon his course, he was not long in putting it into execution. It was a shrewd plan. If it did not succeed in satisfying his lord, and the retaining of his position, it would at least satisfy the tenants, and bringing them into his debt, give him a claim upon them for a home.

So he called the several tenants—his lord's debtors—to him and examined their contracts. That of the first stipulated for the payment of 'an hundred

measures of oil.' That of another, for 'an hundred measures of wheat.' And probably so on with many others. But whilst the tenants all along had been paying these amounts to him, he had returned much less to his, and their, common lord. So now he changed the contracts—he lessened the amount each tenant was required to pay—probably giving them to understand that his lord would no longer expect as much from them as heretofore. Thus the contract, or 'bill,' which called for 'an hundred measures of oil,' was made to read 'fifty measures,' and that which required 'an hundred measures of wheat,' was changed to 'four-score.' The amounts stipulated in the contracts, thus probably agreed with the amounts he had remitted to his lord.

So he felt that he was prepared to meet the accusation which had been brought against him. And when he stood before his lord with these contracts in one hand, and the receipts for the returns made to him in the other, he was not disappointed. They were found to agree—he had rendered to his lord all that he and the tenants, were expected to pay. So 'his lord'—not our Lord Jesus Christ—'commended' him, that is, he approved of his report. He had 'wisely,' or prudently, met the charge against him as man looked at it, and justified himself to the entire satisfaction of his lord.

In this story of 'The Shrewd Steward' we have brought before us a purely worldly transaction among worldly men. They all approved of one another. The 'Steward' was sure that he had acted wisely, his lord was satisfied with what he received, and the tenants were satisfied with what they had to pay, and he retained his position with both his lord and the tenants. Recognizing clearly this worldly wisdom our Lord said, 'The children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light.' (v. 8.)

It is not at all likely, however, that he looked upon this conduct as an example for his disciples to copy, and therefore added: 'And I say unto you, make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness,' as a matter of counsel. It was rather as a matter of warning—in the tone of—'If you make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, as this man did, you may expect to share the "everlasting habitations" of your "friends."'

Turning, then, from this picture of a purely worldly transaction, our Lord lifted the thoughts of 'his disciples,' to consider their higher relations to God. These were not to be regulated by the desire to please men, or for personal reward, but with a deep sense that they were his stewards, to render unto him all that is his due. So he said—'He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much—and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much.' (v. 10.) Thus God's service is no superficial service—a merely pleasing service—but it reaches to 'the thoughts and intents of the heart.' (Hab. ii., 12.)

Political News.

Political Views.

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It demands faithfulness in that which is least, as much as in that which is greatest—in that which is one's own, as much as in that which is another's. In temporal affairs, if a man squanders that which he calls 'his own,' or does not use wise forethought in its care, it is not very likely that he will ever be chosen as a trustee for others. So in spiritual affairs our Lord says, 'If ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the truer riches' (v. 11)—the blessed fulness of God's grace for all men? Moreover, what men call their own is, in fact, not their own. It is God's, and is committed to them only as his stewards. If, therefore, 'ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which may truly be 'your own' (v. 12)—made yours by the free gift of redemption? The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible. No man can commend himself to God who is not in fellowship with him. For he cannot accept a divided heart or a divided service. Men cannot expect to please him by undertaking to please the world. He must be first. For 'ye cannot serve God and mammon.'

HOME READINGS.

- M. Unjust Holder.—xvi., 1-13. T. Unjust Owner.—xvi., 19-31. W. Unjust Judge.—xviii., 1-8. T. Unjust Pharisee.—xviii., 9-14. F. Unjust Servant.—Matt. xviii., 23-35. S. Merciful God.—John xiv., 1-31.



TOPIC

Nov. 4, 1900.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BEST?—

Matt. xxv., 14-30.

'The Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand?' (Ex. iv., 2.) Taken by itself your life is certainly a very insignificant affair; but, placed as you are in the kind of universe which God has made, your life becomes of infinite importance. You are not your own; you are in the service of that which is greater than yourself, and that service touches your life with its own greatness. It is as though you were a lighthouse-keeper set to do your duty on your bare rock. Can any life be more unpraised or insignificant? Why sit through weary nights to keep your flame alive? Why not sleep on, all unobserved, and let your little light go

out? Because it is not your light—that is the point. You are not its owner; you are its keeper. You are set there with this as your trust. The great design of the Power you serve takes you thus out of your insignificance.—Francis J. Peabody.

'Dorcas died regretted; she was worth regretting, she was worth being restored, she had not lived in vain, because she had not lived for herself. The end of life is not a thought, but an action—action for others. But you, why should you be regretted? Have you discovered spiritual truth like Paul? Have you been brave and true in defending it, like Peter; or cheered desolate hearts, like Ananias; or visited the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, like Dorcas? If you have, your life will leave a trace which will not soon be effaced from the earth. But, if not, what is your worthless self-absorbed existence good for but to be swept away and forgotten as soon as possible? You will leave no record of yourself on earth except a date of birth and a date of death, with an awfully significant blank between.—F. W. Robertson, D.D.

'The workshop of character is everyday life. The uneventful and commonplace hour is where the battle is won or lost. Thank God for a new truth, a beautiful idea, a glowing experience; but remember that unless we bring it down to the ground and teach it to walk with feet, work with hands, and stand the strain of daily life, we have worse than lost it—we have been hurt by it. A new light in our heart makes an occasion—and an occasion is an opportunity—not for building a tabernacle and feeling thankful and looking back to a blessed memory, but for shedding the new light on the old path and doing old duties with new inspiration. The uncommon life is the child of the common day lived in an uncommon way.

'One secret of a sweet and happy Christian life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us. We think of life, as a whole, running on for us. But really there are no long stretches. Life does not come to us all at one time; it comes only a day at a time. Even to-morrow is never ours until it becomes to-day; and we have nothing whatever to do with it but to pass it down a fair and good inheritance in to-day's work well done and to-day's life well lived. And this is all that life ever means to us—just one little day. 'Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see and could not understand if you saw them.' God gives us night to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.—Quoted in Record of 'Christian Work.'

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The club rates for the "Weekly Witness" are as follows:— 3 copies separately addressed \$2.40

4 " " " " 3.00
10 " " " " 7.00

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The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
"Sea, Forest and Prairie," Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding 50
Reprinted Stories, for young people 25
In His Steps, Sheldon's Masterpieces.. 10
The Ram's Horn, for one year..... 1.50
\$5.65

All for \$4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The "Weekly Witness" one year..... \$1.00
The "Northern Messenger" one year. 30
In His Steps 10
"Sea, Forest and Prairie"..... 50
Reprinted Stories..... 25
The Ram's Horn one year..... 1.50
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All for \$2.65.

The publishers of the "Witness" depend largely upon its readers to make known the advantages of having the "Daily" or "Weekly Witness" coming to their homes. The recommendation of a subscriber to his neighbor to take the "Witness" in very many cases leads to the "Witness" securing a new subscriber. We welcome a large number of friends who each year offer their influence and support in placing the "Witness" in new homes. Any subscriber who thus desires to assist the "Witness" will be furnished on application with a package of sample copies and printed matter in order to assist them in their kindly effort.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1900.

The letter which we print to-day from the Indian chiefs of Rama, on Lake Simcoe, is not in the handwriting of any of them, nor can we be quite sure that its preparation at the present time has no political purpose other than that of securing for the wards of the nation more consideration than they seem to be receiving under the malign patronage system of political appointments which prevails. It is notorious that the simplicity of the Indians in some parts of the country—we never heard of Rama in this connection—has been outrageously practiced upon for election purposes. Whatever the motive, however, it is true (as we have before remarked), that governments are much more sensitive on the eve of an election than at another time; and if we have among us a class of householders who, while they are more directly than any others interested in the conduct of the government, have for good reasons, no votes of their own and have therefore no other appeal against what they regard as government mismanagement of their affairs than to the public, they cannot be denied this means of seeking redress. The chiefs say they gave the government good reasons why the man they objected to should not be appointed. Those reasons are not stated, which is well, as neither we nor our readers would be in a position from an ex parte statement to pass righteous judgment upon them. It is plain, however, in any case that the person appointed was not persona grata with the Indians, and we are inclined to support the claim of the chiefs that their preferences with regard to such appointments should at least count for something.—Their statement that their protests have not received even the courtesy of a reply there must, we think, be some mistake about.

The Emperor William finds it easier now and less disturbing to his own people, as well as to the rest of the world, to change his Chancellor than he did when he first began to rule. The whole world was amazed, and Germany was convulsed, when he dismissed Bismarck. When he gently laid Caprivi aside there was a great deal of anxiety both inside and outside of Germany. But Prince Hohenlohe's resignation and the accession of von Bulow hardly cause comment. England is interested because von Bulow is an outspoken opponent of Great Britain, and the rest of the Continent rather approves of his promotion for that reason. But the German Emperor is his own Chancellor and the people of Germany acquiesce, and the rest of the world is no longer greatly alarmed, as it is seen that, though audacious, he is not without sagacity and caution.

British authority must be pretty well established in Egypt when Arabi Pasha has been allowed to return there from exile in Ceylon. It is now eighteen years since he failed in his attempt to establish an independent Arab state on the lower Nile and was banished. Kandy, the place of Arabi Pasha's residence in Ceylon, is described as one of the most beautiful and salubrious of all tropical mountain cities. He leaves it an old man, 'unfit for anything but reflection on the past,' as he said pathetically in his address to the British people some time ago, 'and incapable of dishonesty or dishonor.' Before leaving Ceylon Arabi had an object lesson on the might of the Empire against which he had contended in his day. He saw three thousand Boer prisoners of war arrive to enjoy in exile the delights of an Eden he was glad to leave, and to reflect, as he had reflected, on the vanity of human ambition unregulated by consideration of the consequences of failure.

It is a matter of common observation that typhoid fever becomes prevalent in thickly populated districts in the fall of the year more than at any other time. The reason given for this is that the germs associated with typhoid and supposed to be the cause of the disease, exist in unusual numbers in wells and ponds at this season. Investigation has shown the increase of these germs to be greatest just after the first fall rains, and cattle become infected by drinking the water where they abound. This in turn infects the milk brought into the cities, hence the increase of typhoid.

Under proper conditions, however, and with ordinary precautions, the disease can be warded off. Milk is brought into Montreal from a wide area, in parts of which cattle have not always a supply of pure running water, so that it may be presumed the conditions for propagating the germs exist in many pastures. As the source of infection cannot be traced, the only way to meet the situation is to boil the milk before using. Water for drinking should be treated in the same manner. Absolute cleanliness in all other respects is also necessary if the autumn visitation of typhoid is to be avoided.

Mr. Charlton's criticism of the Liberal Government is, we think, a fair and moderate one, and his attitude, that of a critical supporter rather than an opponent, is, we think, consistent with his relations with the government during the last parliament. Mr. Charlton is a loyal, patriotic British subject, but his business interests lie in the development of trade between Canada and the United States, and it is not to be wondered at that the total failure of the Canadian Government, through no fault of their own, to better Canada's trade relations with the United States and their great success in bettering those of Canada with Great Britain should not be altogether satisfactory to him. The wonderful possibilities of trade between Canada and the United States are also better understood by Mr. Charlton than by any but a few Canadians, and hence also his disappointment.

Mr. John Morley warns the British electors that jingo Imperialism may entail the evils of military conscription and an Imperial protective customs union. Those Conservative journals which see in this warning of Mr. Morley an indication that the British people are coming to consider mutual Imperial preference favorably are very hard put to it to find support for their project. Is military conscription likely to become popular? If it is, then so probably is taxation of food stuffs and dear bread likely to become popular. Mr. Chamberlain has said that the basis of a Zollverein of the Empire was to be found only in free trade between all parts of the Empire. Is the Conservative party of Canada ready to grant free trade to Great Britain? Apparently not if Sir Charles Tupper is the Conservative leader. For he has declared that he is against taking the bread out of Canadian workmen's mouths to put it into the mouths of any other people whatever; which is Sir Charles Tupper's way of intimating, without plainly saying so, that he is in favor of extreme protection against Great Britain. He would like to attack the Imperial preferential tariff, but is afraid to do so.

The importance of the evidence of the managing director showing that the Netherlands Railway Company (a foreign corporation) of the Transvaal made war on its own account against the British Government, and destroyed railways in the British colonies, lies in the fact that it will justify the government of the Vaal River State in ending the Netherlands Railway Company's railway monopoly in the colony on terms more favorable to the government than could otherwise have been arranged. The Netherlands Company will find itself responsible for a big bill of damages to the British, which will be set against the monopoly privileges which it had secured from the late Transvaal government. The Netherlands Company's railway monopoly has been an instrument for extortion from the Uitlanders and of unfair competition against the British railways through Natal and Cape Colony. The Orange River Colony Railway belongs to the colony, and probably the Vaal River Colony railways will be taken from the Netherlands Company and also controlled and managed by the new government.

Commissioners appointed by the Chicago City Council to examine and report upon the matter of street railways have unanimously reported in favor of the city taking over and operating all the lines. Legislation to that effect will be sought at the next session of the state legislature, but it is cynically asserted that the companies will be able, by the exercise of ways and means familiar to monopolists, to defeat the proposed bills and retain possession of the greatest money-making institution in the world. There is no doubt but that the greater part of the voters are in full agreement with this report and would

like to see its recommendations carried out, and it would look as though in the most democratic of countries this was all that need be said to be sure of the result. Yet few expect the result. If it was commonly believed that the voters could get their way, who could in a city like Chicago or a state like Illinois, which elected Mr. Altgeld for governor, invest in anything? How could investors know but that the people might take it into their heads to municipalize the railways and other franchises without compensation? They would not need to confiscate. All they would need to do would be to lay down competing tracks and charge a cent a mile and the other roads would soon be for sale. Yet though capital is the most timid thing in the world it goes on investing and investing in just such franchises, confident in the power of money to see to it that whatever changes shall follow at the hands of the voters shall be so managed as to secure, if not much more than secure, the capitalists in their own. It is evident, therefore, that while in democratic countries the people think they rule, the capitalists are equally sure that they do. In the tyrant days, when the principle of government was to seize money wherever one could see it, and the wealthy city was plundered and the rich Jew squeezed, capital was by no means the king it is in these days of popular rule.

Emergency rations, judging from the letter of a young Canadian volunteer in South Africa, are regarded in the light of a treat of lollipops, at least by the volunteer troops. It is possible the regular troops may have more self-command. But the Canadian volunteers evidently think it highly humorous that any one should suppose for a moment that emergency rations will in practice be carried about with him untouched by a soldier living on hard tack, perhaps, and water, or even dry bread and meat and coffee. The British emergency ration seems to be a very toothsome little morsel of nicely cooked beef, with a sort of chocolate pudding to top off with. That a soldier should wait until he was hungry, not to speak of starving, to 'sample' such a luxury is too much to expect of human nature, and that he should taste and not finish off such a treat is not to be supposed. The Canadian emergency ration, which was a dry, tasteless powder, more or less nourishing, but not at all tempting, seems to have served best, after all, as an emergency ration for volunteers. Nothing but hunger could drive the volunteers to eat it, and therefore it may be supposed that when they did eat it they were in need of it. The real objection to it is not the volunteer's objection that it was not tempting to the palate; that was an advantage obviously; but that it had no merit as nutriment. The blame for this does not lie at the door of the government, which ordered rations upon which soldiers at Kingston had been officially reported to have lived and grown stouter and stronger for a month at a time. The blame must be shared between the contractor who supplied the food and the officials who accepted and forwarded the rations without drawing attention to the small amount of nourishment it contained. This volunteer's experience with emergency rations suggests that the German emergency ration, which is a tasteless, proteid preparation, like the Canadian, not in the form of a tablet, but of powder, and which is much stronger and is composed partly of vegetable and partly of animal proteids, is the best one. It would not be eaten as a dainty by the soldiers.

In giving confirmation to the report that iron manufacturers in the Middle and Western States will ship their product from lake ports to Europe, the Buffalo "Inquirer" says the significance of the fact can hardly be overestimated, inasmuch as it demonstrates that the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence route offer special facilities for the moving of American freight from lake points. It also appears that the opening of the Canadian route chimes in well with the needs of those manufacturers, who have been forced to take to water transportation, or to see their business diminished. Thus the Carnegie companies have chartered the steamships that will carry their products down the St. Lawrence and to Europe, and the American Steel and Wire Company is building craft, especially designed for such a voyage. These companies, we may be sure, would not have taken such decisive steps if the financial and commercial aspects of the change had not been thoroughly exam-

ined and approved. It appears equally clear that when the companies begin to ship from the lakes they will continue to do so, all the time increasing their export. Concerning the mode of getting paying cargoes to Montreal, the "Inquirer" intimates that the chartered steamers will carry only one thousand tons of steel apiece, but they will each haul a tow of five barges. At first the latter will be laden with pulp-wood. At Montreal the tows will be unloaded to the vessel. When the steel shipments increase the barges can be turned into steel-carriers. Thus it appears that, although the St. Lawrence canal system is not capable of accommodating steamships of large size, it can be made to furnish western American commerce with freight facilities which no route within the United States can offer for many years to come.

Col. Peters, commanding the Toronto military district, has declared in favor of Sunday target practice and Sunday manoeuvring. We have no hesitation in saying that the first would be an outrage on the moral sense of the community, the latter an abrogation of religious liberty. Sunday target practice, even if left to the men's preference, would associate military service with irreligion in the minds of the people and would tend to attract to it the irreligious and repel the religious, a result the very reverse of desirable, even from a military point of view, in these days, when the value of morale is being realized as it never was before. With regard to the manoeuvring which could not be left to individual preference, it would amount to a setting of military law above the conscience of the men. To condone for this Sabbath breaking by holding services to seek the divine blessing upon it would, in the minds of those who would regard the act referred to as Sabbath breaking, seem a profanity. We are not here arguing on the merits of the commonly held views with regard to the Sabbath. Col. Peters has a right to his own opinion, both as to the right use of Sunday and as to the sacramental nature of everything connected with the country's defence. We are merely assuming such views to exist, as every one knows they do. Church parades as they exist are more or less of a jar on the religious views and duties of most of the men who have any defined religious views and duties and they tend to the alienation of such from their country's service, as well as to the demoralization of Sunday-schools. But to add manoeuvres to church parades, or church parades to target practice, would confound many men's religious convictions altogether.

KRUGER AND TZE-HSI.

There is some parallel between the present attitude of the imperial government of China toward the powers and that of Mr. Kruger a year ago toward Great Britain. Kruger really believed that, with the help of God, on which he absolutely counted, the armament that he had secretly amassed and the superior virility of his countrymen would be more than a match for any force which Great Britain could put into a field so infinitely more adapted to Boer than to British warfare. Mr. Kruger's calculations, though foolish and fatal, were not so foolish as many people thought. Although the final result was at no time in doubt, it may fairly be questioned whether the judgment of Great Britain as to the relative strength of the combatants was not as remote from the real facts as Mr. Kruger's was. We do not know whether the Empress of China shared in any degree the absolute faith of the Boxers in the invulnerability that was to be bestowed upon them by the god of war in view of their patriotic enterprise against the defiling presence of the foreigner upon their sacred soil and against his insolent behavior toward both their people and their government. Most probably she did. Most born leaders of mankind have a marked vein of mysticism in their make-up, and have a strong sense of being in touch with heaven. At all events, she was convinced that with the infinity of her possible army and with the surprising modern armament which, Kruger-like, she had been preparing, she would be in the long run a match for any force that all Europe could land upon her shores. This faith she seems still to hold. It remains to be seen—that is, should it be put to the test—whether the belief of the wily empress in the power of the bigness of her country to exhaust in time any invading force,

however great, is any better founded than Kruger's was.

But what, under Providence, Mr. Kruger counted on, and still counts on, most, was neither his armament nor the prowess of his Boers, but the hatred of all the European powers for Great Britain, of which he had received abundant and hearty assurance, and which, indeed, could not easily be exaggerated. He could count with certainty that he would have the warm sympathy of all continental Europe, not on account of anything in common between his people and any of the Continental nations save one, but because of a common dislike for Great Britain's easy and surpassing prosperity and of the unpropitiatory attitude which that prosperity has engendered in the British people. He counted altogether wrongly, however, when he thought that this agreement in dislike would enable them to trust each other enough for any of them to be free to make common cause with him, even supposing any of them willing to risk such a conflict for a cause from which none of them had anything to gain. It is to this arm of flesh that poor Kruger has clung from the beginning, and to which he and his lieutenants are still clinging in desperation. Their last straw to cling to is the hope, amounting with them of course to a certainty, that Mr. Bryan will be elected, and that his first act will be to demand of Great Britain at the point of the cowboy's rifle that South Africa be at once evacuated. That such a course would be very popular with a majority of Mr. Bryan's followers is probable, and it would have the double-barrelled advantage on the one hand of being absolutely on the lines of the American revolution and in keeping with those national traditions which Mr. McKinley's party are being denounced for setting at naught, and on the other of trumping Mr. McKinley's jingo popularity. It would out-impair the imperialists. Plausible, however, as these reasonings are, they are as elusive in their conclusions as the hopes hitherto indulged have proved. Are those which the empress is building on European dissension equally vain?

The case is different with her. Instead of having the whole weight of inertia against her, and having to wait for European hatreds to develop into mobilized armies, the powerful force of inertia is on her side. The discordant forces are in the field ostensibly opposed to her—really opposed to each other. Some of the powers are grabbing their compensation, others are not. Nothing but consummate and active statesmanship can keep the nations from quarrelling. China is vast. The court can continually retreat. The cost of an invasion on civilized methods would exhaust any power. The slaughter and desolation that would mark the track of most armies of invasion do not cost the empress a thought. Life and private property never count for anything in China. When an invading force had followed an ignis fatuus government to the recesses of the western provinces, the vast Chinese multitude would close in upon it and, like Napoleon's army in Russia, it would never get out again. The invading powers can neither advance on such an errand nor can they well ignore the fact that their subjects throughout China are still unprotected. Like another heathen Chinese, the empress seems to have all the winning cards up her sleeve. It does seem as though the Russians were solving the question in the only form in which it is really solvable. The only alternative, and one which seems ever to recede with the government, would be the proclamation of a legitimist emperor at Peking and Nanking, and with the help of the mandarins, ruling the country from there. The mandarins would most of them favor such a change, but they could be trusted in carrying it out just in so far as they could be controlled, and no further.

THE PREMIER IN ONTARIO.

We think that the people of Canada have reason for rejoicing, and that they will, on full consideration, heartily rejoice, over the magnificent reception of the Premier of the Dominion by the people of Ontario at Toronto last week. For it is evident that the general welcome of the Premier was not a mere political or party demonstration; the students of the colleges, who seem to have all taken part in the proceedings, without reference to their political preferences, probably present truly the attitude of the people generally of Ontario towards Sir Wilfrid Laurier when they are not considering political issues in election times. Personally the Pro-

mier stands high in the esteem of the people; his integrity is not doubted by even his political foes, who accuse his colleagues of misleading him, and that his aims are high and patriotic is perfectly manifest to every one. His moderation and wisdom in pursuing his high objects and his success so far in reconciling race and religious differences are becoming understood and appreciated. He manages to convince the minds of the great majority of Canadians, whether of British or French origin, of the reasonableness of his course in matters in which the race prejudices of the people are calculated to divide them, and voluntarily they acquiesce in his acts in such cases, which, indeed, like the acts of all great leaders, seem to be taken in response to the will of the people. There are those who object that the Premier is not a leader, that in the matter of tariff reform, imperial preferential tariff, imperial federation, the sending of the contingents and so forth he has obeyed the public will. It is the mark of the true leader, that he seems to be one with the led and appears to be directed in part as well as to direct in part.

That Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been one of the great imperialist leaders, not only of Canada, but of the Empire, during the last four years is now acknowledged by Britishers everywhere. And it is his loyalty to the Queen and the Empire, his Canadian patriotism for which the people of Canada highly esteem him. And it seems evident that the people of Ontario in their general welcome of him at Toronto were proud of him as a Britisher and especially esteemed him as a Britisher of French origin. Of course the Toronto demonstration was a political demonstration, but it was also much more, and it does not matter how the elections go, whether for or against the Liberals, the welcome in Toronto will remain a genuine outburst of hearty admiration for the French-Canadian statesman by the English-speaking people and as such it will, we hope, afford gratification to the French-Canadian people. It should be regarded as the English-Canadians' response to the French Canadian Premier's declaration of his mission as a statesman, namely, to promote the friendship, peace, fraternity and union of the French and British Canadians.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

'Publica' seems somewhat exacting in his attitude toward the government and both political parties. He is no doubt a model citizen who devotes thought to planning and urging schemes of national benefit in which he has himself no interest. But because these schemes are not listened to is no reason why he should resign the ordinary duties of citizenship or sacrifice his personal share in securing good government. The three projects which he has advocated and which successive governments have failed to adopt and carry through may be all demanded by the public interests, but until the public demands them a government of the people can hardly be blamed for not undertaking them. Two of the three are extremely costly projects, and far from the public being convinced of the need of them we venture to say that the number of individuals who have given either the enlargement of the Richelieu canals or the construction of the Prince Albert and Fort Smith railway any consideration whatever is very small. It may be that the great railways are strongly opposed to the enlargement of the Richelieu canals and that the government and the political parties are therefore afraid to favor the first project. But in that case the government needs all the more to have a strong and general demand from the people before undertaking a project which would cost millions. There is a very real obstacle in the way of the enlargement of the Richelieu canals at present. There is a project for the construction of a ship canal from Lake St. Francis to the Richelieu, above St. Johns, which will, if undertaken, render the present Richelieu canals and locks superfluous, except for local traffic. This ship canal is an international project on a scale which would have a far better chance of winning for the St. Lawrence routes the New England States and western transportation trade than any Richelieu canal enlargement scheme that did not include a cross-cut to the St. Lawrence could have.

In regard to the opening up of Nor-

thern Saskatchewan and Athabasca to settlement by the subsidizing of railways or the construction of government railways it is doubtful whether urgency can be pleaded so long as south-western Saskatchewan and western Alberta remain undeveloped. It is quite certain that a railway opening up the Athabasca and Peace river districts, fertile as these are, would not pay, while it seems probable that a railway through Alberta, by the Yellow Head Pass and across British Columbia, opening up the Cariboo and Monica districts, and supplying a through line to the Pacific coast, which would compete with the Canadian Pacific, would prove, if not commercially profitable yet one calculated to afford incomparably greater benefits to the Dominion than a line opening up easy communication with the Arctic ocean, which is the objective of 'Publicola's' line. To reach the Yukon from the Mackenzie basin a range of mountains has to be scaled, the passes of which are easy only in the extreme north. The establishment of a Canadian mint has been discussed by financiers and miners, but the general public has taken little interest in it. It may well be that the banks fear that a Canadian gold currency would interfere with their note issues, which must be a source of considerable profit to them. But the establishment of a Canadian mint is even more feared by financiers, economists and publicists generally, who have in mind the dangers of an agitation for free coinage of silver at a fixed and artificially high ratio compared with gold, and a consequent disturbance of our currency and banking systems.

THE CONDONATION OF CRIME.

Mr. George Hague, joint general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, recently delivered an address before the American Bankers' Convention, at Richmond, Va., which met with deserved applause. The conclusion is especially interesting in the light of recent events. Mr. Hague said: 'Abuse of credit has brought even governments and states into embarrassment. Credit is invaluable under one aspect, but equally dangerous in another. It may be wholesome food; it may be deadly poison. And whether it is one or the other depends upon the banker. The dispensing of credit is really an education in the knowledge of men; it is an education in the art of criticising and giving proper value to statements and reports, in detecting what is false and misleading, and in estimating properly those that are true; the art also of finding out when men are beginning to go wrong, and of distinguishing between business enterprise and speculation or gambling.' Mr. Hague's paper was entitled 'The Education of a Banker,' and this was supposed to be complete when the banker had learned the high art of getting the best interest out of investments combined with perfect safety. Mr. Hague, of course, did not mean to infer that those who daily dispense enormous sums in credit could ever become infallible, but he did presume that the educated banker would take the minimum of risks and would protect his loans by the exercise of the most scrupulous care. In the case of the advances by several of our banks upon the warehouse receipts of the Montreal Cold Storage & Freezing Company very little seems to have been done, either to find out whether the goods were actually in the warehouse or whether they were abstracted afterwards. A warehouse receipt under present conditions can never be an ideal security, as the goods are never in the custody of the banker, who has no means of guarding them from the fraudulently disposed. In the present case, it is acknowledged that money was advanced upon paper which represented no value and that little effort was made to check the goods against the worthless receipts at the time when the advances were made. Such trust in fallible human nature, Mr. Hague did not mention as one of the desirable attributes of the educated banker, and the present case is only one instance of how disastrous it may prove to all concerned.

So far as the advances of money made upon worthless securities were due to carelessness or other causes, the bankers will have to answer to the directors and shareholders of the banks, but the case has a much darker side, with which the public is very much concerned. For instance, the local manager of one of the banks concerned advanced over one

hundred thousand dollars upon fraudulent receipts, but although he discovered the frauds in March he took no steps to vindicate public justice, and neither did he discover the matter to his directors till about the middle of July. In the meantime, he had recovered the whole of the money from the managing director of the company. Although the managing director had accused a business firm of stealing certain goods and the secretary-treasurer of the Cold Storage Company of improperly issuing warehouse receipts, no effort was made by him to bring these accused to justice, although the bank manager acknowledges saying 'If such were the case, the whole pack of them should be sent down.' The law gives two definitions of compounding a felony; one is: 'To compound with a felon is to take the goods stolen or other amends (compensation) upon an agreement not to prosecute.' The other is: 'To compound a felony is to take a money consideration and forbear to prosecute.' According to the latter definition, the bank manager seems to have been open to the charge of having engaged in compounding a felony from March 23 to the middle of July.

Another bank which has been victimized, has at length taken the necessary steps to discover the guilty parties, but even the general manager of this bank acknowledges having done business after the discovery of the frauds with one of those whom he believed to have assisted in committing them, with the object of covering up the frauds. Nearly half a year elapsed between the discovery of the crimes and the initiation of criminal proceedings, during which time the bank took every means to protect itself from loss and during which time the guilty were at liberty to further prey upon the public. In his cross-examination yesterday, this general manager stated that one of the members of the business firm before alluded to acknowledged benefitting to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, but in his statement regarding the bank's relations with the Cold Storage Company, published about the middle of September, the manager said: 'Who are the guilty parties? This question has given us much concern, and so far we have not been able to arrive at any conclusion as to who they really are.' The public will find these two statements very hard to reconcile.

The case is now sub judice, and whether the parties now charged with the perpetration of the frauds are innocent or guilty must be left to a jury of their peers. But it is no interference with justice to animadvert upon the part the banks in question took in this cause célèbre before it reached the court. To quote a contemporary: 'A bank or other corporation which condones transactions which it has reasonable grounds to believe fraudulent, helps the spread of commercial immorality, and lowers the basis of safety which should be its own protection against loss in warehouse receipt transactions; and if a bank will not do its plain duty in such circumstances, but prefers, rather than make a loss, to let guilty men escape, whom shall we look to for an example of ethical principles and square dealing?' Canadian legislation peculiarly favors the business of banking, because these institutions, with few exceptions, have been conducted upon the highest principles of business morality. Any departure from these principles, therefore, must be detrimental to the business of banking as a whole, besides being a cheating of justice. The law rightly punishes the compounding of a felony with fine and imprisonment, because it prevents the due administration of justice, allows the felon to repeat his offence with added skill, and engenders in him the belief that he will succeed in compromising whatever nature wrongs he may commit. It also tempts others to imitate his example.

THE GOOD CZAR.

It is a curious thing that Russia should be the power which should be the first to demand the submission of the Chinese puzzle to arbitration. It was proverbially said about the people of Jedburgh, in Scotland, that it was their custom to hang men first and try them afterwards. That was, of course, in the cowboy days. The conduct of Russia seems similar. While she and the other powers have been agreeing in releasing the beleaguered ministers at Peking and busily disagreeing about every-

thing else she has been hurriedly taking possession of the whole of Manchuria. When she had paid herself ten times over for all her damage through the Boxers she coolly proposed to the other Powers to retire from Peking. There were those who said that Prince Ching lent the force of Peking authority to the surrender of Moukhdén and other Manchurian strongholds to the Russians and that it was a part of the same bargain that Russia should lend her influence to get the Powers out of Peking. As to that we do not know, but this new and excellent proposal of Russia's to submit everything to arbitration in accordance with the arrangements agreed to at The Hague after she has taken possession of a country from which no power or combination of powers is prepared to oust her, has something grotesque about it. It is not, however, really so cynical as it seems. The peace conference was the work of the excellent young Czar, who abhors war, and would personally sacrifice anything to abolish it; and his fine juvenile hand is to be seen again in this arbitration proposal. It was not the Czar, but the brutal bear of Russia which drove whole populations of Chinese, men women and children, into the Amur. It was not the Czar, but the beast of prey which spread rapine wherever Russian troops appeared, either in Manchuria or on the Peiho. It was not the Czar, but the irresistible expansion of empire which moved the Russian frontier during the recent excitement forward to the China Sea and all undisputed, made the Czar practically master of another third part of Asia. It is the Czar, however, who would like to see all matters settled by arbitration and his advisers are now in a position to let him.

IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN AND IMPERIAL FREE TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative campaign-machine must anathematize the British cable correspondents who persist in reiterating over and over again the condition, the only condition, upon which Mr. Chamberlain would consent even to consider the question of Great Britain's granting a preference to colonial products in British markets. Those conditions are absolute free trade between the colonies and the Mother Country. The basis of a Zollverein of the Empire must be free trade within it. The Associated Press correspondent in London, in his cable of yesterday, says:

Mr. Chamberlain himself has declared that without one preliminary condition he would not touch any inter-imperial preferential tariff proposal with a pair of tongs. That preliminary condition is the abolition of colonial tariffs against British manufacturers. If free trade were assured within the Empire, Mr. Chamberlain would himself be prepared to face the British electorate with proposals for duties against American wheat, dairy and other food products, Argentine wool, French wines, Danish butter, and all foreign food products, competing with colonial exports to British markets. It is as throwing light on this attitude of Mr. Chamberlain that next month's Canadian elections attract exceptional attention, and so far as the Canadian campaign is reflected here, it seems evident that Mr. Chamberlain's essential conditions will not be granted, for the simple reason that in Canada, as in Australia, the taxation of British imports is the chief source of revenue, and no politician, colonial or British, has yet devised means of keeping the colonial administration going without it. Australia, under her new federation, will, it is already clear, be similarly dependent upon tariffs against British manufactures, and so British Zollverein schemes are for a time suspended in mid-air.

Sir Charles Tupper is trying to create the impression that he is working with Mr. Chamberlain to obtain a preferential treatment for colonial products. Has he accepted or is he willing to accept and abide by Mr. Chamberlain's one condition, namely, the abolition of the Canadian tariff against British manufactures? We should judge not from the fact that Sir Charles seems to have thrown over Mr. Hugh John Macdonald for pledging himself to the abolition of every part of the duty on agricultural implements. Speaking at Toronto on Saturday evening, Sir Charles said, according to the Conservative report:—

The Conservatives never had a double policy, and stood now where they stood in 1878, for the protection and upholding of Canadian industries. They had nailed their colors to the mast, and would stand for the protection of all honest Canadian industries.

It would seem therefore that the only hope of the people of Canada obtaining from Great Britain preferential treatment for their products lies in the policy of reducing our preferential tariff in fa-

vor of the Empire slice by slice, as the Laurier Government has been doing. Will the people of Canada adopt this policy?

FROM A BRITISH ELECTION DODGER.

Some time ago the 'Witness' ventured to say that the most eloquent and convincing justification of the British cause against the Boers in South Africa had been uttered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We had in mind the Premier's splendid addresses in parliament, particularly that on Mr. Bourassa's motion, and also his address to the first contingent on their departure for the war in South Africa. On the latter occasion the Premier spoke the following most impressive words:—

May God accompany you, may he direct you and protect you in the noble mission which you have undertaken! On this occasion it is not so much the god of battle whom we invoke but the God of justice. It is inspiring to reflect that the cause for which you men of Canada are going to fight is the cause of humanity, of civil rights, and of religious liberty. This war is not a war of conquest or of subjugation. It is not to oppress a race whose courage we admire, but it is to put an end to oppression imposed on subjects of Her Majesty in South Africa by a tyrannical people. Its object is not to crush out Dutch nationality, but to establish, in a land over which Her Majesty is sovereign, British sovereign law to assure to all men in that country an equal share of liberty.

This and other passages in the same address were characterized by the editorial writers of such papers as the 'Times' and the 'Spectator,' as the clearest and most convincing vindication of the course of the Imperial Government that had been heard. The 'Witness' was challenged by a correspondent to reproduce any such justification by Sir Wilfrid, but as it was obvious from the very belligerent tone of the letter that the writer was a mere political antagonist of the Premier and wished to raise a controversy we waited to see whether any other readers would raise the question. None ever did. We have republished these words of the Premier at this time because they, with other passages from the same address, form the substance of an election dodger which was picked up on the streets of Manchester, England, by a Canadian visitor. This dodger was published by the Conservative Publication Committee of London, apparently for general use in the khaki campaign. It is headed 'The patriotism of our colonies,' 'The Little Englanders put to shame,' and the dodger says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's address should be read and remembered by every British subject throughout the world; and it closes with the following appeal:—

Fellow-countrymen, let it be known that we are at one with our loyal brethren across the sea; let there be no suspicion of agreement with the sentiments of the poor miserable little Englanders. At this critical time there is but one course to take and that is to support the Unionist Government and TO CONSOLIDATE OUR GLORIOUS EMPIRE.

It is certain, therefore, that 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier,' is English and Imperialistic enough, and not 'too English or too Imperialistic,' either for Lord Salisbury or the Conservative party.

It must be remembered in this connection that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not in these addresses forget the task which he has set before him, that of helping on the harmony and union of the races in Canada. In his address to the contingent he said:

This is a unique occasion in the history of the world. It is a spectacle which ought to make every Canadian feel proud of his country. Who could have believed a few years ago that from this city (Quebec), which has been the theatre of bitter conflict between two of the proudest races of the world, their descendants, who to-day are a happy contented people, would go forth, to help to carry the blessings of our own institutions to a far distant land? Who could have believed thirty-two years ago that the scattered provinces of British North America would have reached such a point of development to-day that they would be able and willing—cheerfully willing—to cement with their blood the unity of the empire in its most distant part.

After the Battle of Paardeberg, that proud but sorrowful day for Canada, the Premier made an even more touching appeal for the unity which was symbolized by the dead of both races, who had died for the same cause and were buried in the same grave in the distant South African veldt. The attempted campaign against Sir Wilfrid Laurier on obviously false charges of lack of loyalty and patriotism is surely wiser all these circumstances as base as one as ever the nearest publications conceived and resorted to.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN DEAD.

WAS FOR FORTY YEARS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Hon. John Sherman, who for a period of forty years occupied a prominent place in the legislative and administrative branches of political affairs in the United States, died here at 8.45 o'clock this morning, of brain exhaustion. Death came to the aged sufferer peacefully, after almost thirty-six hours of nearly complete unconsciousness. A number of relatives and friends who had assembled in Washington in response to a summons, were at the bedside when the end came. The funeral services over the remains will be held in this city, and at Mansfield, Ohio. Interment will be in the family plot at that place, and will occur in all probability on Thursday.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on May 10, 1823. He came of sturdy ancestors, tracing their lineage back to the Shermans who came over shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims in Ohio. When he died, in 1826, the large family of boys were left with scant support and were adopted by friends and relatives. John went with his elder brother, Charles, to Mansfield, Ohio, and took up the study of law, which in turn took him into the field of politics and public life. His first public service was in 1848, when he was a delegate to the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, which



THE LATE HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. Again in 1852 he was a delegate to Baltimore, when Winfield Scott was nominated for the Presidency. He was elected to the 34th Congress and took his seat on Dec. 3, 1855. At the end of his second term in Congress he was recognized as the foremost man in the House of Representatives. He was a candidate for Speaker and came within three votes of attaining that position. His defeat for the Speakership led to his becoming chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, where for the first time his peculiar genius for finance showed itself. About this time Salmon P. Chase resigned his seat as Senator from Ohio, and Mr. Sherman was elected to his place, entering the Senate for the first time on March 4, 1861. His congressional fame had preceded him and he at once took the same high rank in the upper branch as he had in the lower. His service was continuous until 1873, most of the time as chairman of the Finance Committee. The suspension of specie payments occurred in 1866, necessitating the issue of United States notes. He largely carried this measure through, and was also the defender of the legal tender feature of these notes which excited wide differences in and out of Congress. Following this, he devised the plan for resuming specie payments and practically framed the bill by which resumption was to occur on Jan. 1, 1875. When Hayes became President, Sherman entered the Treasury, and there, as executive officer, he had an opportunity to execute the plan of specie payment which he had previously placed on the statute books.

In 1880 he became a candidate for the Presidency and his name was presented to the National Convention of James Garfield. In the contest between the friends of Grant and Baine, Garfield was nominated. In the national convention of 1884, he was placed in nomination by J. B. Foraker, but the Ohio delegation divided and Sherman secured only a few votes. In 1888 he was a candidate for the third time, leading throughout with 49 votes on the second ballot and continuing thereafter until Benjamin Harrison was nominated by the withdrawal of other candidates. He had returned to the Senate in 1881 and served continuously until 1897, when he resigned to enter the Cabinet of President McKinley, as Secretary of State. His resignation from that body occurred soon after the declaration of war with Spain, and he returned to private life, after forty-five years of almost continuous public service. Since then he had done some literary work, carrying forward his memoirs from the period of his former book.

THE NEW 'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

In the announcement last week of this sewing machine, it was stated that an illustration of the drop head would be shown, in the advertisement this week. We have had to defer the insertion of the illustration until next week.

HUNTED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Graphic Tale of a Missionary Party in China Who Escaped Massacre Through a Storm.

THIRTY-THREE ATTACHES OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION MURDERED, INCLUDING THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR—NAMES OF THOSE WHO GOT AWAY.

The terrible experiences of Christian workers in China, who yet escaped the full fury of the mob, are vividly portrayed in the following letter, received by the China Inland Mission, Toronto, from Mr. H. S. Conway. It concerns the riot which took place at the station of Shaekitien. There were involved in this riot, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, from England, Dr. G. W. Guinness (son of Dr. Grattan Guinness), from England, and Miss W. Watson, from Toronto. Mr. Conway says:

The first intimation of trouble we received was on Saturday afternoon, July 7, when a servant of the Canadian Presbyterian party called in and told us of their flight, etc. Later on a military official named Li came to see us, and in the course of conversation, he told us of the secret edict that had come through, ordering us all to be killed. It was plain, however, that he, together with the small local mandarin, meant at least to make a show of protecting us. We had previously written a letter to the Fu with regard to the safety of the hall, and we decided to await his answer (which by-the-by never came) before coming to any arrangement with Li. On Sunday we were cheered by seeing our people assemble in such large numbers. It was the first Sunday after the baptisms, and thirty-two dear men were joined to us at the Lord's Table for the first time. The services were crowded both in the front and back chapels, and we were so thankful for the quietness vouchsafed to us on that happy morning. After the afternoon service, however, I was called to the front, and was surprised to find a large crowd collected outside our door. I went out and spoke to them, but to no



THE REV. WILLIAM COOPER.

Believed to have been massacred at Pao-tungfu.

purpose, and so came in, and they soon closed the door. Sitting in our chapel, however, was a man who seemed very frightened about us, and on inquiry I found out that he, though a thoroughly unprincipled character, was a man who had a powerful influence in our quarter, and he asked me to let him out, saying that he could scatter the crowd. Afterwards we learned that he himself had been the means of raising the crowd, and hoped by dispersing it promptly to gain our reward. However, our teacher had reached the Yamen, and the mandarin, with two military officials, by the use of a horse, managed to disperse the crowd. I then went out and publicly thanked them, and they left several soldiers to guard the place through the night. During this lull we came back out of our places of hiding, and packed a few boxes for travelling, putting them over in our neighbor's courtyard, and then sought to make arrangements for a speedy departure; and it was about two o'clock in the morning when we lay down for a short rest. Up again at daylight, we went to packing again; but before eight we learned that the people were gathering again, and this time avowedly, to wreck the hall, and kill the foreigners. So we had to abandon all hope of getting away that day, and hide at least till dark, there being no other possible means of exit open to us. Mr.

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A HUMAN BRIDGE IN SWAZILAND: THE QUEEN CROSSING A SWOLLEN STREAM.

In the rainy summer season, the Swazi rivers often fill. The Swazi queen, wearing her leopard skin and monkey tails, the symbols of royalty, objects to getting her royal person wet, and crosses a swollen stream over a bridge of interlocked shields held up by her bodyguard. The Swazi queen, like most savage potentates, is stout, but if any of her warriors was to yield at all under her weight he

Li, our neighbor, allowed us to hide in his loft; and before long we heard THE FIENDISH YELL OF THE MOB, accompanied by the crashing of huge crowbars against the front doors. Then, with a wild cry, they sprang in through the battered-in doors, and up into the front rooms. I could hear them in my office, and there was occasional quietness, which meant, probably, that they had found something and were examining it; and then, a crash of tiles told us that they had started pulling down our house. Others were forcing their way to the back, and strong, massive doors, which had been securely fastened, were soon beaten down, and then a second rush forward; this time, some into Miss Watson's rooms, and others at the back. We heard them shout that they had found our kerosene (ten cases) and we soon learned their intention to burn us out. They made a pile of our books and set them alight. Thus our dwelling house was soon in flames. All this time we were still hiding in the room Mr. Li so kindly provided for us, expecting the mob every moment to rush up and find us there. Some looked into the windows, others were on our roof threatening to break through, and we had to keep huddled up against the wall, as small as possible, lest we should be seen. Thus we remained until dark, when they brought us a kettle of tea, almost the first thing that had crossed our lips that day. Then, in hurried whispers, Mr. Li told us we dare not stay there, as he had several guests staying in the room below; but he would put us up in an attic in a back building, and in a few moments we stole across the courtyard and up into a room over an inch deep with dirt and dust. We lay down in the dust and waited. Soon, one of our Bible women came up to us and told us that she and my teacher had agreed with a man named Ung, to convey us off by night to his village, and from thence, when practicable, to a place ninety li (thirty miles) off, where we could take a boat for Hankow. We were on the point of starting out with this man when the Paokiaou (officials responsible for the safety of the city), arrived with their soldiers to seize anything we might have saved. Thus they carried away THE LAST OF OUR BELONGINGS, showing how much protection we might expect from them. Ung never returned that night. We sat and waited for the morning. It came, and with it the renewal of the attacks upon our buildings. It was a day of great excitement; but time forbids one to write of the many occasions of danger. Some on the roof opposite, others up on a ladder, were trying to look in. We heard several say they saw us; and after dinner we heard one say he would come back and quickly despatch us. All we can say is that the Lord prevented them. Many plans, such as letting us down from the city walls with ropes, or that we should put on soldiers' dresses and mount the ladies on horses, we leading them; or again, put the ladies in a large stone water butts and let them be carried suspended between two men—all these were duly discussed, and all proved impracticable.

On Wednesday there were several attempts made to find us, but the Lord hid us. On Thursday we heard that a military officer had come with soldiers to kill us, and we had to flee in great haste back over the wall into a corner, under a wall in our own garden. This, however, proved to be a false alarm. Plans were then made for a house adjoining us to be rented by a friend of Li's, for us to live in a back upstairs room of it; but they never came to anything. On Friday Mr. Li came up and said that he could not guarantee our lives another day; and once during that day it seemed as if nothing could prevent that furious mob from reaching us. Several times during our stay in that house, we sat in silent prayer, feeling that now at least our last hour had come, and we soon should be entering in to see the King. On some old scraps of paper we had written A FEW LAST MESSAGES, hoping that by some means they might reach our loved ones at home. We heard later that Saturday was the day they had fixed upon to kill us; we waited upon the Lord asking him to carry us away that Friday night, and surely the Lord heard us, for the clouds gathered together and by dark it was raining very heavily; quite a tropical deluge, making the streets like small rivers, two and three feet deep. Out in this rain, with our heads well covered, each led by a native, we waded and splashed, greatly refreshed by the cool air and

water. After our five days of close confinement we found it a little difficult to walk, and one of the ladies fell down no less than five times. Mr. Li had a close friend, with whom he had made arrangements for us to go to a house at the back of a large commercial trading agency in the other end of the city. To this place we were now being led, and by the Lord's gracious protection we all got in without being discovered. In this small room we lived for twelve days, and in some sense we were better off than in the first attic. Food was brought us regularly, and we were much more secluded in this place, and thus relieved of the great tension of continually being hunted; but the suffocating heat of that small room was almost beyond our endurance. From this place we were enabled to write to Hankow and Laohokeo, the postman being the brother-in-law of one of our Christians. By means of him, too, we managed to get a package of letters from Hankow. This was a great treat. We had hopes that each day might be our last in that place; but owing to the city being constantly attacked by a secret society of rebels, all exit by cart was impossible. Guns were firing all around us, and it was at times an anxious struggle for the people. Every house had to send out at least one man to fight and to protect the city wall. On the twelfth day, however, the river rose, and it was possible to start from Shaekitien by water. We urged them at all risks to engage us a boat, and finally one was found and settled about satisfactorily, and about 3.30 a.m. we stole stealthily across the first, second, and third courtyards, past several sleeping men, who had they seen us, would have made our getting away very difficult, out across the street into an open court yard, inside some big gates off the street. Here we waited. Before very long we heard the welcome sound of two carts rumbling along the street. They drove up into the yard, turned round, and we jumped in, in less time almost than it takes to relate. Off they went, as quickly as possible. A bribe of 2,000 cash (one dollar), opened the city gate, and half an hour's run brought us alongside of the river, where the boat was waiting for us. We soon boarded it and at once DROPPED DOWN THE STREAM, realizing once again the Lord's marvellous protection over us. We had four men with us; one was the second manager in the business firm, the premises of which we had just left, and he, with two other men in the same business, in consideration of the sum of three hundred taels (\$192), had agreed to escort us to Hankow. We had various experiences on our way down, variously as the customs being our chiefest difficulty. The first and most dangerous of these, in Honan, Messrs. Chang and Li, by means of friends in that place, managed to get us through without any of the customs people coming to search the boat. At the second, on the Honan and Hupeh border, they came aboard at early morning, and it being dark in the cabin, they never detected we were foreigners. At other places, we hid in a place where they stowed firewood at the back of the boat; at others we were covered over with rugs, etc. Thus the Lord graciously brought us to a place 60 li (twenty miles) from Hankow. Here the men hired a large ferryboat, which, with a favorable wind, brought us into Hankow about nine p.m. on Monday, the thirteenth day from Shaekitien. Words could not express our gratitude to God, as we walked up the steps of the Hankow Bund and found ourselves once again amongst loving friends.

Our hearts only bleed for the dear native Christians we have left behind us, who have been called to go through times of great persecution and trial. The church registers, with the names and addresses of all our Christians, catechumens, and enquirers (some four hundred odd names in all) were found, and consequently all, with scarcely any exception, were systematically sought out, persecuted and pillaged. Pray for them. The story goes that many of them were compelled to buy heathen gods, but this is quite unreliable. Several have fled to other parts and I fear it must be a long time ere they dare to assemble together again; but the same Lord, who has wrought such wonders for us, is with them too, and the Great Shepherd of the sheep, who has removed the under-shepherds, will surely himself tend and watch over his scattered flocks. THE MARTYRED MISSIONARIES. The following is a full list, showing

where they were from and their stations, of the recently martyred missionaries of the China Inland Mission, as far as authenticated. They already number twenty-two adults, together with eleven children: SHANSI PROVINCE. Miss Whitechurch, England, Hsiao. Miss E. E. Scarell, Australia, Hotsin. Mr. George McConnell, Scotland, Hotsin. Mrs. George McConnell, and one son, Scotland, Hotsin. Miss S. A. King, England, Hotsin. Miss E. Button, England, Hotsin. Miss H. J. Rice, United States, Lucheng. Miss M. E. Huston, United States, Lucheng. Mrs. E. J. Cooper, Scotland, Lucheng. Mr. John Young, England, Kihcheo. Mrs. John Young (nee Troyer), United States, Kihcheo. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Saunders, and three children of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lutley. CHIHLI PROVINCE. Rev. William Cooper, Scotland, Shanhai. Mr. B. Bagnall, England, Pao-tungfu. Mrs. B. Bagnall, and one child, Pao-tungfu. CHEHKIANG PROVINCE. Mr. G. F. Ward, England, Changshan. States, Changshan. Mrs. G. F. Ward (nee Fuller), and one child, (United States), Changshan. Miss Thirgood, England, Changshan. Mr. D. B. Thompson, England, Kucheo. Mrs. D. B. Thompson, and two children, England, Kucheo. Miss Sherwood, England, Kucheo. Miss M. E. Manchester, United States, Kucheo. Miss J. E. Desmond, United States, Kucheo.

The list contains, as will be seen, the name of the Union's assistant deputy director, the Rev. William Cooper, whose loss is a great one, and is deeply felt by all the members of the mission. Mr. Cooper addressed missionary meetings some eighteen months ago in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and the accompanying photograph was taken at the last named place at that time. He is supposed to have been murdered in Pao-tungfu, but there is just a slender hope that he may be in hiding, as no one has been heard from who saw him killed. ESCAPED TO SAFETY. Information has been received, either by cablegram or by letter, regarding the whereabouts of the following North-American workers who have gone out in connection with the China Inland Mission. Of some others whose names are not mentioned, there is no definite news. Many will rejoice that so large a proportion of the missionaries have reached places of refuge, and this will encourage hope for those who still may be travelling. The husbands of some of the ladies mentioned in this list are evidently remaining at their posts, which would indicate a peaceful state of things in their districts: At Shanghai—Miss A. M. Hancock, Mrs. A. Biggs (nee Randall), Miss Effie Randall, Mr. F. H. Neale, Miss L. A. Batty, Miss F. L. Morris, Miss E. Burton, Miss L. I. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duff, Miss E. C. Forsberg, Miss C. Muldoon, Miss G. H. Wood, Miss F. L. Collins, Miss H. Bance, Miss R. McKenzie, Miss M. E. Standen, Miss E. E. Hall, Mr. B. T. Williams, Miss C. A. Pike, Miss I. E. Takken, Miss G. Irvin, Miss E. A. Ogden, Miss I. E. Olsen, Mrs. Wm. S. A. Home, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Marshall, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. J. Lawson, Mrs. J. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilcox, Miss M. Macpherson, Mrs. Knickerbocker, Miss M. Macdonald, Mrs. E. L. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Miss L. G. Albertson, Miss K. E. Richer, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ferguson, Miss I. Robson, Miss M. G. Waterman, Miss M. R. Thomas, Miss I. M. A. Ellmers, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Whittlesy, Mr. H. C. Ramsay, Mrs. B. Ririe, Miss M. C. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Moodie, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Evans, Mr. A. P. Quirnbach, Mrs. T. J. Hollander. At Kiukiang.—Mr. T. J. Hollander, Mr. E. G. Bevis. At Hankow.—Rev. D. W. Crofts, Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Saunders, Miss R. Palmer, Miss E. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Dreyer, Miss W. Watson. Gone to Japan.—Miss M. E. Greene, Miss K. B. Stayer, Miss M. E. Johnston. At Chefoo.—Miss M. A. Wood, Miss T. W. Porter, Miss E. E. Tilley. Coming Home.—Mrs. C. Thomson, Mr. J. W. Bouldin.

CHASING DE WETT.

A MCGILL UNIVERSITY STUDENT DESCRIBES THE MARCHING AND ADVENTURES OF THE CANADIANS.

The following letter is from A. S. McCormick, a student of McGill University, in the Royal Canadian Regiment: 'Silverton, Aug. 28, 1900.

'Dear Mother,—We are now at Silverton, five miles from Pretoria, on the Delagoa Bay Railway. We left Springs on Aug. 2, and reached Wolverhoek (Orange River Colony) next day. On Aug. 4 we began our chase after De Wett, the "army," composed of seven companies R. C. R., two field guns, two companies mounted infantry, marched ten miles that day; on Aug. 5, ten miles; on Aug. 7, three miles. At night we could see De Wett's big guns firing from the hills, six miles away. He was supposed to be surrounded. On Aug. 8 we marched 13 miles, the force now consisting of 1,000 mounted infantry and nine field guns. We had to keep up with them, the result being that we went at a half run, half walk, yet we kept passing the mounted men. My feet began to get sore on the second day's march. On Aug. 9 we marched 10 miles, to within three miles of the Vaal river. When we were nice and comfortable for the night, and asleep, they woke us up at 10.30 and made us go the remaining three miles. We got to bed again at 1.30 a.m. Reveille being at six, you see how much sleep we got. At seven we started and crossed the river, which process took an hour for the whole regiment. The river is a hundred yards wide, and varies in depth from six inches to five feet; the bottom is covered with stones, large and small. Of course, we could have crossed in five minutes, but we wanted to keep dry. There was no need for us to get wet and be miserable. After a great deal of exercise and balancing, I got across with many narrow escapes, but with wet feet and a wet rifle. Some of the men slipped and either sat or lay down in the water, which gave us lots of fun. Those who fell were liable to get hurt on the rocks. On the other side of the river (we were now in the Transvaal) we joined Major-General Hart's brigade, composed of Marshall's Horse, 20th Field Battery, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, and 1st Derbyshire Regiment. We did 12 miles that day, and the next, Aug. 11, 15 miles up and down hill. The Canadians being rear guard, E Company was on the flank 300 yards from the road, which made it hard walking over rough ground and stones. There was a regular hurricane blowing, and we had a hard day, our eyes being filled with dirt. That night we had to get up at 11.30, pack up, and start off at one a.m. on a twelve-mile trip to Wolwerdene, arriving at eight. At four p.m. we set off again and made six miles, and at three a.m. another eight miles to a small stream and settlement. The water here was about 25 feet wide and four deep. After getting wet feet, we discovered a bridge made of one log, 200 yards from the road, so we crossed safely, not wishing to get wet in ice cold water on a chilly morning.

We halted here four hours, so the wet men had a chance to dry up a little, and at twelve o'clock we started again on a ten-mile "trek," as we say here, but General Hart thought he would not be too hard on us, I presume, so we had one night's rest. On Aug. 14 we went 15 miles, and next day started at two in the morning and "trekked" 13 miles to another camp. After four hours' rest we went on three miles to Groenfontein. Next morning, after going a couple of miles, General Hart received orders to go back, so we stopped where we were for the day, but at two a.m. we had to start again, and went 20 miles, up and down hills, without any breakfast. We would go on for an hour, then rest ten minutes. In the afternoon off we had to go once more, but only a couple of miles, and the general got orders not to proceed, so we went back to our former camp, and had a good night's rest. Next day, strange to tell, we only marched five miles, but back towards Groenfontein. On Aug. 19 we finished the remaining 15 miles; on Aug. 20, 17 miles; on Aug. 21, 17 more to Grandfontein, and the next day eight miles to Krugersdorp. My feet pained me very much on the march, the heels were blistered raw, and there were big blisters on the soles; my ankle bones ached too. The last two days I had to fall out, coming in about an hour late. The other days I managed to get in four or five minutes behind, usually in time to pile rifles or as the men were taking off their kits. We marched 236 miles in 17 days, making on an average 14 miles per day. The longest day's "trek" was 23; the shortest three miles. Most of the time it was over the veldt and up and down hill. This was the hardest march the regiment had been in, not in distance, but going so many days with so little sleep. Krugersdorp is a mining town, but it seemed good to see a little civilization after 17 days of nothing but veldt, with here and there a farm house with a few acres of grass and a few trees. There are many trees at Krugersdorp, the streets being lined with them. It is a small place, but has some nice public buildings, but the trouble is, a fine building always has a miserable one-house store or house next to it. The Boer houses are miserable little shanties. On Aug. 24 we left by train for Pretoria, passed through

part of Johannesburg, and could see some fine buildings from the cars. The station is fine, and the streets are macadamized. It is undoubtedly a nice city, but cannot compare with Montreal, so the fellows say who have been there. Pretoria is surrounded by tall kopjes, strongly fortified. Troops with any backbone could hold the place for a year against a large army. The Staats Artillery barracks are near the station, and are among the finest in the world. The morning after we got to Pretoria we marched out five miles to Silverton and relieved two companies of the Cornwalls, a couple of the Highlanders, and mixed details from the Seaforth and Royal Highlanders. E, F and H companies are here under Major Pelletier. We have six posts to furnish, and more to be formed. ALEX.'

ODD THINGS IN 'BOXER' LAND.

(Annetta Halliday-Antona, in 'Ledger Monthly'.)

At Shanghai, and in reach of all the treaty ports, the foreign residents have reared a small western city, with European buildings, finely built roads and every sanitary improvement. But the Chinaman goes on building in his ancient manner, with a most profound veneration for the styles of his ancestors, with which no idea of a barbarian could possibly be worthy of comparison. All houses are foundationless, and being but one story high and upon the ground floor, are invariably damp. Wooden pillars support the roof, the spaces between them being carelessly filled with bricks, and, in accordance with the reverse of the western custom, the roof is built first. To the massive weight of the roof is due the fact that the walls do not topple over, as the pillars, instead of being sunk, are merely placed upon stone blocks and held in position by the weight of the roof, which is the only portion at all ornamented, although occasionally, in religious or official residences, the pillars are carved with dragons and serpents.

The houses of the wealthy are usually constructed around two, and sometimes three courtyards, corresponding to this feature of Spanish architecture, the courtyards being one behind the other and merging finally into a garden or park. Windows invariably face inward upon these courtyards, with trees and flowers. A screen is always placed before each doorway. The damp rooms are uncarpeted, and were it not for the practice of spending much time upon divans, and also because of the wadded soles of Chinese shoes, it would be impossible for the inhabitants to enjoy any degree of health. Bedclothes are all wadded, but pillows are hard, round cylinders, of wood, which, nevertheless, seem delicious comfort to the Chinaman. Chairs are universally in use, the opulent employing ebony, redwood, and rosewood for furniture, while bamboo is the material for the household needs of the vast majority of China's swarming millions. The most artistic feature of the Chinese house is the fine, lattice-like wood-carving used for cornices, and bordering of rooms and doorways.

Tables, highly carved, and holding odd shaped vases, in which are dwarfed flowers and shrubs, are in general use. One spray of blossom is considered a bouquet; massing of flowers is deemed vulgar. Carved shelves contain books. Writing-tables are supplied with paper and ink. The walls are hung with fans and pictures, which, apart from their artistic merit, are usually inscribed with a poem in Chinese characters, a poem or a poet being always sure of welcome and appreciation in the Flowery Kingdom. The gardens of the wealthy frequently contain an artificial lake and hills, arbors, tiny fantastic Buddhist temples, and tea-halls, where the master entertains his friends. It may be interesting to remark that since the introduction of kerosene oil as an article of commerce, in 1892, the Chinese houses have emerged from the candle semi-darkness which enveloped them for centuries, and are now brilliantly lighted with oil lamps.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LORD WOLSELEY AND HIS WORK.

THE REFORMS HE HAS EFFECTED, AND THE DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH HE HAS HAD TO CONTEND.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Now that the time approaches for Lord Wolseley's retirement from the post of commander-in-chief, it is opportune to review briefly the work he has done at 'Pall Mall.' Its extent and usefulness have in truth been somewhat obscured by misconception, still more by misrepresentation.

The first wrongly supposed that he had full powers for good and ill, the second has steadfastly belittled his strenuous and unceasing efforts to develop the efficiency of the army as a fighting machine.

It will be found some day—soon, no doubt, when the seal of official reserve is removed, and he can speak out plainly—that the whole responsibility for failure and shortcomings in South Africa rests on other shoulders, that he foresaw with the deepest anxiety what must assuredly overtake us when we rushed unprepared into serious war.

Many, nay, all, the measures so tardily adopted he had strongly advocated from the first; he had anticipated the urgent needs of the coming campaign and its tremendous scope.

All this we shall have from his own lips or his own pen. The true facts have only to be made public for his triumphant vindication.

This much, however, may be unhesitatingly asserted, that but for Lord Wolseley



LORD WOLSELEY.

ley it would have been impossible to meet the Boers at all in the field.

Whether or not the system of short service is ideally the best that can be devised, no other at the same outlay would have given us, numerically, the same army almost at a moment's notice. It has been said that our First Class Reserves were no Reserves, as they actually formed part of the fighting line. That is not the point.

'RESERVE' SYSTEM A SUCCESS.

The so-called Reserve meant a great accession of strength within easy and immediate reach, yet maintained at a trifling cost, so that the active army could be almost doubled on emergency by men in the prime of life, and, as has been proved abundantly of late, in no sense deteriorated as regards military training by a civil life.

So many momentous events have been crowded into a short space of time that we have entirely lost sight of the fine spectacle shown by the Reserves when called up last October. There were those who had called them a farce, a figment of the overheated official brain.

Yet within three weeks of the Royal Proclamation 92 percent rejoined the colors, many of them cheerfully surrendering lucrative employment, their homes, and their families, to enter upon arduous duty in the field.

The chief credit for the system which made this possible mainly belongs to Lord Wolseley. He did not invent short service, nor did Lord Cardwell; but that best of War Ministers was guided and influenced by the young staff officer who had just then joined the headquarters' staff for the first time.

Lord Wolseley had quickly realized why recruiting so constantly fell off, and knew that to attract men the terms of engagement must be shortened, and to this extent he invented short service. The principle is fully accepted now, and we have seen its further extension by the enlistment of volunteers and Yeomen for a single year of the continuance of a war.

It is the fashion just now to decry the professional attainments of many of our officers, and find fault with their training, or the absence of it, as shown by frequent mistakes made before the enemy. All this is probably exaggerated. What is certain is that from first to last Lord Wolseley has strenuously advocated, and strongly insisted upon the higher education of officers.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH DE WETT.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

Surgeon-Captain Fiset, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, gives an interesting account in the current number of the London 'Outlook,' of his interview with ex-President Steyn and General De Wett. Captain Fiset was left behind at Heilbron, when his regiment passed through that place, suffering from fever. Scarcely had the British troops left before the Boers came in, and Captain Fiset was virtually made a prisoner. At all events, he was treated as such. His horse, saddle, accoutrements, purse and private papers were taken from him, although it is fair to say that they were afterwards restored. He protested, declared that he was a medical man, and that therefore he should not be made a prisoner or treated as such. President Steyn came to see him, and commented upon the fact that any one with French blood in his veins should be fighting for Great Britain. Dr. Fiset told him that the French-Canadians had always been treated in a most generous manner by the Mother Country, and that it was the first opportunity they had had of proving their loyalty to Great Britain and appreciation of all the kindness and consideration shown to them as a people. The ex-President did not like this, and sneeringly asked if there were any other French-Canadians who felt as Dr. Fiset did. The doctor's answer to this was that there were a good many of his race represented in the Canadian regiment, and explained that the second in command was a French-Canadian, that there were quite a number of officers of the same nationality, and that there was quite a number among the rank and file. All were volunteers, and came to South Africa of their own accord. They had done their best to do their duty by their Queen and country, and not a few had lost their lives in the struggle.

The day following this interview General De Wett paid the doctor a visit. He found him an exceedingly friendly and an exceedingly intelligent man. One of the first questions he asked was whether Dr. Fiset knew the reason why Lord Roberts had twice refused his offers of surrender. The doctor replied that he had no definite information on the subject, but that it was understood that he had imposed conditions which it was impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to accept. The General said that the only conditions he imposed were that his burghers should be allowed to keep their farms in freedom, and that he himself should not be sent to St. Helena. The reason he asked for these concessions was that many of those who were fighting with him were burghers who prior to April 21, had given up their arms and accepted the terms of Lord Roberts's Bloemfontein proclamation. Subsequently they had taken up arms and fought again under his command. What he wanted was that the conduct of these burghers should be forgiven, and that they should be allowed to return to their farms unmolested. Dr. Fiset asked him if he did not think it was wrong for these men to have again assumed arms after having taken an oath not to do so. He admitted that it might be so, but added that Lord Roberts might regret before the trouble was over that he had not accepted the terms offered. This was the only bitter thing he said during the whole conversation.

Among the other things Dr. Fiset communicated to his distinguished interrogator was that the French race in Canada had never been as free nor as happy as under the rule of Great Britain, and also explained the principal features of the constitution, which made it possible for a small minority of the people of the country to elect a French-Canadian as Premier, with the votes of a tolerant majority. He repeated to General De Wett what he had said about the French-Canadians to the ex-President. The General asked if it was possible that anything like the same freedom would be granted his people when the war was over. Dr. Fiset expressed his confidence that it would. It was the policy of the British Government to give to their colonies the greatest possible measure of freedom, and that he had no doubt the Dutch people would be surprised at the extent of self-government that would be granted them as soon as the condition of affairs and public sentiment would permit of it.

Dr. Fiset's statement is interesting as showing the extent of the misapprehension even in the minds of the best-informed of the Boer leaders as to the principles that guide British policy in dealing with colonies. This is all the more remarkable as the Transvaal and Orange Free State had British colonies at their doors. So wide was the measure of self-government in these that in one of them a Dutchman was Premier and his people were the greatest political force there. Nothing but experience and time will convince the burghers that British rule is not the tyranny and oppression that they believe it to be.

PURITY OF LONDON WATER.

Whatever may be his opinion about the adequacy or the management of his water supply, the Londoner can at least console himself with the thought of the excellence of its quality after filtration. Sir W. Crookes and Professor Dewar have just issued their report on the composition and quality of daily samples supplied during last month. The bacteriological examination of 523 samples gave the following among other results: A cubic centimetre of New River water, unfiltered, showed ninety-five microbes, while the filtered samples showed an average of only eight microbes. The unfiltered Thames came out with an amazing population of 1,677 microbes per measure, while the Thames-derived supplies, after filtering into the clear-water wells, showed only nine. The Lea water, which in its native state of unfiltered purity gave an average of 221 microbes per measure, held only eleven by the time it got to the water company's clear-water wells.—'Westminster Gazette.'



THE FIGHT AT RETIEF'S NEK.

The Boers were driven off the plateau and retired into the valley below on their way to Fouriesburg. The path down the face of the cliff was precipitous, and they could only descend one at a time.—Illustrated London News.

AFRICA AND ITS TRADE.

Golden Chances for Young Men With Brains and Money.

MANUFACTURES ARE NEGLECTED IN THE MAD MINING CRAZE.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

There's a great field in South Africa for American energy and capital; a golden opportunity for young men of brains and pluck who have good financial backing. It's no place for a poor man.

E. C. Reinecke, the resident representative at Capetown, South Africa, for a number of Chicago firms, was the speaker. Mr. Reinecke left Capetown six weeks ago for a flying visit to Chicago, and brought with him much valuable information about business opportunities in that far-off land.

'South Africa's greatest need to-day,' continued Mr. Reinecke, 'is local manufactures. It seems hardly credible, but between Capetown and Johannesburg there does not exist to-day a single factory producing anything for general consumption. There is not a pin, needle, thread, paper or knitting factory in the country. All cooking utensils, and nearly all household furnishings are imported. Overalls and wearing apparel, especially of the coarser kinds, come from the United States and England, while, of the finer fabrics used for dress goods every yard is bought abroad. There are, in Cape Colony, a few handloom mills, where the coarser kinds of cotton goods are manufactured, but they all are compelled to import wound bobbins, and really turn out a very inferior quality of goods.'

'So far as the heavier lines of manufacturing are concerned,—farming implements, mining and locomotive machinery; water and drain pipes, and such tools and machinery as are used in ordinary mechanical branches, there is absolutely nothing to suggest that any one ever thought of such an undertaking.'

'But such conditions, while they excite wonder, are not the most remarkable. All the "fresh" eggs consumed in the cities and larger towns are shipped from New York, while 90 percent of the meat consumed is supplied by Chicago packers. It sounds ridiculous, I know, but it's a fact. The Boers are supposed to be an agricultural people, and so they are. They live a nomadic life, surrounded by their herds, and raising enough produce to supply their own wants, but they have little to market. You wonder what becomes of the beef which their herds furnish! Well, some of it gets into the Portuguese territory, more of it is consumed by the savage tribes which skirt the semi-civilized condition of African life, while a considerable portion of their herds die during the long droughts. I think you will un-

derstand now why American beef finds such a large market in the African cities.

'But of all the absolute necessities for which the South African merchant suffers most, a first-class job-printing house is the most pressing. All paper bags bearing any printed matter are bought in New York. Of course, there are printing plants in South Africa, but they cannot do satisfactory work. Under the old regime they secured a prohibitory tariff upon all printed paper—70 percent is the exact figure—and then they forced the local merchants to take such work as they gave them, or pay the tariff. Printed paper bags are returned to the grocers in most South African cities, just as brewers' bottles are to brewers in America. All commercial printing orders go abroad. All of my letter heads, bill heads, business cards, and price current, are printed in New York. This is true also of all the companies and mercantile concerns, wholesale and retail, throughout the country.'

'I have always wondered why some one did not start a match factory in the Transvaal. At Capetown there is a factory, but they only do the dipping. All their stock comes prepared from the United States.'

'If you could visit a retail grocery store at Capetown, Bloemfontein, or Johannesburg, you would be struck by the same familiar signs which hang in Chicago's grocery stores. Continue your visits until you have covered the other mercantile lines, and you will duplicate the experience, in every instance. Really, you would not know but that you were in an American city—until you started to buy. Things rule at almost famine prices as compared with American values. There is a large consumptive demand, and if American capital would engage in the local manufacture of any of the foodstuffs used in South Africa, failure would be hardly possible. For instance, take "tangle-foot" fly-paper. The bane of life out there is the fly. They become a terrible pest at certain seasons. The only thing they fight them with is fly-paper. It is a small item, but it would not require much of an investment, and it is something that will always be needed. I sell and ship hundreds of cases of this stuff every year.'

'One reason why South Africa is behind the times, in these matters, is that everybody who went there had just one idea, and that was to get to the gold or diamond fields. The country has been populated by miners. At Capetown when I left there, there were several thousand of them living at the expense of the British Government. They had come down from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal mines. They are all broke, and are waiting for Lord Roberts's permission to return. When I left the same conditions existed throughout the country—nearly every body was idle, for the miner would sooner sit around and wait for his chance to get back to his claim than undertake anything else. I estimate that there are at least twenty thousand idle men in Africa to-day. They will all be at work as soon as conditions permit,

and thousands more will join them, and this has been the history of Africa year in and year out. Those who went there did not want to leave anything more behind them than a hole in the ground, and so no manufacturing industries have been started.

'But let me offer a piece of advice. No man should think of going to South Africa unless provided with some capital. Manual labor is no longer at a premium. What is required are brains and capital to supply the needs of the present and increasing population. Any man of average intelligence, acquainted with American methods and animated by a desire to permanently establish himself in business, can hardly fail to find suitable opportunities for accomplishing his purpose while the present primitive conditions continue to exist. I believe in South Africa, and that is why I am living there.'

A NEW LINCOLN STORY.

'In my capacity as secretary and treasurer of the Ohio State Republican Committee,' said John J. Janney, of Columbus, Ohio, 'I went to the capital to see the President. I was admitted with about one hundred and fifty others. It was Lincoln's habit occasionally to admit a great lot of people at the same time and hear each individual's case with all the others listening. I took a seat to one side, as I wanted to see him and hear him while he tried those cases. I shall never forget the simple and great man as he sat listening to the troubles of all kinds that were put before him. He seemed to go to the bottom of every case at once and to give simple justice all the time. The last one of the crowd was a girl who was deaf and dumb. All she wanted was to see the President. Lincoln sat there for almost half an hour and wrote answers on the girl's tablet and talked with her in that way.'

'Finally my time came and Lincoln turned and saw me sitting to one side. I had never met him but the one time some years before in Columbus, but he knew me at once and said: "Have you been here all this time? Why didn't you let me know it?" And then he went on to talk about various things. Finally he said: "You are going to defeat Sammy out in your district this time, aren't you?" referring to a Democratic candidate for Congress in Ohio. I told him I thought so. Then he continued: "I understand that Sammy is a great friend of mine—just as warm a friend as I have. He reminds me of a bog that old Sam Brown had. It got out and was gone for some time. Sam could see where it had been rooting along the creek, and he said one morning to one of his sons that the boy was to go along one side of the creek and Brown himself would go along the other, "for I think," said he, "that the hog is on both sides of the creek."—Indianapolis 'Press.'

RELATION BETWEEN THUMBS AND BRAINS.

Between the thumb and the will power of man it is now established that there is a direct connection. Science admits the fact, and medical authorities make successful use of it in the cure of epilepsy and paralysis.

A case of unusual interest occurred recently in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Louie Andersen, a boy suffering from epilepsy and paralysis, was completely cured by an operation which was performed through the application of the knowledge of the relation existing between the thumb and the brain, proving that the formation or development of the thumb is indicative of the amount of will power and reason possessed by an individual. The case was a peculiar one, and had baffled the skill of physicians for many months.

Louie had been committed to the Illinois State Hospital, for the Insane, at Kankakee. He was in an imbecile condition, the result of epilepsy, which had developed in consequence of inhuman treatment. Up to the age of eight years he had been a sturdy boy, of sound mind. Various treatments and remedies had been tried, but day by day the patient grew worse.

After a while it was observed that he was losing the use of his thumbs. They were weak and dwindling. Soon his entire right side was involved. To the quick eye of the surgeon, this symptom (atrophy of the thumbs) offered the long looked for key to the case. A consultation was held and an operation decided upon.

Natural as well as medical science has long known that the extremities of all animals, as well as those of man, are developed in proportion to the development of the intelligence, and also that certain regions of the brain correspond to or are in direct relation with certain parts of the body. It has been proved many times that pressure upon a given centre of the brain, immediately produces an effect upon the corresponding part of the body.

Preparations were made and the operation performed by Dr. McArthur, of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. The skull was operated on at a point above the area of the brain corresponding to the thumb. A piece of bone as large as a silver dime was removed. A decided thickening or hypertrophy of the skull, was discovered, quite sufficient to have produced undue pressure upon the brain substance. The patient was tenderly watched and cared for while the trephined wound was allowed to heal. That he was greatly improved there could be no doubt. The paralysis was gone, and the boy's mind was clear, but he still had occasional attacks of epilepsy. After several months had elapsed, another consultation was held, and a second operation determined upon. This time the skull was removed over a much larger area, the hypertrophied portion trimmed away, the bone replaced, and the scalp carefully sewed over the wound.

The result was more than gratifying. The recovery of the boy was rapid. He never had another attack of epilepsy. His mind is completely restored, and to-day—four years since the operation was performed—he is well and strong, working full time at the pressman's trade, which he has selected as his vocation. The only peculiar thing about him is an extra thick growth of hair over the portion of the skull operated upon.—New York 'Herald.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION!

Startling Statement by Sir James Grant, of Ottawa.

3,000 Die Annually

In Ontario Alone Through the Ravages of the Great White Plague.

Before the Canadian Medical Association, held at Ottawa, a few days since, Sir James Grant, the noted physician, made the startling statement that 3,000 persons die annually in Ontario from tuberculosis. Truly, consumption is the most terrible disease in the world. It is the result of germs attacking the weak spot.

For a quarter of a century, Dr. T. A. Slocum, one of the most eminent scientists of the day, has made the cure of consumption a life study, and has succeeded in compounding a system of treatment which positively destroys the germ that produces the disease, at the same time building up the system and creating flesh and blood. There is no humbug about Dr. Slocum, he knows exactly what his treatment will do and affirms emphatically that it cures in ninety percent of cases. The doctor has such confidence in the Slocum system that he offers treatment **POSITIVELY FREE** to all who desire a cure. Here is the offer:

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to The T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 175 King St. West, Toronto, giving post-office and express office numbers, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.



LADIES' BLOUSE SET

NO. 2.

Same design as No. 1, in sterling silver. GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar. For sale, postpaid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULBS THAT FLOWER DURING WINTER and SPRING

SPECIAL OFFER==TULIPS Pink, White, Striped, Yellow or Mixed, Per 100, 75c Post Paid

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES, Per 100, 50c Postpaid.

- HYACINTHS, Blue Grape. CROCUS, Blue, White, Striped, Yellow or Mixed. JONQUILS, Sweet Scented Yellow. SPARAXIS, Mixed. ALLIUMS, Yellow.

- NARCISSUS, Fragrant. SPANISH IRIS, Yellow, Blue or White. IXIAS, All Shades. ORNITHOCALUMS, Umbellatum. TRITELIA, Uniflora.

ASK FOR "BULB CULTURE"—Given Free to those Ordering Bulbs from this Advertisement.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

ONE GOLDEN SACRED LILY BULB—FREE With Every Order for 100 Bulbs and Upwards

THE WITNESS, Printing House,

Printing of every description done with neatness and despatch.

Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Etching and Photogravure

Executed with the Greatest Skill.

Church and School Trustees as well as country merchants and professional men will find it to their advantage to consult the 'Witness' Job Dept. when requiring printing.

All facilities to suit your requirements. Mail Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The pilot boat 'Bonita,' of San Francisco, 15 tons register, ran against a whale in a fog off San Francisco Bay, recently, with such violence that she knocked a hole in her bow and sank in a few minutes.

A use has been found for the waste sand and glass of plate glass manufacturers. It is melted and run into bricks, which are found to be much better than ordinary bricks for many purposes, and are fairly cheap.

A gelatinous substance called viscose is obtained by grinding up cellulose with soda-lye, and soaking in carbon bisulphide. It can be moulded into any form, but in a short time hardens and becomes insoluble.

Field Marshal Von Walderssee, who is to take command of the allied forces in China, has taken with him to the scene of operations a portable asbestos house, which has been placed at his disposal by the German Government.

A German scientist named Goldschmidt, has invented a mixture for welding iron, which he calls 'thermit.' It consists of powdered aluminum, mixed with metallic oxides, containing a large amount of iron.

At the British Association meeting at Bradford, England, Prof. Gotch read a paper on animal electricity. He described the various electrical fishes, and the organs with which these animals produce a current which often amounts to 200 volts, and which is strong enough to kill other fishes, and even to stun a man.

without any apparent effort. Two good results are expected from the study of this form of electricity. It is believed that the impulses which convey information to the brain are electrical, and very similar to the discharge of one of the minute discs in the fish, so that by studying the fish we may arrive at a knowledge of the nature and workings of nerve force.

THE PARIS UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The Underground Railway in Paris is experiencing many vicissitudes. There have been several accidents, fortunately unattended with any loss of life. One day was recorded a veritable chapter of disasters. First, the current broke down, and the trains had to stand still in the tunnel for about an hour and a half.

THE TELEPHONE.

The telegraph is, as the name implies, a sort of cross between a telephone and a phonograph, with some of the features of the telegraph. That is to say, it is a recording telephone, suitable for long distance work. The principle on which it works is like that of the telephone; in the telephone the sound of the voice produces variations in the current in the wire, and these variations induce vibrations in the receiver at the other end, making the sound.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies.

THE UTILITY OF SPRAYING.

There are still fruit-growers who doubt the utility of spraying orchards. This class of people may advantageously make an object lesson of the accompanying picture sent to the 'Country Gentleman' by one of its Vermont subscribers for the purpose of giving ocular demonstration how spraying pays.



ped off all the blossoms that appeared on the orchard to the right, and in the spring of 1900 it bloomed profusely, while the other orchard did not put out a blossom. At the present writing, the sprayed trees are heavily laden with good fruit. They will pay their owner a round profit this year, as they do annually.

ONE OF MANY KINDS OF LILY.

It is astonishing how little people in general know about lily culture. There is no flower of the garden that presents the wealth of variety furnished by the genus Lilium. No wonder the Great Teacher calls attention to it in the



words so little heeded: 'Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' The picture given above is that of

the Lilium Longiflorum, the most magnificent of all white lilies. There is a prejudice against it because of its strong smell. It is essentially an out-door lily, and presents its finest appearance when it has plenty of elbow-room.

To most minds a lily is a lily. They little realize that some are gorgeous in color, but devoid of fragrance, that some are early and others late, that some are unique in shape, carried on tall stalks, and other humble in appearance, borne on diminutive ones, like the lily of the valley. When it is remembered that there are no less than fifty beautiful species of lily to be 'considered,' suitable for garden culture, it will be seen how varied is the scope for the study and adaptation of these and other diversities.

All plants have their peculiarities and it is very interesting to study them. Sweet peas delight in abundance of water; lilies, on the contrary, do not like to have their feet in a bath all the time. Many lily bulbs fail to grow because the soil is kept saturated with water all winter. Instead of growing, they rot. Some flowers are 'children of the sun,' and delight in the full blaze of its meridian glory. Others prefer at least partial shade. The lilies are of this latter class. They do best in open places in the shrubbery provided the shade is not too dense, and they get a glimpse of the morning sun.

A perfect lily bed is made as follows: Excavate to the depth to eighteen inches. All yellow and unsuitable soil should be carted away. In the bottom place a layer of gravel or small stones to a depth of two inches. On this place a layer of three inches of well-rotted cow manure. The next layer should consist of old sod. Completely fill the excavation now with garden soil to which has been added some sand and

woods loam. These lighten the soil. A lily bed thus prepared will be 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.'

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHER TOWNS.

For several years the Guelph Horticultural Society was defunct. A successful effort to revive it was made early last summer. It was recommenced with about a hundred members, and from the first showed great vigor. Early in the fall a flower show was undertaken. It was taken hold of with surprising interest. Choice flowers were discovered in unexpected quarters. Venerable spinsters and retired old ladies brought out their floral treasures from secret places. It was only meant to hold the show for a single day and evening at first, but the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. A second and even a third day the interest

was maintained. No public affair for a long time has had such a 'run.' It is a cheap kind of entertainment when there is a taste for flowers among a people, and the surprise has been that it has so long lain dormant in the Royal City. A similar surprise is in store for

many other towns and cities of our land.

THE COBEOA SCANDENS.

This charming annual climber is unknown to many who have little idea what a precocious growth it will make in the course of a single season, and what a charming effect it is capable of producing. The great mistake made about it is sowing it in the open ground. It needs helping a little in the early part of the season, otherwise the bloom appears too late to be of much value. A start in the hotbed or even in the house will bring it on so that it will astonish you with its wealth of bloom in the early fall. It is the prince of annual climbers for this climate.

THE LATE SIR JOHN BENNET LAWES.

'A prince and a great man has fallen' in England, one who will be remembered with respect and love when princes and great men who race horses and wage wars, will be forgotten. At the ripe old age of fourscore years and five, the active brain to which all lands are indebted, has closed its labors on earth. As the associate of Sir John Gilbert, he helped to make the name of Rothamstead famous in the annals of agriculture down to the very end of time.

These two young enthusiasts boldly struck out in opposition to Baron Liebig's mineral theory and proclaimed that progress in agriculture depended on greater attention being paid to the nitrogenous element. To-day nitrogen is king of the farm, and triumphs alike in the clover field and the manure-pit.

In the vast phosphatic industry that triumphs to-day in so many lands, we have the crowning victory of Lawes's genius in the peaceful field of agriculture. The commercial side of it is that it enabled him to retire with a great fortune, and to endow a trust of \$500,000 to continue his invaluable experimental work in perpetuity.

Visitors came to Rothamstead from all lands. To one of these from the New World, he said: 'Americans have learned more from this field than from any other experimental station in the world. A brief notice such as this can give but little idea of the vast debt owed by all nations to this one man whose fame will live:—

'When victors' wreaths and monarchs' crowns Are moulded down to dust.'

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The National Apple Shippers' Association estimates that the apple crop this year will be nearly 80,000,000 barrels. That is larger than the 1890 crop, which to date is the largest on record, when apples sold for forty cents a barrel.

Root crops possess the advantage over corn in that the fall storms do not injure them. Just now, after the severe storms of the 12th, the root crop seems uninjured; in fact the rain which accompanied it greatly helped the crops of turnips and mangels.

Some farmers depend on picking their seed corn out of the crib year after year, never getting any new seed or taking any pains to pick out suitable ears while husking in the fall. If seed is not already selected for next year now is the time to do it.

Cuttings of currant and gooseberry bushes may be taken in the fall and planted in nursery rows or tied up in bundles and buried in moist sand or earth until spring before setting them. It depends much upon the character of the land.

A year of drought is always good for fine fruit. It takes dry weather to make sweet, fine flavored fruit, and fruit of this character, even if small, finds a much better market than larger fruit grown in wet weather. The former carries better for shipping purposes and can be held by dealers and consumers longer.

The fair at Charlottetown on Sept. 25 to 28, was the finest and most successful ever held in eastern Canada. The display of live stock was the largest and finest ever held in the province. The entries from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were large and of splendid individual character. The horse show was magnificent and unusually large.

An ideal hedge plant is said to be the Amur barberry. It is free from rust, dark green, a hardy, strong, upright bush and full enough of spines to turn dogs, cats and boys. It bears abundantly and grows freely from seed. The golden flowers in May, succeeded by scarlet berries, which hang all winter, make it a beautiful ornamental plant.

Lime is beneficial to all grasses. Timothy will not grow at its best on acid soil. Red top, on the other hand, will grow on soil that is too acid for blue grass or timothy, but it will do better on soil that is not acid. In low, wet ground there is apt to be more or less acidity, and red top is the only grass that we know of that can be relied upon in such soil. But we would drain such land and apply lime.

Every fall after removing the potatoes, it is a good plan to plough the ground.

using care to turn under all the tops, and sow it in rye two bushels to the acre. The rye will be tall and well headed out when turned under the lower part of the following May, and will furnish a considerable mass of vegetable material to decompose in the soil. The result is always satisfactory, the potatoes being of the best quality and giving a good yield, rather increasing year by year without other manure, while heavy clay soil becomes more friable, and soon reaches that light and crumbly condition so desirable for root crops.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Every farmer's daughter should be given careful lessons in hitching and unhitching the horse, so, if anything goes wrong with the harness when out driving, she will know how to get home.

H. B. Gurler, the noted dairy farmer, of Illinois, found years ago that, when pork is worth \$4.50 per hundred, live weight, skim milk is worth 25 cents a hundred as pig feed. When fed to grade heifer calves of a dairy breed it is worth considerably more.

It is a mistake not to take pains to have our sows gentle and willing to be handled at farrowing time and afterwards. The result of a sow's being so wild that she will not submit to being handled, may be the loss of the litter, of, at least, part of it, and such a sow is very unpleasant after she has farrowed.

Under natural conditions the tendency of the spring-calving cow is to dry up in the fall, and this tendency is only counteracted by the development of a long-milking habit, and by careful treatment. Standing out in cold rains and on frosty nights is a severe strain upon the milking cow, using up her vital force, and requiring a large proportion of the food consumed, that should go to the protection of milk, to keep up the temperature of the body. It pays to shelter and feed the dairy cow during these autumn months.

If during the first five or six months of his life the colt is given a little grain, and is trained to eat and to remain away from his mother for short periods, when the time for weaning arrives he may be taken away altogether, and not feel the separation to any appreciable extent. There should always be a transition stage leading up to the weaning time, and a preparation of the colt for the separation. Unless this is done it will be found a somewhat difficult matter to wean the foal, and keep up his condition of flesh and heart.

The dog, if it is worthy to live, is one of the most valuable animals on the farm, or can be made such, but there is no all-purpose dog. The fox hound may be considered a watch-dog because of its quick recognition of anything that is out of the usual course and its disposition to bark. Yet it is not the ideal watch dog. The shepherd can be made a stock dog that has almost human intelligence, and his practical usefulness ends there. The St. Bernard is a good watch dog, and has no superior in point of intelligence in the canine race. The Newfoundland is similar in nature to the St. Bernard, but not quite its equal. The Bull is not fit for the farm. If used with stock it is pretty likely to cause injury. Some dogs can be trained to catch a hog without doing it the slightest harm, and are very useful.

The first mistake that inexperienced feeders are apt to make, is in paying too high a price for feeders. While it is advisable in all cases to secure the best steers, quality considered, that the market affords, yet there is a limit which cannot be passed with safety, especially when a fair market price can be had for the corn crop. Another thing which should receive more attention than is usually given it when buying feeders, is the quality of the steers. A lack of quality in the breeding of a young steer can never be made good, no matter how carefully the feeding operation is carried on, and no matter how well the steer is finished; and if high prices are warranted in any case for young stock it should be for young steers of exceptional merit, in breeding and fattening qualities. We most certainly would advise any farmer who is not a good judge of feeding steers, to secure some neighbor who is, and permit him to select his young stock for him.

DAIRYING DOTS.

I can give the names and addresses of 1,000 users of hand separators, patrons of creameries, and I would venture the assertion you cannot get one to condemn it, and on the other hand if you will show these facts and figures to 1,000 patrons of whole milk plants you cannot get the whole milk plan endorsed by 900 of them.

On Aug. 1, 1900, there were in storage in the United States 945,320 packages of butter, against 906,070 on Aug. 1, 1899. Of the totals Chicago held 243,000 this year and 234,500 last year, while New York held 205,000 this year and 240,000 last. Next in the list is Boston, with 192,000 this year and 168,500 last. Philadelphia held 35,000 this year and 50,000 last.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company has offered the following prices per 100 for milk at their condensary in Johnson, Orange county, N.Y., for the next six months: October, \$1.40; November, \$1.50; December, \$1.55; January, \$1.55; February, \$1.45; March, \$1.35. It is reported that these prices were offered at all of the plants of the Borden Company in the east.

I never doubted but that the old, upright dash churn had long since become a relic of antiquity in the older and wealthier parts of Ontario. It is with amazement that I learn that where 100-acre farms will command from \$5,000 to \$5,000 each, where the farmers have all modern improvements in labor-saving machinery, the wives are still pounding away with the primitive dash churn. I know

there are women who will make good butter with the old-fashioned appliances...

The country is being treated to an amazing spectacle concerning thousands of farmers who have been keeping cows for years...

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Turkeys and chickens will agree in the same house and the turkeys may be kept there in the winter.

To obtain the best prices for broilers, the hatching must be done from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1...

After the hens can be spared they should be sold and the house filled with young stock...

A Buff Leghorn hen, owned by J. W. Van Duesen, of Otsego Co., N. Y., began laying on Oct. 5, 1899...

My practice is to dry pick all the poultry and candle all the eggs no matter how fresh they are.

Sometimes people have said that their fowls continued to lay all through the molting season...

While the molting period is a tax on the strength of the birds, the extent of this tax depends a great deal on the stamina and constitution of the fowls.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers...]

GENERAL.

PRIVATE FUNERALS—STRENGTH OF WIRE, ETC.

D. J. Thornhill, Ont.—1. What is meant when funeral notices are advertised 'private'? 2. Please give names and addresses of two or three of the best journals published in the United States on Health and Hygiene...

One Witness Reader.—A holds a promise of sale from B for a lot of land in the Province of Quebec. The price is stated therein to be paid in stated monthly instalments...

material, etc. Wire will sustain from 100,000 to 250,000 lbs. to the square inch of sectional area, wire rope about two thirds as much.

NUMISMATIC.

G.D.P., Toronto.—What is the numismatic value of a two dollar bill of the Agricultural Bank issued at Toronto?

COINS.

Inquiry.—What is the value of the following coins, rubbings of which I enclose: 1. An Irish penny trade token...

A CHINESE COIN.

A.H.T.—What is the value of a silver coin having on the obverse 'Queen Victoria' and the head of the Queen...

AN ENGLISH COIN.

J.H. Lawrence, Mass.—I have an English silver coin that has been handed down in our family for several generations...

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP—PROFANITY.

Lombardy, Ont.—1. Please state the conditions required of foreigners to become citizens of Canada. 2. Can a person be fined for using profane language in public without there being any municipal by-law on the matter...

AN APPRENTICE'S WAGES.

T.E.R., Ont.—A is serving his time at a trade. He leaves before his time is up. His employer refuses to pay his wages in full. A gave three weeks' notice of his intention of leaving...

PAYING THE DOCTOR.

O.K.S., Perth Co., Ont.—A young married woman in Ontario comes home to her mother, and is sick. A doctor is sent for by the mother and sister. When, a few days after, she is in a critical state her husband is sent for. She dies. The mother afterwards tells the doctor she will see him paid. Doctor twice sends his account to her and she takes no notice of it.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDER.

Dunlop.—If a mining company should collapse, or go into liquidation would the shareholders be responsible for liabilities, or would they merely lose what they paid for their shares?

HUSBAND AND WIFE—DEBTS OF THE HUSBAND.

E.—Is a wife obliged to pay her husband's debts, and if so, which debts, and must she pay the whole or only a certain proportion?

RIGHTS OF PURCHASER.

One Witness Reader.—A holds a promise of sale from B for a lot of land in the Province of Quebec. The price is stated therein to be paid in stated monthly instalments...

back the price, with damages. 2. No. Should full amount of lead sold to him, he would have an action to recover back a proportionate amount of the price, or to vacate the sale.

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.]

PSORIASIS.

Mrs. F. asks for an opinion of the skin disease known as psoriasis. It is of a scaly nature, appears usually on the elbows and knees, but may not appear to affect the general health.

FLATULENCE.

S.K.A. is a young man, aged 20. Four years ago began to be troubled with belching up wind. At first it was only once or twice every three or four months.

It in the place intended for it two or three layers of this mullin moistened in equal parts of glycerine and water.

SKIN ERUPTION.

R.C., aged 60, and in fairly good health. About end of 1899 began to wake up in bed after two hours' sleep with an uncomfortable itching. This disease is now spreading. The whole body of a purplish, red color, and stomach and abdomen are covered with pimples having a whitish top.

REPLY.

'Friend of the 'Witness' is informed that the reply referred to appeared in the 'Weekly Witness' of date Oct. 9.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEwen, F. R. C. V. S.)

COLLAR BOILS.

Subscriber, Manassasville.—I have a mare that has boils on the top of neck where the collar rests; not large, but very sore. They do not discharge much. They heal over and break out again. Has been like that for four months.

LUMPY JAW—LUMP ON THE SIDE OF A COW'S NECK.

Enquirer.—I have a cow with a hard lump, larger than a goose's egg, on the left side of her neck, somewhat underneath and well forward towards the jaw.

COW-POX.

An Interested Reader.—My cows have the cow-pox. At first the teats break out with watery blisters which form into large sores. Udder begins to swell and gets hard. Flow of milk ceases. Cow gets high fever and seems very sick with severe pain.

MANGE IN HORSE.

Anxious Enquirer.—I have a horse which has mange. Can it be cured? If so, please tell me what to do.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCE IN STOMACH OF SHEEP.

Constant Reader.—I have a sheep, two years old, which has been sick since last winter. All it eats it throws up. Nothing will lie on its stomach.

SICK HEIFER.

P.N.—I have a two-year-old heifer which is falling fast. Her eyes are closed, running water continually, and turning white. She seems weak on her fore legs some times.

CEREBRAL MENINGITIS—INFLAMMATION OF THE COVERING OF THE BRAIN.

Rideau View, Ont.—I had a valuable Clyde colt, four months old, which was all right on a Monday, but was found on Tuesday morning with head held low, his hind feet as far ahead as possible, and his fore feet as far back as possible.

walk right against the wall with his head. On Thursday morning he was found walking in a circle around the extremity of his box stall, which was fifteen feet square, in a demented state, bumping his head against the wall at every corner with a great deal of force.

SLOUGHING FOLLOWING INSERTION OF A SETON.

An Old Subscriber.—I have a valuable mare that had a small lump come on her shoulder under the collar. I had a seton put through the lump, used turpentine on the seton. Swelling set in, extending to breast, under fore parts, and down her front legs, causing her to become perfectly stiff on fore legs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hope Had Departed.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S RESCUE FROM GREAT SUFFERING.

For Years Her Life Was One of Misery—Her Feet and Limbs Would Swell Frigantically and She Became Unable to do Her Household Work.

(From the 'Enterprise,' Bridgewater, N. S.)

It is appalling to think of the number of women throughout the country who day after day live a life almost of martyrdom; suffering but too frequently in silent, almost hopeless, despair. To such sufferers the story of Mrs. Joshua Wile will come as a beacon of hope.

'My life for some years was one of weakness, pain and misery, until I obtained relief through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From some cause, I know not what exactly, I became so afflicted with uterine trouble that I was obliged to undergo two operations.

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a dressing for the extensive wound where the slough occurred, use carbolic oil, one to twelve of linseed oil. It may be applied on a pad of clean tow, supported by bandaging it up round the shoulder. Wash the sore freely with a creolin solution before applying. Remove the seton if not already done, and dress the sores with the same preparation.

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For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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That if it fails you money in it will be returned. Price, \$3 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of 'Witness.'

TESTIMONIAL: ANNAS, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1900.

LUMPS IN HORSE. SIR,—Please forward by return mail one bottle of Lump Jaw Cure. I have cured three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well under way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed \$2.00.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. McLEARN. Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IRON CONE PALLEYS.

Table with columns: No., Diameter, Face. Lists iron cone pulley sizes and their corresponding face measurements.

DODGE WOOD PALLEYS.

Table with columns: No., Diameter, Face. Lists Dodge wood pulley sizes and their corresponding face measurements.

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ZORRA BOYS ABROAD.

(By the Rev. W. A. Mackay, B.A., D.D., Woodstock, Ont.)

NUMBER VII.—CAPT. JOHN M. ROSS.

OR A ZORRA BOY FIGHTING FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

I am no lover of war; with all my soul I hate it. At the same time I am not an advocate of peace at any price. There are doubtless times when a nation has as good a right to defend itself against invaders, as the head of a family has to defend his household against midnight robbers and assassins. When Kruger and Steyn issued their insulting ultimatum, invaded British possessions, and shot down British subjects in South Africa, would it not have been criminal as well as cowardly in the Mother Country not to defend her people? The justice of the war appealed to British subjects everywhere, and soon the colonies were represented by 20,000 soldiers on the field of battle. Never did Highlanders respond more promptly or more cheerfully to the call of the fiery cross, than did the people of Canada on this occasion, to the demands of British loyalty.

And Zorra was not last. In the person of Capt. John Munro Ross, she gave one of her bravest and most patriotic boys to fight for Queen and country in Africa. 'Jack,' as he is familiarly known, is a typical Canadian boy, — bright, intelligent, self-reliant, resourceful, fond of sport, and, although never posing as a juvenile saint, always true to his convictions. While quite young he was appointed secretary of Knox Church Sabbath-school, Embro, the du-

past my ear. Bullets make about a dozen different sounds. As we lay on the sand that morning we had a great opportunity to enumerate them all. I had about fifty narrow escapes; in fact, it was a close shave all day. I was behind a little knoll with a couple of my men, and we put in a bad half-hour. About three Boers evidently had us marked. We dug holes in the sand, and got head protection, but if we moved a muscle of our bodies we got a volley.

In the above quotation Capt. Ross speaks of being under fire for the first time, but a fellow-student, at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, recalls an occasion, when on Hallowe'en, Jack and a few of the boys, sallied forth to celebrate the night in the customary way. A householder, who expected some such visitors, was prepared, and when the boys got well started, discharged a shot-gun loaded with peas around their legs. Jack and his companions beat a more hasty retreat than we have ever heard of Canadian boys doing before the fire of the Boers.

In 1895 young Ross matriculated for Toronto University, and attended one year as an Arts student. Then for two years he engaged in the milling business with his father. His mind was however set on completing his university course; and with this purpose in view, he studied during the session of 1898-99 in McGill College, Montreal. Unselfish and obliging, he was extremely popular with his fellow-students. The newspapers have told us how on the occasion of his passing through Montreal as a member of the first contingent to Africa, his old fellow-students, recognizing him, shouted, 'Here he comes! Hurrah for Jack!' and forgetting all military rules, rushed forward, seized him and carried him shoulder-high from place to place. 'I hope,' said he, when set down, 'the Boers won't treat me as rough as that.'

His military career may be thus summed up: Appointed second lieutenant, provisionally, to No. 2 Company, 22nd Regiment 'Oxford Rifles,' under his father, Capt. D. R. Ross, in 1896. Com-

collapsed. Then I rolled behind a stone and bled for about an hour, all the time doing some tall thinking.

Riding forty miles over a rough road stretched in the bottom of an ox-wagon, to Bloemfontein Hospital, was his next experience. After lying there for some time, he was invalided to England, where, after resting a few weeks, he received permission from the doctors, and at once set off to join his regiment in Africa.

Of Jack Ross and his fellow Canadian soldiers the correspondent of a British paper thus writes: 'They are fine, strapping fellows, broad-shouldered, clean-limbed, and blue-eyed. They swing past with an easy stride and a free gait, conscious of the strength and pride brought them from the lakes and mountains of Canada. Their boots were out at the toes, stockings undarned, breeches torn, then mended, then torn again, but every tatter and every stain was an honor to those sons from over the sea, who have marched shoulder to shoulder with regiments of long and great tradition.'

Zorra is justly proud of the presidents, professors, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, and successful business men she has given to the world, and she has no reason to feel ashamed of her brave soldier boy, Capt. Jack Ross.

Whatever the primary reference of the following verses, they fit in so well that I here subjoin them:—

Oh! I love our British Empire And we flaunt her colors free, And we bless our boy and send him To the fighting o'er the sea, He's no 'absent-minded beggar' With a knapsack on his back; He's his country's Morning Glory! He's our own Canadian Jack!

No, he does not hate the foeman, But he loves his country well, And will do his sacred duty In the face of heaven and hell. He has had a praying mother, And he knows the golden rule, And he carries high opinions Of the state and church and school.

With his bullets and his Bible He is furnished for the fight, And the prayers of home surround him When he lays him down at night. Oh! the front rank in the battle! That is where he longs to be. He will boldly face the strongholds Of his country's enemy.

Oh! our hearts—when we consider That our Jack may never come To the welcome that awaits him, To his sweetheart and his home— They are burned nigh to breaking, But we strive in hope to rest, Praying God to save the empire, Knowing we have given our best.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE FARMER AND POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In a newspaper interview last spring I said that farmers who thought they owned their own land in Manitoba were only lease-holders. I will now give figures and facts that will prove that statement, as well as show that all Canadian farmers are very badly handicapped by unfair legislation.

I am farming a section of land in Macdonald municipality, and in order to do so I required to purchase the following list of implements on which I had to pay twenty to thirty per cent duty, or pay from twenty to thirty per cent more to Canadian manufacturers than I could buy American made articles (equally as good) if they were on the free list. However, I had my choice, to pay it either in duty or plunder.

The list of articles was as follows:—Four breaking ploughs, \$100; three gang ploughs, \$225; two four-horse harrows, \$60; three disc seeders, \$450; two cultivators, \$100; one steel roller, \$65; two four-horse dises, \$60; sulky and buggy, \$150; five sets double harness, \$200 (the duty on harness is thirty per cent); one mower and horse rake, \$100; three seven-foot binders, \$430; four farm wagons, \$920 (the duty on wagons is twenty-five per cent); four double sleighs, \$120; one hay stacker, \$85; one quarter interest in a threshing machine \$750; one windmill, \$185; making a total of \$3,430. Deduct twenty per cent off this for dealer's profit, and it leaves \$2,744, on which \$577 duty had to be paid. The repairs, wear and tear, and improvements in machinery will be equal to a renewal every five years, so that one-fifth of the aforesaid duty on \$115 will be a fair amount to charge to each year.

In order to make a start at fencing and building I bought two cars of lumber, the rate on which from Rat Portage is ten cents per hundred, or double the rate from Georgian Bay to Toronto, about an equal distance; five cents per hundred on the two cars, sixty thousand pounds, is thirty dollars of an overcharge. An average crop on five hundred acres that I have under cultivation would be ten thousand bushels of wheat, and I will require a thousand bushels for seed and bread. To market nine thousand bushels I have to pay four cents per bushel more freight to Lake Superior than is charged by eastern and southern roads for carrying wheat an equal distance, and some roads do it for a much less rate. The Canadian railway cannot plead want of traffic either, for they are unable to provide sufficient rolling stock to move our crop in the proper time. Four cents a bushel on 9,000 bushels is \$360, add to this the aforesaid duty of \$115 and \$30, overcharge on lumber and you have \$505 a year, which is equal to a dollar an acre on all the land I work. A dollar an acre yearly is equal to interest at six per cent on over sixteen dollars; so that my farm is reduced in value by bad legislation at least sixteen dollars an acre, or a total of eight thousand dollars and that after allowing more than enough for transporting my stuff, and not tak-

ing into account all the other things that a farmer requires, such as coal oil, binder twine, barb wire, fuel, groceries and hardware, which are all unreasonably increased in price by excessive freight rates and duty.

But that is not all. The elevator combine and the railway company arranged that all farmers' grain must be shipped through their elevators. They would dictate to the farmer the price, the amount of dockage, and the handling charges that they should stand. This was considered a great grievance, and was brought before parliament by Mr. Douglas and Mr. R. L. Richardson, who prepared a bill to relieve the farmers from such restriction. In committee Mr. Sifton killed the bill and appointed a commission to conduct an enquiry. After investigation the government found that inspectors must be appointed from whom the elevator companies must take out licenses and give heavy bonds to keep the peace, and submit all their business to the inspectors, whose decision is final in all disputes, a very dangerous power to put in the hands of any man in such a position. On application of ten farmers the inspector may allow one flat warehouse to be built without settling for the ground and siding, but they must not buy grain to ship through it. The inspector is to be judge and jury in all disputes between the farmer and the elevator company. Think of a poor farmer after delivering his load to the elevator company with all his evidence in their hands, hunting up the inspector, who may be a thousand miles away, to adjust his case. What chance would a farmer have in the lobby of the House against such a combination, and we cannot expect the government to appoint better men as inspectors than themselves.

Nearly twenty years ago the Dominion Government donated millions of acres of land to the Canadian Pacific Railway with a condition that they should be exempt from all taxes for twenty years. This meant that the settler had to pay the company's taxes as well as his own all these years. Mr. R. L. Richardson, member for Lisgar, brought this matter up in the House at the last session, and asked the government to declare that the exemption would terminate in twenty years from the date of the contract (which was what every sane man in the Dominion who gave the matter any thought understood to be the bargain), but the premier of the Dominion got up and talked about vested rights, socialism and parliament not being at liberty to interpret its own acts, and the members, with railway passes in their pockets, chorused, 'You are right, Sir Wilfrid; we do not know when the twenty-year exemption commenced, or if it ever will end.' They might have added, 'We do know the C. P. R. is good to us.'

If the premier had been representing the people who placed him there he would have said, 'Our understanding of the bargain was, and is, that the exemptions would cease in twenty years from the date of the contract. We will then commence to collect taxes, and if the company thinks we are in the wrong, the courts will be open to them.'

Mr. Richardson's motion was voted down by about ninety of a majority, and left the poor, wounded settler without even the bandage of hope. This tax is a part of the consideration paid for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and if the road is any benefit to Canada, all Canada should bear it equally, but that tax, with the excessive transportation rates those in the west have to pay, is a special tax on the western farmer. The position the western farmer finds himself in at the present time is this, he is robbed by law out of fifty per cent of his yearly net earnings, his property is reduced to one-half its value, and he has to pay the railway tax in addition to his own.

There is no excuse for the present government not relieving the farmer of these great burdens, for we have had four years of abundant crops, and the people imported goods in increasingly large quantities, and paid correspondingly large amounts into the Dominion treasury, and there is now nearly ten million dollars surplus. Right here is millions of evidence that the tariff is not on a revenue basis, but is twenty-five per cent too high. What a God-given opportunity was here for the government to redeem one of their promises by putting farm implements and all that constitutes their raw material on the free list, and thus give the farmers fair play. Mr. Sifton gave the reason at Brandon a few months ago, which, in short, was that the monopolies would put us out. Think of it, farmers, and we have five votes to their one! When the Laurier Government took office four years ago the question of an outlet to Lake Superior was ripe for action at that time. The Ontario Government was offering millions of dollars for a railway to open New Ontario from Lake Superior west, and Manitoba was begging for the privilege to put millions into a government road from Winnipeg to Lake Superior. This, with very little more than the Dominion Government has granted to that road, would have built a first-class government road from Winnipeg to Fort William, which would have more than cut transportation rates in two on all western traffic. What a glorious opportunity was here to break the back of railway monopoly in Canada and double the value of every farm in Manitoba and the North-West, but poor Canada had not a statesman in her cabinet. Mr. Sifton, who boasts that the government gave him a free hand on all western matters, granted the charter for this most important railway to

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, who secured all these millions, while the government or people have absolutely no control over the rates, and he thus locked the door on the western farmer.

These extortions which I have outlined strikes the farmer or producer differently from what it does the merchant or middle-man, for they simply add the duty or plunder and freight to the price of the article they handle, and add a profit to the whole, and collect it from the customer, but the farmer, who has to sell his goods in the world's open market, cannot charge it to his customer, but must either deduct it from his net margin or (what is too often the case) sweat it out of his own bones and squeeze it out of the necessities of his pale-faced wife and ill-clad children. There is no denying the fact that party politics has been the farmer's greatest enemy, and the great question is what are we going to do about it? We should meet often in every schoolhouse and discuss these questions until we all understand them.

Wake up our farmers' papers and see that they discuss these matters intelligently, not from a party standpoint, but from our own. Make the farmer intelligent and his crop and stock will be all right. If we take a party paper we should exchange with our neighbor, so we could read both sides, that would keep us from getting politically hide-bound. Quarantine the machine press; it is loaded with poisonous germs for farmers. No farmer should support a paper owned by monopolies or controlled by railway companies. Treat the machine heeler as you would the tumbling mustard weed. Watch the briber as you would a pickpocket; run him to earth and put him behind the bars. The only way we can constitutionally punish a government is by voting them out. Keep on smashing all succeeding governments until we get fair play, when we will get relief. Vote only for honest men who fully understand our case, and who are in full sympathy with government ownership of railways, which is much better than railway ownership of government. Between these two we must make our choice. In freight rates we are now paying interest on more than double what the railways cost; better own them and only pay half the interest.

We should demand the same integrity from our public men that we expect from our banker. We have the majority of votes; why should we allow monopolies to confiscate our property, take the bread out of our children's mouths, and make slaves of us and our wives? We hold the destinies of our children in our right hand. We can now do with ballots what it may take bayonets in their hands to accomplish. If we vote right and keep on voting right until our wrongs are righted we will again take our place as God's foremen in his great work of providing for his millions. I was born and brought up on a farm, and I know where the screws pinch. I supported the Liberal party for eighteen years when in opposition, because I thought they were sincere when they denounced all these robberies. I know only one code of morals for home, church, and state life, that is what is the matter with me, and I want a clean government, who will hold the balance fair for all the people, that is all. Because I owe my greatest thought and wisest counsels to Canada, the land of my birth, which I love, is my apology for this rather long letter.

THOMAS D. ROBINSON. Winnipeg, Oct. 10, 1900.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Our missionary, Mr. Lawrence, has read for us your editorial on 'Indian Reserve Appointments,' in your daily issue of Oct. 10, and we, as a people of the Rama Indian Reserve, cannot help feeling thankful that there is such a paper in our country as the 'Witness,' to take the part of the oppressed, no matter from what political party the oppression or injustice may come. We in Rama feel ourselves sorely oppressed and ill-treated, by an appointment being made to our reserve without either our knowledge or consent. Within the past year it has pleased our Great Father to take from us by death our beloved and respected Dr. Corbett. In his place has been appointed a man that we have no respect for or confidence in. Before his appointment we had an inkling that he was fishing for the position. We at once wrote the Department through our chief not to appoint that man as our doctor, for reasons which we deemed good and sufficient. No attention, that we are aware of was paid to our request. The appointment was made. We sent in as strong a protest as we knew how to make, asking for the cancellation of said appointment, and the appointment of another doctor, whose name we gave to the Department.

This we did not do on political lines, as the man we asked for is a man who stands high in the ranks of the present party in power. This protest against the man appointed and request for the man we want, was signed by all the leading men of our band, chief and council included. It had no effect. We then wrote to our respected Governor-General, and addressed a most imploring letter to our Royal Queen Mother, but yet we are compelled to pay said doctor his quarterly allowance, though we will not employ him in our homes. In addition to that we are under the necessity of paying the doctor we have confidence in, who comes to our homes as he goes to our white neighbors or calls when required. In this way we have been paying two medical men during the past six months, one for his services rendered us, the other, because we are poor, helpless Indians, and cannot prevent those who call themselves our guardians from taking our money, and the bread out of the mouths of our poor aged and infirm widows, and helpless

children, and sending it quarterly to a man whom we will not employ as long as we have one cent left to pay a man in whom we have confidence and whose coming to our humble homes is a pleasure. Dear Mr. Editor, will you take pity on us and allow this our plaint to appeal to the sympathies of all lovers of justice and fair play. What will become of us if the present political party is returned to power God only knows. We have cried and cried and thus far our cries have been all in vain. We have never been consulted in the least on this matter. We have been used as though we were slaves and not free men. First, our franchise taken from us, and then an appointment forced upon us against our will, then no redress in answer to the strongest appeals we could make. Mr. Editor, do you call that Liberalism? If so, may a kind Providence send us again the good old Conservative days of the years gone by.

JOHN KENICE, Chief. J. B. STINSON, Councillor. PETER YORK, Councillor. WILLIAM SNAKE, Councillor.

THE PARTIES AND PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I see in a rural paper an editorial which claims that prohibitionists should work for the Conservative party, for Hugh John Macdonald, in Manitoba promised prohibition and kept his promise. From my point of view, the article is entirely misleading and the statements made gave an entirely wrong impression. Hugh John promised prohibition in precisely the same way that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did, and when the same situation confronts Sir Wilfrid Laurier as confronted Hugh John Macdonald, there can be no question that Sir Wilfrid or any other premier of the Dominion will give prohibition. Hugh John's promise was precisely that of Sir Wilfrid: 'When you can show me that the country is ready for it, I will give it.'

After Hugh John had been installed as Premier of Manitoba, he had no intention of giving prohibition, but the prohibitionists of that province organized and sent a deputation to him and to the members of his party. This deputation then showed their organization and what they were prepared to do. After hearing them through, Hugh John said to the deputation, 'I am not myself a prohibitionist, but from what you show me, I believe the province is ready for prohibition,' and, turning to some members of his party who were also present, said to them, 'We have got to give these people what they want, it is good politics.'

Now, when the prohibitionists are strong enough and are organized sufficiently well to go to any premier in the Dominion and force him to say, 'Although I am not a prohibitionist personally, prohibition is good politics,' we shall get prohibition without any doubt.

Now, where do the prohibitionists stand in this election which is upon us? The position is this: The Liberal party when not in power said, 'If we ever are in power again we will give a plebiscite to determine the public feeling on the question.' They never promised as a party, and the government as a government never promised anything more. Sir Wilfrid Laurier never pretended to be a prohibitionist himself any more than Hugh John Macdonald.

They took the plebiscite, and in the opinion of the government and, unfortunately, in the opinion of many of our religious and temperance leaders, it was not thought to be sufficiently decisive to take any advanced action towards prohibition, the Opposition, as was to be expected, criticised the government very severely and tried to make all the capital they could out of it, but as a party they were very careful indeed not to commit themselves.

So far as the two parties therefore stand, we have one party which has done something for prohibition (for it must be remembered that the Scott act was an act of a Liberal government), and the other party has never done anything for prohibition. As the parties stand in the House, the proposition of advanced temperance men is much larger among the Liberals than among the Conservatives. It is evident, therefore, that no advantage can be got by voting for a Conservative rather than a Liberal on this question. In a case of this kind, however, even party men should not always vote for the candidate for their party. It is an injury and disgrace to a constituency and to the country to elect some men. Take for instance the Roberts case in the United States. From all that I ever could hear, Roberts as a man and as a citizen and as a party man would compare favorably with any of them, but he represented the Mormon Church. He was turned down, and rightly. So a man with us, by reason of his personal life or some particular interest which he represents should be turned down, and again a man who is in a party, although he be a good man from a party point of view, if he has gone back on the interest he was elected to represent, he should be turned down.

Bearing these principles in mind, my opinion is this: There are men in parliament to-day on both sides who from their position before they went to parliament and who by the stand they have taken there, have deceived and disappointed prohibitionists and they should be rejected on that account.

Counties can better afford to be represented in parliament by a man of the other party, than to support a man who has for simple party reasons gone back on the best part of his supporters.



CAPT. JOHN M. ROSS.

ties of which he discharged with fidelity and efficiency. Never was his place in the family pew in church unnecessarily vacant, Sabbath morning or evening. He was kind-hearted, gentle, and devotedly attached to his mother. Do these qualities not lie at the very basis of true bravery? History tells us of the heroism of 'Havelock's Saints,' and how Lord Clyde, on one occasion, asked his officers to pick out the bravest men from his small army before Delhi, to form the forlorn hope in a desperate attack. It was on a Sunday evening. The reply was, 'There is a prayer-meeting going on in the camp. If you go there, you will find all the bravest men.'

The following brief sketch of Capt. Ross's career will, I hope, be of interest to readers of the 'Witness':—He was born in West Zorra, on July 2, 1877. He comes of a good military family, his father is Capt. D. R. Ross, and two of his younger brothers at present hold commissions in the Oxford Rifles. He is closely related to the Gordons of military renown, of whom Capt. Gordon, of Embro, is a worthy representative. He received his early education at the Embro public school. His teacher writes to me: 'He was an apt pupil, quickly grasping anything that was before his class. The mechanical part of his work was always executed in a very short time, and it required no little ingenuity on the part of his teacher to devise employment for him.' From 1891 to 1895, he attended the Woodstock Collegiate Institute. Here he showed marked ability in composition, frequently writing essays for boys of his form, to whom this part of college work was a burden. For some time he was district correspondent of the 'Sentinel-Review,' and his humorous descriptions of local matters, particularly municipal politics, attracted considerable attention. This literary talent has since been well developed, as the readers of his graphic letters from South Africa know. He was always fond of outdoor sports, and was the champion player in the Woodstock Collegiate Institute Hockey team.

He was a lover also of horses, and his fearlessness and presence of mind in managing a spirited team entrusted to him, on more than one occasion, saved his life. Several times he was in a runaway, when almost everything behind the horses was smashed except himself. This some good luck followed him into South Africa. Writing after the battle of Paardeberg, he says: 'The bullets came pretty close together. It was my first time under fire, but I wasn't nervous, though I couldn't help ducking my

Men who are in the position of leaders must be held to a stricter account than the rank and file.

Then again, if in any constituency one of the candidates is an avowed supporter of the liquor party he should be turned down by all temperance people just as we would expect an avowed prohibitionist and supporter of prohibition to be opposed by the liquor interest, and this although the other man may not be as strong a prohibitionist as we would like.

SETH P. LEET.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1900.

THREE BIG PROJECTS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I was glad to see, on the eve of a general election, the 'Witness' defining its position as an independent paper. I feel so independent that, though a pluralist, I do not intend to cast a single vote, for I am thoroughly disgusted with both parties. In the past ten years I have frequently advocated three projects, all three essential to the progress of Canada, but neither party will touch them.

One is, the making of the Chambly canal, to be of the same size as the St. Lawrence canal. Our canal system is like a bottle, the entrance is so small that the traffic is forced to be only local. No through traffic between New England and the west is possible, although one of the objects of the building of the Canadian canals was to obtain a share of this traffic. The railways are against this enlargement of the Chambly canal, for water-borne traffic would interfere with the percentages of the Trunk Line pool. The Conservative government would not antagonize the railways, so there was and is nothing to hope for from them. St. Johns, P.Q., would receive toll from this through water-borne traffic, only less in amount than Montreal and Kingston would, and Mr. Tarte, a powerful member of the Liberal government, is the member for St. Johns; yet the Liberals would not touch the enlargement of the Chambly canal, because they would, by doing so, antagonize the railway interests. I think this one instance alone of political subservience should disgust any patriotic Canadian with the two political parties.

I accuse the two parties also of subservience to the banking interest. Why have we no mint in Canada; every other gold-producing country has a mint—why not Canada? Why must Canadian gold receive an American stamp before it can be made use of as money? Why must Canadian silver and Canadian copper be mined and sold to the Americans, while our silver and copper money is minted in England? Because the banks are against our having a gold currency for fear their paper notes would suffer a decrease in circulation. I doubt if the banks would suffer any loss at all, more especially if the old Halifax pound be made the unit; that is, only sixteen dollar pieces, or doubloons; eight dollar pieces, or moldores, and four dollar pieces, or heavers, be coined. But neither political party would establish a Canadian mint, because they would not care to antagonize the banks. Political subservience again, both parties being equally to blame.

I accuse both political parties of incompetency for not opening up the magnificent inland empire we possess north of the Saskatchewan, to settlement. There is no finer part of Canada than we know of, that we can compare with the Peace River country, and all that is required to open up the region of settlement is a railway of about 400 miles from Prince Albert to Fort Smith on the Slave River. Fort Smith is the head of navigation. No impediments to navigation exist between Fort Smith and the Arctic Ocean. Dense forests lie between Prince Albert and Fort Smith, along the line of the proposed railway. Immense deposits of coal exist in the Peace River valley, and gold is to be found at the head waters of the Peace, Pine, Liard and Pelly Rivers, and gold is to be found all over the intervening country between these rivers and the Pacific Ocean. We had ample time to build that railway, before the rush to the Klondike in 1897, and instead of the pioneers of Mackenzie river route dying of starvation, they should have reached Dawson via Fort Macpherson and the Peel and Porcupine Rivers, in fifteen days from Winnipeg.

Political rancor in Canada is ridiculous, when the leaders on both sides are incapables. Clarke Wallace's administration of the customs department was just as notoriously incompetent as Sir Louis Davies' administration of the Marine Department, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell's handling of the Newfoundland annexation was as bad as the loss to St. John, N.B., of her winter port business, in my eyes.

PUBLICOLA.

A FOOLISH MATTER ENDED.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A word with respect to the Rev. J. B. Hemmeon and his foolish attack on the 'Witness.' I am a member of the same conference of which Mr. Hemmeon is a 'supernumerary' minister. We are natives of the same county, connected through marriage, and have been fast friends for many years. Down here we are aware of erratic features in Brother Hemmeon's conduct, which strangers know nothing of; and some of these peculiarities have occasioned no little annoyance and pain to his brethren of the conference. Taking the matter at its face, I am not surprised that your correspondents should indignantly repudiate Mr. Hemmeon's arraignment of the 'Witness,' but if they were better posted regarding this afflicted brother, they would certainly take no notice of his language. To those who know him his vicious attack was brutum fulmen.

Mr. Hemmeon subscribes himself 'Secretary of the Church Society,' etc. I hope none of your readers will associate this with the Methodist Conference, of which Mr. Hemmeon is a retired minister. Whatever this 'Church Society'

is, I do not know, never having heard of it until now.

I am quite willing for you to make any use you please of the above statements. And allow one who has been a most diligent reader of your paper for about thirty-five years to say, that, taking it 'for all in all,' I know of no secular newspaper in the world that in my humble judgment comes so near to what the Lord Jesus Christ would have such a periodical be, as the Montreal 'Witness,' and I glorify God in you.

J. S. COFFIN,
Methodist Minister.
Annapolis, N.S., Oct. 11, 1900.

We have received many more communications on this matter than we have printed and than its importance warrants. We thank the writers for their kind expressions with regard to the 'Witness,' and for hints which have induced us to close the subject.

A HINT TO PROHIBITIONISTS.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue you gave us an important and lengthy quotation from a speech delivered by Mr. L. A. Wilson, of Montreal, at the Licensed Victuallers' Association, in which he calls upon his confederates, before supporting a candidate of either political party at the coming Dominion election, to demand from such candidate that he declare publicly his views on the subject of prohibition, and state what course he will adopt in the event of such legislation being submitted to the Dominion power. 'The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.' It strikes me very forcibly that the temperance people should learn a lesson from their inveterate opponents, and put to all candidates for the House of Commons the question that is placed by the Pictou County Prohibition Association before the candidates for that intelligent and noble county. I copy the question from 'The Truth,' Trenton, N.S.: 'If elected to the next parliament, will you pledge yourself to vote for and advocate prohibition in every practicable way, irrespective of party considerations?'

Let prohibitionists stand for prohibition irrespective of party. Let them vote for men on whom they can depend, not for men who professed to be prohibitionists and then, for the sake of party, betrayed their constituents. It does not matter very much whether they are Fishers or Fosters or Sifters, or any other class.

D. McDONALD.
The Manse, Strathlone, C.B., Oct. 15, 1900.

COAL OIL PRICES.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some two months ago a Montreal firm informed the public, through the press, that a reduction of three cents per gallon had been made in the price of coal oil in consequence of the railway companies having lowered the freight rate from 35 cents to 24 cents per 100 pounds. As a householder using this prime necessary (especially for all our farmers and many of the citizens), one is surely justified in complaining that the rates are maintained as high as ever, say, at 30 cents per gallon for best and 25 cents for second quality, astral oil, in retail stores.

When I inform you and your readers, Mr. Editor, that in petty villages in England astral coal oil sells freely at sixteen cents per gallon retail, do you not think that it is a great hardship that the people of this country should be forced by a greedy monopoly to pay nearly double the rate in Britain, seeing the article is produced in the United States and Canada? I may say that we are arranging to substitute gas, which the farmers and our poorer brethren cannot do.

SEMPER IDEM.
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1900.

THE LICENSE HYPOCRISY.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Gazette' of Oct. 10, I read that Mr. E. King Dods was then in your province engineering a movement to get for Richmond a license law which will preserve the respectable and do away with the harmful liquor establishments. Could not someone induce Mr. Dods to inaugurate such a laudable movement for this, the province in which he resides? Ontario has not even yet enjoyed a law which has brought about anything approaching this ideal condition.

G. H. HALE.
Orillia, Oct. 16, 1900.

PERISHED IN YUKON.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG GLENGARRIAN—COMPANION MISSING.

Information has recently been received by Peter P. Christie, of Maxville, Glengarry county, Ont., confirming a rumor which came from Dawson City a few months ago to the effect that his brother, John P. Christie, had died on the Finlay River in the North-West a year ago. John P. Christie was among the many who were lured to the far north by the exciting reports of rich gold finds which came in 1898. In the spring of that year he left for the Peace River country for the purpose of mining. He was accompanied by John McDonald, who was also a native of Glengarry, having been born near Greenfield, in that county, where he has many relatives.

Christie and McDonald were joined in Edmonton by three other men, making in all a party of five. They were all

well supplied with money, and took with them an excellent equipment, including two years' provisions. The party left Edmonton in April, 1898. After reaching the Peace River they spent some time in prospecting, but not being successful there they proceeded north to the Liard River. At this point the party separated. The three men who had joined them at Edmonton returned and endeavored to induce Christie and McDonald to return also. The latter, however, kept on, and went about a hundred miles north of the Liard River. From this place they wrote the last letters their friends ever received from them. In order to send those letters they had to engage Indians to take them over eighty miles to a trading post from where they could be sent out. These letters were written in April 1899, and arrived at their destination late in the summer of that year. Nothing was heard of Christie and McDonald from that time until in June of this year a rumor reached the Christies from Dawson City stating that Christie was dead. Mr. Christie's father and brother at once endeavored to ascertain the



THE LATE MR. CHRISTIE.

truth of this statement. During the course of these inquiries they were ably assisted by Henry S. Conroy, V.S., of the Indian Department, at Edmonton, who formerly practised his profession at Maxville, and who knows the Christie family. They also received courteous assistance from various officials of the Hudson's Bay Company. They have now received what is, beyond doubt, a true report of the sad fate of Christie and his comrade. In the summer of 1899 a party of miners headed by one John Marshall were on their way from Peace River to Dease Lake in the District of Cassiar. On August 9 they met two McDonalds on the Finlay River who were on their way to Fort Graham. One of these McDonalds was the McDonald who went out with John P. Christie. The other was one Dan McDonald from Prince Edward Island. Where and when Christie and his partner met this Dan McDonald is unknown. When Marshall and his party met the McDonalds the latter were much exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of travel. The story which the McDonalds briefly told their new-found friends on the banks of the Finlay River was one of resolute determination and heroic endurance. Some time previous John P. Christie became ill, with appendicitis, they supposed. Notwithstanding that Christie was seriously ill, the little party grimly struggled onward toward Fort Graham. Christie was unable to carry his supplies, and each of the McDonalds took turns in carrying them. Finally Christie became so weak that he could not travel without assistance. The McDonalds then would take the baggage on some distance and return for Christie, thus travelling over the ground three times. At length Christie could go no further. His indomitable will had to submit to the inevitable consequences of sickness, and the hardships of travel. On August 6 he died at Summit Lake, at the head waters of the Finlay River. The McDonalds dug a grave on a hillside and buried him. The McDonalds then proceeded toward Fort Graham. Marshall and his party had found an old boat in a sand bar on the Finlay River. They repaired it and gave it to the McDonalds, who went down the river to Fort Graham. They never reached their destination. Their fate is unknown. After parting with the McDonalds Mr. Marshall met some Indians, who informed him that there was a dangerous rapid further down the Finlay River. Marshall thinks that in all probability the McDonalds perished in this rapid.

NEW ARCHDEACONS AND CANONS APPOINTED BY BISHOP BOND.

In connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the diocese of Montreal on Thursday several important appointments were made by His Lordship Bishop Bond, the official announcement of which was as follows:

The Rev. Canon Davidson, D.C.L., to be archdeacon of Bedford, in succession to the late Archdeacon Lindsay.

The Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., to be archdeacon of St. Andrew's, in succession to the bishop-coadjutor-elect of Ontario.

The Rev. H. W. Nye, to be canon.

The Rev. J. F. Renaud, to be canon.

The Rev. W. Harris, to be rural dean of Bedford.

The Rev. Principal H. M. M. Hackett, M.A., B.D., to be examining chaplain.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The detectives have thus far failed to find the whereabouts of Chisholm, the fugitive from justice in connection with the cold storage frauds. The Merchants Bank of Halifax seems determined to find him.

Isaac Todronsky, four years old, was struck by a car on St. Antoine street, on Saturday afternoon, and had his foot so crushed that amputation was found necessary when the little sufferer reached the General Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. William McGibbon, who was so badly treated by the Montreal City Council, recently, has reached the age of 77, and on Wednesday celebrated his birthday. Mr. McGibbon was chief park ranger and the position was taken from him because of faults that were really trifling.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has agreed to attend and preside over the Hallowe'en festival of the Montreal Caledonian Society at Her Majesty's on Oct. 31. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has agreed to be present also as the society's guest, and the night will be Scottish to the core 'among the bloom' heather.

Mr. Alex. F. Cockburn, for many years a citizen of Montreal, died on Thursday night at the Royal Victoria Hospital, after an operation of a serious nature, which left him so weak that heart failure set in and carried him off at the ripe age of 82 years. He was for many years senior partner of the late firm of Cockburn, Brown and Napier.

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, was well honored by the church-going people. There were services in nearly all of the Protestant churches. As usual, the day was not generally observed by the great bulk of the working population, which took advantage of the fine weather to do all sorts of out-door work of a public

DIOCESAN JUBILEE.

SOLEMN THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Thursday last was a day of special rejoicing in the Anglican community in Montreal, it having been, long before the proclamation of the national Thanksgiving Day, set apart as the day for the special services of thanksgiving in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the Diocese of Montreal. And the services were most beautiful and impressive.

The first service was a full choral celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church Cathedral at nine o'clock. There was no regular sermon, but the congregation was addressed in a most eloquent and impressive manner by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York.

The service in the cathedral in the evening was probably the most magnificent ever held in a Protestant place of worship in Montreal. The musical part of the service was simple but grand. The cathedral choir occupied their accustomed stalls, in the upper chancel, the other choirs being arranged on platforms under the main tower. The bishops in their scarlet robes, with Archdeacon Norton, rector of Montreal, occupied the seats within the sanctuary rails, while the great body of vested clergy occupied the front half of the pews along the main aisle. The archbishop, who was attended by a cross-bearer and two train-bearers, (boys), occupied the episcopal throne. It was a notable display of the dignity and pomp of the Church of England. The clergy who participated in the service were the bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Fredericton, Vermont and Montreal.

The preacher, His Lordship, Bishop Bond, took his text from Genesis xxii, 14, 'Jehovah Jireh—the Lord will provide.' Speaking of the development of the diocese His Lordship remarked that in 1850 the number of clergy in the diocese was 59, with one catechist; at the synod of 1900 the number of 118. In 1850 the number of churches was 43, at the synod of 1900, the number was 155. He did not attempt a comparison between the condition of the clergy in 1850 and 1900; circumstances forbade such comparison as misleading, unless there were explanations not possible in the time at his disposal, but he emphatically affirmed that with increased missionary efficiency, there were also increased means to promote culture and obtain education. After referring to the development of the church in Canada at large, the venerable bishop impressively affirmed his conviction that 'the Lord would provide.' Thank God, the jubilee witnesses a united, prosperous and peaceful diocese. His closing words were his testimony to the diocese. Amongst the laity there were noble, devoted, self-denying men and women, not to be excelled. Of the clergy he could say from personal experience that in his belief there did not exist a body of men more true, more faithful, more God-serving, more consecrated to that God-given work which transcends every other, the work of 'ambassadors for Christ,' the work of reconciling the world to God.

Two men called at the house of Mrs. Fox, 2288 Notre Dame street, on the evening of Oct. 15, about nine o'clock, and asked if a Mr. Smith resided there. Upon her replying in the negative they went away, but returning a few minutes later, one of them asked if he could address an envelope which he held in his hand. Mrs. Fox assented, and on entering the house, the first of the two men drew a revolver and, holding it to Mrs. Fox's head, threatened her with death if she screamed or resisted. Meanwhile, the other man searched the house, and took a few dollars that he found there. They then left the house, the first man covering Mrs. Fox with the revolver until the door was closed.

Gordon Ferry, two and a half years of age, son of Mr. Charles Ferry, of 84 Amherst street, got his thumb caught in the cogs of a wringer attached to a wash-tub and very badly crushed on Wednesday morning. A doctor who was sent for absolutely refused to do anything for the child, who was bleeding very profusely; he would not even try to stop the bleeding, but ordered the child to be taken to the General Hospital to have the finger cut off. The little fellow was taken there, and it was decided to sew the finger and thumb together on the chance of recovery. This, however, is doubtful, as he was weakened by loss of blood owing to the doctor's refusal to put on even a temporary bandage. Even if the thumb is saved, however, it will be twisted.

THE COLD STORAGE CASE.

As might have been expected, the accused man, T. J. Chisholm, believed to have been the chief actor in the frauds on the banks, was not to be found when wanted on Tuesday morning, and his arrest was ordered after his bail bonds had been forfeited.

The Cold Storage conspiracy case was continued last Tuesday afternoon before Judge Choquet.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, Inspector of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, was recalled, and produced a copy of his letter to Mr. Pease, in respect to his interview with Chisholm, on April 3, which was referred to on the previous day, and from the copy of which then supplied Mr. Macmaster complained that there was an omission that had a very material bearing on the present case.

Mr. W. M. Ramsay, local manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, was recalled. He said that in March last, he was informed that some of the goods for which the bank had warehouse receipts were not in storage. He interviewed all the accused in respect to it, and McGillis blamed himself for his weakness in permitting the continued abstraction of goods by the Croil & McCullough Dairy Company. 'I sent Mr. McCullough,' continued the witness, 'and said to him: "I am told you have stolen some of our goods." He admitted that he had, but no figure was mentioned. His answer was pretty cool; no expression of contriteness. I therefore said to him: "If you do not care to answer this is an offence that may lead to the penalty." He said he had lost money in his business. I then spoke as if I took it for granted Chisholm was necessarily implicated, and he said he was not. I then demanded the payment of the advances, using the expression: "What do you propose to do about it?" He said he had certain friends in the States to whom he could write, and it was his desire to make what restitution he could, and he would write at once. After a short delay, I called him up by telephone and asked him if he had heard anything from his friends in the States, and he said, "No." I had an interview with Chisholm regarding these transactions and his first statement made to me was Croil & McCullough had improperly abstracted goods from the warehouse of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co.; that it had been done in the first place, and that he had no part in the matter, which McGillis's knowledge, and that when he became aware of it he was morally weak to give information to the proper

and private nature. The volunteers had a sham attack upon Victoria bridge, which brought out a good deal of energy in the defending force. Both sides were credited with having done good work for amateurs.

Some of the soldiers who went to South Africa are being refused their positions, from which they had to disengage when they went away. A young, handsome-looking soldier, who felt aggrieved, appealed to the Mayor, who said it was reprehensible to treat a man thus who had courage to fight for his Queen and Empire, and agreed to do for him what he could, remarking at the same time that if many such incidents occurred there would have to be formed some association to look after their interests.

The reception tendered to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association on Friday night was a brilliant and successful event. It abounded in eloquence of speech, in enthusiasm of the most cordial and spontaneous character; in loyal sentiment and patriotic display. 'The noblest Roman of them all,' as Mr. Donald Macmaster called Lord Strathcona, was present and Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, chairman, Judge Davidson, Dr. Peterson, of McGill University, and many athletes who are now business men. They gave Lord Strathcona a great reception.

The dining hall of the Congregational College was on the evening of Oct. 15 one of the brightest and happiest spots in Montreal. After the public reception tendered Corporal Blyth in the assembly hall of the college, he was carried downstairs to the dining hall by the students, where a banquet was presided over by Mr. W. J. Hamilton. Corporal Blyth made a very interesting speech, in which he told the story of his experiences all through the campaign; his sickness, his meeting with the Queen in England, and his trip home to Montreal. The singing of 'Auld lang syne' brought to a close one of the most enjoyable evenings ever spent in the college.

Mad talk of war for sake of war, Blind lust of mere extending sway, Be from this empire ever far, Be ours to show thy Spirit's way.

On new dominions may we see That Duty's sun doth never set: Thus may each race, in time to be, All but the other's good forget.

That our young land at call did rise, Of equal right and liberty, And enter life through sacrifice, We give all humble thanks to thee.

'Child among nations'—gracious Lord, When thy seer's vision of Peace so fair Shall dawn, may she fulfil his word: 'A little child shall lead them' there.

D.

THE 'MESSENGER' APPRECIATED.

Mr. Allan Lamont, treasurer of the Dovercourt Presbyterian Sabbath school, Toronto, receiving a large supply of the 'Northern Messenger,' sends the following pleasing testimony when remitting: 'I have pleasure in testifying to the high estimate placed upon the 'Northern Messenger' by the scholars of our school, amongst whom words in its praise are general. With the wish that God will continue to own and bless you in your work.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Messrs. James Epps & Co., Ltd., the well-known Cocoa Manufacturers of London, have just issued an exceedingly tasteful little medal in aluminium for distribution amongst their numerous customers and the public generally. It is called the National Medal of the United Empire, and having been struck on the termination of the war in South Africa, it forms at the present time an interesting souvenir of the Mother Country and her various colonies, typical figures of each being represented thereon. A pretty scarlet ribbon and a suitable inscription completes its equipment, and we feel sure that all sections of the public will be eager to possess Messrs. Epps & Co.'s patriotic medal.

An Expert's Opinion.—Copy of a letter which appeared in the Ceylon 'Observer.'—'Correspondence.' (To the Editor of the Ceylon 'Observer.') Pure Ceylon Green Tea of the 'Salada' Mark.—Colombo, Aug. 15, 1900. Dear Sir,—I have carefully examined and tasted the small sample of Tea marked 'Salada' Pure Uncolored Ceylon Green Tea you sent me last night and find it is as stated. The tea has exceptional leaf fragrance and draws a choice, flavory, cow-slip water, somewhat resembling a best grade Japan. As a specimen of what Green Tea should be in the cup it would be almost impossible to improve on it. If Ceylon planters will only be careful to ship Greens up to this standard of excellence, the capture of the American and Canadian markets is certain and assured. Yours faithfully, (Signed), F. F. Street, The Salada Tea Co. are offering this tea to the Canadian public; it is sold only in their regulation sealed lead packets which preserves the tea in all of its native fragrance and purity, the name 'Salada' on each packet being the public safeguard against substitutes. Ask your grocer for a packet. If he cannot or will not supply you write direct to 'Salada' Tea Co., Montreal or Toronto.

quarter; but he said the amount was not large, and he (Chisholm) proposed to pay it. This Chisholm afterwards did. He continually protested his innocence.

Both defendants, McCullough and McGillis, charged with conspiring to defraud the Merchants Bank of Halifax, were on Friday afternoon committed to stand their trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. The commitment was made by Judge Choquet, bail being fixed at \$29,000 personal bail and bonds-men in \$20,000. The enquete into the other cases against the accused will be begun to-day at ten a.m. Meantime the accused men were sent to jail, as the bail could not be secured for them. Chisholm had not been heard of, so far as could be learned, though search was made for him.

[For the 'Witness']

HYMN FOR THANKSGIVING.
FOR THE CLOSE OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Father, who of one blood hast made All nations over all thine earth— Blest truth! so left from hearts to fade, That there it needs a second birth—

Who, too, through wise and loving ways, By man yet dimly understood, Each race has through its darkest days Been leading to its certain good;

We thank thee that our prayer is heard, This strife of brothers' blood to cease; O be the morn not long deferred When we shall wake to strengthen peace!

May all now heed thy guiding hand With chastened steps and clearer view; And, asking peace for every land, 'The things that make for peace' pursue.

Mad talk of war for sake of war, Blind lust of mere extending sway, Be from this empire ever far, Be ours to show thy Spirit's way.

On new dominions may we see That Duty's sun doth never set: Thus may each race, in time to be, All but the other's good forget.

That our young land at call did rise, Of equal right and liberty, And enter life through sacrifice, We give all humble thanks to thee.

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FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

General Buller Explains the Difficulties of his Natal Campaign.

MANLY WORDS THAT GO TO THE BRITISH HEART.

Fighting in Many Parts of the Transvaal by Guerrilla Bands —Mr. Kruger's Departure.

South African war news of Tuesday afternoon showed the Boers to have been busy. Some uneasiness was expressed in certain quarters that Lord Roberts had postponed his home-coming until Christmas. It was taken to mean that unexpected difficulties had arisen because of the tactics of the guerrilla bands that have been attacking the railways. That Lord Roberts has postponed the return of the refugees to the Vaal River Colony is regarded as ominous. It is doubtful if all the Boers can do now will have any more effect than annoy the military police in their pacification of the country. The loss of life certain to follow these tactics is the most deplorable feature of it, especially in the despicable business of train-wrecking. Men have frequently been killed or maimed by the cars running off the track where rails were torn up, a dastardly business the Boers are adepts in. Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, Oct. 15, reports that General French has marched from Machadodorp toward Heidelberg, and that on Oct. 13 three officers and eight men were killed with Colonel Mahon's advance guard. Three officers and 25 men were wounded. General French occupied Carolina, which had been occupied and passed by General Buller's army on the march north which ended the Boer army. It was at Carolina that several of Strathcona's Horse were killed. Lord Roberts mentions that on the way to Carolina General French captured a Boer convoy. Lord Roberts mentions a number of small engagements which show the Boers to have been quite active over a large territory. Generals Barton and Clements had fought a Boer commando to a standstill at Zwarts Kop, had surrounded them, and were shelling them into surrender. A number had been killed and wounded. Three persons had been killed and a number wounded by the wrecking of a train by the Boers at Kaap river, on the branch line to Barberton. On the railway from Johannesburg east they also cut the communication at Vlakfontein, some 50 miles from Johannesburg. This has already been reported, and is not new. General Knox at Heilbron and General Delisle at Heilburg had had skirmishes with the Boers. Five hundred prisoners captured by General Buller's forces at Lydenburg had been sent to Capetown. General Muller and a number of burghers at Standerton surrendered on Oct. 14, and another force was expected to surrender later—all this after they had burned several farms belonging to Englishmen. Commandant Erasmus, whose "slimness" has already been recognized in having had an armistice to allow his cattle to get into safety, is now said to be on his way to arrange terms of surrender. Herr Kretschmar, managing director of the Netherlands Railway, who had threatened to evade attending the session of the concessions commission, attended on Oct. 11, at Pretoria, and gave startling evidence as to the doings of the company before and after the war, especially as to blowing up bridges to resist the British advance, and in other ways assisting the Boers. Lord Roberts announces the withdrawal of General Buller and in a general order thanks him for the services which caused the collapse of the Boer army in the eastern part of the Transvaal. General Buller goes home to put in order the army service corps, which requires reorganization.

A rather startling story, and one which opened up to the public view the cause of many of the difficulties of the British early in the war, was that given of how the Netherlands Railway Company acted for the Boers. It is contained in the evidence of Mr. von Kretschmar, managing director of the railway, who was summoned before the concessions commission at Pretoria. Every act of the British was given away to the Boers, and the latter were advised about blowing up the railways, and were also assisted in the destruction of bridges and culverts to deter the British advance.

Friday's despatches showed that fighting in a small way is very active. A despatch from Lord Roberts, of Oct. 18, states that General Kelly-Kenny had despatched a column under Hughes-Hallett to Jagersfontein, in the south-western part of Orange River Colony, where a Boer commando had gained an entrance to the town, and where they lost their commandant, and twenty killed, while the British had 11 killed. It was expected that the reinforcement would reach Jagersfontein on Thursday. Mr. Kruger left Lorenzo Marquez on the Dutch cruiser "Gelderland" on Friday. A Pretoria despatch states that General Barton's force captured 1,000 head of stock, killed five Boers, and scattered the commando, numbering 1,000, at Welveland. The same despatch mentions that General Clements, who had been acting in concert with General Barton, had caught the Boers driving multitudinous cattle across the Magliesburg mountain passes, and had captured large herds. It was also stated that Mr. Steyn and General Botha were reported at Belfast. As General French was at Carolina, near Belfast, and General Smith-Dorrien was in the neighborhood of Belfast, it was hoped at Pretoria that Botha's force might be rounded up and captured. General Settle, away to the west, in the Bloemhoff district, was capturing all the cattle in the neighborhood and giving receipts for them.

NETHERLANDS RAILWAY COMPANY MADE CANNON AND AMMUNITION FOR THE BOERS.

Pretoria, Oct. 15.—In the taking of evidence by the Concessions Commission regarding the match monopoly, the concessionaire testified that he relied for profit solely upon the duty imposed on imported matches and on all match materials. The examination into the Netherlands Railway matter brought out some sensational evidence. Director Van Kretschmar, gave the details of the directorate here and in Holland. He was asked to explain the amount of £42,000 appearing in the accounts as directors' expenses, but replied that he could give no details. When questioned regarding his correspondence with the company's director in Holland, he tried to imply that the letters which had passed between them were private. He stated that he had considered the position of the company in the event of war. He had relied on article 22, defining the duties of the railway to the State in the event of war. He did not think that the question of war necessitated a meeting of the directors. The Holland board were fully informed, and he had received no objection from them regarding the conduct of the company.

Director Van Kretschmar was next examined regarding entries in his diary, which was found by the British. This diary showed that Van Kretschmar, prior to the outbreak of the war, even as early as July, had urged General Joubert to make preparations for hostilities. He eventually formed a plan for destroying culverts near the Natal border. General Joubert commenced operations with extreme reluctance, Van Kretschmar's representations were upheld by President Kruger, Mr. Wolmarans, a non-official member of the executive council, and others. In September the Boers were confident of winning in the event of hostilities. In Van Kretschmar's opinion it was best to show a bold front. He asked the executive council to pass a resolution commanding the railway, and this was done. He issued a short service order, which instructed the staff regarding their duties, and provided pay for the men remaining in the service of the company. Half-pay was provided for those employees who refused to join commandos and were discharged without pay. When asked if he knew of the company or the government having any right to command foreign subjects to fight against a friendly state, the witness replied that he did not.

Continuing his testimony, Van Kretschmar said that some of the staff had been commandeered for special services, such as destroying bridges. He appointed a staff to exploit the Natal railways, and later the colonial railways. In a letter to Dubay, Van Kretschmar described the retreat to Modder Spruit, and told of the destruction of all the bridges from there to Glencoe. In another letter to the directors in Holland, Van Kretschmar admitted the hopelessness of the position in the event of England winning. He said: "We have compromised ourselves in word and deed, have made cannon and ammunition, have destroyed bridges, in English territory, paid our staff on commands, and assisted the Free State with persons and material. There are letters, telegrams and witnesses to prove all this. I have endeavored to get over-

ders as far as possible, but not always successfully. We could never attempt to show that we did not do the acts, in fact, we were only too willing."

Van Kretschmar further said that he believed England would not be severe owing to her fear of annoying Continental shareholders. The letter ended with a report to the Afrikaner Bond that it was evidently sorely touched by the Boer reverses, as previously it had requested data of deeds of heroism performed by Netherlands railway employees during the war, but was then anxious for neutrality, which was impossible. "We," the writer said, "are in the same boat, and must gain the bank as best we can."

The witness was also examined regarding the payment of £1,000 to Hargrove, a notorious English pro-Boer, who is connected with the "South African News"; £1,000 to Railway Commissioner Smim; an annuity to Statham, and the making of loans to Mendelssohn and Bruce, most of which, he said, was done at the request of States Secretary Reitz. The company appeared to act as almoner for the government.

NETHERLANDS RAILWAY STOCK SEIZED BY THE BRITISH.

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 19.—The local railway authorities have been instructed to hand over to the British all the rolling stock of the Netherlands Railway.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—Referring to the reported intention of Great Britain to confiscate the Netherlands Railway in the Transvaal Colony, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: "We make no doubt that Germany will energetically protect the interests of German stockholders."

BULLER TO HIS CRITICS.

TELLS WHY HE LOST COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Oct. 19.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes as follows: In his speech returning thanks for the sword of honor, Sir Redvers Buller made a spirited defence of his strategy. He said that he did not believe that any general had ever faced a situation so difficult as that which confronted him when he disembarked at Capetown, without an army, and with no hope of one for seven weeks or longer. "I found Mafeking and Kimberley beleaguered," continued he, "and the two main avenues across the Free State, Petrusburg and Norval's Pont, in the hands of the enemy, with Ladysmith nearly surrounded. If I had waited for the army and then advanced on Bloemfontein it would have been at least twelve weeks before I could have exerted any influence on the situation.

"In that time the Boers would have completely overrun and occupied Natal, and what would have been the effect of that on Europe and the British people?"

General Buller then proceeded to make the interesting announcement that Sir Evelyn Wood had wired asking to be allowed to come out to serve under him. He said he was never so tempted in his life to take a man at his word, for he had begun to look upon Natal as a forlorn hope, but it would have been cowardly to have let Sir Evelyn come to take the risk. "I knew that if I failed to relieve Ladysmith," he exclaimed, "I should lose the supreme command. I lost it, and rightly, I think. But I had taken on the task, and was bound to see it through to a conclusion."

Sir Redvers paid the highest compliment to the loyalty and gallantry of his troops under the tremendous strain, a strain, he believed, such as no soldiers in the history of the world had ever to undergo before."

KRUGER'S FLIGHT.

WAS TAKEN SECRETLY ABOARD THE 'GELDERLAND.'

Lorenzo Marquez, Oct. 19.—Mr. Kruger was taken secretly aboard the Dutch cruiser "Gelderland" at five o'clock this morning. This vessel will take Mr. Kruger to Holland. The reason given for Mr. Kruger's embarkation was that he feared the Boers here would attack him. The feeling of refugees against Kruger for fleeing from the country is very strong. He left the governor's house in a hired carriage accompanied by Mr. Hymann, the governor following in a private carriage. The party drove through the custom house and embarked from the customs pier instead of from the passenger jetty. It is reported that the "Gelderland" will sail to-morrow.

RESTRICTION ON EXPORTS REMOVED.

Pretoria, Oct. 18.—Lord Roberts has issued an order removing the restriction on exports from the Transvaal and the Orange River colonies. The order includes bar gold; but excepts munitions of war.

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

LONDON STORY THAT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN UNAUTHORIZED.

London, Oct. 17.—The "Daily Express" publishes this morning a special article dealing with the contracts which America is likely to secure to rebuild railways in South Africa through the energies of Lieut.-Col. Girouard. It gives full details as to the way in which the ground was prepared beforehand for securing the contracts, and then says: "A feeling of indignation is spreading in industrial circles that British manufacturers are to have no part in the business resulting from the war. It is said that if, as is believed, all the contracts go to America,

such a storm will break upon the War Office as will make the outcry over the Atbara bridge seem tame in comparison." The article gives statements by Senator Dewey and Mr. J. K. Callen confirming the reports that America is likely to secure the contracts. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18.—A member of the locomotive works here states that the report that an order had been received for locomotives from the Director of the South African Railways is not correct.

OUR OWN CANADIANS.

THE ROYAL CANADIANS WILL NOT BE IN HALIFAX UNTIL ABOUT OCT. 29.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19.—Mayor Hamilton has received a cablegram announcing the arrival this morning of the transport "Idaho" at Cape Verde Islands. She cannot reach Halifax inside of ten days. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 20.—Cable received yesterday from St. Vincent, signed Chaplain Fullerton, giving names 21 islanders on "Idaho," stating all well and hoping to be in Halifax Oct. 30.

THE MIDDLEBURG AFFAIR.

COL. EVANS REPEATS THE STORY OF THE DEATH OF FIVE BRAVE CANADIANS.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Militia orders issued to-night contain the following notice: The following extract from a report of the commander of a naval brigade of the Cape of Good Hope station, dated Paardeberg, March 3, 1900, is published for general information: "I am indebted to the Canadian regiment, of whom 200 were ordered to assist me, for their eager help in crossing the drift and lowering and pulling the guns up the banks."

"Reports from officers commanding the Canadian contingents were received today, at the Department of Militia, from South Africa. The report of Lieut. Col. Otter, of the first contingent, is dated Erste Fabricien, and covers the first week in September. He notes a decrease of one in the strength of the regiment, brought about under circumstances which go to prove the truth of Kipling's poem, 'Back to the Army Again.' Private James Carnegie made a claim to me, writes Lieut.-Col. Otter for the issue of the medal for Chitral, acknowledging himself to be a deserter from the reserve of the Imperial army. He had, it appears, served seven years in the 1st Gordon Highlanders, under the name of James Clubb. On my reporting the case, I was given instructions to hand him over to his former regiment, which I did on Sept. 1, and his name was struck off the strength of the battalion under my command. Col. Otter's report shows the regiment had been doing excellent work on the line of communication during the week, taking several Boer prisoners with their stock. Major Ogilvie, in command of E Battery, reports for the period from Aug. 27 to Sept. 9. Noting the death of Trumpeter Bradley, of E Battery, Quebec, he says: 'He was quite young, and a great favorite with all ranks.' In his remarks upon a battery parade, on Aug. 27, Major Ogilvie says: 'I find that the Royal Artillery horses move much slower, and the Australian horses are smaller than ours.' Sept. 9.—Right section, Lieut. Murray in command, arrived from Kimberley, bringing with them three cases of Canadian boots and two of warm clothing, all forwarded by Lieut.-Col. Biggar, Capetown. One case is directed from Montreal, addressed to Captain Cosigan and intended for the men of that city. As the weather is warm, the clothing, which is heavy, can be kept till we are nearing home. As we have just received an issue of English boots those now in camp will be kept until required later."

The weekly report of Lieut.-Col. Evans, commanding the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is dated Nooitgedacht, Sept. 8, and contains an interesting account of the battalion repulse of the Boer attack on their post at Middelburg, Sept. 5, the outpost consisting of 100 men under Major Sanders, (N. W. M. P.). It was in this engagement that Major Sanders and Lieut.-Col. Noodie were slightly wounded, and Sergt. Hayne, Sergt. D. McCulloch, Privates W. Strong, A. Shunn, B. W. Clendenning, and T. Duxbury, were killed. Lieut.-Col. Evans' report places them as 'probably taken prisoners,' as they were surrounded on outpost duty.

Recent reports by cable, however, would indicate that it was this gallant little party, who, when called upon to surrender, refused, although surrounded by ten times their number, and fought till ridden by Boer bullets. They sold their lives dearly, however, for according to a prisoner's report each of them accounted for three of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Evans forwards a special report of the engagement, as well as a copy of General Hutton's congratulatory telegram. A message of congratulation was also sent by General Mahon, to Lord Roberts. On Sept. 6, Lieut.-Col. Evans was placed in command at Nooitgedacht; and 90 men under Lieut. Bliss were transferred to Bankfontein.

CANADIANS REWARDED.

NUMBER OF THEM GAZETTED SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The following Canadians have been gazetted second lieutenants in the imperial army, dated as stated against their names, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 3, 1900: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment:—Private M. Crooke, from Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), vice W. H. P. Law, seconded, May 19, 1900. The Lancashire Fusiliers:—Private R. D. Wigan, from Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada) in succession to Lieut. R. R. Willis, promoted May 19, 1900. The King's Own Scottish Borderers:—Second Lieutenant O. L. Bickford, from the Canadian local military forces (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), vice T. P. Wingate, seconded, May 19, 1900. The East Lancashire Regiment:—Trooper E. Thackwell, from Canadian Mounted Rifles (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), vice K. D. Mackenzie, transferred to the army service corps, May 19, 1900. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry:—Bombardier J. C. Anderson, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), supernumerary to the establishment, May 19, 1900. Princess of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment:—Bombardier D. A. McDonnell, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), supernumerary to the establishment, May 19, 1900. The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment:—Sergt. J. A. Belford, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), vice D. R. Robinson, seconded, May 19, 1900. Gunner N. Cosby, from Royal Canadian Artillery (nominated by the Governor-General of Canada), in succession to Lieut. A. Kingston, seconded, May 19, 1900.

INVALID CANADIANS.

THIRTY MORE LEFT FOR HOME ON THURSDAY.

London, Oct. 19.—Yesterday another detachment of invalided Canadians sailed by the steamship "Dominion," for Quebec. Those in the party were:—Private E. D. Bartlett, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles; Ottawa company first contingent. Pte. W. Edwards, 71st York Battalion, a recruit of the first contingent. He was wounded at Paardeberg. Pte. W. O. Swattidge, 3rd Regiment, C. A., New Brunswick, and P. E. I. company, first contingent. Pte. J. L. Hammond, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg company, first contingent. Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, 16th Prince Edward Battalion, Ottawa company first contingent. He was severely wounded at Paardeberg, almost losing his power of speech. Pte. Nery Dorion, Charlottetown, En-

gineer Company, New Brunswick and P. E. I. Company, first contingent. Pte. J. W. Culver, (or Raymond), 62nd St. John Fusiliers, Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st Battalion. Pte. W. B. Butler, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto company, first contingent. Pte. G. A. Forbes, 1st Hussars, A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. B. Hennessey, R. C. R. I., Quebec company, first contingent. Pte. N. Gray, Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company, Toronto Company, first contingent. He was one of those wounded at Paardeberg. Pte. F. W. Wallace, Manitoba Dragoons, B Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. W. B. Huckell, Halifax, N.S., Second Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. W. D. Kelly, 100, Berkeley street, Toronto, B Squadron, Canadian Contingent. Pte. J. Davidson, 12th York Rangers, Toronto company, first contingent. Pte. H. B. Travers, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Montreal company, first contingent. Pte. Geoffrey H. Aston, N.W.M.P., 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. George Campbell, R.C.R.I., New Brunswick and P.E.I. company, first contingent. Pte. F. Brown, G.G.B.G., Toronto, A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was wounded at Brandfont. Pte. G. W. Thomas, 5th Royal Rifles, Nova Scotia company, first contingent. Corp. C. Warren, R.C.A., Quebec company, first contingent. Pte. N. L. Morley, 48th Highlanders, Toronto company, first contingent. Pte. G. Wardle, 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion, Montreal company, first contingent. Pte. W. B. Thompson, 93rd Cumberland Battalion, Quebec company, first contingent. Pte. G. G. Cockburn, Cobourg company, C.A., Ottawa company, first contingent. Pte. W. W. Donahue, 3rd Regiment C.A., New Brunswick and P.E.I. company.

Pte. J. H. Perrin, R.C.A. Field Battery; Pte. A. Hardy, B Squadron, Strathcona Horse. Pte. B. L. Niblock, Calgary, B Squadron, Strathcona Horse; Sergt. L. Ingram, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg company, first contingent. Sergt. A. Drummond. Sergt.-Bugler A. C. Fresham, on staff of non-commissioned officers, first contingent. Lance-Corporal Coles, is likely F. J. Coles, 7th Fusiliers, London company, first contingent.

MISS M. HORNE SAILS. Miss M. Horne, one of the nurses who went out from Canada to South Africa with the second Canadian contingent, sailed on the steamship "Britannic," from Capetown, for England, on Oct. 6, She belongs to Montreal.

KITCHENER'S HORSE.

A CANADIAN IN THE RANKS TELLS HIS EXPERIENCES. Trooper James Johnson, writing from Kroonstad, Sept. 5, to Mr. T. B. Warren, tells of his experiences with Kitchener's Horse, and how the guard duty is done. He says: "Our daily routine is as follows: Reveille at 6 a.m.; fall in at 7 a.m. for fatigue duty; fall in for guard at 9 a.m.; relieve old guards at 10 a.m.; new guards 24 hours' duty from time relieved; guard time, two hours on, four hours off; three reliefs at four spells each—that is, we go on for four times in the 24 hours. I have been four times on guard—the landroost guard, the prison guard, with 75 Boer prisoners, supply guard twice and quarters' guard. I would sooner be on guard than in camp, for we are kept very busy with fatigue duty and drill. . . . I think Africa never was intended for a white man. The water is abominable, the rankest liquid I ever tasted. . . . When we landed, some of the boys insisted on treating, and as I have sworn off, I called for cream soda; but the barkeeper and all were surprised to hear of such a thing. He gave me plain soda. I assure you there is a fortune awaiting the man who will come here and start a cream soda fountain. . . . Our food comprises half a loaf of bread, one tin of jam between four, and fresh meat once a day; when no bread can be had we get hard-tack."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PEARSS.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—An "Evening Telegram," special cable, dated London, Oct. 19, says: Captain C. St. A. Pearse, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly a captain in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, died at Pretoria, on Oct. 17, from tuberculosis of the lungs. Regimental Sergeant-Major Frank Elliott, of A Squadron, Strathcona's Horse, died from dysentery, at Pretoria, the same day. This may be Pte. J. Elliott of C Squadron, His nearest of kin is Miss J. Elliott, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England. 1722, Private J. Lamden, 5th Royal Scots, was slightly wounded at Pan, on Oct. 1.

PRIVATE LEGGATT WOUNDED. Ottawa, Oct. 17.—A cable received from Capetown to-day at the Militia Department, states that Private, Matthew Leggett, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, of St. Charles, Que., was slightly wounded at Nooitgedacht.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian special service force have been invalided to England:—2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment:—7915, Corporal F. W. Coombs, 62nd Regiment. 7208, Private M. L. Jones, 33rd. 7380, Pte. A. Robson, 13th. 7533, Pte. F. Lee, Q.O.C. Hussars. 7797, Pte. C. N. Barclay, D.Y.R.C. Hussars. 7833, Pte. J. Culver, 62nd Regiment. 7897, Pte. T. Macbeth, 4th Regiment, C. A. 7922, Pte. N. Dorian, Charlottetown Engineer Company. 7967, Pte. A. J. B. Mellish, 82nd Regiment. 8006, Pte. F. Dyas, 36th Regiment. 8099, Pte. E. Hoult, Royal Canadian Artillery. Royal Canadian Dragoons:—6, Farrier Q.M. Sergt. G. J. Simpkin, A Squadron, R.C.D. 434, Sergeant R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars. 61, Pte. A. W. Brown, A Squadron, R. C. D. 217, Pte. J. E. Fraser, 26th Regiment. 268, Pte. B. Hobbs, B Squadron, R.C.D. 289, Pte. E. S. Danby, Winnipeg. 322, Pte. B. Ryan, Manitoba Dragoons. 388, Pte. W. D. Kelly, Toronto. 415, Pte. F. E. Bettie, 62nd Regiment, 419, Pte. J. T. Ryan, 8th Hussars. 421, Pte. J. M. Lobban, Montreal. Canadian Mounted Rifles:—35, Sergeant S. B. Beyta, N.W.M.P. 273, Corporal T. M. Ramsay, Pincher Creek. 97, Trumpeter, J. H. Eddy, Macleod. 318, Trumpeter, S. Taylor, Calgary. 194, Pte. J. D. Maloney, Edmonton. 216, Pte. J. H. McNicol, Regina. 228, Pte. D. McDougal, N.W.M.P. Brigade Division, Field Artillery, C Battery. 172, Driver G. Van Norman, 4th Regiment, C.A. E Battery:—456, Driver J. J. Jay, 13th Regiment, C.A. 425, Gunner J. H. Perrin, Royal Canadian Artillery. 531, Gunner C. Wollard, 13th Regiment, C.A.

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EIGHT PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.—Eight people were either burned to death or suffocated early yesterday in a fire which partially destroyed the three-story frame double tenement houses at Nos. 45 and 47 Hester street, one woman being burned in full view of the spectators after having thrown her child into the arms of a policeman below. The dead are: Mrs. Sass, Samuel Sass, 13 years old; Lena Sass, 9 years old; Morris Sass, 2 years old; Rosa Lewis, 52 years old; Mrs. Horowitz, Mendel Strauss and Samuel Strauss. The janitor, Nathan Gatz, discovered the fire in the hallway, and ran through the building shouting to the tenants. A private watchman stationed on the block heard him and sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived the place was in flames and burned like a straw stack.

BETROTHAL OF QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, Oct. 17.—The announcement of the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament to-day, was greeted with cheers. The House charged the President to transmit to the Queen its congratulations and thanks for communicating the glad event, which, it was added, was of the highest importance to the dynasty and the country.

CHINA'S HORDES OF REBELS.

Canton District Threatened and Chinese Imperial Troops Defeated.

THE IMPERIAL PUNISHMENT DECREE A FORGERY.

Home-Coming of the Baroness Von Ketteler with her Brother—Capture of Pao-Ting-Fu—Details of the Massacre of Missionaries at Shansi.

Chinese news last Tuesday afternoon contained little of importance to the reader who has been looking for action by the allied powers. A Shanghai despatch stated that Paotingfu had been captured on Oct. 13 by the British and other powers. The town of Kiushan was captured by rebels under Sun Yat Sen, a reformer, who has long been watching a chance. His followers have invested Kweichau. A force of Chinese imperial troops from Canton had been defeated by the rebels. A Berlin despatch states that according to a Shanghai telegram the British consul had warned women against going north from Canton to join their husbands, as the situation in the Yangtse valley is very serious. A New York 'World' despatch from Hongkong states that Americans there are seriously alarmed at the peril in which American interests are involved by the success thus far of the rebels in Kwangtung province.

Wednesday's telegrams from China were as exasperating as ever. Hongkong despatches elaborate the spread of the southern rebellion, and tell of the British torpedo boat destroyer 'Handy' having shelled 2,000 of them while they were advancing on Sanchau. It is reported that the Empress Dowager had issued a decree removing Liu Kun Yih, viceroy of Nanking, from his post, and ordering General Yung Lu to join her at Sianfu. Chang Yen Hoen, decapitated by order of the Chinese empress, was executed on July 20. He was a reformer in the confidence of the Emperor. Notwithstanding cabled press despatches to the contrary, the Baroness von Ketteler came home with her brother, Mr. Ledyard, and his bride, who went purposely to China after their marriage to bring her back to her father's home in Detroit. It is now stated that in the looting of Tientsin, in which the Americans got great credit for not looting or doing other bad deeds that the other soldiers did, they got \$278,000, which Li Hung Chang now asks to have refunded. A Washington despatch of Oct. 16 now says the Americans got \$100,000 more than the sum above named. A Peking despatch of Oct. 15 states that both Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang deny the authenticity of the decree recently said to have been issued by the Empress punishing certain of her courtiers and banishing Prince Tuan. It is part of the Chinese play that one never knows where the truth is. After all, however, some of the Boer war despatches have been just as senseless, as valueless, and as wickedly false.

SHANSI MASSACRE.

DETAILS OF THE BUTCHERY OF MISSIONARIES COMING IN.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 17.—The Hongkong 'Daily Press' publishes details of the massacre of missionaries and native Christians in Shansi, which, the paper declares, are well authenticated.

Governor Yu, who was admittedly responsible for Mr. Brooks's murder, is declared to be directly responsible for the Shansi massacres. The story begins with the murder of Miss Whitechurch and Miss Sewell, whose house was surrounded by Boxers. Their appeals for protection to the local magistrates were greeted with the statement that his soldiers were for the protection of the Chinese, and not for such as they. This reply being made in the presence of the mob, the crowd thereupon broke into the house, looting it. Miss Whitechurch and Miss Sewell were then seized, stripped and clubbed to death. Miss E. Coombs, of the Baptist Mission, was burned to death in her own house, the mob seizing her as she attempted to escape and flinging her back into the burning building.

All the other missionaries, numbering 33, then fled to the mountains, but were arrested and sent back, laden with chains and with iron collars around their necks. They were driven on foot to the governor's yamen, where the Boxers were allowed to torture them until they slowly expired. Governor Yu, and his soldiers looked on while the butchery was in progress, and the 33 heads were afterwards displayed outside the yamen. On the same date 10 Roman Catholic priests and 40 native Christians were similarly slain. At Taiyuan, eight missionaries were hanged to pieces, and at Yenchowfu, four American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Price and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, and their two girls, were horribly mistreated before they were finally stabbed to death. The local magistrate by Governor Yu's direction, is said to have personally driven the missionaries before him with a whip, before they were finally stabbed with knives, the wounds being so inflicted that death was gradual.

DEFENCE OF SANTAIZE.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 17.—News is brought by the 'Empress' that four fathers of the Missions Etrangeres, with

their converts, defended Santaize, Manchuria, for two months against Chinese regulars and Boxers, before being relieved by Russians. Their unfortunate village, of only about 1,100 people, had about six hundred cannon balls and 150,000 cartridges fired into it, yet they lost only twenty dead and seventeen wounded, mostly women and children. The village was destroyed and the church wrecked. The attacking force had 180 soldiers killed and 70 wounded. The Christians had but fifty guns amongst them, and those for the most part Chinese guns. Relief was brought by two Sisters of Providence, who rode 250 miles to Vladivostok. There were many thrilling scenes during the siege.

CAPTURE OF PAOTINGFU.

CITY OFFERED NO RESISTANCE TO THE INTERNATIONALS.

Tientsin, Oct. 19.—Reliable unofficial reports say the advance guard of the allied forces entered Paotingfu on Wednesday, Oct. 17. The city was practically deserted and offered no resistance.

Paotingfu is the capital of the province, and the headquarters of the Viceroy of Pechihli. It is a town of considerable size, and surrounded by walls in a good state of repair. The streets are good, and possess excellent shops. The inhabitants, who number some 140,000, of whom about 1,000 are Mohammedans, are generally prosperous and well-to-do. A canal connects the city with Tientsin. The Drum Tower is a noted landmark. One of its temples is renowned for its idol, which is possessed of two-and-forty arms. The most celebrated temple of the city, however, contains the image of the 'Queen of Heaven' and the 'President of Hell.' Its various courts cover a space of about two acres, and contain some thousands of idols. Several American missionaries perished at Paotingfu during the recent uprising.

London, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from Major-General Campbell, with the Paotingfu expedition:

Wangchiao, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Arrived here without opposition. Two thousand Chinese cavalry retreated southwards. Lieut. King sent with a communication to French general officer left Menansian at five p.m. yesterday, and returned here at two p.m. to-day with orders, having ridden eighty miles on one horse.

Gaselee is at Sunglitien, six miles southwards of Cheechow. The Chinese regulars are retiring. The local governments appear to be trying to suppress the Boxers. Thirteen heads of Boxers were hanging on the gate of Cheechow when we entered.

SOUTHERN CITY TAKEN.

SHAOCHEW HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

Shanghai, Oct. 19.—Advices have been received from Canton showing that the rebellion is increasing. The city of Shaochow, 115 miles north of Canton, has been captured by the rebels and the magistrate murdered. The Yangtse viceroys have issued proclamations inviting contributions from merchants for the use of the government. The attitude of the Court is increasingly defiant.

TOWN OF KUISHAN CAPTURED BY REBELS.

Hongkong, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen, according to reports from Canton, has taken the town of Kuishan, on the East river, and is now investing the prefectural city of Kweichau. A force of imperial troops from Canton was defeated by the reformers, 200 being killed. The advices say also that there is great activity in Canton in preparation for despatching troops to the disturbed districts.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A despatch received here from Shanghai says the British consul there warns European women against coming north from Hongkong, in the hope of joining their husbands, the situation in the Yangtse valley being very serious.

DISQUIETING RUMORS AGAIN CURRENT IN SHANGHAI.

London, Oct. 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring yesterday, says: 'The taotai has applied to the consuls to arrest over six hundred Chinese, who reside in the foreign settlement, on a charge of conspiracy. Those named include several well known Chinamen, whose only crime is that they possess progressive ideas. This demand is significant of the growing influence of the anti-foreign party. The fact that a tribute of rice is regularly shipped up the Yangtse kiang proves that the Viceroys are still supporting the Dowager Empress.'

REBELS AT WEICHAU.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Chinese rebels are strongly established with headquarters at Weichau, says a Hongkong despatch to the 'Herald.' Their leaders, who are apparently disciples of Kang Yu Wei, have issued a manifesto proclaiming that China is completely at the mercy of her foes, for which the mandarins are entirely responsible. Everything is quiet on the British frontier. The rebels have gone northward toward Canton.

A MANIFESTO.

Shanghai, Oct. 19.—Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, and other so-called rebels have issued a manifesto to the local mandarins of the Yangtse valley denouncing the gross misgovernment of the Manchu dynasty and promising not to interfere with native converts.

ARROGANCE TO BE BROUGHT LOW.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The Havas agency has received the following despatch from Peking:—

'The diplomatic corps has received a joint note from Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching saying that it is time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and that the princes and ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law.'

'In their capacity of plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching offer to treat for peace and accept the principle of indemnities for the legations destroyed. The losses are to be estimated by delegates of the powers.'

London, Oct. 19.—The 'Times' whose Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, describes the tone of the joint note of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as 'characteristically arrogant as if it were China, and not Europe that is dictating terms,' says editorially: 'This description applies with equal truth to the substance of the circular. To whatever cause this attitude is due it is a bad augury for the progress of the negotiations which cannot be truthful until China has been taught her place. M. Pichon has given her the answer her impudence deserves.'

KWANG SU AND MCKINLEY.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The message of the Chinese Emperor to the President, urging early negotiations for a settlement, and the President's reply thereto, were made public to-day, and contain mutual good-will sentiments and a desire for the punishment of the chief offenders. This latter is Mr. McKinley's suggestion.

THE MISSIONARIES' SOLUTION.

Four hundred Protestant missionaries, representing twenty societies, at a meeting at Shanghai on Sept. 7, discussed the question of the conditions which should be embodied in the settlement of peace with China. A good deal of discussion took place, and the meeting adjourned till the following day, when it was resolved to suggest the following points to the home governments as conditions of peace:

- 1. The restoration of the rightful sovereign, Kwang Hau.
2. The fulfilment by the Chinese Government of their treaty obligations to missions.
3. Protection of law-abiding converts and removal of religious disabilities.
4. Prompt and adequate punishment on the spot of all officials, from the Empress downward, who are guilty of the murder of foreigners and converts, whether directly or indirectly, but no indiscriminate slaughter of the common people.
5. The terms of the settlement should be posted and proclaimed in every city of the empire for two years. This is rendered necessary by the persistence with which facts are hidden from or misrepresented to the people.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR McMILLAN.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—The swearing in of His Honor, Lieut.-Governor McMillan was conducted yesterday by Mr. J. J. McGee, the clerk of the executive council.



THE HON. D. McMILLAN, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

cil, at Government House, before a select company composed of the ministers of the government, their wives and a few other guests, who attended by special invitation.

The ceremony, which was a very simple one, was performed at 12.30, and immediately afterwards the guests were invited to partake of a luncheon given by the retiring governor.

BISMARCK'S LAST PRAYER.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Prof. Wilhelm Oenken, of the University of Giessen (Hesse), who was intimately acquainted with the late Prince Bismarck, writes to a Dresden journal that Bismarck's last prayer was: 'Lord I believe. Help thou mine unbelief.'

BAPTISTS IN SESSION.

TWELFTH ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

At Woodstock, Ont., on Monday, Oct. 15, the twelfth annual Baptist convention for Ontario and Quebec opened at the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. Mr. John, the president, in his address, said the Church of to-day was losing its grasp of the community, with Sunday street cars and Sunday bicycling, and the effects of irreligion in this country were becoming more manifest every day.

The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. S. S. Bates, Toronto; first vice-president, Mr. D. W. Karn, Woodstock; second vice-president, the Rev. W. M. Walker, London; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. D. M. Mitchell, St. George; committee on arrangements, the Rev. R. McKay, chairman, and Messrs. Cline, S. Spellar and Cross; on enrolment, the Rev. G. B. Davis, chairman; A. N. Grey and R. W. Sawtell; on resolutions, the Rev. A. A. Cameron, chairman; the Rev. J. L. Gilmore, the Rev. L. S. Hughson, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, the Rev. W. Stobo and the Rev. J. S. Johnson; on obituaries, the Rev. Jas. Grant, chairman; Dr. Murdoch, Dr. Farmer, the Rev. T. Watson. On prison reform, the Rev. D. Laing, chairman, the Rev. P. C. Parker, the Rev. S. Sheldon, the Rev. W. E. Norton. On the state of religion, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, chairman; Messrs. Thos. Urquhart, D. Bentley, Tapscot, Dr. Rev. W. Hartley and the Rev. D. Hutcheon.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 17.—The Home and Foreign Mission reports were received at yesterday's meeting of the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec. The foreign mission report showed that \$55,123.59 had been received up to to-day. The missions in India and Bolivia, the report said, were in a splendid state of prosperity. The Rev. W. C. Weir, of Carleton Place, who seconded the adoption of the foreign mission report, said the pastors of churches fell short in their duties by not impressing upon the minds of their people the fact that it was their bounden duty, taught by the Bible, to give their money to spread the gospel. Mr. D. Bentley, of Montreal, who moved the adoption of the report, deplored the fact that there was a system of sectionalism with reference to the home and foreign missions. It was one great movement, he said.

The Rev. Mr. Morton, of Owen Sound, in discussing the adoption of one of the reports, said he did not think it was right that funny articles should be published in the 'Canadian Baptist.' It took the minds of the readers away from the seriousness of the situation, he declared.

The Baptist Book Room report showed a loss during the past year of \$904, chiefly, Mr. Roberts pointed out, because the concern could not compete with the departmental stores.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 18. The report of the Grande Ligne Mission was adopted by the Baptist convention in session here to-day. The total amount contributed this past year by the French Baptist churches in connection with the Grande Ligne Mission for their own support and benevolent objects is over two thousand dollars. There have been twenty-five conversions during the year from Roman Catholicism. Since the Grande Ligne Mission started 3,500 young people have been educated in its schools.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed the convention on behalf of the W. C. T. U., with a request that it pass a resolution protesting against the removal of physiology and temperance from public school studies. The resolutions committee were asked to deal with the matter.

A subject which awakened much discussion was the report on the state of religion in the Church. The Rev. Mr. Norton, of Owen Sound, said the Church did not teach or preach Christ enough. There was too much running after new things. The preacher spoke on sensational themes and neglected the gospel. They claimed they could not get big congregations if they preached the old truths, preached by the old-time ministers; that people did not want that kind of preaching and would not go to church if it was given. A large number in the convention spoke along the same lines as those followed by Mr. Norton. They quite agreed with his view, they said.

A report on the North-West missions was received. There are at present a hundred and seventy-five preaching stations and the Word is very prosperous. In the evening President Bates gave an address advocating the establishment of a Baptist Sunday-school paper and the appointment of a general Sunday-school superintendent, and Chancellor Wallace addressed the gathering on Sunday-school teaching.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 20.—The closing session of the Baptist convention took place last evening. The place of meeting next year was left to the executive. The convention approved of a standard hymn-book for the Church, but took no further steps in the matter. The representatives from the national convention, which met at Winnipeg last July, recommended that a board of Baptist missions, composed of eighteen members, be appointed, six from the Maritime Provinces, six from Ontario and Quebec, three from Manitoba and the North-West and three from British Columbia; that a general superintendent for the whole Dominion be appointed. A committee was appointed to attend to the above matter. The Sunday-school committee brought in a report.

It recommended that the office of missionary-at-large in connection with the Home Mission Board, and the general superintendent of Sunday-schools be combined in one man for the time being; that three members of the Sunday-school committee be appointed to hold a conference with the Home Mission Board for the consideration of the appointment of the man and adjustment of the finances; that the convention approve of the Sunday-school board's proposition to establish a Sunday-school paper.

The report was adopted, and the following committee was appointed with reference to Sunday-school suggestions: Mr. R. D. Warren, Chancellor Wallace, the Rev. W. J. Mackay, the Rev. J. Gilmore, the Rev. P. A. McEwan, the Rev. S. Shedden, the Rev. W. E. Norton, Mr. G. B. Roberts and Mr. S. McGillicuddy. The committee passed a resolution asking the Minister of Education not to take the text-book on physiology and temperance from the public schools.

The following resolution was passed: 'Whereas, we have received a remit from the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada bearing upon the free pass system on government railways and granting free passes to church dignitaries and officials and their unequal and unfair distribution; be it resolved, that this convention disapproves of the entire system as contrary to the principle of a free church in a free state, and that a copy of this resolution be sent the Minister of Railways.'

This convention recognizes that the proper observance of the Lord's Day conduces to the material, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of this Dominion and regard with serious apprehension the growing tendency for business and social life to ignore this fact. Therefore be it resolved that this convention put on record its hearty endorsement of and pledge its earnest cooperation with the efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance of Ontario to conserve to the people the right to rest from labor on the Sabbath day.'

NEW POSTMASTER.

COL. MOREHOUSE APPOINTED IN SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 18.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Morehouse, received an official notice to-day, from the Post-Office department, Ottawa, informing him that he had been appointed postmaster for Sherbrooke, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. J. G. Robertson.

Mr. Morehouse was born in the parish of St. Thomas, near St. Johns, Que., in 1845; received his education at the Stanstead Academy, coming to Sherbrooke in 1866, commencing the printing business in the office of the 'Sherbrooke Gazette,' then owned by the late J. S. Waiton. In 1870, in company with Mr. J. H. Bradford, the present proprietor, they purchased the 'Gazette,' and continued together in business until 1875, when Mr. Morehouse sold out his interest to Mr. Bradford's brother. In 1878 Mr. Morehouse established the Sherbrooke 'Examiner,' in the Liberal interest, and has continued to publish it up to the present time.



COL. MOREHOUSE, New Postmaster of Sherbrooke.

He was for many years an officer in the volunteer militia force, having qualified by obtaining a second-class Military School and first-class V.B. certificate. He was gazetted lieutenant, Sherbrooke Rifles, in 1865, was promoted to captain in 1876; and major in 1882; and succeeded to the command of the 33rd Battalion, on March 19, 1890. He retired, retaining rank, in August, 1895. Lieut.-Col. Morehouse served with his company during the Fenian raid, 1866, and accompanied the 53rd Battalion to Montreal, in 1878, when the public peace was threatened in consequence of the Orange parade in that city. He has been a member of the School Board for fifteen years, during five of which he filled the office of chairman.

DUKE OF YORK TO ATTEND.

WILL OPEN THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

London, Oct. 18.—It is officially announced that the Duke of York will be accompanied to Australia where he is to open the Commonwealth Parliament, by a guard of honor composed of details of men from every branch of the British army, including volunteers. The Indian troops sailed for Australia on Oct. 17.

DEATH SENTENCE.

PEARSON CONFESSES THAT HE SHOT ANNIE GRIFFIN, BUT HAD NO EXPLANATION TO OFFER.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 19.—The trial of George Arthur Pearson, for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Griffin, on Sunday night, Sept. 23 last, began at the Assize Court on Wednesday before Judge Rose. The evidence was the same as that given at the inquest and preliminary trial at the Police Court, with the exception of that of Pearson, the prisoner, who went into the box and told the story to the court.

Pearson, the prisoner, after others had given evidence as to the dreadful occurrence, told the story of Annie Griffin's fatal Sunday afternoon drive. He acknowledged that he shot Miss Griffin twice in the head, but gave no reason for so doing. He said he had no reason and did the deed on the impulse of the moment without knowing exactly what he was doing or why. He told the story with most disgusting coolness as though telling a funny story and throughout the trial seemed never to recognize the seriousness of his position.

Mr. George Lynch Staunton, counsel for the defence, made an eloquent plea on behalf of the young man, and said there was no doubt in his mind that the act was committed during a period when the prisoner was suffering from mental aberration, and he considered him a fit subject for examination as to his mental qualities. Mr. S. C. Biggs, Q.C., Crown prosecutor, was brief in his address to the jury, as was Judge Rose, the trial lasting only five hours. The jury was out less than an hour and returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge Rose sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Dec. 7 next. To the very last, and even when the sentence was pronounced, Pearson's nerve never failed him, and he smiled as he gazed around the court room and recognized many of his acquaintances.

BARON RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR.

London, Oct. 16.—Lord Alverstone, formerly Sir Richard Webster, will suc-



LORD ALVERSTONE. He succeeds the late Baron Russell of Killowen, the 'Daily News' announces, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

A STRANGE PROPOSAL.

OFFICER COMMANDING TORONTO DISTRICT SUGGESTS SAB-BATH MANOEUVRES.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Colonel Peters, the officer commanding this military district caused some excitement at a garrison dinner last night by saying that as the defence of the country was a sacred duty he thought there could be no harm in the militia turning out on Sundays for manoeuvring and for target practice. Many people went out by rail and street car on that day for pleasure and the young men in many cases, instead of going to church, lounged about the streets. He would like to have church service held before each Sunday's operations, and in that way many men would attend church who otherwise never would hear the gospel.

Colonel Mason, in backing up this sentiment, said England won her ancient supremacy by her archery which by law was practiced after church on Sunday. Canon Forneret, of the 13th Regiment, the only chaplain present, at the dinner, entered an emphatic protest against the suggestion, as a believer in the old-fashioned day of rest.

VISITORS TO THE 'WITNESS.'

The following names have been registered at the 'Witness' office of friends and subscribers who paid the office a visit while in Montreal during the past few days: Robert A. Blackwood, Harrison, Ont.; D. Forrester, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Maynes and Mrs. Maynes, Smith's Falls; E. Bosworth, Grande Ligne Mission, Que.; W. J. Rooke and F. W. Runham, Royal Canadian Infantry, who were at Paardeberg, and through South Africa, Toronto, Ont.; H. A. Morton, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James Bigg, Gravel Hill, Ont.; Mrs. James Coupland, Shefford Mountain, Que.; Linda J. Temple, Waterloo, Que.; Joan Graham, Orms-town, Que.; Mrs. James McChapney, Huntington, Que.; Annie N. Smith, Three Rivers, Que.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reception in Toronto was Very Enthusiastic.

THE HON. MR. TARTE TO RUN IN MONTREAL.

Nominations Made in Many Places in the Dominion; but the List is not yet Complete.

Political matters in Montreal have been in no danger of approaching fever heat. The partisans of the two parties are chiefly heard from in the clubs, and even those are in a somewhat quiescent state, owing to the backwardness of some of the wards in making their nominations. Mr. Robert Biekerdike is the Liberal candidate for the division which comprises St. Louis and St. Lawrence wards. He is opposed by Ald. Ekers, a brewer, whom the Conservatives accepted on his own terms. In Montreal West, now called St. Antoine Ward, Mr. Robert Mackay, chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, and a well-known retired merchant, is the Liberal standard-bearer, while Dr. Roddick, who represented the ward in last parliament, is again the choice of the Conservatives.

So far as excitement connected with the election of either candidate, none has been shown yet in any part of the city, though the canvassing by volunteers and paid canvassers is brisk enough.

The Liberals in St. Ann's Ward on Wednesday nominated Ald. Gallery to run against Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, the Conservative member for the division, who runs again in the Conservative interest.

SIR WILFRID'S GREETING.

TORONTO HONORS THE LEADER OF THE LIBERAL HOSTS.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—With the possible exception of that historic night in the elections of 1891, when Sir John Macdonald made his famous 'a British subject I was born' speech, last night Toronto saw the greatest political demonstration in its history when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the leading members of the government were greeted tumultuously by an enormous gathering of citizens. There were hundreds of leading politicians present from all over Ontario, and the corner of King and York streets, where the procession in Sir Wilfrid's honor mustered, was impassably crowded shortly after seven o'clock by the student bodies and the Liberal clubs and associations that came marching in, headed by bands from various sections of the city.

The students, some 2,000 in all, joined in the demonstration irrespective of politics, and with their college colors, with waving flags and with hundreds of flambeaux they made a brave show. The procession started from the Rossin House at 7.30 in six divisions, Sir Wilfrid in his carriage leading, with six returned soldiers from South Africa, dressed in khaki and mounted on horseback, as a bodyguard. Sir Wilfrid was cheered loudly as the cavalcade moved off, and showers of rockets of red, white and blue were discharged as the first division passed the Liberal headquarters. A feature of the parade was the presence of a number of gaily decorated automobiles. The scene at Massey Hall was almost indescribable. Thousands were unable to obtain admission, and blocked up all the entrances, notwithstanding the fact that two overflow meetings had been arranged.

When the doors were opened at 6.30 to ticket holders, the hall was filled in a few minutes except the top gallery, reserved for students, the reserved seats in the first gallery, the private boxes and the platform. Men and boys climbed into the hall through the windows, and the crowd in the corridors outside the top gallery took the doors off their hinges in an effort to gain admittance, but were kept back by the police.

Among the mottoes that decorated the big hall were:

'The trade of Canada during the last four years exceeded that of the previous four years by \$312,000,000.'

'The British preference, a link of empire.'

'A new device I give unto you—union, peace, friendship, fraternity.'

'The choice is between Foster's deficits and Fielding's surpluses.'

'Don't stop the growing time; public bank deposits, August, 1895, \$183,000,000; August, 1900, \$350,000,000.'

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with a cyclone of cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, and a rollicking chorus from the gallery. He said it had been his privilege of late weeks to be honored in his native province by celebrations which he thought could not be excelled, but after this unexampled demonstration he must tell a different tale to his own province when he went back. The time was opportune that the people should be consulted upon the issues which had been for some years before them, and the question should be solved whether or not the policy inaugurated four years ago was to be or not to be continued.

It is my pride, at all events, he continued, whatever may be the sense of those who do not agree with me and my

colleagues, it is my pride to be able to say that, after four years of the exercise of power by the Liberal administration, at this moment there is no burning question such as the Manitoba School question, before us, no irritating issue. The condition of things is very different from what it was four years ago. Four years ago, when the people were called upon at the polls the country was in the throes of an agitation which threatened the very life of the nation. It was an agitation which, if it had been solved as the Conservative party wished to solve it, would have been a hard wrench upon the constitution of Canada. The question was not settled upon the lines proposed by the Conservative party, but upon lines which appealed to the hearts and the consciences of men wherever they were, whatever might have been their education, and whatever their race or their religion. (Cheers.)

Upon this principle we won, and upon this principle we have endeavored to carry on the government for the last four years. Upon all questions which have been brought before us for solution we have endeavored to act, not by appeals to one class or to one race or one religion, but by appealing to the heart and conscience of all Canadians, irrespective of race or creed. (Applause.)

He wished to appeal especially to the Conservatives in the audience. There was not a man amongst them who could gainsay what he had said, that upon all



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

questions which had arisen in the last four years, the Liberals had tried to settle them by appeals to the conscience of Canadians. Upon what questions in the same period, had the Conservatives appealed to all Canadians alike, irrespective of creed or race? If Conservatives were sincere and honest, they must admit that their party had not, their leaders had not, upon such questions, risen to the occasion. The Conservative leaders had attempted to settle present questions, not upon broad lines, but upon lines which were really appeals to one creed or to one race. There was a broad chasm between the policy pursued by the Liberal Government and that pursued by the Conservatives. (I claim this, and I think I claim it rightly.) We are national and they are sectional. (Applause.)

This was the issue now before the Canadian people. When he said that the Liberals were national, and when he charged against the Conservatives that they were sectional, he made a statement which did not need to be argued. It was only necessary to look at the records.

Sir Wilfrid then went on to show the double dealing of the Conservative leaders of the tariff, how in eastern provinces during recent meetings they upheld the old policy of protection and how in Manitoba Hugh John Macdonald wavered on this question, declaring for free agricultural implements, thus setting interests of east against those of west. Touching the preferential tariff Sir Wilfrid declared the preference was given out of gratitude to Great Britain because for the last sixty years Great Britain had stood by Canada. He then pointed out that the policy of the Conservatives of bartering and huckstering for as much as we could get for the preference would never succeed with the British. Sir Wilfrid showed that the preferential policy of his government had increased the trade both in exports and imports with Great Britain.

On the question of sending the contingents to South Africa, Sir Wilfrid showed that he was not justified in taking the money for that purpose from the public treasury until the mandate of the people was given in no unmistakable manner. He showed how Sir Charles Tupper was trying to array one section of country against another, holding up for censure in Quebec for sending Canadians to fight for Great Britain and censuring him in Ontario for not sending Canadians fast enough. And he asked if he was to be denounced in his own province as being too English and denounced here as not being half-English enough.

Sir Wilfrid closed with the declaration

that he stood for one policy and that policy was that we should fight upon lines which appeal to all creeds and to all Canadians, and that he was a Canadian first, last and all the time.

Sir Richard Cartwright was well received, and the audience joined in singing 'He's a jolly good fellow.'

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, said he could divide the electorate into three classes, the hard shell Grit class, the hard shell Tory class, and the moderately independent class. It was the latter class which made and unmade governments. It was to this class that they must prove that it was the public's duty to stand by the government.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

Kentville, N.S., Oct. 17.—The following correspondence has just become public:—

'Kentville, N.S., Oct. 13, 1900.—Private Miller, Lawrencetown, N.S.: Dear Sir,—Not knowing your full name, I have taken the liberty to address you as above. I believe you are one of our brave boys who fought for us in South Africa, and I wish to write you concerning a subject, which, I learn, you are very well informed in. I am the secretary of the Conservative Association for King's County. I do not know what your politics are, but I am told you will not hesitate to give me all the information you possess in regard to the "emergency food" supplied by the Militia Department. Would you be so kind as to write me just what your experience has been, and what this stuff was really like. I would be very much obliged to you, and I would also like you to give me liberty to use your letter for the purpose of convincing those who are sceptical. Of course, if you object to publicity your letter will be treated as private. Hoping you may see fit to oblige me in this matter, I remain, very truly, (Signed), C. A. Tufts.'

'Lawrencetown, N.S., Oct. 13.—Mr. C. A. Tufts, Kentville, N.S.: Dear Sir,—Yours of the 13th to hand and contents noted. Would say in regard to emergency food used in South Africa that it was a first-class article in every respect. I had the pleasure of using several tins while away, and always found it the real thing. Hoping this will satisfy you and the minds of the people, I remain, very truly yours, (Signed), L. R. Miller.

'P.S.—You may use my name and letter in print if you wish. L.R.M.'

THE PREMIER NON-PARTISAN.

Sarnia, Oct. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent Thanksgiving afternoon here, addressing an audience of mixed political views. He thought that this being Thanksgiving day, it was a proper occasion to drop all political differences and remember only that all were Canadians. 'Unity, peace, friendship, fraternity,' the words which adorned the walls, should be the motto of all Canadians. Though divided in many things, they had one common heart and one common soul as far as the interests of this country were concerned.

LIBERAL LEADERS AT STRATFORD

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception at Stratford was a most enthusiastic one, far outweighing anything the district has ever seen. The meeting was held in the huge rink by the banks of the Avon.

MR. CHARLTON'S ATTITUDE.

Lydenoch, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mr. John Charlton has issued an appeal to the free and independent voters of North Norfolk, stating his position in reference to the government, and the political issues of the day. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Charlton called attention to the fact that in his address he expressly stated that he had accepted the nomination of the Liberal convention. In doing so, however, he had not wished to be understood as pledging a slavish support of any party, and that as heretofore, he had reserved to himself the right of opposing such measures as he had reason to believe would prove detrimental to the interests of the Canadian people. He would, however, consider himself as an Independent Liberal, pledged to support the time-honored principles of the Liberal party, and free to act at all times in accordance with those principles. Mr. Charlton supplemented the text of his address with reference to the statement of his position towards the Liberal party and the present government, and said that while he assumed the privilege of free criticism and of dissenting in some particulars from the course pursued by the government in the past four years, he, nevertheless, considers himself a Liberal and a supporter in a general sense of the present government.

MR. COOK'S VOLTE FACE.

Orillia, Oct. 20.—When H. H. Cook, issued his address to the Liberals of Canada, attacking the present leaders of the party for breaking the pledges made while in opposition, he nowhere created a greater sensation than in East Simcoe, with which constituency his political career had been closely connected. The prominent members of the party here at once turned upon the man who had at one time been their leader and had fought their battles, and proceeded to rend him. No terms of abuse were too strong. 'Renegade' and 'traitor,' were favorite terms for expressing their sentiments, and all sorts of motives were imputed for Mr. Cook's action. This week the 'Times,' the Liberal organ, takes up the story, and makes a bitter attack upon Mr. Cook.

INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 19.—Sixteen members of the Independence of Canada party of North Essex assembled here yesterday afternoon to consider the advisability of putting a candidate in the field

at this election. After some little discussion Alex. Laforce was unanimously chosen as standard-bearer. Mr. Laforce made a speech on Canadian independence. He said it was time Canada should quit playing the little boy of the Mother Country. It was not to the advantage of the Canadian people. They were taxed for a vice-regal representative and a foreign war in which Canada was not interested.

SPOKE FRENCH IN WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, arrived in Windsor by the Grand Trunk at 1.30 this afternoon. Thousands of people filled the station platform, the stairway and Sandwich street. When the train arrived the Premier was met by the Hon. David Mills, W. J. McKee, M.P.P., Francis Cleary, Dr. Smith, R. F. Sutherland, Q.C., Wm. McGregor, ex-M.P.P., and other leading Liberals. Gaily decorated carriages were in waiting and the visitors were driven to the Opera House, the band playing 'The Maple Leaf.' The Opera House was crowded. Mr. J. D. A. Deziel, warden of the county, presided, and on behalf of the French Liberals of the riding, presented to Sir Wilfrid a formal address in French. This was followed by an address in English, presented by Mr. Francis Cleary, president of the Liberal Association of North Essex. Short speeches followed by Messrs. Sutherland and Mills, after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at length in French. Sir Wilfrid also spoke at Amherstburg this evening.

LEADERS SPEAK IN ONTARIO.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Hon. Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, arrived here this afternoon. At the Opera House this evening there was a monster mass meeting, the house being filled to its utmost capacity, and on the platform were a large number of prominent reformers. The Hon. Mr. Fielding delivered an address of about an hour and a half on the leading political questions of the day. Drumbo, Ont., Oct. 19.—The town hall was filled to the doors to-night by the electorate of North Brant and Wentworth, to hear the Hon. Wm. Paterson, on the issues of the day. The Hon. Wm. Paterson, Mr. A. Pattullo, M.P.P., and Mr. Walter Murray, warden of Oxford county, went fully into the matters before the country and were listened to with great attention. Fenelon Falls, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Hon. William Mulock, addressed a meeting here at two o'clock to-day, in the interests of Dr. McKay, Reform candidate for North Victoria. There was a representative gathering of people of all shades of politics.

Kirkfield, Ont., Oct. 19.—The Hon. Mr. Mulock, addressed a very large gathering in Kirkfield, to-night, in the interest of the reform candidate in North Victoria, Dr. McKay. The postmaster-general was received with a great burst of applause, and delivered an excellent address paying particular attention to the preferential tariff, the extension and completion of our public works, the Trent Valley canal, the Intercolonial Railway, reform in the Post Office Department, and the great savings made therein. The department of labor was also fully dealt with.

MR. McVEITY WITHDRAWS.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Mr. T. McVeity has given an interview to-day, in which he announces that he has withdrawn from the contest in Ottawa for the Federal House. Mr. McVeity had been in the field as an Independent Conservative.

SIR CHARLES AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived in Toronto this morning from Montreal, after three weeks' campaigning in the Maritime Provinces. Sir Charles addressed meetings in the interest of Mr. W. M. MacLean to-night in St. Paul's Hall and Dingman's Hall. Further meetings in Ontario are being arranged for. Before the campaign closes he will return to the Maritime Provinces. Sir Charles again took occasion to state that pamphlet No. 6, which the Liberals were making so much of, had been issued entirely without his knowledge or consent, and without the authority of the party leaders. 'The very fact,' he added, 'that Messrs. Monk, Casgrain and Bergeron are being branded in Quebec as criminals and traitors for supporting my policy on the question of British connection shows pretty clearly which party is conducting a two-faced policy.' As to Mr. H. H. Cook's charge in regard to the offer of a senatorship for \$10,000, Sir Charles stated he had no doubt the charge was true.

Mr. Charlton, he said, was a leader of the old-time Liberals in the House, and was perhaps the best statesman in the party. When a man who stood so high in the ranks of the party came out so flatly as an independent it showed plainly that the present administration did not possess the confidence of the party.

REITERATED DENIAL.

Mr. Sutherland, at the North Oxford Liberal convention, added interest to the meeting by bringing up the subject of the letter which he is reported to have written to Mr. Thomas Mulvey, in Toronto. Speaking of the methods resorted to by the Opposition to turn the present government out of office, Mr. Sutherland said in part: 'They have stated that I wrote a letter to a prominent friend in Toronto, saying that no Catholic was to be allowed to be nominated as representative of the Liberal party.' In the first place, I never wrote a letter, nor any sentence of any letter, that would give the slightest foundation for any such statement. Sometimes part of a statement could be taken and so represented as to convey a very different meaning from that intended, but I never wrote even a single sentence that could be in any way construed to mean that.'

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Mr. Fred. Peters, Q.C., former Premier of Prince Edward Island, now in law practice on the Pacific coast, is here to-day and holds the opinion that the Liberals will sweep everything before them in British Columbia. They will retain, he feels sure, the four seats won from the Conservatives in 1896, will capture at least one of the two seats in Victoria, and if Col. Prior sits in the next parliament nothing but his personality will have saved him.

NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

Yamaska—Mr. A. A. Mondeau, ex-M.P.P., is again in the field having received the nomination of the Conservative convention. L'Assomption—Mr. Horace Ethier, banker, of St. Lin, has been chosen by the Conservatives to contest the seat with Mr. Charlemagne Laurier.

South Leeds—The Liberal convention was held in Athens last week, when Mr. Wm. A. Lewis was nominated.

Beauce—Mr. Charles Bolduc has been nominated by the Conservatives.

Wright—The Conservatives have nominated Mr. J. M. McDougall, Q.C., of Hull, as their candidate.

Montmorency—The Liberal choice for a candidate is Mr. Phileas Coriveau.

East Peterboro—Mr. John Lang has accepted the Liberal nomination in this riding.

Halton—The Conservative convention held at Milton has re-nominated Mr. Henderson.

East Toronto—Mr. Geo. Anderson has received the Liberal nomination.

Centre Toronto—Mr. John Flett, a prominent merchant, will contest this seat in the Liberal interests.

Hamilton—The Conservatives of Hamilton have nominated as their candidates Messrs. F. C. Bruce and Samuel Barker.

St. Antoine, Montreal—Mr. Robt. Mackay has definitely accepted the Liberal candidacy.

Maisonneuve—Mayor Prefontaine has decided that he will run in his old constituency.

St. Ann's, Montreal—Ald. D. Gallery is the unanimous Liberal choice.

St. James, Montreal—The Liberal convention has at length nominated Mr. O. Desmarais.

St. Mary's, Montreal—The Hon. Mr. Tarte is the Liberal candidate.

It is announced that Mr. Joseph Lesperance, who was to have contested St. Mary's Ward against Mr. Tarte, has been forced by sudden sickness to withdraw his name.

London—Major Thomas Beattie, Conservative member in the last Parliament, will run again.

Pictou—The place of Mr. Fielding, who declined, has been filled by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P.P.

Brockville—Ex-Mayor John Culvert has received the Conservative nomination.

Nicolet—The Conservative choice has fallen on Mr. Geo. Ball, M.P.P.

East Peterboro—Mr. John A. Smith, reeve of Belmont, has received the Conservative nomination.

East Durham—Mr. H. A. Ward, of Port Hope, has accepted the Conservative nomination.

Wright—Mr. L. N. Champagne, has secured the Conservative nomination.

Bonaventure—Mr. Charles Marcell has accepted the Liberal nomination.

Dorchester—The choice of the Conservative convention has fallen on Mr. J. B. Morin.

Joliette—The Conservative nominee is Mr. J. A. Renaud.

Berthier—The Conservative convention has made choice of Mr. Lamarche.

Vancouver—The nominee of the Conservative convention is Mr. Clive Phillips Woolley.

St. Johns-Iberville—The choice of the Conservative convention held in St. Johns last week settled on Mr. J. A. Nadeau, ex-Mayor of Iberville.

Fredericton, N.B.—At the Conservative convention a few days ago the Rev. Joseph McLeod was nominated. Mr. McLeod is a prohibitionist, and a relative of the Hon. G. E. Foster, who spoke in his support.

Ottawa—At the Liberal convention held last week Mr. Robert Stewart was chosen as candidate.

Russell—Mr. George H. Perley was selected recently to carry the Conservative standard in the general elections.

Brockville—At the Liberal convention last week Mr. W. H. Comstock was unanimously re-nominated, but he retired, and nominated Mr. D. Derbyshire, who was chosen.

Missisquoi—Mr. D. B. Meigs, of Farnham, has been nominated by the Liberals.

Compton—The Conservative convention have again chosen Mr. R. H. Pope as their leader.

Victoria County, N.S.—The Hon. Wm. Ross has been unanimously nominated at the Liberal convention.

North Oxford—Mr. James G. Wallace, barrister, of Woodstock, has been chosen by the Conservatives to oppose the Hon. James Sutherland.

Mr. de Lery Macdonald, mayor of Rigaud, has decided to contest the county of Vaudreuil against Mr. Harwood.

Stanstead—The Conservative nominee is again Mr. A. H. Moore.

Quebec Centre—Mr. Victor Chateaufort, ex-M.P.P., has accepted the Conservative nomination to run against Mr. Malouin.

North Waterloo—The Conservatives have re-nominated Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo.

Carleton—The Liberal Association of Carleton met in convention yesterday at Stittville, and selected Mr. John McKeller, of Westborough, as their candidate.

Winnipeg—Centre Winnipeg Liberals last night nominated Mr. Robert Muir to run against Mr. Thos. W. Taylor.

Quebec County—Mr. O. Beaubien is coming out against the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Mr. C. Fitzpatrick.

Stanstead—Mr. Henry Lovell, of Coaticook, has been given the Liberal nomination.

Compton—Mr. R. H. Pope is to have a Liberal opponent in Mr. G. B. Cleveland, lumber merchant, of Johnville.

Queen's and Sunbury—The Conservative nominee is Mr. R. D. Wilmot, ex-M.P.

Prescott—Mr. D. Severin has been chosen to contest this constituency in the Conservative interest.

Centre Toronto—The Conservative candidate in Centre Toronto is Mr. W. R. Brock.

St. James, Montreal—Mr. Tancredi Pagnuolo will contest St. James division against Mr. Desmarais, the Liberal candidate.

East Toronto—Mr. A. E. Kemp, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, has received the Conservative nomination.

Terrebonne—Mr. Prefontaine has accepted the Liberal candidature in Terrebonne as well as Maisonneuve.

Levis—Mr. A. Dumontier has accepted the Conservative candidature.

East Middlesex—John Gilson was yesterday nominated by the Liberal convention.

North Norfolk.—The Conservative convention held on Saturday afternoon unanimously decided not to oppose Mr. John Charlton, Liberal nominee.

Huntingdon—Mr. R. N. Walsh, D.S., of Huntingdon, has accepted the Conservative nomination.

THE LIBERAL RETIRES.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 19.—It is practically decided that Dr. W. W. Sands, the Liberal candidate in Frontenac county, will retire, leaving Mr. D. D. Rogers, Independent, to fight it out with Mr. H. A. Calvin, Conservative. The doctor has decided that he had not time to canvass the constituency.

SIR WILFRID FOR LOTBINIERE.

Quebec, Oct. 19.—It appears to be decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will run in Lotbiniere as well as in Quebec East. The 'Soleil' posts him this afternoon as the Liberal candidate for that county against Mr. Stafford.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 16.—The second meeting of the Liberal Association of the county of Huntingdon was held here to-day, and the nomination was again tendered to Mr. W. S. MacLaren to be the Liberal candidate in the coming election for the House of Commons, and Mr. MacLaren accepted the nomination.

Eliza Margaret Guthrie was born at the Township of Chatham in 1840, being the youngest child of Mr. John MacVicar, whose native place was South End, Argyleshire, Scotland. Two brothers—the Rev. D. H. MacVicar, LL.D., principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal and the Rev. Malcolm, MacVicar, Ph.D., of Richmond, Va.—and one sister, Miss Helen MacVicar, remain of a family of twelve. In 1863 the deceased became the wife of Mr. Donald Guthrie, Q.C., being married to Guthrie, where she had resided continuously ever since. There were born to her four sons and three daughters, six of whom survive here. Her sons are:—Hugh Guthrie, barrister, Guelph; John Blair Guthrie, M.D., of Galesburg, Ill.; the Rev. Donald Guthrie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md.; and Norman Gregor Guthrie, at present attending lectures at Osgood Hall, Toronto. Of her daughters two survive: Jessie Patricia, wife of Mr. James Scott, of Toronto, and Eliza Evelyn Guthrie, who lives at home.

The Guelph 'Mercury' of Oct. 16 mentions the death of Mrs. Guthrie, which occurred after long illness, on the previous day.

Eliza Margaret Guthrie was born at the Township of Chatham in 1840, being the youngest child of Mr. John MacVicar, whose native place was South End, Argyleshire, Scotland. Two brothers—the Rev. D. H. MacVicar, LL.D., principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal and the Rev. Malcolm, MacVicar, Ph.D., of Richmond, Va.—and one sister, Miss Helen MacVicar, remain of a family of twelve. In 1863 the deceased became the wife of Mr. Donald Guthrie, Q.C., being married to Guthrie, where she had resided continuously ever since. There were born to her four sons and three daughters, six of whom survive here. Her sons are:—Hugh Guthrie, barrister, Guelph; John Blair Guthrie, M.D., of Galesburg, Ill.; the Rev. Donald Guthrie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md.; and Norman Gregor Guthrie, at present attending lectures at Osgood Hall, Toronto. Of her daughters two survive: Jessie Patricia, wife of Mr. James Scott, of Toronto, and Eliza Evelyn Guthrie, who lives at home.

ST. JOHN WINTER SERVICE.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The attention of the Trade and Commerce Department was today drawn to a despatch in the Toronto 'World' from Montreal, in which it was said the Elder Dempster Company would not run to St. John this winter unless the C. P. R. supplied freight. On inquiry it is learned that the existing contract with this company covers the winter service from St. John.

RENEW IN TIME.

Renew in time and avoid the loss of a single copy. This is important to every subscriber. To ascertain the date when your subscription terminates refer to the address slip, which will be found to contain the information. We need not add that a new subscriber remitted with your renewal will be appreciated.

The special trial subscription giving the 'Weekly Witness' to January 1 next for twenty cents, and the 'Daily Witness' to the same date for fifty cents is still in force. This is an opportune time for subscribers to get the 'Witness' into a new home. A word from a subscriber, who should be the best judge of the value derived from the 'Witness,' is the best recommendation the 'Witness' can have.

THE 'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Some time ago I sent to the 'Witness' Office for the 'Witness' sewing machine and want to acknowledge its receipt in good order. We are well satisfied with the machine and think it is as good as represented to be. Wish the 'Witness' success, I remain, yours truly, WM. A. HORTON.

Murray Harbor South, F.E.I., Oct. 18.

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET GENERALLY DULL AND STRAIGHT—MORE BENEFICIAL HARMING OF MINING STOCKS.

The interest of the local stock exchange continues to be centred upon the continued slump in mines, the other stocks being fairly steady and dead.

War Eagle—2,000 at 100. New M.S.R.—100 at 265. Virtue Co.—10,000 at 39, 500 at 29, 1,000 at 40.

Dom. Coal Com.—100 at 40. Payge Co.—500 at 92. Republic—3,600 at 75. Bell Tel.—19 at 160.

Bank of Montreal—18 at 250. Molsons Bank—38 at 181.

Afternoon Sales. Can. Pac.—50 at 87 1/2, 25 at 87 1/2, 10 at 87 1/2. New M.S.R.—50 at 265 1/2, 25 at 265 1/2, 10 at 265 1/2.

Buyers. Sellers. Counter. New York Funds... 8 1/2-16 9 9/16 to 9 5/8. Sterling demand... 9 1/16 9 1/8 to 9 1/4.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: Stocks, Asked, Bid. Includes Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal Street Railway, Toronto Street Railway, etc.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Oct. 22, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 9 1/4; do. for the account 9 3/16; Atchison, 2 3/4; C. P., 90; St. Paul, 1 1/2.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Wall street.—First transactions in many prominent stocks were very large, ranging from 1,000 shares up to 5,000 shares in Atchison pfd.

GRAIN.

The local market is very dull and little exporting is being done. Prices remain firm, upward through out the gains in the steel stocks were most notable.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Canadian fall business is opening up well. Cocaine is in an ounce here and from all reports the advance is likely to be maintained.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is no change in the local market since last week. The demand continues active and the prices are firm.

PROVISIONS.

The hog market continues easier and there is an active demand for stocks of lard and cured meats.

GAME.

There is an active demand for partridges, and receipts were very small.

EGGS.

The market continues firm. Both local and foreign demand continues fairly active.

HONEY.

Supplies of white honey continue small, and there is rather a better demand for dark comb honey.

FRUITS.

There is a better demand for apples, and winters are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bri.

BUTTER.

The market continues quiet. Receipts are very small, and are mostly to fill local demands.

CHEESE.

The local cheese market is quiet, and a good business is being done between trade and producer.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

From Montreal for the week ended Oct. 20, 1900. Cheese, Butter. Liverpool... 14,533. Manchester... 3,114.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 22.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 19.

The attendance at the farmers' market today was scarcely so large as on last Friday, yet it was remarkably large for a day following Thanksgiving.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle, Oct. 10.—Yesterday's supply: Cattle, 2,226; sheep, 8,144; calves, 63; pigs, 1,686.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19.—Beeves, receipts, 2,967; steers active and a shade higher; bulls and cows slow and steady.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,500, including 6,000 westerns and 1,000 Texans.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Along the line indicates a stiffening of values. While the majority object to paying higher prices, all should remember it indicates better times.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—The receipts at the Western market this morning were heavy, the holiday having induced many holders to defer shipment until today.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotation as compared with those of Saturday, as reported by Bartlett, Frazier & Co.:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short Ribs. Shows prices for various commodities.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

MORNING BOARD.

War Eagle—1,000 at 1.01, 1,000 at 1.01, 1,000 at 1.01. Slocan Sovereign—1,000 at 74c.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Virtue—500 at 40, 500 at 40, 500 at 40, 500 at 40. Montreal add London—10,000 at 8 1/2.

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Morning Board. Toronto, Oct. 22.—Closing: C.G.F.S.—500 at 84c. Cariboo—500 at 70c.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19.—Beeves, receipts, 2,967; steers active and a shade higher; bulls and cows slow and steady.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,500, including 6,000 westerns and 1,000 Texans.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 21.—White wheat, 65c to 66c; red wheat, 65c to 66c; spring wheat, 64c to 65c.

NEW INVENTIONS.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a complete list of Canadian patents, recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual gathering of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers took place on Thanksgiving Day in the High School, under the presidency of Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill University.

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.

HOMEOPATHY.

A full supply of Medicines and Books, also Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics. A large stock always on hand.

SHEET WAX.

For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock, including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, etc.

MINERAL WATERS.

Bethesda, Poland, Viehy, Lithia, Hnyrdy Janos, Apena, and all the leading waters always in stock.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE. SS. Alceides... 4,500 tons. SS. Keemin... 4,500 tons. SS. Almor... 7,500 tons.

THOMSON LINE.

Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND. SS. TYNEDEALE... Oct. 11. SS. PRESFIELD... Oct. 12.

ADERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA... Oct. 13. Chartered. AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 3.

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LARNE... Oct. 21. SS. LORD CHARLEMONT... Oct. 24. Agents—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff.

THE ROBERT REFRIG. CO., Limited.

23 and 25 St. Simeon Street, MONTREAL. Instant relief! Find relief in few days and never return; no pain; no odor; no suppuration.

DRESS GOODS BY MAIL.

Buying from the Mill you can save from 25 to 75 per cent. on your Dress Goods—your ecruette latest styles that will be worn by the leaders of fashion.

High-Grade SEWING MACHINES.

The above is an illustration of our high-grade, high arm, ball-bearing Sewing Machine, with complete set of steel attachments. Sold with a five-year warranty.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'.

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

WHEELS AND RUBBERS.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SON, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C.

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SHEET WAX.

For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock, including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, etc.

Deaths of birth, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender...

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families...

BIRTHS.

DUNN - At 'Burnside,' Leeds, Que., on Oct. 8, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunn.

MARRIED.

ADAMS - ROBERTS - At St. George's Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1900, by the Rev. J. Hirst Ross, J. Quincy Adams...

ADAMS - ROBERTS - At St. George's Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1900, by the Rev. J. Hirst Ross, J. Quincy Adams...

BROWN - SKINNER - On Oct. 16, 1900, in Dominion Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., George, second daughter of Joseph Skinner, Esq., to J. S. Brown.

BURTON - CHAPMAN - At Pine Ridge Farm Ancaster, the residence of Mr. Alexander Chapman, brother of the bride, on Oct. 15, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Laing, Knox Church, Dundas, assisted by the Rev. R. Martin, Erskine Church, Hamilton, the Rev. Robert Burton, M.A., Knox Church, Little Current, Ont., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Chapman, of Cold Springs, Ancaster, Ont.

CARMICHAEL - BOYD - On Sept. 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. McNeil, Dunvegan, Ont., by the Rev. K. A. Gollan, Lawrence Carmichael, of Montreal, to Margaret Campbell, youngest daughter of the late A. C. Boyd.

CARTER - PYE - On Oct. 17, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Winnipeg, by the Rev. C. B. Pitblado, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Patrick, D.D., Principal of Manitoba College, Dr. John Ralston Davidson, to Edith Helen, daughter of Mr. J. B. Mitchell.

DEAN - McLUCKIE - On Sept. 12, 1900, at Bowral, Australia, by the Rev. G. A. Gordon, Campbell Stevens Miller, daughter of Thomas McLuckie, Esq., to Andrew Lewis Dean, son of the late James Dean, sr., of Quebec.

DOIG - WOOD - At the residence of the bride's parents, Genoa, Que., on Oct. 17, 1900, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Andrew Doig, of Upper Lachute, to Miss Mary E. Wood, of Genoa.

FEATHERSTON - TINDALL - On Oct. 15, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, Geo. H. Featherston, of Montreal, to Alice E., daughter of Mr. Thomas Tindall.

FISHER - CORNISH - On Oct. 10, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lynden, Ontario, by the Rev. George H. Cornish, LL.D., father of the bride, Harold St. Clare, elder son of C. E. Fisher, Esq., Dryverton, Queenston, to Xenia M., younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cornish.

FITCH - SHRIGLEY - On Oct. 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents Grimby, by the Rev. J. G. Murray, Murray Fitch, Grimby, to Fannie daughter of W. O. R. Shrigley, late of Waterford, Ont.

GUNN - STEWART - At 123 St. George street, Toronto, on Oct. 16, 1900, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., and the Rev. W. W. Weeks, Mr. Hugh Alexander Gunn to Miss Nellie Stewart, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Stewart, D.D., all of Toronto.

HARRISON - HOLT - On Oct. 17, 1900, at All Saints', Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackey, Joshua Holt, son of the late John Holt, to Maggie, third daughter of Mr. D. Harrison, of Ottawa.

KINGSMILL - BEARDMORE - At St. George's Church, Toronto, on Oct. 17, 1900, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Captain Charles Edmund Kingsmill, R.N., eldest son of the late J. J. Kingsmill, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., to Frances Constance, only daughter of Walter D. Beardmore, Esq.

LAWRENCE - REDFERN - At Christ Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1900, by Archdeacon Robinson, Miss Ellen Redfern, of Port Robinson, to W. A. Lawrence, of Milton, local registrar of the H.C.J. for Halton.

MCLENNAGHAN - CRAIG - At the residence of the bride's father, English River, on Oct. 10, 1900, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, Mr. William McLennaghan, to Miss Janet T. Craig, all of English River.

MITCHELL - CUTLER - At Shendon, Wyoming, on Sept. 25, 1900, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. A. W. Bell, Thomas J. C. Mitchell to Anna Louisa, daughter of the late Horace E. Cutter, of Richmond, Quebec.

NICHOLSON - TAYLOR - On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, 73 Laurier Avenue, St. Henri by the Rev. J. Lyall George, Arthur Nicholson, to Sadie, eldest daughter of the late Homer Taylor.

OSLER - RAMSAY - On Oct. 17, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Francis Gordon, eldest son of E. B. Osler, M.P., of Toronto, to Margaret Scott, daughter of W. M. Ramsay, of Montreal.

PATON - GRUNDY - At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, P.Q., on Oct. 16, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Dumbell, William Edward, second son of the late Andrew Paton, to Ethel Sabina, youngest daughter of Frank Grundy, both of Sherbrooke.

PERRY - HARCOURT - On Oct. 18, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Maplewood Farm,' Clinton Township, by the Rev. J. R. Harcourt, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Ratchiff, St. Catharines, uncle of the bride, Miss Emma Harcourt, to Mr. Nathaniel Gordon Perry, of Smithville, Ont.

RANSOM - MACNAB - GATIGNOL - At Chamby Canton, on Oct. 17, 1900, by the Rev. J. E. Dulong, B.A., of Valleyfield, Mr. A. H. Ransom, Macnab, of Montreal, to Clara, only daughter of the late Rev. John Gatignol.

ROSS - WEBSTER - On Oct. 15, 1900, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Dyon Hague, Evelyn Margaret, third daughter of J. S. Webster, Fisheries Department, to Walter M. Ross, of Ottawa.

SCOTT - McCASKILL - At Kelth, Que., on Oct. 16, 1900, by the Rev. E. MacQueen, of Gould, Howard Lionel Scott, of Cookshire, to Lucy Alexandria McCaskill, of Kelth.

SHAW - GRAYDON - At Vars, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1900, Miss Annie Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, to William J. Graydon, banker, Streetsville.

SIMPSON - DRUMMOND - On Oct. 15, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, 23 Simcoe street, Kingston, by the Rev. J. K. Macmorine, of St. James, Willibert Simpson, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, to Annie Bradford, eldest daughter of J. A. Drummond.

TAFTS - LUMSDEN - At the residence of the bride, Oct. 18, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. McKinley, Jennie, eldest daughter of the late James Lumsden, to Wm. Tafts, Esq., both of Toronto.

TODD - McMENOMY - On Oct. 16, 1900, at the home of the bride's parents, 30 Slater street, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. H. Hubby, of Montreal, the Rev. James Todd, former rector of E.R.E. Church, Ottawa, now of Reformed Episcopal Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Elizabeth Adelaide McMenemy, daughter of Mr. Robert McMenemy.

WADHOMS - BUTLER - On Oct. 16, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ladyville, Hull, Miss Eva J., second daughter of Mrs. N. Butler, to N. Wadhoms, Ph.B., of New Haven, Conn.

WATERMAN - MORTON - In the Congregational Church, Milton, N.S., on Oct. 15, 1900, by the Rev. C. Moore, Mr. John B. Waterman, merchant of Bridgewater, N.S., to Miss Bessie P. Morton, daughter of Charles Morton, merchant of Milton.

WILLIAMS - McLEAN - On Oct. 16, 1900, at Calgary, N.W.T., by the Rev. J. C. Herdman, Harold McClure Williams, son of the late Surgeon-General J. T. Williams, late Madras army, to Katharine Maude, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Alexander McLean, of Toronto.

DIED.

BING - On June 7, 1900, at Johannesburg, South Africa, aged 24, Andrew Blythe Bing, M.D., Winnipeg, and of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, second son of Mrs. Bing, Scarcliffe, Chesterfield, and of the late R. H. Bing, of Burton-on-Trent.

BOWN - At Brantford, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1900, Margaret Cummings, relict of the late J. V. Bown, M.D.

BURRITT - At the residence of R. A. Allen, 114 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Rebecca Egstman, widow of one late Edgar Burritt, aged 73 years.

CAMERON - Sir Roderick William Cameron, of London, England, on Oct. 19, 1900, in the 76th year of his age.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square. BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Now in stock a full line of BOYS' FALL OVERCOATS and REEFERS, in Navy Blue Beaver and Fancy Whip Cords, the very latest shapes and colors. Also BOYS' and YOUTHS' COVERT and RAGLAN COATS and NORFOLK SUITS, in Scotch and English Tweeds. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. MEN'S GLOVES (Dent's make) for street wear or Driving, in all the latest Fall shades, from \$1.00 up. MEN'S NECKWEAR, up-to-date styles, as follows: Flowing End Ties, 50c up. Strings - - - 25c up. Four-in-Hand - 20c up. Bat Wing Ties - 25c up. MEN'S COLLARS and CUFFS, of Austrian manufacture, superior to all other imported goods in finish and workmanship. MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, suitable for Fall wear, from 90c a garment upwards. MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF-HOSE double heels, soles and Toes, warranted fast, black, at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 65c a pair. A good line at 35c a pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

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CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER. A guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Consumption and Hay Fever. All druggists, \$1.00. W.H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors.

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FARMERS' EXCHANGE. For Sale and Want Advertising. ONE CENT A WORD. Advertisements of this nature will be inserted in condensed form in the 'Weekly Witness' at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. It can be safely estimated that the 'Weekly Witness' is read by 150,000 people weekly, the majority of whom are farmers. An advertisement in its columns will, therefore, come under the notice of a large number of most desirable people, and cannot fail to be effective. The 'Witness' has enjoyed the respect and confidence of its readers for the past half century to an extent not equaled by any of its contemporaries, and this fact greatly enhances its value to the advertiser. 'Farms For Sale' and 'Want' advertisements, are especially acceptable. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Live Stock. FOR SALE, SHORTHORNS AND AYRESHIRE, choice young stock of both sexes; also standard Plymouth Rock Fowls, WHITE BROS., Perth, Ont. 23. FOR SALE, REGISTERED BERKSHIRE Sows, two months, and Tamworths, both sexes, fit for service; also Collie Pups, Bronze Turkeys, White Wyandottes, and Dark Brahmas, D. J. GIBSON, Bowmanville, Ont.

Miscellaneous. FOXE'S BOOK MARTYRS, 15c, postpaid. No book ever written should appeal more strongly to all real thinkers than this book. It illustrates on the one hand the faithfulness of the martyr to his principles and on the other hand the cruel disposition of the fanatical religious persecutor. I expect the first supply early in November, so parties who want to secure copies should order without delay. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hill Hill, Montreal.

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Information Wanted. JOHN JONES, DECEASED. If the two children (daughters) of the late John Jones, who emigrated from England many years ago and resided at Three Rivers, Quebec, about 30 years ago, will communicate with ROBERT DAVIES & CO., Solicitors, Warrington, England, they will bear of something to their advantage. Full particulars of deceased's family connections must be given. Situations Vacant. WANTED, A STRONG INTELLIGENT Girl as general servant; no washing; good home and good wages. MRS. THEODORE LYMAN, 423 Mt. Pleasant avenue.

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