Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

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STANDARD OIL CASE.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller on the Witness Stand.

Chicago, July 6.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, occupied the witness stand in the United States District Court to-day, while Judge Landis plied him with questions regarding the financial strength and the business methods of the corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Rockefeller was a very willing but equally unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all that he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed that during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the period covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was recently convicted, the net profits of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were approximately forty percent of an outstanding capitalization of $100,000,000.

The investigation held to-day by Judge Landis was instituted by him for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was convicted of violation of the law, was really owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whether the Union Tank Line, whose cars were used for the shipment made in violation of the law was similarly owned, and what the financial resources of the convicted corporation were, so as to be able to impose a fine proportioned to the offence and the assets of the convicted company.

It was stated by officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Union Tank Line and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by Mr. Charles M. Pratt, its secretary, and they were close to the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller.

The prospective appearance in court of the man reputed to be the richest man in the world, brought about a spectacle the like of which has never been witnessed in the vicinity of a Chicago court room.

The hour set for the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller was ten o'clock, and an hour before that time the hallway outside the court room door was densely packed by throngs anxious to get seats and to hear the testimony. A large squad of United States deputy marshals, under the direction of United States Marshal Hoyt, and a numerous detail of police, were on hand, but even they were unable at times to control the crowd. It was so dense that persons who were jammed against the walls frantically begged for relief.

Admission to the court room was by card only, but many evaded the guards, and when Judge Landis took his seat the court room was packed to the last inch. Men were even squatting on the floor.

Even after the court room was full the crowd became so great that Marshal Hoyt was compelled to telephone to police headquarters for further assistance. This was sent, and after that the crowd was held in control.

When the Standard Oil investigation was called, Attorneys Miller and Rosenthal, counsel for the company, earnestly pleaded with Judge Landis that Mr. Rockefeller be excused as a witness. They explained to the judge that he could give no information that could not be better obtained from some other source. The judge, however, refused to vacate the subpoena, and insisted that Mr. Rockefeller should take the stand and testify to the best of his ability.

Attorney Miller objected to the impending proceedings on the ground that they were entirely outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Judge Landis overruled the motion.

Mr. Miller then declared that the defence objected to every question put to every witness during the proceedings. The court overruled these objections and allowed exceptions.

'Mr. Rockefeller,' asked Judge Landis, after the witness had seated himself, 'have you any connection with the Standard Oil Company?'

'I am president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey,' replied Mr. Rockefeller, deliberately.

'The position is purely an honorary one, and it has been for the last eight or ten years,' he resumed. 'I have taken no active part in its affairs during that time.'

'What is the outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?' asked Judge Landis.

'Object,' ejaculated Mr. Miller.

'Overruled,' said Judge Landis.

'I believe about $100,000,000 is outstanding,' said Mr. Rockefeller. 'I do not state this definitely. Your Honor.'

'Generally speaking,' resumed Judge Landis, after a moment's hesitation, 'what is the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?'

'The production of oil,' succinctly replied Mr. Rockefeller, and the crowd smiled.

Then Mr. Miller again objected to this line of questioning. Judge Landis listened to him, overruled the objection, and Mr. Rockefeller resumed his answer.

'Your Honor,' said he, leaning forward toward Judge Landis, 'I have been long out of this business. It is a dozen years since I have been actively related with its affairs. It is eight or ten years, Your Honor, since I have even been in the office at all.'

'Well, what is your general impression of what the business of the Standard Oil Company is?'

'They have refineries to refine oil. This is as near as I can say without a study of the charter.'

'Does the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey own stock in the Standard Oil—?'

'Object,' came instantly from Mr. Miller. He offered lengthy objections to the questions of indirect ownership, in the course of which he said the government 'has a purpose in this investigation.'

'I will say for the information of counsel,' replied the judge, 'That the government has no part in this particular inquiry. It is pertinent for the court to prosecute this investigation to obtain knowledge of the wealth of this corporation.'

'Have you any impression, Mr. Rockefeller, that the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, is interested in other refineries than the ones you have mentioned.

'I only know of the operation of refineries in New Jersey owned by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey.'

'Do you know of its control of other companies?'

'I do not know. It may be so.'

'What were the dividends of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1905?'

'I cannot say exactly, but approximately 40 percent.'

This concluded the questions of Judge Landis and District Attorney Sims took the witness.

'What officers of the Standard Oil Company will be able to give me the earnings of the Standard Oil Company during 1904 and 1905?'

'I think probably Mr. Archbold or Mr. Pratt.'

'That is all for the present,' said the court.

C. M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, was then called. He said the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, owned a large proportion of the stock of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana.

'Is the stock of the Union Tank Line Company owned by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey?'

'In large measure, yes, sir. I cannot say exactly how much.'

The next witness was E. M. Stanton, of the Chicago & Alton.

'Can you tell me what moneys were paid by the Standard Oil Company and the Union Tank Line Company to the Chicago & Alton?'

'Before the witness could reply Mr. Rockefeller rose from his seat and walked toward the gate leading from the court room to the chambers of Judge Landis, it being his evident intention to leave the room. He had partly opened the gate, when it was pushed back against him by the bailiff. Mr. Rockefeller took his repulse meekly, and replying to the question of Judge Landis, said that he could not give the information.

Following the testimony of Mr. Stanton, the attorneys on both sides entered into a long discussion regarding rates and tariffs. When it was concluded Judge Landis asked of the attorneys for the defence: 'Do you gentlemen desire to introduce any evidence in this case?'

'Absolutely nothing,' replied Mr. Rosenthal of counsel for the defence.

'The court would suggest,' said Judge Landis, 'that the defence take every care to see that such evidence as may seem of importance to the defence should be submitted. I desire to extend every facility to the defendant.'

'The defence will take the suggestion under advisement,' said Mr. Rosenthal, 'and will inform later as to its intentions.'

'By Monday morning?' inquired the court.

'Yes, sir.'

After the conclusion of the hearing, the following statement was given to the Associated Press by Mr. Rockefeller, as president, and John D. Archbold, as vice-president of the Standard Oil Company:

'Since the enactment of the interstate commerce law in 1887 the Standard Oil Company has most carefully observed its provisions, and in no case has wilfully violated the law. It welcomed the passage of the law, and the principle of equity which was embodied in it. The old system of special rates and rebates was obnoxious and was never a source of profit to the company. The net rate paid for freight was always used as a basis for the selling price in the market, and the consumer uniformly had the benefit of it. Moreover, every shipper could secure such special rates, and it was no uncommon experience for the Standard Oil Company to discover that its competitors had lower rates than it was shipping under. The assertion so often made by careless and sensational writers and critics that "rebates" were the basis of the Standard Oil prosperity is absolutely untrue. Its prosperity has come through its correct apprehension of the possible magnitude and importance of the petroleum business; through its having provided better and more economical methods for doing the business than have its competitors, and through a better service to the public in price and quality than others have given. It has made the petroleum industry great; has held it for this country as against foreign competitors; and we assert, has been a blessing and not a bane to the country. Its downfall through any cause would be national disaster.'

SCHMITZ SENTENCED.

San Francisco, July 8.—Mayor Schmitz was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

LOSS OF THE 'MOUNT ROYAL'

Six of Crew Drowned in Wreck of Hudson's Bay Steamer.

Vancouver, B.C., July 7.—The Hudson's Bay steamer 'Mount Royal,' plying on the Skeena River, was wrecked in Kitsales Canyon on Saturday, six of the crew being drowned. The drowned are: W. W. Lewis, first officer; James O'Keefe, purser; Archie Willis, steward; Bert Franye, fireman; James Morishine, carpenter; Frank Neate, deck boy. The steamer went to pieces in five minutes. The 'Mount Royal' was coming down stream, running the dangerous rapids when she struck the bank in the main channel with such force that the bow held firm for several minutes. Captain Johnson instantly ordered the fifty passengers ashore on Ringbolt Island, in the middle of the channel. As the bow held fast the stern swung round broadside to the stream and in less than five minutes the steamer started to break up. The swirling water broke off piece after piece with great rapidity and only a small portion of the hull lies at the bottom of the channel. Captain Johnson remained with the boat until she went over. The body of the steward was found in the hull of the steamer. The men are still searching for other bodies. The canyon is a very dangerous place. The steamer 'North-West,' six hours ahead of the 'Mount Royal,' struck the same spot and had her gunnale torn off.

MODUS VIVENDI

Deadlock in Negotiations Between Britain and United States.

St. John's, Nfld., July 7.—It is understood here that a deadlock has arisen in the negotiations between the British and American Governments over the proposed modus vivendi for the coming winter herring fishery on the Newfoundland coast, and that the difficulty arises from the British Cabinet's inability to enforce the suggested clause preventing the Newfoundland authorities from serving legal processes aboard American vessels, a clause to which the colonial officials have refused to agree.

ALL-RED ROUTE.

Australian Government Decline to Entertain the Scheme.

(See also Page 3.)

Melbourne, Australia, July 7.—It is understood that the Federal Government declines to entertain the scheme of an 'All-Red' mail route, on the ground that it would be impossible to provide an annual subsidy of $2,000,000.

GOOD ROADS

The Ontario Motor League believes that the time has come when the government of Ontario should take another step on the most important question of good roads. A circular issued by the league says: 'In the past, very decided progress has been made. Under the County Roads Act, one million dollars was originally appropriated to assist county councils in improving the leading highways, on the basis of a contribution of one-third of the cost, if the county councils would put up two-thirds. Some ten of the county councils have taken advantage of the act and the total sum of $295,765.91 has been contributed by the government. At the last session, the former appropriation was cancelled and a fresh million dollars appropriated.

Difficulties have been met in working out the government scheme, but in spite of these difficulties material progress has been made. Special credit is due to Mr. A. W. Campbell, Good Roads Commissioner, who has rendered valuable services by the information he has furnished to the councils that have adopted the government plan. It is now felt that to render it easier for county councils to avail themselves of the government assistance, the portion to be contributed by the government should be one-half of the cost, instead of one-third.

The time for making such a change in the act is considered most opportune. The province has reached a state in its development where bonuses to railways are no longer necessary, and the money formerly spent for railway bonuses and similar purposes could be devoted to good roads without any inconvenience. The Ontario Motor League in proposing the above change, does not act altogether on its own initative, as the idea is not a new one, but wishes to work hand in hand with other organizations interested in good roads.

BANK CLERK DROWNED.

St. John, N.B., July 8.—Mr. H. Grieves, a yaung Scotchman, and a member of the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was drowned yesterday while canoeing in the Kennebecassis river. The craft upset and Grieves tried to swim ashore, but the distance was too great and he sank. Three other young men clung to the canoe and were saved.

BISLEY MEET

Major O. W. Wetmore Makes 34 Out of Possible 35 in Gregory Competition.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bisley, July 8.—The annual matches of the National Rifle Association opened today, with the weather very cool and cloudy, but no rain.

In the Gregory competition, which is open to all comers, Major O. W. Wetmore, of the 74th Regiment, Clifton, N.B., made 34 out of a possible 35.

Bisley, Eng., July 8.—Colonel Crosse, secretary of the National Rifle Association says sufficient funds to send a team to Canada and Australia, have not yet been subscribed, but he fully expected that the sum required will be forthcoming.

Col. Gibson, commanding the Canadian Bisley team, met many old friends today, among them being private Whitelaw, who was second in the Prince of Wales competition in 1879, when Colonel Gibson won. A private match between them has been made.

THE KING'S CUP

OFFERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PETEWAWA MEET.

His Majesty the King has presented a cup to the value of £100, and the Prince of Wales has contributed £50 towards sending out, on the initiation of the Canadian Artillery Association, a team of Artillery Volunteers, consisting of thirty picked men selected from the different corps in England and Scotland.

The team will sail the second week in July, and the competitions will take place at Petewawa for the heavy batteries with 4.7 guns and with 12-pounder b. l. and 5 in. Howitzers for field artillery, while the competitions for coast defence will be held at Halifax with 6 in. b. l. and 12-pounder q. f. guns.

NEW ONTARIO

VISIT OF MINISTERS FAIL TO DISCOVER DISATISFACTION.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 8.—The Legislative party reached Port Arthur on Wednesday morning and have had an interesting visit. A committee of citzens, representative of both political parties, waited upon the ministers and members at their car, and extended an informal welcome and a programme was arranged for, which included visits to points of interest in this rapidly growing city, hearing of deputations upon different matters, a trip around the harbor and Thunder Bay upon the 'Whale,' the famous icebreaking tug, and a public meeting, when a free expression of opinion was invited. If there is disatisfaction anywhere in the district, it is not yet apparent as the meeting which was non-political in character, was devoid of incident, and was remarkable only for the encomiums heaped upon the provincial government by Mayor Clavet, a prominent local Liberal, who presided. Mr. Clavet has during his term of office had a great deal to do with the department of lands, forests and mines on matters affecting water lots, municipal park and water powers, and he said he had never returned empty handed, and was satisfied that Mr. Cochrane, the minister, was the best friend New Ontario ever had.

WRECK ON THE C. N. R.

Winnipeg, July 7.—An accident occurred to the Canadian Northern Railway express going east on Friday night, east of Rainy River, in which the fireman of the train was killed and the engineer badly scalded, but is expected to recover. The passengers escaped.

The following official statement was made to-day:

'At 10.45 Friday night, at a point six miles east of Rainy River, express, going east, in charge of Engineer W. Hamilton and Conductor McGeagh, struck three cattle, which were lying on the track, derailing the engine, mail and baggage cars and the first and second-class coaches.

'Engineer Hamilton was badly scalded, but his injuries are not expected to prove fatal. Fireman Vance was badly injured. He was taken to Rainy River and died at that point on Saturday.

'The passengers were transferred from the wreck and the train left for the East. No passengers were injured, although there were a large number ticketed to Eastern Canada.'

The body of the fireman was taken in charge by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and it is being sent East to his home in Thessalon, Ont.

EXTRAORDINARY STRIKE

RESULT OF ARREST—A FLAG INSULTED.

Brescia, Italy, July 8.—As the result of the arrest of a tramp for insulting the Italian flag during the military parade on Garibaldi Day, the labor exchange has voted a general strike, which has been effectively carried out. The situation is serious.

STRIKE AT COBALT

About 2000 Men Are Affected and Several Mines Have Shut Down.

Cobalt, Ont., July 8.—A general strike was declared this morning, and nearly all the union men in the camp are out. They have left the mines of all those companies that signed the schedule of wages. The union has posted up its schedule of wages alongside that of the companies. The difference between the two schedules of wages is that the union men are asking about fifty cents a day more for surface men, and three shifts a day for underground men. A deputation from the union will wait upon the managers of the mines who have not signed the agreement with a view to having them accept the men's demands. If they refuse the miners in these mines will then declare themselves on strike.

About two thousand men are affected so far by the strike. The mines on which the strike is declared have shut down.

A CURIOUS STORY

ALLEGED REFORMIST MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCH OF ROME IN GERMANY AND ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES.

Rome, July 7.—The Rome 'Correspondence,' a local agency which is well informed in Vatican matters, issues a sensational revelation, corroborated by copious documents, about a secret international organization which originated in Germany, having for its ostensible object the collection of signatures to a petition to the Pope asking for the abolition of the Congregation of the Index, but the real and ultimate purpose of which is to promote a reformist movement on a large scale in Germany and Anglo-Saxon countries. Precautions have been taken to hide the real scope of the organization and thereby obtain the support of many Catholics, and also to prevent the latter being compromised in the event of the non-success of the movement. According to a cable correspondent is informed that the Vatican regards the movement as an attempt at a real plot, aiming as an extensive reformist movement, and leading, perhaps, to a schism. The affair has caused a painful impression at the Vatican, where it is believed that the movement is not limited to Germany, but that it is shared by America and England.

The Vatican does not hide its intention to combat it. Hence it is likely that a papal document dealing with the question will be issued.

VIOLATED LIQUOR LAW

HOTEL KEEPER GETS FOUR MONTHS FOR SELLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Ottawa, July 6.—A Metcalfe Township hotel keeper, James P. Dowser, proprietor of the Dominion House, has been sentenced to four months in jail at hard labor without the option of a fine, for selling liquor without a license. Metcalfe is under local option. In March Dowser was convicted and fined $50 and costs for selling liquor without a license, and warned that a second offence would bring upon him the severer penalty. He paid the money and went on selling. Now he takes the prison penalty. It is the first case of such sentence in the county and is satisfactory to temperance men as an evidence that the Whitney Government means to enforce the law.

FISHING IN THE GREAT LAKES

PRESENT SEASON PROMISES ONE OF THE LARGEST CATCHES OF RECENT YEARS.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 8.—For the past decade there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity of fish in the Great Lakes. This year, however, the nets of the fishing companies all along the chain of lakes, have almost invariably been overrunning with fish when lifted. The present season promises one of the largest catches of fish recorded in many years. The usual output of the lakes for several years past has been close to 150,000,000 pounds annually, of which Lake Erie produced over half. During the spring sixty percent of catch is blue pike, while perch, herring and whitefish make up the remainder. In the summer season eighty percent of the catch is herring with blue pike, perch and whitefish composing the remaining twenty percent. The success of the fishermen, who fish every day during the season, contradicts the supposition that the lakes supply of fish is giving out. The increase in the catch this year is doubtless due to protection of fish given by the various State laws, prohibiting fishing during the winter season, and to the law regulating the size of the mesh of the nets. The government spends thousands of dollars each year in propagating fish in the Great Lakes, which supply about half the fish consumed in the United States. Although the supply was greater this spring, yet the price practically was unchanged owing, the dealers say, to the high price of meat, which caused a greater demand for fish.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Crown jewels of the Order of St. Patrick valued at $250,000 have been stolen from Dublin Castle. They consist of a diamond star, a cross of rubies, a trefoil of emeralds and other stones, a diamond badge, and five gold and emerald collars.

The King and Queen started this afternoon on their way to Dublin to visit the Dublin Exhibition.

The dock laborers in Rotterdam are on strike against the use of elevators in unloading grain.

The criminal court of Italy has ordered the prosecution of Signor Doria, the director of penitentiaries, and another high official, on the charge of having extorted a false confession from Pietro Acciarito, who was convicted of attempting the life of King Humbert. On the evidence thus obtained Acciarito was sent to prison, although protesting his innocence, where he died.

Italy has ordered the construction of four new battleships.

Mark Twain was on Saturday entertained at dinner by the Savage Club, and presented with a replica of the Ascot Cup over which he caused such a laugh on his arrival in England by saying that the newspapers accused him of stealing it.

The Rev. Reginald Campbell says Britain could end the Congo horrors in a fortnight, by simply refusing coal to all the ships carrying Leopold's ill-gotten wealth.

The wine strike in the south of France has collapsed, the striking members of the Municipal Council of Montpellier have withdrawn their resignations, and Marcelin Albert, the 'redeemer,' M. Ferrout, the Mayor of Narbonne, and other strike leaders are asking to be released on bail.

It is being stated in French military circles that Major Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of artillery who was sentenced on a charge of treason to imprisonment on Devil's Island, is shortly to retire from the army, accepting a pension.

President Cabrera of Guatemala, is negotiating for the purchase of a navy to meet the anticipated attack of President Zelaya of Nicaragua. A report from a high source says that Cabrera had recently secured $500,000 gold on a forced loan, and that with this sum he will purchase gunboats. Nicaragua's fleet in the Pacific waters consists of three gunboats; she also has three gunboats on the Atlantic.

The fishing on the Great Lakes this season is reported the best in years. The increase is attributed to the laws of the various states which prohibit fishing in the winter and in summer regulate the size of the mesh of the nets.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, who was Japanese Minister of Marine during the Russian-Japanese war, will be the next distinguished guest from Japan to be entertained in the United States. Admiral Yamamoto will arrive in New York from Liverpool on the steamer 'Carmania,' which is due on Wednesday.

The French battleship 'Hoche' had to be sunk at her dock at Toulon on Saturday, to prevent her being destroyed by fire, which is said to have broken out mysteriously in a roll of painted canvas and spread to the linoleum covering of the magazine.

The 'Mount Royal,' a steamer of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been wrecked in a rapids of the Skeena River, about 100 miles up from the mouth, and six of her crew drowned.

The new lift lock on the Trent Canal at Kirkfield, was opened on Saturday.

Leopold Robert, a fourteen year-old boy, from Lachine, in the care of the monks at Oka, while walking in his sleep on Friday night, fell from a window forty-five feet above the ground, and was picked up dead.

The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, was entertained by Montreal Conservatives on Saturday night.

Peter Murray, 22 years old, was drowned while swimming in the St. Mary's current on Saturday, just after he had jeered a friend who had himself been nearly carried away.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Their Majesties Start From London on their Visit to Ireland.

London, July 8.—The King and Queen started this morning for Ireland, the second visit since their accession. On the way Their Majesties will spend to-morrow at Bangor, and lay the foundation stone of the University of North Wales. The royal yacht is awaiting the royal party at Holyhead and will convey them to Kingstown, where the King and Queen will arrive during the morning of July 10. One of the special objects of the King's present trip is to visit the Dublin Exhibition.

CHASED FOR THIRTY HOURS

Brutal Assault on a Sixteen-Year-Old Girl at Melbourne

WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE ENGAGED IN A HUNT FOR ASSAILANT, WHO IS CAPTURED AND CONFESSES

Richmond, Que., July 4.—A dastardly assault has been committed on Miss Lillian Lynn, the beautiful daughter of Mr. John G. Lynn, one of the best-known farmers and dairymen in the county, who lives within a mile of the outskirts of the village of Melbourne.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning Lillian Lynn went to a berry field about a quarter of a mile away. At the same time Alfred Greenhill, a young Englishman, about 23 years of age, who had done work about the place for about two years, was sent to do work on the public road. While superintending the daily shipment of milk to Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn heard a younger child call out: 'Did you hear Lillian scream?' The cry came again, and Mr. Lynn, hurrying in its direction, came upon the unconscious bleeding form of his daughter in a spot showing unmistakable signs of a fierce struggle, while the figure of Alfred Greenhill was seen making off for the woods.

Drs. Tomkins, Lannin and Hayes, who were hurriedly summoned from Richmond, found the girl badly injured. Besides minor hurts, there were four large wounds on the back of the girl's head, and it was feared that she would not long survive. At noon the report spread that the girl was dead, but this proved to be incorrect, and as a matter of fact a fair degree of hope is entertained for her recovery, but this evening at the time this despatch was filed she was still unconscious.

The news spread like wildfire through Richmond and the countryside, the state of feeling among men and women alike being beyond description. The practical result was the organizing of several searching parties here and elsewhere. Had Greenhill been sighted during the first flood of wrath doubtless manslaughter would have been added to the day's horror.

Before 12 o'clock fully 50 men must have been scouring the country, and two hours later, as the story in any of its varied forms found its way into outlying hamlets and farm houses, the number of pursuers must have been four times that number. The 'concealed arms' law is suspended. From accounts of parties returning this evening, the miscreant, fearing to cross the St. Francis, fled to the south-west, no doubt intending to make the C. P. R. near Eastman, well in front of his pursuers. He was seen several times by persons on the scent, actually stopping to talk and explain his bloody appearance. Wherever wires went, however, he was headed off.

Farmers, business men and professional men joined in the hunt. At one point Greenhill appeared in an open space, and, seeing two men drop their hoes and run towards him, vaulted a high fence and disappeared.

The motive for the crime must remain a matter of conjecture, Miss Lynn being unconscious, and nothing about her person indicating anything but a murderous attack and a valiant defence. The young girl is very popular here. She appeared as an elocutionist at an entertainment a fortnight ago.

Richmond, Que., July 4.—After leading an exciting chase nearly thirty-one hours, Greenhill, the assailant of Miss Lily Lynn, was captured in the woods on the Dohan Farm, about eight miles from Melbourne, this afternoon. Mr. J. J. Martin, of Melbourne, to whom the credit of the capture is due, after passing through the woods, suggested to some others that they double back. This was done, and Mr. Martin, while looking around an old barn, found his man lying under a pile of logs, completely exhausted and cowed. Upon being ordered to come out under penalty of being shot, he quickly did so, and made a full confession of the crime.

Greenhill is not a formidable-looking person. He is under the average height, with a very red complexion, an ever-shifting eye, and a brutal look about him. He lay down in his cell during the afternoon, as he was completely fagged out. He was only lightly clothed and, as he had to sleep out on Wednesday night, when it was very cold, he must have suffered severely. In addition to this, he has been without food. Greenhill does not seem to realize the seriousness of his awful crime, and talks about it in an offhand manner. He is about twenty-three years of age, and appears to be a person of little intelligence.

The prisoner was taken to Sherbrooke on the 7.15 p.m. express under a strong guard, and beyond an unusual large crowd at the station, no interference was made with the police.

The prisoner will remain in Sherbrooke jail until the Fall Assizes in October, when the nature of the charge will depend upon further developments in the condition of the victim, who still remains unconscious and barely alive.

Sherbrooke, July 5.—Albert Greenhill, charged with attempting to murder Miss Lily Lynn, daughter of Mr. John Lynn, whose farm is near Melbourne, was today committed by Judge Mulvena to stand trial at the fall assizes next October.

At noon to-day Mr. Lynn swore out a complaint against Greenhill, charging him with attempting to murder his daughter. The declaration of Mr. Lynn is as follows:

'Information and complaint of John J. Lynn, of the township of Melbourne, in the district of St. Francis, farmer, taken before Henry Walter Mulvena, district magistrate. The said John J. Lynn deposeth and saith that on the third day of July in the year of our Lord, 1907, at the township of Melbourne, in the said district, Geo. Albert Greenhill did unlawfully and with intent to commit murder, assault, beat, wound, and cause grievous bodily harm to Lily Lynn, daughter of the complainant, aged fifteen years.'

The charge of rape is not mentioned in the complaint. This is explained by the fact that two charges cannot be made in one complaint. Besides that, the charge of attempted murder is more serious in the eyes of the law, as the penalty for rape is seven years, while the maximum for attempted murder is life imprisonment. It is explained that if necessary the second charge may be made at any time after the young woman is in a position to swear out her deposition to that effect.

It was 2.20 when the court convened. Greenhill was heard shuffling up the stairs in charge of an attendant. He was brought into the court room and seemed to be oblivious of what was going on. So much so that he had to be told to take off his slouchy hat. As he sat there with tanned, but weak features, a not unpleasant cast to his face was discernible. But he looked to be without backbone, and that is the character he is getting in the jail, although there but a day. The impression he has left on the jail officials is that he would tell all he knows readily if asked, but has not been given the chance, as the accusation against him is precise, even without the evidence of Lillie Lynn. But that evidence was strangely pieced out to-day by Mr. Lynn when he swore his daughter, though in a swoon, had told him it was Albert. Nobody doubts it is Albert, and he does not deny it.

Though the facts of the finding of Lily Lynn have been explained many times, the version of Mr. Lynn himself was given in court this afternoon. It was stronger than any declaration he has made before and more detailed.

After being sworn and confirming the complaint against the accused, Mr. Lynn was questioned by Mr. R. S. Broderick, K.C. He said he lived about a mile and a half from the village, on the river road. He was a married man and father of five children—three girls and two boys—whose ages varied from 9 to 15 years.

The witness was then asked to tell what had occurred on July 3.

He then detailed the story. He knew the accused, who had worked for him on two different occasions. He left in March a year ago, and came back last September and had remained with him to the time of the assault. That morning he had told Albert at breakfast to help him make a drain and to bring some planks. About the same time his daughter asked her mother to go and pick berries in the field some distance from the house. The accused did not do as he had been told, and it was while witness was starting to get his horses for the purpose of bringing the milk and cream to the station to ship to Montreal that he had discovered the crime.

'My little boy came to me and said there was a man lying down in the field and that he was afraid of him. Knowing what had taken place in the morning, I decided to look for my daughter. I knew she was alone in the field. We started out to look for Lillie and to see who this man was, thinking he might be a person who had fallen asleep, never dreaming of any harm.

'My son came back and said he saw Albert, and that he was looking at him with strange eyes. As soon as Albert saw me he ran off to the woods. At that time I was about a hundred and fifty feet away from him. He had been lying down. I called out to Lillie. No response. My son called my attention by saying: "There she is, papa." She was lying on the ground. I ran to her and held her up in my arms. Under her head was a stone, which I afterwards weighed. It was 14 3-4 pounds. I lifted up my daughter. Her long hair was all over her face, and so clotted with blood that I could not see her face.

'I took her up in my arms, and said: "Is it Albert?" She answered, "Yes, papa." I sent two boys for the horse and buggy to carry her down to the house, about half a mile distant. Doctors were sent for, and I held her there half an hour waiting. I found that her clothes had been torn off, that her chest was all scratches, that there were finger marks on her throat, and three large gashes at the back of her head. A doctor measured one, and it was two and a half inches wide. These gashes could not possibly have been made except with a stone I found there and weighed.'

The court asked to have the stone kept for evidence, and the witness replied he had it at his house, and it was blood-stained.

After the father had given a description of the state of his daughter's clothing, which left but one impression on the minds of all that criminal assault had been attempted, he went on to say that he had found his daughter lying at the spot where he saw the man rise and run away.

'Then,' said Mr. Broderick, 'the accused rose from the spot where you found your daughter?'

'Certainly,' said the witness.

'Did you question your daughter any further?'

'I did, but could get no response. After she said it was Albert she did not open her lips for thirty hours. She remained unconscious. She calls "Mother," and then relapses. If we ask her if she is better or feels in pain she says "yes" and then relapses again.'

The witness added the berry dish his daughter had carried that morning had been found about ten feet from where she was lying, and there were marks to show the struggle had begun there. A small stick had also been found with hairs sticking to it, but it was not heavy enough to make the wounds he had described. The place he had referred to was about half a mile from his dwelling and was not visible from it.

Deliberately the witness then continued to say that murder was intended. The accused had been told what to do that morning, and he had no business in the field. But instead of that he had skipped out and taken a wide detour out of view of everybody, for the purpose of killing his daughter, and then later to join in the search and blame some one else for the crime.'

'He is an inveterate liar,' said Mr. Lynn, 'a cruel, inhuman man. He will kick a horse with his heavy boots till he skins its legs, and three times he has cut the uterus of cows. I did not see him doing it, but he was alone in the stable, and no one else could do it.'

The witness declared the accused never had any quarrel with his daughter. Not the slightest trouble.

When the witness saw the accused going away he thought it was one of those tricks of his, as haying time was coming on, and that was a time when hired help became independent.

'Mrs. Lynn thought more of him than I did. I hardly ever spoke to him. He was a hard worker, but a poor one, as there was no finish to what he did.'

This completed the deposition, which was read over to the witness, and he confirmed it as taken down by the court.

Mr. Brodrick then asked to have the accused committed. Greenhill was asked if he wanted to say anything, and replied he had nothing to say.

He was then committed till October.

INCIDENTS OF THE SEARCH.

Richmond, July 5.—The search for Greenhill will supply residents of the townships with conversation for many a day. One of the odd things of the hunt was the way Chief Caswell, of Richmond, ran into religious bodies. On the day of the capture, and when some ten miles from the starting place he arrived at St. Mary's Catholic Church, where divine service was going on. When the people came out, as they had not heard much about the assault, and Chief Caswell got the church sextons to mount the steps of the building and announce in both languages what the search was for, and to ask the whole parish to keep their eyes open for a man wearing blue overalls and a slouch hat. Further on the chief ran into a party of members of the Holiness Movement, who were having a religious celebration. It being meal time the posse were invited to have dinner. They were glad to accept. During the repast one of the ministers rose and prayed that the accused man might repent and give himself up. Half an hour later Chief Caswell heard of the capture which was made, he explained just about the time the Hornerite minister was praying, as their prayers are in fact noted for certain outward movements of ecstasy which could not have been better exerted than at that time, the aid of the Hornerites was welcomed.

Mr. Lynn was asked to-day to say whether it was true the accused was badly treated in his house, as he had pretended in an interview. Mr. Lynn replied that the boy was always cared for properly and that he had no cause of complaint. It was, of course, quite impossible for any one to feel quite at home in the company of an individual like Greenhill. It was the practice in his own family to teach his children at table good manners and behavior, and if employees were there who had been neglected themselves, they would feel offended somewhat. It was, therefore, the custom, not to have the accused at the family table. He either took his meals before or after. Greenhill's manners at table were incorrigible. He would take a chunk of bread in his hand and hold it up to his mouth like a dog gnawing at a bone.

Mr. Lynn repeated that he wished particularly to deny that story that he personally had a quarrel with the accused, who had thrown a stone at him which had hit his daughter. That story was an absurdity.

Mr. Lynn a few years ago was a Montreal business man, and he is not exactly a farmer in the usual sense of the word. He was formerly superintendent of the Slater Shoe Company, of Montreal. All his children were born in Montreal, which Mr. Lynn left for the country but four years ago.

Rheumatism

Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

'CARTAGENA' WRECKED

WOODEN STEAMER RUNS ON ROCKS ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

Halifax, N.S., July 2.—The wooden steamer 'Cartagena' is a total loss on the Half Moon rocks, off Blanch Shelburne, 100 miles west of Halifax. The 'Cartagena,' which was from Michigan, loaded with coal and bound for Boston, struck yesterday during a dense fog. She is broken in two, with her stern completely under water, and is in so bad a condition that there is no hope of getting her off. The crew were all saved.

LIQUOR ALONG G.T.P.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES OUTSIDE OF FIVE-MILE LIMIT GRANTED.

Winnipeg, July 4.—The provincial license commissioners last night granted all applications outside of the five-mile limit along the Grand Trunk Pacific right of way, notwithstanding loud declarations by the government to the contrary heretofore.

MR. BORDEN'S MESSAGE.

The Hopes and Fears of Canadians For The Future.

Ottawa, July 2.—Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, sends the following message to the Canadian people on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of Confederation, in response to a request from the Ottawa 'Citizen':—

'You have asked me, upon shortest notice, to send to-day a message to the people of Canada. Much might be said of the forty years of union and progress now completed, of half a continent acquired and occupied, of undreamed advancement in material prosperity, in the comforts of civilization and in the standard of living among the people at large. The luxuries of our fathers have long since become our necessities.

'What have we to hope or fear for the future? Increased national wealth beyond doubt. To check seriously or permanently the growth of a country so bountifully endowed would demand the most maladroit blundering. There will be the attendant dangers. A nation as well as a community or an individual may be demoralized by sudden riches. There will be an increasing tendency towards the more unequal distribution of material possessions, and those pernicious degrading extremes of wealth and poverty which have wrought so much evil in older countries. Fortunes must always be unequal, because men are unequally endowed with vigor and intellect; but the state must not emphasize the inequality nor sin against the feeble and unfortunate by denying them some just measure of hope and opportunity. And do not forget that the sins of a nation are never forgiven, but must be expiated in fullest measure and to the end.

'Shall we have higher standards of public and private life? Will public opinion demand more of the pulpit, the press and parliament? Shall we contribute anything of moment to the progress of the world's democracy? It is for the people to decide. The commercialism of sudden prosperity always leaves its deadening influences upon the public conscience, but the signs of to-day are not without hope. The same influence prevents men from realizing their duty of public service, which is as sacred and patriotic a duty as that of defending one's country. The man who puts it aside, who devotes his entire energies to his own personal interests, while he leaves to others the task of struggling against corruption, maladministration, plunder of the public domain, and national dishonor, is as much a recreant and a coward as he who flees from the battlefield. It will not serve to rail at politics with pursed lips and superior air and to declare them unclean. Your excuse disguises only for a moment the selfishness and indolence which it is intended to hide. If they are unclean, you are individually responsible. Come and help make them entirely clean.

'What is Canada's future portion in and relations with the Empire? One would be bold to prophesy. As our country increases in wealth and population, its voice must gather more influence, but our responsibilities will also be greater. Closer trade relations are for the Mother Country to determine. The question is of much higher importance to her than to Canada, and, in my opinion, of infinitely greater moment to the future of the Empire than some British statesmen seem to imagine. Too long a sleep may have a rude awakening.

R. L. BORDEN.'

DEATH OF JUDGE HALL

WELL-KNOWN JURIST DIES IN ENGLAND.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch announces the death of Mr. Justice R. N. Hall, which occurred at Beauminster, Dorsetshire, England, last week.

The news of the death of Judge Hall will cause general regret throughout the province and Dominion at large, his reputation as a jurist and his sterling qualities as a citizen, being appreciated throughout the whole breadth of the land.

Robert Newton Hall, was the son of the late Rev. R. V. Hall, Congregational minister, and was born at Laprairie, Que., on July 26, 1836. He was twice elected Batonnier of the St. Francis section of the Bar of Quebec, and was elected Batonnier-General in 1878, and created a Q.C., by the Marquis of Lorne in 1880. Judge Hall was one of the original directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and he was one of the first promoters and the first president of the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he was Dean of the Faculty of Law, 1881. He sat for Sherbrooke in the Conservative interests in the House of Commons, from 1882 to 1891, and was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the province of Quebec, on January 11, 1892. He was a member of the Church of England, in which he always took a deep interest.

MAIL TENDER ASHORE

THE 'EMPRESS' UNABLE TO LAND MAILS AT NORTH SYDNEY.

North Sydney, July 4. — The mail transfer steamer 'Montcalm' went aground on her way out to meet the 'Empress of Ireland,' and the latter proceeded up the St. Lawrence with the mails.

Halifax, N.S., July 4.—The government steamer 'Montcalm' is ashore in a bad place off North Sydney. Captain Forester, of the C. P. R. liner 'Empress of Ireland,' sent a wireless message to Captain Belanger, on board the 'Montcalm,' to-night, that the 'Empress' would not come in with the mails and passengers, but sailed on to Rimouski. The 'Empress's' commander said he had been in a fog for three days, and thought it risky to come further in. Among those on board the 'Empress' were the Premiers of New Zealand and of British Columbia, and Signor Marconi. The latter intended disembarking there. When the 'Montcalm' was running in she steamed too close to the shore and ran with pretty good force on bottom, just beyond the breakwater, and is now hard and fast in less than two fathoms of water. Full steam astern and her powerful engines had not the slightest effect on the 'Montcalm,' and at 2.30 o'clock this morning she is hard and fast, with chances of her coming off very slim. At one o'clock the tide was high when operations commenced to release the 'Montcalm.'

CONGREGATIONAL IMMIGRANTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE OPERATION OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Rev. Frank J. Day, pastor elect of Zion Congregation Church in Montreal, is at present acting as superintendent of immigration at Quebec, for, and with the authority of, the Congregational Union of Canada. The 'Sherbrooke 'Record' recently published an interview with the Rev. Mr. Day, covering the first four weeks of his work among the immigrants at Quebec. During that short period, he said, he had welcomed to Canada 306 Congregationalists.

'No previous intimation of the arrival of these people had been received,' says Mr. Day. 'They were found out by search among the second and third-class passengers, and as it was impossible to cover the whole ground, it is not known how many more may have passed through without being interviewed.'

Plans for the thorough co-operation between the representatives of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, in the matter of meeting and welcoming immigrants at Quebec are being matured as rapidly as possible. One room is occupied by the different representatives as headquarters. Each representative is furnished with the cards used by the others, and these are given out to new arrivals in order to serve as an introduction to the ministers of their denomination in the town or city to which they are ticketed. A badge, bearing the word 'Chaplain' and the names of the three denominations, is also used, and notices, cards, and so forth, for special use on board ship among the second-class passengers are to be issued in the names of the three churches. It is hoped that in this way the ground may be more thoroughly covered and more people reached and helped. The representatives, Mr. Day says, are rejoicing in this practical expression of Church Union.

THE EMMERSON CASE.

Fredericton, N.B., July 5. — Premier Robinson, who, as acting attorney-general of the province, is in charge of all Crown prosecutions, was asked to-day what action the Crown would now take in the case of the Hon. Henry Emmerson against Mr. James Crocket, editor of the 'Gleaner,' charging him with criminal libel. The Premier, after some consideration, made the following reply: 'The point of law appeals to me as one that is very important. It will be argued before the Supreme Court at its sitting in November next, so that the matter may be definitely settled.'

McAULAY MURDER

JURY IN COLLINS CASE DISMISSED—NEW TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER.

Hopewell Cape, N.B., July 4.—The jury in the case of Thos. F. Collins, charged with the murder of Mary Ann McAulay, at New Ireland, failed to come to an agreement after an all night sitting, and reported to the court that they stood the same as yesterday, seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The jury were discharged and Collins sent back to jail until Sept. 17, when he will be tried for a third time. As the September Court will be but an adjournment of the present circuit, Chief Justice Tuck will again preside.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES

INCREASE NOT BEING ALLOWED ON LAST HALF YEAR.

Toronto, July 4.—The provincial treasurer to-day received a cheque from the Dominion Government for the half-yearly subsidy, amounting to $672,000. This is the same amount as last year, and so that the increase the province is to receive, about $400,000, is not being allowed on the past half-year.

AMERICAN WARSHIP FOR GREAT LAKES

Ottawa, July 4.—The government has given permission for the United States naval training vessel, intended for service in Lake Michigan, to be brought through the St. Lawrence and Welland canals. The vessel will have to be cut in two in order to pass through the canals. No guns will be mounted on her and she will be used exclusively as a training ship.

DR. PIDGEON CALLED

London, Ont., July 4.—It was decided at a special congregational meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, held last night, to send a call to the Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Toronto Junction, to take the place of the Rev. W. J. Clark, who has gone to Montreal. The salary is named at $2,700 per year, with four weeks holidays.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Canada's Finances Flourishing—Second Class Mail Increase.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT PLANT TREES—THE I. C. R. FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Ottawa, July 5.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the last fiscal period of nine months, ending March last, issued to-day by the Finance Department, shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure on consolidated fund account of no less than $16,427,167—the largest in the history of the Dominion, although the period was three months less than the full year. The total revenue was $67,989,323 and the total expenditure on revenue account was $51,542,161. The expenditure on capital account was $14,234,625. The net decrease in the public debt was $3,371,117.

As a result of the reduced postal rates on British publications coming to Canada there has been during the last three months as increase of fifty-three percent in volume of second-class mail matter from Great Britain, entered at the Montreal Post-Office. During the three months ending with June, 4,652 bags of mail have been received at the office, as compared with 3,002 bags for the same period of last year. The increase is chiefly due to British magazines and periodicals of a high class.

The forestry branch of the Department of Agriculture has distributed about 2,300,000 young trees this year to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The educational campaign looking to tree planting and forest preservation in the west is making most gratifying progress. Over ten million trees have been planted by the farmers of the west during the past few years.

The Department of Railways has applied to the Department of Labor for a board of conciliation and investigation to inquire into the grievances of the striking freight handlers of the I. C. R. at Halifax. Pending the inquiry and the report of the board, the men have agreed to return to work at the existing rate of wages. The board's report will affect the wages of all freight handlers on the Intercolonial.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION

COMPOSITE TEAMS TO REPRESENT CANADA IN CONTEST WITH OLD COUNTRY TEAM.

Ottawa, July 4. — In regard to the artillery competitions between Great Britain and Canada, a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Artillery Association was held to-day.

It was decided that composite teams should be formed to represent Canada in the forthcoming competitions with the National Artillery Association team of England. There will be three teams representing the heavy and coast defence branches of the artillery, composed of officers and men selected from various artillery corps from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They will be chosen from the various brigades and regiments having regard to previous service, record of how they acquitted themselves at former practice camps, and also as to locality. Each man must have trained during the last twelve months and must be prepared to act in any position allotted to him on the team. A large portion of the men should be qualified gun layers. One man per field battery and two men per heavy company will be called for, with a few additional details to complete the complement required on the team. The officer commanding the Maritime provinces will be asked to select the coast defence team for the competition at Halifax. Officers and men for the field and heavy artillery teams will be required to assemble at Petawawa on July 21, and remain there until the 31st, or

MR. PATERSON TO RETIRE.

REPORT FROM PARIS, ONT., THAT MINISTER OF CUSTOMS WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION.

Brantford, July 6.—It is reported in Paris, Ont., that the Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, will not again seek re-election in Brant. This is taken to mean that he will retire from public life at the close of the present parliament. In connection with the Liberal nomination in succession to Mr. Paterson, the name of Mr. John Bain is mentioned. He was formerly Deputy Minister of Customs, and is now associated with the Hon. Clifford Sifton in business enterprises.

A FLAG RACKET

PREMIER SCOTT'S ANSWER TO 'LOYAL ORANGEMEN.'

Regina, Alta., July 4.—Premier Scott yesterday received the following telegram from the town of Earl Grey, Saskatchewan: 'Americans here advertise celebration of Fourth of July with American flags. Is this legal? If so, please have police here to see British flag duly honored.' The telegram was signed, 'J. M. Richardson, loyal Orangeman.' Mr. Scott wired the following: 'Am advised that no law in force prohibits display of United States flag. I trust all our residents recognize the fitness of giving our British flag a proper place without compulsion by police.'

DROWNED IN THE ASSINIBOINE.

Winnipeg, July 5.—George Summers, aged 22 years, and recently out from England, waded into a hole in the Assiniboine river while bathing. He was unable to swim. He was taken out in five minutes by his companions and resuscitated, but afterwards died at the hospital.

ONTARIO'S HINTERLAND.

An Enormous Agricultural Area Will Soon Be Open for Settlement North of the Height of Land.

THE REV. E. H. TIPPETT TELLS OF AN INTERESTING TRIP UP TO THE ABITIBI.

The prospects of mineral production in New Ontario are pretty well known, but it is not so generally known that this northern part of the province also has vast agricultural possibilities. The Ontario Government estimates that there are 16,000,000 acres of good agricultural land there, all destined in the near future to become well populated, and to afford enormous traffic to the Ontario Government's railway, and to the Grand Trunk Pacific, now being built through the wilds.

The Rev. E. H. Tippett, the pastor of the Calvary Congregational Church, has just returned from a trip into that region, and he is enthusiastic over its prospects, declaring that his whole conception of that northern country had been completely changed. His journey took him about 500 miles north of Toronto, and 250 miles north of North Bay, beyond the Height of Land, to the country where all the rivers—many of them great rushing torrents—flow towards Hudson's Bay. That the next few years will see a great inrush of settlers into that country he is quite confident, for it is, he thinks, a land of great opportunities. The 16,000,000 acres of land which is estimated to be suitable for agriculture, is rolling country, with a subsoil of clay, and is at present covered with big timber, principally spruce and balm o' Gilead. There are large quantities of wild gooseberries and wild currants growing in the woods, and plenty of wild flowers.

'I am convinced,' he said, 'in speaking of his trip to a 'Witness' interviewer, 'that this country will become the home of countless farmers before many generations. At present it is a country that practically no one knows anything about. Until recent years the line of the C. P. R. from North Bay was thought to be the northern limit of the habitable land in that section. Mr. Southworth, the commissioner of colonization for the Ontario Government, whom I met there with Mr. Monteith, the Minister of Agriculture, said to me that he first got acquainted with that country in 1898, and when he went back to Toronto, and talked to the Provincial Government about a farming section there, they laughed at him, and told him that he was a crank. But at the present time he is there with Mr. Monteith for the purpose of selecting a site for an experimental farm.

'It is true that the season there is very short, but the growth is wonderfully rapid. I myself saw outside one of the camps sweet peas, sown only two weeks, that were three inches high, and while snow was still there at the end of May, yet when I was there a week ago the fruit bushes were in full bloom, and in the places where there was a little grass, it was as far developed as the grass down east. And if you look at the map you will see that it is not so very far north after all. The 49th parallel is the boundary out west, and nearly the whole of the section I have been speaking of is south of the 49th parallel. When the railways get there they will furnish a market at once for the timber on the land, so that the settler will be able to get his living as he clears, and he will have the advantage over the prairie farmer in that he will have lumbering to occupy him during the winter, whereas the prairie farmer has nothing.'

Mr. Tippett's description of how he made the journey into this region was interesting. He left Montreal at night, and arrived in North Bay the next morning. Fifteen minutes afterwards he was on one of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario trains, and a very well appointed train he found it. For a time the scenery was monotonous, but they soon struck the Temagami region, which is already becoming famous among tourists, there being some fine hotels on the beautiful lake. It was rather a startling change to strike Cobalt, with its new houses and air of business. Many of the mines are alongside the railway, and everything looks new and unfinished. There was such a tremendous crowd at the station that it was difficult even to step off the train, but amongst all the crowd he only saw two ladies' hats. Next they ran through the agricultural town of Haileybury, and on to New Liskeard, five miles farther north. These towns are in a different clay belt to the one spoken of above. It is estimated that in this particular region there are 1,000,000 acres suitable for agriculture, and already there has been considerable settlement. The timber there, however, is just so much scrub compared to that farther north.

At New Liskeard he had to leave the fine train on which he had been travelling and get on one bound for Englehart. A year ago Englehart was nothing but bush, but it had been selected by the Ontario Government as a divisional point on the railway, and an auction sale was held of the town lots. Already a fine large station had been built there, and the town had between forty and fifty stores, with two or three banks, and one or two churches, but he did not see a finished building in the whole place. At present there was no liquor license in Englehart, and it was against the law to sell liquor north of that place. Some of the inhabitants, however, were anxious to get a license, which, Mr. Tippett added, would soon alter the character of the really fine hotels.

Leaving Englehart with all the mud and swamps of its streets in the making, and of its park yet to be at the back of the station, he got on to a construction train one morning, and travelled over a line not yet properly ballasted, jocularly called 'The Muskeg Limited.' The passengers rode in a sort of caboose, a little better than a box car, with a hard seat running straight along each side.

'It takes a good long day,' said Mr. Tippett, 'to do the 60 or 70 miles on that line, but I did not meet anybody who had any desire to travel faster along that road. We stopped at a place called Boston, for lunch. Boston is composed of one or two log shanties, one or two tents, and one or two sheds, covered with tar paper. It was there that the prospectors heading for Larder Lake got off. The government has started a waggon road from Boston, and has built some eight or ten miles of it. There is another ten miles or so to go by trail before Larder Lake is reached. From Boston the train goes over the Height of Land, and passes Twin Lakes, which are really very beautiful. On the other side of the high land lies the White Clay river. This empties into the Black river, and the Black river into the Abitibi. It is reported that the train has the splendid record of running off the track 35 times in one day's travel, but when I was on it, it did not run off the track till we got to Grant's, and it could not have gone more than one hundred yards if it had stayed on the line, because that was the end of the tracks so far as at present laid.

'From Grant's we walked two miles to McDougall's Chutes. One of the first things that met my eye at McDougall's Chutes was a branch of the Sovereign Bank. There are one or two boarding houses there, and the gentleman travelling with me, Dr. Harris, and myself, had a fine large room given us. The only difficulty was that about twenty-five or thirty other men were put into the same room. McDougall's Chutes is destined also to be a town, but at the present time, besides the bank, there are only one or two stores and a poolroom. A church has not yet been established there. The transcontinental railway has some buildings there—a storehouse, and houses for a party of engineers, and a doctor. I stayed in the latter's shack on my return. He is a graduate of McGill, and has been there two years. He is liable to be called away to almost any distance on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, by trail or canoe, anywhere where the engineers are working.

'McDougall's Chutes is the end of one of the contracts for the construction of the T. & N. O. Railway. Messrs. McRae, Chandler and McNeill are the contractors for another piece of line to go right through to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and they are just commencing the work. I got on to a scow belonging to them, with the mail carrier, the doctor, and a good deal of hay and oats, and went down the Black river some fifteen miles or so. Then we turned into the Driftwood river for a mile or so, and landed after some little difficulty, for the scow got on the rocks, and seemed as if it were going to upset, besides striking various snags and the like. We had about five miles' walk along the tote road into the headquarters of the contractors, known as Driftwood City, and beautifully situated. The contractors have their wives there, and have built some really splendid log camps that remind one of the luxurious places to be seen on the Toronto Island. Some of the old railway construction men look on these nice places with contempt, and one of them said to me, "Well, that may be summer-resorting, but it ain't railroading." It would be very enjoyable there for the ladies, if it were not for the mosquitoes and black fly, which are something terrible. Some nights I only managed to have about two hours' sleep. I may also say it is a fine country for the sportsman, as there are plenty of bear, cariboo, and moose. It is an interesting trip down the Black river into the Abittibi, up to the Iroquois Falls, and into another lake. That is where the furthest construction camp is at the present time.

'It will be a couple of years, probably, before the country is in a proper condition to receive settlers, but those who go there now will have an opportunity of working on the railway and of getting to know the country. Of course the people there dress in a rough and ready fashion, and they are rough in their speech. While I was there I dressed like the rest of them, but one day when we sat down to dinner one of the men who knew I was a minister looked across at me and said, "Let her flicker." I was rather uncertain as to what he meant, until he looked at me again and said, "Shoot." Then I knew that he wanted me to ask a blessing on the table.

'At another place, I asked if there were any minister there, and the reply was, "No, the people find their way to hell quick enough without any preacher"—which I discovered to be true, because, while they are a splendid-hearted people, yet the curse of the country is liquor. Some pretty vile stuff is sold there, and when some of them drink it they want to fight straight away. The result is some pretty bad fights. To show the brotherly feeling there I may say that one old man whom I met told me that he could not live in a city like Montreal, because he once went to Toronto, and walked for a long time about the streets without anybody speaking to him. "They didn't seem to care," he said, "whether I was alive or dead. Up here they do."'

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCE WILL HAVE SURPLUS OF A MILLION.

Vancouver, B.C., July 5.—Despite the deficits of previous governments, British Columbia has piled up what, it is expected, will be, at the end of the year, a surplus of one million, the greatest in the history of the province. The estimate is based on June returns for the end of the fiscal year. Timber reserves and mines have produced most of this revenue.

THE BISLEY MEET

CANADIANS DEFEAT ROYAL MARINES AND UGANDA TEAM.

Bisley, July 4.— The Canadian Rifle team beat the Royal Marines, 16 aside, by 1,434 to 1,394. Lieut. McVittie and Sergeant Snowball made 96 each. The Canadians also won a friendly match with the Uganda team.

For July contents of 'Canadian Pictorial' see page 7.

ALL-RED ROUTE.

Sir Wilfrid Wakes An Eloquent Appeal at Dominion Day Dinner.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 1.—At the twenty-third Dominion Day dinner, held in the grand hall of the Hotel Cecil, there was a record assemblage in point of numbers. For the twelfth consecutive time Lord Strathcona presided, having Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his right and the Duke of Argyll on his left. Among those present were Mr. Augustine Birrell, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Macnamara, M.P., the masters of several city companies, a number of members of parliament, the agents-general of several of the colonies, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the Lord Mayors of London and Bristol. The guests in all numbered 400.

An enthusiastic reception was given the toast of the 'Dominion of Canada and the Governor-General,' proposed by the chairman, Lord Strathcona. He traced the growth of the Dominion and indicated the strength of the Imperial connection and interest, and trusted the bonds would be drawn closer by interchange of visits by residents of the home land and her chief daughter state, expressing the further hope that the ministers also might snatch a brief period in their busy lives to familiarize themselves with conditions and circumstances in the great Dominion across the Atlantic.

SIR WILFRID'S APPEAL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with enthusiasm, and in response made an eloquent appeal for the all-red route. After paying a tribute to the fathers of Confederation, 'those far-sighted statesmen, who builded better than even they knew,' and remarking that Confederation, which in 1867 was a bond of paper, was now a union of hearts, the Premier directed attention to the growth so ably directed and assisted by Lord Strathcona, of the Canadian railways and said: 'The next step to which we shall devote our enterprise is not alone a Canadian enterprise, it is truly an imperial scheme. The time has come when an all-red route must encircle the earth. For that scheme the people of Canada are ready, the people of Australasia are ready. I ask myself if the people of England are ready. It is not for us to suggest, still less to insist, what shall be the policy of the English people, but it is not out of place if I remind you British people that five years ago you undertook a heavy financial responsibility to assist a line of steamers running between Liverpool and New York. I am not here to blame them for that policy; on the contrary, I might approve of it if I were an Englishman; but may I not ask the British people and the British Parliament whether what has been done for foreigners cannot be done for people who fly the British flag?' (Loud applause.)

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged that the British Parliament should not hesitate to adopt means of getting into better communication with the Dominion. Referring to the Governors-General he said Canada had been most fortunate in all its viceroys. In a loyal peroration, he declared that while he loved the British Isles, one place took first place in his heart, Canada covered by the British flag. (Loud cheers.)

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, responding to the toast of 'Our Guests,' proposed by Mr. Donald Macmaster, expressed the hope that Ireland, which lay across the path of the Empire, might not be left out of any scheme for its advancement. It was not for him to express any opinion, but if County Mayo, for instance, could be brought within three and a half days of the glorious Dominion across the Atlantic, it would be a great thing for Ireland, and a great thing for the Empire.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, also responding, indulged in a dream of a great central parliament, with the basic principle that the greatest security for the unity of the Empire, was full liberty in all its component parts.

The toast list closed with the health of the chairman, eloquently proposed by Lord Tweedmouth.

After the dinner Lady Strathcona held a reception.

COLD WATER ON SCHEME.

The 'Daily News,' which voices the opinions of the more extreme Radicals, publishes a 'somewhat alarming rumor' to the effect that the government was 'still considering the request for a subsidy for the all-red route.' It says it is not seriously suggested that a free trade government, bent upon economy, should spend anything up to £400,000 a year upon this preposterously extravagant scheme. The 'News' declares that no one who knows that party would answer for the division if the proposal were brought forward in the House of Commons.

The 'Morning Post' editorially assures Sir Wilfrid Laurier that public opinion here is steadily setting in the imperial direction he desires but for the moment, it must be confessed, the prospects are none too bright for the all-red route.

The 'Times,' which trusts the English people are ready to help in connection with the all-red route, remarks that the attitude of the men and women who will inhabit the vast granary of the nations, Canada, a generation hence, towards ourselves and towards others, bids fair to be one of the decisive factors in the world of politics.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.— The 'Westminster Gazette' in an editorial on the All-Red Route says that if the scheme can do what it professes to do and, in particular, if it can accelerate the improvement of the mail service to Canada and New Zealand in the manner claimed for it, it does fulfil the public object which justifies an expenditure of public money.

London, July 4.—The 'Daily Telegraph' says rumor has it that the Government is seriously entertaining the idea of granting a subsidy to the all-red route, £300,000 being mentioned. Many friends of the route across Ireland are vigorously pressing the advantages of the scheme upon the Government.

London, July 4.—The 'Daily News' publishes an interview with a leading ship owner, whom it asked if the white labor clause difficulty might not lead to the adoption of an all-red route for carrying the Australian mails. The ship owner answered in the negative. Steamships, he says, cannot live by mails alone, except at almost prohibitive cost to authorities, and he emphasized the transhipping difficulty in connection with goods and passenger traffic, and the coaling question on the Pacific route.

CANADIAN ZIONISTS

CONVENTION IN OTTAWA ADDRESSED BY FEDERAL CABINET MINISTERS.

The eighth convention of the Federation of Zionist Society has been held in Ottawa. Mr. Clarence I de Sola, the president of the Federation, presided over the sessions. There was a very

MR. A. FALIK,
Delegate from Toronto.

large attendance of delegates. After credentials and statements had been examined and disposed of on Sunday morning, the convention was called to order again at 2 p.m., when Mr. de Sola delivered his presidential address.

After the conclusion of Mr. de Sola's address, which was frequently applauded, the treasurer's report was submitted, and showed a large sum collected for the movement during the last year. The afternoon session was mainly devoted to the reception of reports from the forty-two branches of the movement in this country. In the evening there was a huge mass meeting in Goldsmith's Hall, at which Mr. Robert Stewart, M.P., presided. Mr. de Sola, Mr. A. Cash, of Toronto, Mr. J. S. Leo, and Mr. David Levy were the chief speakers.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs, addressed the convention in stirring speeches. The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth stated that owing to his public position, he not only spoke for himself as an individual, but for the Government of the country which

MR. M. MICKELSON,
Delegate from Winnipeg.

he represented at the convention, and speaking for the Government he could say that they not only fully sympathized with Zionism, but that they thought it the only true solution of the Jewish problem. On behalf of the Government he wished them God-speed.

When Mr. Aylesworth announced the sympathy of the Government for the Zionist movement, there was a tremendous outbreak of cheering.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson spoke in a similar strain and delivered a most powerful address. Both these addresses were received with tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm from the delegates.

PROF. GARFILLD APPOINTED.

Williamstown, Mass., July 5.— The trustees of Williams College announced to-night that President Henry Hopkins, of the Institution, has tendered his resignation, to take effect in June, 1908.

Prof. Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President James A. Garfield, at present occuying the chair of politics at Princeton University, has been chosen to succeed President Hopkins. Prof. Garfield has accepted.

FULL OF FIGHT.

Premier McBride Says Ottawa Will Hear More About Subsidy Question.

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR FEDERAL HONORS.

Ottawa has not heard the last of the provincial subsidy question, according to Premier McBride, of British Columbia, who arrived in Montreal on Friday on his way home from England. He went to the Old Country to protest against the scheme of readjustment of the provincial subsidies being made final and unalterable by the Imperial Parliament, and he claims he was successful, as he got the words 'final and unalterable' eliminated. The elimination means that the province of British Columbia has a right to push its claims further, and he says that it certainly intends to do so, because a million dollars spread over a period of ten years is not enough for such a big province.

Mr. McBride denied the recent rumors that he intended to enter the federal arena, and announced that he would oppose the Hon. William Templeman in Victoria at the next general elections.

INTERCOLONIAL STRIKE

MEN AGREE TO SUBMIT THEIR GRIEVANCES TO ARBITRATION.

Halifax, N.S., July 2.—The business men of Halifax have taken up the strike at the Intercolonial terminals, and, at a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon, they adopted resolutions asking the government to give in to the strikers. They fear that the trouble will spread to other unions, and that the effects will be permanently bad. The men ask 17½ cents an hour. In response to the call for new men to take the strikers' places, only one application was received to-day.

A number of men who came to the city to-day, when they found they were wanted to fill the place of strikers, refused to go to work. Two or three officials from Moncton are at work helping to move goods.

Halifax, N.S., July 3.—The striking freight handlers of the Intercolonial Railway find their ranks still unbroken, with practically no one from outside going to work. Only five or six men altogether have responded to the call from the department to take the places of sixty or seventy who have gone out. The Halifax Trades and Labor Council met to-night and passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers, pledging their support. The railway brought in more than thirty men to-day from points along the line, but when they found what the situation was none of them would go to work. Efforts are being made to get clerks to temporarily undertake the work of the strikers, but this has been successful to a very limited extent, and at present more than a hundred cars are standing on the tracks at this terminal waiting to be unloaded.

Ottawa, July 5.—Mr. M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railways, stated this morning that that department would not grant demands of striking Intercolonial freight handlers at Halifax for an increase of wages before returning to work. If the men would go back to work at the present rate, he said, their grievances would be investigated by a board of investigation and conciliation, but it was not fair to grant the increase first and then investigate.

Halifax, N.S., July 5.—The strike of the I. C. R. freight handlers is over. At a meeting held this morning a resolution was passed that the question be submitted to arbitration, and when the management accept this proposition the men say they will go to work. The management offer 15 cents an hour in wages. The men demand 17½ cents.

TRADE WITH FRANCE

CANADIAN MINISTERS IN EUROPE WILL RESTRICT NEGOTIATIONS TO THIS FOR THE PRESENT.

London, June 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the luncheon in Paris yesterday, given by the British Chamber of Commerce, said: 'I intend to leave behind me the Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Finance to negotiate a commercial treaty which, I have very little doubt, will be satisfactory to both sides.

Ottawa, July 5.—Inquiry from members of the government in Ottawa elicits the information that the negotiations for improved trade relations now being carried on by the Canadian ministers in Europe will be restricted to France, pending the successful conclusion of the present efforts to revise the existing trade treaty with that country. This treaty was negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper over eleven years ago, and is unsatisfactory to Canada. One of the principal objections urged is the clause allowing French commodities to come into Canada under the favored nation rate, whether shipped to Canada direct or via Germany, Belgium, the United States, or other countries. All that is necessary is to prove that the goods are of French origin. On the other hand, goods sent from Canada must go direct to France in order to get the preferential rate. That prevents shipment of Canadian exports to France in vessels calling first at British ports or sailing from American ports. Until this trade treaty with France is satisfactorily adjusted, no attempt will be made to get reciprocal tariff terms with other countries.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Winnipeg, July 3.—An unidentified man was found shot dead in Central Park yesterday afternoon. A revolver was by his side, and he is believed to have shot himself.

AN AUSTRALIAN VISITOR.

Wants to Know What Canada Can Teach Antipodean Farmers.

MILKING MACHINES ARE USED SUCCESSFULLY UNDER THE SOUTHERN SUN.

Mr. Spencer Cotte, of Lismore, Australia, is on an interesting visit to Canada. He has been deputed by the Australian Association of Farmers' Syndicates to tour the Dominion for the purpose of ascertaining whether Canada has any methods of work or new machinery that it would be worth while for Australian farmers to copy or to obtain. It is reported in Australia, he says, that Canada and the United States have a breed of Jersey cows which beats all others in the world for quantity and quality of milk.

It will interest Canadian farmers and dairymen to know that 135,000 tons of butter are manufactured and shipped for the British market by the Australian Farmer's Syndicates. Each farmer has from seventy-five to a hundred cows, and milking is done by a milking machine driven by a small motor. The operation takes four minutes. No less than eight steamship lines are engaged in carrying dairy produce to England.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT INTERVENES—THREE DIRECTORS RESIGN.

Arising out of the dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, it was announced early in the week that Mr. J. H. Plummer, the president of the former company, had resigned. Mr. Plummer, however, informed a 'Witness' representative that he had no intention of resigning.

He then discussed at length the conditions which led up to the litigation between the two companies, and contended that he was only asking for a reasonable interpretation of the contract with the Coal Company.

At the request of a number of large shareholders who hold about one hundred thousand shares of 'Iron Common,' the Government of Nova Scotia, by an order-in-council adopted on Wednesday, decided that the annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which had been called for Friday, should be postponed till further notice.

The following is the notice which was sent to the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company:—

'To prevent any possible embarrassment of the company's position in its dispute, and pending litigation with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, the directors, on the advice of counsel, have taken the necessary steps to postpone the holding of the annual meeting which was called for Friday, July 6.

'The postponement,' said Mr. Plummer, 'is to protect the interests of the Steel Company because the directors concluded, after considering the situation, that it was inexpedient to hold the meeting in the present position of the dispute, and litigation with the Coal Company. At the moment I cannot say that there are any prospects of a settlement, though I would rather gain our rights by a proper settlement outside the courts.

'The question of amalgamation has been talked about, at intervals, ever since the lease was abrogated, and I think that the persons chiefly interested on both sides are agreed that this would be the best remedy for all our differences. The interests, however, differ so extremely, and an equitable adjustment would be so difficult, that I look on the matter as, at present, not quite ready for discussion.

'So far as I am personally concerned,' concluded Mr. Plummer, 'the case between the Coal and Steel Companies is going to the courts.'

On Friday it was announced that Mr. F. S. Pearson, of New York; Mr. W. B. Ross, K.C., of Halifax, N.S., and Mr. E. R. Wood, of Toronto, had resigned from the directorate of the Steel Corporation, and it was also stated that Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, had severed his connection with the directorate. Further, it was said that some of the large shareholders had demanded the cancellation of the order-in-council postponing the annual meeting.

To fill two of the vacancies Mr. George Caverhill, director of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and Mr. W. G. Ross, managing director of the Montreal Street Railway, have been appointed directors.

MEAT PACKING INTERESTS

TO MEET TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES ON JULY 17 TO DISCUSS INSPECTION ACT.

Ottawa, July 5.—A meeting of representatives of meat packing houses and of transportation companies interested in the export and interprovincial meat trade has been summoned for July 17 next, in the office of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. The meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing the regulations drafted by the Department for the enforcement of the act for inspection of meats and canned goods passed at the last session of parliament. Later on a meeting of canners of fruit, vegetables and fish will be held.

THE RINGS OF SATURN.

Lima, Peru, June 29.—Professor David P. Toff, of Amherst College, Mass., head of the Lowell astronomical expedition succeeded yesterday at daylight in attaining at Iquique an observation of the rings of Saturn and saw them disappear.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Hon. W. A. Weir Tells How the Government is Aiding the Work.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION A BETTER SAFEGUARD THAN PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

Some very interesting subjects were discussed at the four-days' convention of the American Institute of Instruction, which terminated in Montreal on Thursday.

One of the best speeches was made by the Hon W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works and Labor for Quebec Province, on Tuesday, who on behalf of the Government, welcomed the delegates. In the course of his speech, he said:

'There is, in the gathering together here to-day, of so many distinguished teachers and scholars from the United States, an element of reciprocity. I recall the fact that the great University of Cornell has at its head a principal whose birth and training took place in Canada, and that it has on its staff thirty-one Canadian professors. Canada has thus contributed to the success of that great university, and I have no doubt that, at least in a lesser degree, Canadians can be found on the staffs of many other universities of the neighboring republic.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE.

'We have a few agricultural colleges and dairy schools, and are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the good work that is sure to be done at the new Macdonald College at the western end of this island. Really splendid work has been accomplished also within the limits of this province by the Department of Applied Science of McGill University and the Polytechnic School allied to the University of Laval in this city. The most extended form of technical education in our midst has been carried on by the corporation known as the Council of Arts and Manufactures, supported by the Provincial Government. For the year just ended, it carried on some eleven schools in all—of which three were in the city of Montreal, and one each in the town of Levis, Sorel, Three Rivers, Fraserville, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield, at which a total of 2,258 pupils were enrolled. We are hoping to extend this list in the near future. In addition to this, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal opened last year a magnificent new building, under the name of 'The Commercial and Technical High School," where pupils will be prepared for the commercial and mechanical branches of modern industry.

'The Montreal Technical Institute, with the kind permission of the school commissioners, with the aid of the manufacturers of the city, and a subscription from the Provincial Government, will establish next September a night school in that building, and we are hoping that great things will result from that beginning.

ESTABLISHING NEW FACULTIES.

'At the last session of the Provincial Legislature attention was given to the question of technical education. It was resolved to establish a Faculty, in connection with Laval University at Quebec, for the study of land surveying. Provision was made for the establishment of new commercial high schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, where pupils will be thoroughly prepared and trained for the higher walks of commercial l[illegible]. Legislation was also passed for the establishment of technical schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. It is thoroughly realized that trade schools are not meant to interfere with the general education of children; but the boy is better prepared for the future by a system of education which will develop his creative as well as his acquisitive powers. I verily believe that if Canada and the United States are to maintain their relative commercial importance in the future, more and more attention must be paid to this question of technical education. In the city of Hamburg, Germany, there are no less than seventeen technical schools, with 5,000 pupils in attendance, wherein instruction is given in forty different trades. Germany has astonished the world by the splendid results of her technical and educative system.

EDUCATION OR PROTECTION.

'Some of our people have been made so timid by the competition of Germany's well-trained citizens that they have proposed, as the only remedy, the raising higher and higher of the protective tariff barriers. This seems to me to be only a temporary make-shift. A protective tariff can never be a permanent institution. In Canada, for example, the hundreds of thousands of farmers who are pouring into our almost boundless North-West will sooner or later control the policy of this country, and, when that period comes, they will join with the other consumers of the country, and say to the manufacturers that they want their goods at lower prices, and in order to get their necessities at the lowest possible prices, the protective tariff will have to go.

'Our manufacturers would do well to see to it that they have a plentiful supply of employees, trained in technical schools and colleges, capable of assisting them in perfecting their processes and ameliorating their products. This will be a surer safeguard than a tariff.

'The Province of Quebec is peculiarly ripe for the development of technical education in all its branches. Less than five percent of our soil is cultivated by the farmer, and there is room for the employment of the more recent developments of agricultural science. Our forests cover 250,000 square miles, and their products are capable, in the hands of skilled men, of supplying many of the wants of human life. Our water powers have been calculated to be about one-fifth of the water powers of the entire North American continent, and can develop almost untold forces of electrical energy for the requirements of manufacturing industries.'

On Wednesday Mr. M. H. Buckham, president of the University of Buckham, spoke on 'Common speech. He commented on some of the common defects in speech, and spoke particularly of the purely or mainly physical fault of shrill, strident tones.

'This comes impressively upon a person,' he remarked, 'when he meets his countrymen and countrywomen in company with those of other nationalities—as it came upon me in the dining-room of the Caledonian Railway in Glasgow last autumn. The moment I entered the room I became aware that I was in the company of many of my countrymen and countrywomen, who, with shrill "songs without words," declared to all comers: "Here we are, self-conscious, eager, strenuous, ready to do or die." I suspect that if I had had a tuning fork I should have found the dominant note several semi-tones above what it would have been if made up by only British voices. Perhaps we must accept, I thought, this shrillness, this headiness of tone, as a defect of our quality. But a later occurrence reassured me. I sat, a few evenings ago, through an elocutionary exercise of boys and girls at the close of a high school year, and a little later through a college prize-speaking competition, and on both occasions, without exception, the voices were from the chest, full round, without shrillness or stridency. The college was my own, and the change from a few years back was most marked. It was owing, I have no doubt, to athletic discipline, to the gymnasium and calisthenics, to better developed chests, to more vigorous intercostal muscles, to better poise and carriage.'

WRECK OF CHINESE TRAIN

CORONER ORDERS ARREST OF ENGINEER AND FIREMAN.

Kenora, Ont., July 2. — The inquest over the bodies of the ten Chinamen, one Jap, and the white guard O'Connor, killed in the wreck at Butler, was held on Saturday night and the jury sat until Sunday morning hearing evidence, returning the following verdict:

'That death occurred at Butler through the failure of train No. 96 to carry out the orders and running past the meeting place.'

Immediately the verdict was given, Crown-Attorney MacKenzie ordered the arrest of Engineer George Wright and Fireman Charles Green. They were arrested and bail placed at $2,000 each, which they obtained.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

BOGUS FIVE DOLLAR BILLS OF THE TRADERS' BANK IN CIRCULATION.

Toronto, July 5.—Five dollar counterfeit bills of the Traders' Bank of Canada, are in circulation. They are of (Series D), signed W. G. Bryans, pro-general manager, and Charles D. Warren, president. They are a poor photographic reproduction. The green on the back of the note is of a much brighter hue than on the genuine note, and the words 'British American Bank Note Company, Montreal' are much blurred.

LOCAL OPTION CASE.

Toronto, July 2.—The Division Court has reversed the judgment of Chief Justice Mulock in the action of W. W. Duncan against the town of Midland, which quashed the local option by-law. The Court finds that though the by-law was finally passed by the council on an earlier date after the taking of the vote, than provided by statute, such passing did not prevent the scrutiny which any elector might demand, nor would it have any effect if it was found that the required three-fifths had voted for the by-law.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

Ottawa, July 2.—Canada's customs revenue continues to increase at the rate of one million dollars per month. For the month of June the total revenue from customs was $5,321,444, an increase of $1,228,032 over June, 1906. For the three months of the current fiscal year the revenue totals $15,123,092, an increase of $2,964,391 over the corresponding period of last year.

STRIKE AT COBALT

THREE HUNDRED NIPISSING MINE EMPLOYEES QUIT WORK.

Cobalt, Ont., July 2.—Three hundred miners went out on strike to-day in the Nipissing mine. The miners' union is involved. About fifty men remain at work. The strike has arisen over a matter of wages, which, it is expected, will be adjusted shortly.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND

BUNDLE DISCOVERED AT CEYLON, ONT., INCLUDED EXPENSIVE FUR COATS.

Ceylon, Ont., July 4.—A big find of stolen goods was made here on Monday morning. Mr. R. Whitney, the grain buyer, was loading a car when he discovered a large bundle of furs under the elevator platform. In it were five ladies' coats, some of them very expensive, lamb and mink being the chief furs. Near it were found three men's coats. It is thought the coats were stolen from some furrier who had them either to store for the summer or to repair. There is no clue to the identity of the thief. County Constable Robert Cook is investigating

JAPANESE FOR CANADA.

Thousands To Be Landed in British Columbia in the Near Future.

Vancouver, July 5.—About 225 Japanese arrived here on board the French steamer 'Admiral Jaureguibery,' from Honolulu, via San Francisco. Their coming is said to be the direct result of the landing here some weeks ago of a large party from Honolulu, which had been refused admittance to the United States at San Francisco. They came to Vancouver on the steamer 'Montana.' Despatches from Honolulu dated on Tuesday, state that arrangements are being made to charter several steamers each to carry 2,000 Japanese from Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver. The 'Kumeric,' owned by the Weir line, a vessel of 3,980 tons, was the first to be taken up for this traffic, and the latest despatches from the Hawaiian Islands state that over 1,600 tickets have been purchased. The 'Kumeric' arrived with a large number of workers for the sugar plantations, and was chartered by a syndicate of Japanese boarding housekeepers at Honolulu for the run to British Columbia, $22,000 being paid as the charter money for the trip, the Japanese charging their compatriots $36 fare.

Several large steamers are on the way to Honolulu with coal from Newcastle, N.S.W., and some of these vessels will probably be taken up for the carriage of Japanese coolies to British Columbia. Since the Canadian-Japanese treaty came into effect the Japanese Government has removed all previous restrictions upon immigration to the Dominion. Recently a contract was reported from the Tokio Immigration Company, which contracted to supply the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with several thousand workmen at $1.25 daily. The removal of the restrictions placed by the Home Government on the number of Japanese passports issued monthly has resulted in large increases in the number of Japanese arriving here, both direct and from Honolulu. Steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which ply fortnightly to Victoria, bring over two hundred Japanese for British Columbia every trip. The 'Angu Maru,' the next of this line, due here on July 9, left Yokohama on Wednesday week with 275 steerage passengers for here, twenty of whom were Chinese, and the remainder Japanese.

Vancouver, July 5.—Mr. Munroe, Dominion immigration inspector, has decided not to permit the landing of Japanese from steamers except on the payment of a head tax of $25. Many, it is believed, will be unable to pay this amount, and the tax may prevent their landing.

PRISONERS REVOLT

TWO AMERICANS ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF JAIL AT CHATHAM, ONT.

Chatham, Ont., July 4.—Arthur Smith, of Knox, Pa., and Edwin Baldwin, of Wainsfield, Ohio, to-day made a sensational and desperate attempt to break jail, by which the turnkey, Christopher Somerville, nearly lost his life at the hands of the men. Both men were arrested on Tuesday in Tilbury, Ont., for forgery and the altering of two forged cheques for small amounts on the Sovereign Bank, of Tilbury. They were arraigned before Judge Bell here yesterday, when they pleaded guilty and were remanded one week for sentence. Early this morning, while the turnkey was making his rounds, he entered their cell. He laid the heavy lock on the floor while he undid another fastening. One of the miscreants then grasped the lock, and with it struck the turnkey a terrible blow on the head, knocking him bleeding and senseless to the floor. Governor Davidson, hearing the disturbance, rushed in, and, unarmed, wrested the key of the lock from one of the men, at the same time calling for assistance. When it arrived the men were transferred to safer quarters. The turnkey will recover.

GREGORY ACQUITTED

JUDGE WINCHESTER FINDS HIM NOT GUILTY OF FORGERY.

Toronto, July 4.—Bertie Francis Gregory, familiarly known in Toronto as 'Count Greenbaum,' was to-day, by Judge Winchester, found not guilty to forging the name of Arthur C. Birch to a note for $100 he gave to William Travers, general manager of the Farmers' Bank, to cover an overdrawn account. Gregory was arraigned eleven days ago, and although an order had been made for bail, he was at first unable to find a bondsman. Messrs. O. B. Staunton and W. H. Shaw, handwriting experts, testified that the signature supposed to be forged was not a forgery. Arthur Birch did not think he signed the note, but was not sure.

Gregory admitted having been in trouble in New York and St. Louis, and that he had served a sentence of one year in New York for grand larceny.

In discharging him, Judge Winchester advised Gregory to get out of Toronto.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS COMING

Halifax, N.S., July 4.—The French cruiser 'Chasselop Loubat' arrived in port this morning and exchanged salutes with the citadel. The cruiser was in the big fleet gathered at Hampton Roads in connection with the Jamestown Exhibition, and recently was at St. John's, Nfld. She is expected to go to Sydney from Halifax.

Quebec, July 4.—The German cruiser 'Bremen' will pay a visit of courtesy to Quebec next month. The cruiser, which is now on the West Indian station, is expected to arrive about Aug. 25, and remain either here or at Montreal, until the second week in September.

SALVATION ARMY SCHEMES.

Immigrants Next Year Will Only Be Limited By Steamship Accommodation.

ARMY'S OPERATIONS WILL THEN BE EXTENDED TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Brigadier Howell, head of the Salvation Army's immigration department in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was at the Canadian Pacific Railway offices this morning, on his way to England, in connection with the Army's next year's programme for directing British working men into Canadian Fields of industry. He stated to a 'Witness' representative that the present year's work in regard to immigration, had proved highly satisfactory. Already something like 13,000 people had been brought over from England and settled in various parts of Canada—the majority of them in Ontario and the North-West, but a number also in the Maritime provinces.

Next year, he said, it is expected that this number will be much exceeded. Indeed, the Brigadier said the Salvation Army immigrants would only be limited by the amount of steamship accommodation which it would be possible to get. The demand for British labor in British Columbia is insistent, and Mr. Howell said that next year the Army, for the first time in its history in Canada, would do something to meet this demand, by extending its field for immigrants to the Pacific coast.

MR. HYMAN'S SUCCESSOR

VACANT PORTFOLIO WILL PROBABLY BE GIVEN TO A WESTERNER.

Toronto, July 2.—That Ontario stands to lose a portfolio in the coming rearrangement at Ottawa, is indicated in a statement made by Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P., of Strathroy, and Chief Liberal Whip in the House of Commons. From this statement it would seem that the Cabinet vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. C. S. Hyman, will not be filled by the appointment of an Ontario man. It will be given to a westerner, possibly to a man from one of the new provinces, or perhaps from Manitoba.

Although there had been talk of a number of men, Mr. Calvert said nothing would be done until the return of the chief. Mr. Calvert then suggested that a westerner might be appointed. 'I think,' he said, 'that the west deserves some consideration.' Mr. Calvert repeated his statement made some weeks ago that there would be no election this fall, and added that there might not be any next year.

Discussing the succession to the Railways Portfolio he said that the question of a successor to Mr. Emmerson had not been decided.

The above expression of opinion would indicate that the government will make a strong bid for a solid western support at the next election, at Ontario's expense

NEW FREIGHT RULES

NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYEES WILL NOT DO AWAY WITH LIABILITY.

The Railway Commissioners have just issued a new order in regard to freight, following an application by the Canadian Freight Association.

The more important features of the revised classification, which will come into effect on September 1 next, are that some two hundred and forty commidities which have hitherto been carried at the risk of the owner will, hereafter, be carried at the carriers' risk, without any advance in the ratings; and that on those articles which will still be carried at the risk of the owner, the risk is to be specified and restricted, thus, instead of the words 'owners risk' which covered practically everything, the owner's risk where still retained, will be restricted to breakage, chafing, leaking, shifting, loss, damage, deterioration, fire, or weather, as the case may be; and further these restrictions are intended to cover only risks necessarily incidental to transportation, but no such limitation, expressed or otherwise, is to relieve the carrier from liability for any loss or damage which may result from any negligence or omission of the railway company, its agents or employees. These changes ordered by the Board are distinct improvements on the old system, and will prove of great benefit to the public.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY RAILWAY.

The official inspection of the new line of the St. Maurice Valley Railway Company, between Three Rivers and Shawinigan, was made on Wednesday by Mr. L. A. Vallée, engineer of the Quebec Public Works Department. Those present were the Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works; Mayor Tourigny, of Three Rivers; Mr. Leman, Mayor of Shawinigan; Mr. J. A. Tessier, M.P.P., Mr. P. C. Nault, M.P.P., Messrs. Vivian, Burrill, Beaudry and Biermans, directors of the company, and Mr. F. P. Guterlius, assistant chief engineer of the C. P. R. Luncheon was served on board the special train, on the bridge, at the foot of the Shawinigan Falls, and several speeches were made, the Hon. Mr. Weir mentioning the great benefit expected from the new line for that rich section of the country.

LONDON OFFICIAL FOR I. C. R.

Mr. E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway, sailed on Friday for England. It is understood his mission is to prepare for official representation of the Intercolonial Railway in London, thus placing the government line on the same footing as the other big Canadian railways.

RAILWAY WAR IN ALASKA.

One Man Killed and Several Injured in Conflict Between Guggenheim and Bruner Employees.

Seattle, Wash., July 5.—A despatch to the 'Post-Intelligencer' from Valdez, Alaska, says one man is dead, another is fatally injured and nine are seriously wounded as the result of a first conflict between the Guggenheim and the Bruner interests at Katalla, on Wednesday. The fight is over the right of way which the Bruner forces are protecting. The Guggenheim interests stationed detachments of armed men at points commanding the disputed ground early in the day. Tony Depascal, in charge of a party of laborers, started out to lay track over the Bruner right of way, under cover of a fire from these camps. A brisk fire was opened from the Bruner camp but Depascal's men succeeded in capturing the steel 'go-devil' on which the Bruner camp had relied to destroy the work done by their opponents.

Representatives of the Bruner interests are making every endeavor to have Governor Hoggatt order troops to the scene of hostilities.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD THE RENEWAL OF THE MODUS VIVENDI.

London, June 29.—Negotiations are proceeding slowly for a renewal of the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi. Under the promptings of Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, Great Britain is endeavoring to secure a modification of last season's arrangement, and also less drastic means of overriding the Bait Act than the proposed provisions that no process shall be served on Newfoundlanders while they are serving on American vessels.

TRAIN WRECK AT BUTLER

TEN CHINAMEN AND ONE CANADIAN WERE KILLED AT BUTLER, ONT.

Winnipeg, July 2.—In the wreck which occurred at Butler, Ont., on Friday night, one Canadian and ten Chinamen were killed. The Chinese were in bond for Montreal and points east, and the other man killed was M. E. O'Connor, one of the guards on the Chinese train, whose home was in St. John, N.B. Nine other Chinese were seriously injured, and four white people sustained injuries, namely, Mrs. Walter Robinson, of Copper Cliff, Ont., en route to Edmonton, injuries slight; Charles E. Morrash, Halifax, N.S., en route to Winnipeg, injuries slight; Frank Bartney, en route to Vegreville, Alta., shaken up and bruised; Master Robert McKee, en route to Strassburg, injuries slight.

The two trains—the Chinese special and the Pacific express from the east—met in collision at the little station of Butler, Ont., 275 miles east of Winnipeg, as far as can be learned.

A misunderstanding of the orders is said to have been the cause of the pitch-in, as the Chinese extra was just pulling out from the station at Butler when the transcontinental was coming in. Both trains were moving at a reduced rate of speed.

TRAIN ON FIRE

SECTION OF IMPERIAL LIMITED WAS BURNED ON SUNDAY WITH CASUALTIES.

Winnipeg, Man., July 2.—The story of the burning of the Imperial Limited of the Canadian Pacific in the Far West on Sunday evening, was told by the passengers who arrived in the city to-day.

'We had passed Bassano and were approaching Latham, half-way between Calgary and Medicine Hat,' said one, 'and were in the sleeping car when it was derailed. No sooner had we got out of our car than we saw the express car enveloped in flames. The wind was blowing a gale in the direction of the other coaches, and it was apparent that all would be burned. The engine was on the rails, but on the wrong side of the fire to render immediate assistance. The engineer at once ran into Latham station, and an engine was hurried from Bassano and arrived in time to save the dining car and the three sleeping cars. Before the engine arrived, however, the express car had been burned and three cars of fish, and the baggage car, colonist car, first-class car and a tourist car. The colonist car had been filled with Chinamen, one of whom had his arm broken, and another received fatal injuries.

'Fatal injury was sustained by the express messenger. He was at a distance from the car when the acetylene gas tank exploded. He was struck on the groin by the top of the tank. He was at once cared for by physicians who were on the train as passengers, and taken back to Bassano, but he died on the train.

'When we passed the wreck on Monday, the cars were still burning. There were a large number on the train, the coaches being well filled. In the number were travellers from the Orient, returning to Great Britain.

The express messenger killed in the wreck was William McKinley, of Orangeville, Ont. His body was brought East and will be taken to Orangeville for interment.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Communications intended for the secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, should be addressed, during the months of July and August, to the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Philipsburg, Quebec.

ST. JOHN LIBERALS.

Object To Pugsley Domination as an Added Evil to Russell Influence.

Toronto, July 5.—A St. John, N.B., special despatch received here to-day declares that a strong undercurrent of hostility to the advancement of the Hon. William Pugsley, has developed in the ranks of the old line Liberals of St. John. These Liberals, it is said, do not want the extension of Pugsley domination and do not want an added measure of David Russell influence. They would turn Mr. Pugsley down if at the same time they could see their way to strengthen the claims of St. John to government favor. There is an insistent demand for the preferment of the Hon. John V. Ellis, editor of the St. John 'Globe.' The appointment of Senator Ellis would be merely the carrying out of a promise made when the Laurier Cabinet was under construction in 1896. The New Brunswick portfolio was to have gone to Senator Ellis, but was handed over at the last moment to the late Hon. A. G. Blair, notwithstanding which Mr. Ellis has unswervingly maintained his allegiance to the best Liberal traditions. In the rehabilitation of the government, it is urged the appointment of Senator Ellis would be cuite in order.

THAT NORSE ANCHOR

REPORT OF STRANGE FIND AT CROOKSTON, MINN., CONFIRMED.

Winnipeg, Man., July 2.—The finding of a Norse anchor at Crookston, Minn., is now an established fact, though how it came to be there cannot be satisfactorily explained. It was lying in clay, which apparently had not been disturbed for centuries, and the discovery will be carefully followed up with the hope that other relics may be unearthed. The anchor will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution. It is thought the anchor may be a relic of a little band of Norsemen whom Leif Erikson left on the coast of North America centuries ago, the presumption being that at that time the Red River Valley was a portion of Lake Winnipeg, making navigation from the Atlantic to Dakota possible.

PROGRESS OF G.T.P.

NEW LINE CARRIES ITS FIRST WHEAT—TRACKS LAID OUT OF FORT WILLIAM.

Grand Trunk Pacific trains are now running out of Fort William, being the Lake Superior branch, which is in running order for a little over five miles. Track laying has been under way for the last couple of weeks, and the construction trains are busy hustling stuff to the front. Now that the start has been made, track laying will be proceeded with rapidly, and before the end of the summer season the line should be at least a hundred miles in length.

The G. T. P. carried its first wheat last week, when the company transported three carloads from Sidney, about twenty miles west of Portage la Prairie.

BOUND FOR THE ROCKIES.

The officials of the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway say that the passenger traffic over their lines in Canada will, this year, greatly surpass all previous records. From Halifax to Vancouver, covering all branches, the rush is unprecedented, and in many cases it is necessary to provide extra trains to accommodate the public. The great influx of immigrants, not only from the British Isles, but the continent and the United States, is taxing the capacity of the Canadian Pacific Railway to carry them to their destination, and every available car is being utilized in order to meet the heavy demand.

The latest train to be commissioned by the company is the trans-Canada express, which makes the trip across the continent from Montreal to Vancouver in three and one-half days. This train is made up solely of magnificent Pullman cars. The service started last week.

QUEEN'S APPOINTMENTS

Kingston, Ont., July 3.—Prof. Cecil Lavell, M.A., a graduate of Queen's, and a son of the late Warden Lavell, of the Kingston penitentiary, has been appointed dean of the faculty of pedagogy to be established with government aid at Queen's University. He has accepted. He comes here after a prolonged service in United States colleges. Mr. Hector Anderson, M.A., of Oxford University, a recent candidate for the chair of Latin in Queen's, has been offered the position of Professor of Education on the new faculty.

HONORED BY CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, Eng., July 5.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was to-day conferred on Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, by Cambridge University.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Ottawa House, Cushing's Island.—The popular and delightful spot known as the Ottawa House at Cushing's Island in Portland Harbor, Maine, was refurnished and reconstructed in all departments last year. The management this year are catering to the many Canadians who annually go to the seaside for their summer trip, and a more delightful spot than Cushing's Island could not be chosen. Sea bathing, golf, deep sea fishing, pure air, and cool and pleasant evenings are some of the attractions.

Through Pullman cars, Chicago, Toronto and Montreal to Portland, and further particulars with handsome illustrated literature may be secured on application to Mr. J. Quinlan, Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

Rights and Duties of Neutra Powers in Time of War Discussed By Sub-Committee.

The Hague, June 29.—While the work of the Peace Conference amounted to almost nothing to-day, interest was aroused by a protest which a Corean delegation sent to all the delegates. It was signed by Yi Sang Sul, ex-Premier; Yi Tyoune, ex-judge of the Supreme Court at Seoul, and Yi Tjyongoui, ex-secretary of the Corean Legislation at St. Petersburg. The protest says that the Coreans regret that they were unable to attend the conference before the Japanese, who were violating their rights and trampling on international law, who deprived them of their national independence, even resorting to violence. It adds that the Corean Emperor gave them full powers, which put at the disposal of the delegates to the conference, asking their intervention for admission to the conference. They wish, the protest says, to defend their rights and expose the Japanese methods.

The Corean delegates, speaking to the Associated Press to-day, said: 'The Japanese are behaving in Corea like savages. They are committing all kinds of barbarities against properties and against the people, especially the women. M. Nelidoff's refusal to receive us was astonishing and painful, as our relations with Russia are so good that we thought that they could not refuse to assist us. We intend to go to America to appeal to that country to assist us.

The Hague, July 2—The sub-committee of the peace conference on the treatment of belligerent ships in neutral harbors, met to-day, Count Tornielli (Italy) presiding. The committee discussed six articles of the German proposition making additions to the convention of 1899, for the adoption of the Red Cross convention to sea warfare.

The six articles were practically accepted, although subject to elucidations or final changes in the wording.

The sub-committee on arbitration met this afternoon, M. Bourgeois presiding, to final the United States proposition regarding the collection of public debts. Mr. Choate and Mr. James Brown Scott were among those present.

The Japanese presented propositions on the subject of the treatment of belligerent ships in neutral waters, which provide that belligerent ships cannot use neutral ports or waters for any military purpose; that they cannot remain in neutral ports or waters longer than twenty-four hours, except in the case of putting to sea being dangerous; that more than three belligerent ships belonging to the same state cannot enter a neutral port; that belligerent ships are strictly forbidden to strengthen their forces in any matter while in neutral ports or waters, or to take on board ammunition, coal or provisions; that warships not conforming with these rules shall be disarmed and interned for the rest of the war by the neutral power whose port or ports they may have entered.

Mr. Choate to-day presented a definite draft of his proposition regarding contractual or pecuniary debts, embodying the principles already made public. M. Bourgeois, president of the arbitration committee, received Mr. Choate's proposition and ordered it to be printed and distributed to all the delegates before being read in the sitting of the sub-committee on arbitration.

The Hague, July 3.—The sub-committee of the Peace Conference on the amelioration of the rules of land warfare met to-day. M. Bernaert, who presided, delivered a speech showing the progress made in the rules and usages of war through the work of the first Peace Conference.

Holland presented two propositions, one to prohibit the use of force to induce the population of a town to give an enemy the information about the armed forces of the country, and the other prohibiting the infliction of capital punishment without the sentence of a regular court-martial having been ratified by the commander-in-chief.

Germany made the following propositions:—

First—Volunteer forces must be provided with uniforms visible at a distance, except in the case of a rising of the population. In such cases the people must carry arms openly.

Second—Nobody shall be forced to fight against his own country.

Third—The inviolability of private property on land shall be extended to contractual obligations.

Spain proposed that all prisoners, except officers, may be employed on military works.

The Hague, July 3.—The opposition to the American proposition before the Peace Conference on the inviolability of private property at sea is increasing. It now seems that Russia and France are not even in favor of the Italian amendment suggesting that belligerents be allowed to capture private property at sea, but that such property be returned after the war and that the owners be paid an indemnity for the damage sustained.

Japan is preparing a proposition regarding the use of wireless telegraphy, based on her experience during the Russo-Japanese war, while other powers are desirous of proposing that submarine cables be classed as neutral property.

The Japanese have not presented any proposition regarding the bombardment of towns but have asked the Americans, who in their proposition desire to prohibit bombardments of towns for not paying ransoms, to propose the abolition of the payment of ransoms in order to escape bombardments.

The Hague, July 5.—The sub-committee of the Peace Conference on the rights and duties of neutral powers in times of war, etc., met this morning. M. Nelidoff, president of the Conference, who had recovered from his indisposition, was present.

The French proposition providing that there shall be a declaration of war before the opening of hostilities and the amendment of the Netherlands proposition establishing a delay of twenty-four hours between a declaration of war and the opening of hostilities were lengthily discussed. The military delegates to the Netherlands and France made long speeches explaining their respective propositions.

The Russian military delegate supported the French proposition, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein (Germany) rose and said: 'Germany accepts in its entirety the French proposition, which she considers conforms with the modern progress of warfare.'

Mr. Joseph H. Choate (United States), Lord Reay (Great Britain), and M. Tsuzuki (Japan) declared they reserved their opinions on the whole principle of the French and the Dutch propositions, and, consequently, a vote on the subject was postponed until the next meeting of the sub-committee.

The Hague, July 5.—The entire afternoon sitting of the committee on the Geneva Conference was devoted to discussion of the American proposition, presented by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, on June 24, regarding the inviolability of private property on the high seas. The committee sat under the presidency of Prof. De Maartens. M. Nelidoff (Russian), president of the Conference, was present. Messrs. Choate, General Horace Porter, U. M. Rose, and C. M. Buchanan, of the American delegation, and Mr. David J. Hill, American minister to the Netherlands, were present.

Sir Ernest M. Satow made a declaration on behalf of Great Britain. He said he realized the serious character of the arguments in favor of the inviolability of private property on the high seas, but the discussion showed the evident and logical tendency toward the abolition of the commercial blockade. Sir Ernest demonstrated to what an extent the limitation of blockades would complicate matters and create new causes of dispute, as a result of which the discussions between belligerents would give rise to fresh irritation, which might tend to prolong the war instead of shortening it. The inviolability of property and the limitation of blockades are inseparable questions, the English representative continued, and Great Britain for the moment does not find the movement toward the ideal aim, namely, the abolition of war, sufficiently accentuated to be able to associate herself with the American doctrine.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

PARIS 'JOURNAL' HAS INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was interviewed by the 'Journal,' of Paris, on the subject of improved relations between France and Great Britain, said: 'I should like to see you protect your own language against the invasion of terms that are not really wanted. You have come to interview me. Why do you not say that you have had an interview with me.'

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that when the terms between France and Canada had been arranged the obtaining of the British Government's signature would be a formal matter. 'Great Britain, whose loyal subjects we are,' he said, 'considers us as sons who have been given their independence, and grants us its signature without any difficulty, leaving to us every latitude in discussing our own interests, and it is surely to our interest, as it is to yours, to strengthen the bonds which unite Canada and France. The commercial treaty that we desire will in short unite two near relations.'

'Mother and daughter,' suggested the interviewer, but Sir Wilfrid was not to be caught that way. He would leave the question of relationship in general terms, he said, adding rather parenthetically, 'and, mind you, don't make me say a word more than I have said to you.'

SIR HARRY MACLEAN CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS

RELEASE DEMANDED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Tangier, July 3.—Kaid General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, has been made a prisoner by Raisuli, the bandit chief, and will be held as a hostage by the latter until the Sultan agrees to pardon Raisuli on his own terms. General MacLean was negotiating with Raisuli regarding the latter's pardon when he was made prisoner.

General MacLean is a former officer of the British army. All his influence with the Sultan has been exercised in the interests of civilization and humanity, and he is universally respected, even among the most fanatical of the foreigner-hating Moors.

London, July 4.—The British Government has communicated with the Moroccan Government, demanding that prompt steps be taken to ensure the release of Kaid General Sir Harry Maclean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, who was captured by Raisuli, the bandit chief, and is being held as a prisoner pending the granting of Raisuli's terms for his surrender.

THOUSANDS LOSE THEIR ALL.

MARIENBURG BANK IN BERLIN FAILS—HANAGER AN EMBEZZLER.

Berlin, July 2.—The failure of the Marienburg Bank, like that of Banker Kilz, on Saturday last, is ascribed to the prevailing speculative mania. It came as a great surprise. Thousands of small investors lost their all, and many tradesmen are ruined. There were pitiful scenes outside of the bank. The manager, Herr Woelke, acknowledges embezzling 400,000 marks from the bank. His wife has given her private fortune of 85,000 marks towards replacing the deficit.

HAYWOOD TRIAL.

Three Witnesses Testify That Orchard Suggested Fell Plot.

Boise, Idaho, July 1.—Friedman was to-day the principal figure at the trial of W. D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. More than half of the court's day was occupied in reading to the jury copies of the documents which Friedman took from the Pinkerton records. They were chiefly the daily reports of secret agents operating as spies among the unions at Cripple Creek, Trinidad and Denver, and showed a complete surveillance of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America during the labor troubles in Colorado in 1903-04. Pinkerton men, they showed, sat in the federation convention at Denver in 1904, reporting all proceedings.

Boise, Idaho, July 2.—Max Malich, Joe Mehelich and 'Billy' Aikman, three of the men variously implicated in alleged misconduct at Globeville, Denver, and Cripple Creek, on the word of Harry Orchard, went on the stand to-day as witnesses for Wm. D. Haywood, and denied Orchard's testimony. Malich swore that Orchard, and not he, suggested the inhuman plot of dynamiting a boarding house full of non-union smeltermen at Globeville, and that Orchard originated the idea of killing William McDonald, one of Malich's business rivals. He said he had been burned by some mysterious acid thrown into his house, but denied that this acid was really 'Pettibone dope' that had been left in his room by Steve and Annie Adams. He also denied that 'Pettibone dope' had been used in burning his store, and testified that he was at his ranch when the fire occurred. He also swore that but for Governor Steunenberg he would be rich, and that he intended to kill Steunenberg.

Another unusual feature was contributed to this unusual crime, with its background of plots and counter-plots, criminal, industrial and political, by the appearance as a witness for the defence of E. L. McPartland, brother of Detective James McPartland, who worked up the case against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, and obtained Orchard's confession. This McPartland is a shoemaker at Manitou. He testified that while he was following his peaceful craft at Victor, during the strike, he was unceremoniously taken from his last by the militia, thrust into the 'bullpen,' and then deported.

The defence also produced Thomas C. Foster, now a bartender at Bisbee, Arizona, and who, as a union miner, was tried and acquitted at Cripple Creek on the charge that he had attempted to wreck a train on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway. Foster told of his experiences in the 'bullpen,' and attempts of Detective D. C. Scott and Detective K. C. Stirling to force a confession from him, which was followed by seventeen days' solitary confinement, and of his final flight from the district, when he walked thirty miles and fasted over thirty hours.

Boise, Idaho, July 3.—The defence operated to-day along nearly all of its former lines. There were attacks on Orchard's testimony at several points; there was a showing that union miners were abused by mine-owners and militia at Cripple Creek and Telluride; there was a showing that Pinkerton agents advised violence and endeavored to prolong a strike. Mrs. Marguerite M. Hootan, of Anaconda, Col., who served with the relief committee which cared for the families of the deported miners at Cripple Creek, swore that she had been twice arrested and twice warned that if she persisted in her work she would be deported, and another woman placed Orchard with Detectives Scott and Sterling the night of the second attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway train.

Two of the witnesses were men who figured conspicuously in the testimony of Orchard. They were David C. Coates, formerly lieutenant-governor of Colorado, and Patrick Moran, formerly a saloon-keeper at Cheyenne. Coates positively denied Orchard's version of the plot to kidnap a child of August Paulson, and Moran denied that he made a trip from Cheyenne to Denver to get $500 from Geo. A. Pettibone for Orchard.

Denver, Col., July 2. — Charles H. Moyer was retained as president, and William D. Haywood as secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners by the Federation in convention to-day, although they are imprisoned in Idaho on the charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

Denver, Colo., July 4.—Frank Schmelzer, of Silverton, Colo., who on Tuesday was elected a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, jumped from a moving train last night and was killed. Schmelzer was on his way to Silverton, for a short visit prior to going to Boise, to testify in the Haywood trial. In the suburbs of the city he discovered he was on the wrong train and jumped off, calling to the conductor to throw his grip after him.

WESTERN MINERS

TO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION PLEDGED TO SOCIALISM.

Denver, July 1.—By a vote of 283 to 66, the convention of the Western Federation of Miners to-day adopted a new preamble for the constitution and by-laws of the federation, which, in effect, pledges all the members to socialism. It is the announced intention of the leaders of the federation to call a convention at Chicago for the purpose of organizing an industrial and political party, which will place a ticket in nomination for the next national election. The Western Federation of Miners and the Brewery Workers' Union, it is expected, will form the nucleus of the new national organization.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

War Predicted Within Five Years

Tokio, June 29. — At a joint meeting of seven chambers of commerce here it was resolved to address the principal chambers of commerce in America as follows:

'It has always been a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of Japan to witness the constant growth of cordial relations between our two countries and of our community of interest in the fields of trade and commerce.

'But since last year the people in a section of your country have unfortunately acted in a manner calculated to prejudice the legitimate rights of Japanese people, who have been frequently subjected to unjust and humiliating treatment at the hands of a lawless element prevailing there. The right of education has been denied them; their houses have repeatedly been attacked, and their property destroyed without the least cause or provocation, with the result that not only have the treaty rights of the Japanese been wantonly disregarded, but their persons and property have been exposed to serious dangers. It is to be extremely regretted that such unfortunate incidents should be allowed to occur so frequently, and it is feared that unless they are speedily stopped, the ill-feeling which our countrymen are now entertained against the people of a single section of America may eventually have an unhappy effect upon the development of the commercial relations between the two nations, for while the United States is a good customer for our natural products, Japan is also increasing her demand for American goods, and promises to become one of the most important markets for your ever expanding and prosperous industries. Should the progress of trade and commerce between the two nations become obstructed as the result of the unwarranted action of a small section of your population, the loss sustained by the two countries would be incalculable.

'We, therefore, venture to address you and express our views upon the situation, confident in the hope that they will be shared by you, and that you will, considering the matter upon the right principles of national intercourse and the mutual advantages of trade relations, do your best to speedily eliminate the present causes of discord, and insure our common prosperity for the future.'

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—A special to the 'Post-Intelligencer' from North Yakima says:

Rear Admiral W. J. Thompson, U.S. N., retired, who has arrived here from a short stay in the Orient, predicts a war with Japan within five years.

Admiral Thompson says that war is inevitable, but he does not believe that Great Britain will assist her ally in such a struggle, and thinks that in the end the resources of the United States must result in the defeat of the Japanese. He believes that in the event of hostilities France would give financial aid to Japan.

San Francisco, July 3.—Suit against the city and county of San Francisco was filed to-day in the Superior Court for the recovery of $2,570, for damages said to have been sustained by the proprietor of the Horseshoe Restaurant and a Japanese bath house, at Eighth and Folsom streets, on May 23, when a row, caused by an attack by labor union men on two non-union men, who were eating in the restaurant, resulted in the front of the two places being smashed by stones and clubs.

The suit was brought in the name of J. Timoto, proprietor of the bath house.

DRAMATIC SUICIDE

RUSSIAN CHIEF OF POLICE ENDED HIS LIFE ON HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Tiflis, July 2.—Colonel Balabanski, chief of police, who was reprimanded for not preventing the recent bomb outrage here, went to the cemetery, spread his decorations on his mother's grave and then committed suicide on the grave.

DR. PETERS WINS

EDITOR OF MUNICH 'POST' FINED $125 AND COSTS.

Munich, Bavaria, July 2—Herr Gruber, editor of Munich 'Post,' who was sued by Dr. Peters, the African explorer, for calumny, in accusing him of cruelty to the natives when he was German Imperial commissioner for East Africa in 1881, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $125 and costs.

MR. ROCKEFELLER FOUND

SUBPOENA SERVED ON THE MULTI-MILLIONNAIRE AFTER A RUSE.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 3.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller accepted service in person of the subpoena issued by Judge Landis, of the Federal Court at Chicago, at the summer home of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Parmelee Prentice, in this city to-day.

The subpoena directs Mr. Rockefeller to appear before the Federal Court at Chicago, July 6.

Service was made owing, according to Deputy Marshal Frink, to a ruse on his part. The deputy marshal explained later that he was not satisfied with the condition of affairs at Mr. Prentice's estate, as he found them on the earlier visit to-day, and, after apparently leaving Pittsfield for his home in North Adams, he returned unexpectedly to Taconic farm, the Prentice estate. He saw Mr. Rockefeller sitting on the front piazza. Mr. Rockefeller greeted his visitor with a smile and accepted service in person. He said that he had not been trying to evade service, but he did not exactly understand what was wanted of him. After accepting service, Deputy Frink said, Mr. Rockefeller shook hands with the deputy and expressed pleasure at meeting him.

JUDGE LOVING NOT GUILTY

ACQUITTED ON GROUND OF INSANITY.

Houston, Va., June 29.—After forty-five minutes' deliberation the jury this evening returned a verdict of 'not guilty' in the case of ex-Judge William G. Loving, of Nelson, manager of the valuable Virginia estate of Thomas F. Ryan, who was placed on trial last Monday, in the Circuit Court of Halifax county for the murder of Theodore Estes, the son of Sheriff M. K. Estes, of Nelson county. Loving shot and killed young Estes on the afternoon of April 22, at Oak Ridge, after a buggy ride Estes took with the defendant's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who told her father that her escort had drugged and assaulted her.

The jury held that Judge Loving killed Estes while under great mental stress, brought on by his daughter's story.

PEARY EXPEDITION

New York, June 30.—Commander Robert E. Peary will not start on his seventh expedition for the North Pole until the middle of July. Delay in getting the steamer 'Roosevelt' ready made it necessary to postpone the date of sailing from July 1. The explorer said to-day that while he hoped to discover the North Pole in eighteen months, he had ordered the 'Roosevelt' equipped for a three-years' voyage.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The following acknowledgment, from the Canadian missionary in China to whom the Famine Relief Fund contributed through the medium of the 'Montreal Daily Witness,' was sent, has been received. It was written under date of June 4, 1907:—

'Messrs. John Dougall & Sons, Montreal:

'Dear Sirs,—Many thanks for yours of May 7. I have already written thanking your donors for various sums they have sent in relief of the famine in China. I am very grateful to them all, and I am sure that the missionaries to whom I have entrusted the money will use it to the very best advantage, namely, for the prevention of famine by relief works. They have already accomplished a vast deal in draining off great bodies of water which occupy fertile land, and in also banking up fractious rivers, so that they will not so easily overflow their banks.

'Characteristically enough, the Chinese officials prefer to give money direct without asking for work in return. They said the man who works requires more food than the man who sits still, and therefore we will not make the people work. But such a policy, while at the time less expensive, is, in the long run, excessively foolish, and the missionaries who are the almoners of the Christian public in this famine, have taken the wiser course. 'An ounce of prevention will be worth a pound of cure.'

'I shall be delighted to receive the 'Witness' regularly, as we do not regularly receive any Canadian paper, and while a young man in Canada years ago the 'Witness' was one of the formative influences of my life.

'Yours sincerely,

'(Signed), D. MACGILLIVRAY.'

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Since the last public acknowledgment the following contributions have been received, making a total of over ten thousand dollars for the relief of the famine stricken Chinese:

John Keith Mackenzie, Victoria, B.C. .. ..$	1.00
Burnie McClelland, Brookholm, Ont....	1.40
'A Friend,' Mountain Mill, Alta...	1.00
F., ten cents a day $1.00	
O. S. 3.00	
B., ten cents a day.. .. 3.00	7.00
Mrs. Alex. Fernie, Theodore, Sask..	1.00
A Rural School, Solina, Ont..	1.00
Martin Warr and sisters, Little Harbor, Nfld.	2.00
'The Expositor,' Brantford, Ont..	2.00
Junior League, Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, Montreal..	10.00
I. C. H.	2.00
Mrs. John Dunwoodie, Albert, Ont.	2.00
'A Friend,' Alberni, B.C.	2.70
Craighurst, Ont..	.25
Y. P. S. C. E. and Pres. S.S., Birnie, Man..	6.55
From 'A Contributor,' Strathcona, Alta, per J. M. Holson	1.00
A class of girls, Fairmount Ave. Sunday-school	1.00
Friends in Belgrave, Ont.	1.00
$	42.90
Total to June 25, 1907, per ask. .. ..$	10,475.23
Less $10.40, intended for Labrador and credited by mistake to Chinese Fund	10.40
Total.... .. ..$	10,507.73

This fund is now closed.

LONDON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, June 21.—The King has the credit of having compassed the new Anglo-French-Spanish Agreement, which guarantees French, Spanish and English possessions on the Mediterranean and West African coasts. It is understood that Spain would not have entertained any desire for such an understanding but for the sudden descent of the Kaiser into Mediterranean politics, and the Kaiser has therefore himself to thank for an alliance which must be distasteful to him, though, of course, Germany has nothing to fear until she displays aggressiveness.

Simultaneously with the announcement of this new combination the Czar of Russia has dissolved the Douma on the very day that the second Peace Conference assembles at The Hague and acclaims him a wise and liberal monarch. The Czar may have been surprised at the behavior of his first two Doumas. He candidly avows his object in summoning them was that they should 'contribute according to his sovereign will to the pacification of Russia,' but the two Doumas had different views. They would neither endorse the legislation, nor look approvingly at his budget, nor make a 'rational use' of their right to interrogate the government. So the second Douma has followed the first. It must, of course, always be remembered that the Russian Douma resembles the German Reichstag, not the English Parliament. A policy is submitted to it, as to the Reichstag, which members can accept or reject, but the policy goes on all the same however they decide. The Czar prefers to have the Douma's signature to his laws, but if that is impossible it would seem the Douma must go; the laws will be modified and administered just the same according to the decision of the bureaucratic government.

The Peace Conference has delegates from all the Powers, but they have been sent without much sanguineness being expressed as to the success of the meeting. Since the last Peace Conference met two of the fiercest of modern wars have been fought—the Russo-Japanese and the Boer wars—in which not less than 500 millions of European money was expended. The Russian delegate, M. Nelidoff, who has been nominated president of the conference, claims that the good offices of the Hague Tribunal averted a third war. He refers, of course, to the North Sea incident between Russia and England. The last conference certainly did much to popularize arbitration treaties between the Powers, and the fact that it influenced international politics to the extent of producing 33 arbitration treaties is not deprived of value by the fact that a real outburst of passion on the part of any nation would cause such treaties to be torn in pieces. The President in his eloquent opening address to the present conference frankly recognized that 'universal peace' was one of those ideals for which we are always striving but never achieve. The mere arbitration is something; to create and sustain it is much. The conference in its most practical aspect is a re-assertion of the principle of International Arbitration and an attempt to rob warfare of some minor evils by laying down 'rules for the game.' This last object, however, has to contend against the strong opinion of the men who make war, that 'kid-glove' methods, as Bismarck called them, only prolong a struggle. Probably as long as nations make war they will work only to subjugate the enemy, and will observe the humane rules drawn up for them only as long as suits their tactical plans, and no longer.

The annual congress of the Vegetarian Union is being held in London this week. The virtue of vegetarianism is most obvious to the Philistine in hot weather, and that there is much virtue in it is now very widely admitted. The problem they have to face is how to gratify the palate, for digestion must always wait upon appetite, and it still remains true that the flavor of their dishes is insipid, though no doubt they may fairly maintain it is all a matter of vitiated palates. The speakers at the congress are sometimes most uncompromising. One lady who read a paper said that life-long teetotalers were known in illness to have shown all the symptoms of delirium tremens. What did that mean? It meant that they were suffering from auto-intoxication due to the eating of fish, flesh and fowl. Another speaker, a gentleman, laid down the proposition that 'Man will not cease to fight like a beast of prey until he ceases to eat like a beast of prey'—a reasonable proposition for the consideration of the Hague Conference.

JESUITS IN PERU

GOVERNMENT ASKED BY ATTORNEY TO EXPEL THE ORDER.

Lima, Peru, July 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day an attorney addressed the government and denounced it for permitting the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Peru, declaring that such action was a breach of the law. He asked that the members of the order be expelled from the country, and said that if this were not done he would appeal to Congress.

ASSASSIN OF PETKOFF

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 4.—A court martial this morning sentenced Petroff, the murderer of Premier Petkoff, to death. His two accomplices were condemned respectively to life imprisonment and fifteen years penal servitude.

Petroff is not to be confused with the parish priest Petroff, who has been described as the man of the hour in Russia.

THE CANALS OF MARS

Cambridge, Mass., July 2.—The Lowell expedition to the Andes has succeeded in photographing the canals of Mars, according to a telegram received at Harvard observatory to-day from Professor Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell observatory, of Flagstaff, Arizona.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a non-political welcome on his return from Europe.

According to a Toronto despatch, Mr. E. Osler, M.P., has purchased property in Dundas for a home for aged women, as a memorial to his late mother.

Sir Frederick E. Lugard, Governor of Hongkong, and Lady Lugard, have been guests at Government House, Ottawa, on their way to Hongkong.

Thirty designs have been received from all parts of Canada in the competition for the new government departmental building, Ottawa.

At Fort William, Ont., there are now six large dredges working at the harbor improvements. One of the dredges is working on Mission river, where the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be situated, and the other five are improving the channel and the general water course of the Kamipistiqua river.

A free library for the blind of Ontario has been opened at Markham.

An accident with boiling oil is reported from Read, Ont. Mrs. Powers was boiling oil, and in trying to save it from boiling over, was severely burnt about the hands and arms. Three children who were playing near, were all badly scalded by the oil, and one child died shortly afterwards.

A dose of Paris green has caused the death of George Price, a weak-minded man, of Plumbrook. A person jokingly told him that the stuff would do him good. He ate some of it, and died within a short time.

The Rev. Dr. Torrance, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, has been presented with $2,500 on retiring after a pastorate of thirty-one years.

Alexander Gillis has just been released from Kingston Jail. He was sentenced in 1885, in Nova Scotia, to death for killing a man; the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and now he is on parole, after a further investigation of the facts.

The architects of Ontario have applied to the Dominion Government for legislation making it necessary for architects to pass a certain examination before they can draw plans for buildings. An attempt to get the same legislation in Ontario failed.

Herbert Hart, aged 15, has been drowned in the canal at Cornwall. He slipped while running along a narrow ledge of a floating concrete mixer.

Mr. H. Woodyatt, police magistrate at Brantford, who was called upon to resign, has written to the department declining to do so.

It is understood that the Department of Agriculture has recommended the Attorney-General to permit the making of cheese on Sunday, for this year, where necessary.

Dr. Mercier, of Windsor, has been fined $66 for scattering poisoned meat round his residence, from which a dog was poisoned. The doctor claimed that he was trying to exterminate sparrows, which had become a nuisance.

Drink was pleaded as the cause of his downfall by Alexander Coulter at Woodstock. He was guilty of passing a bogus cheque, and of an attempt to do so, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He had previous convictions against him.

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society meeting in Toronto has protested against the recent action of the United States Navy Department in seeking to have the Treaty of 1812 amended so as to permit the stationing of naval training ships on the Great Lakes, and decided to call the attention of other similar societies to the matter, with a view to lodging a protest with the United States Government.

The act passed at the late session of the Dominion Parliament providing for the inspection of meats, fish and canned goods, will not come into force on Aug. 3, as originally determined, but on Sept. 3, thirty days later. Much preliminary work in connection with the drafting of regulations for inspection, the appointment and training of the officials, etc., has to be done before the government will be ready to adequately enforce the act, and it has consequently been found advisable to wait for another month before bringing the act into force by proclamation.

D. Foote, the boy who confessed to setting fire to buildings in Belleville, has been sent to the Victoria Industrial School.

At their convention on Wednesday, the Liberals of North Ontario selected Mr. G. D. Grant, M.P., to be the standard bearer of the party at the next Dominion elections. For the Ontario House, Mr. W. J. Kester was selected.

The Port Arthur Board of Trade has presented Mrs. J. D. McCallum with a bronze medal, given by the Royal Canadian Humane Society, in recognition of his bravery in risking his life to save the passengers and crew of the 'Monarch,' wrecked in Thunder Bay.

The Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Peterborough, formerly of the Montreal Methodist Conference, has been presented with a purse of gold, by the citizens, in recognition of the splendid services he had rendered during his pastorate. Mr. Crothers has gone to St. Catharines.

The June traffic through the 'Soo' canal broke all records, and brought the season's total to 17,788,319 tons.

A meeting of druggists is to be held in September at Toronto, in order to discuss the advisability of forming a Dominion Association.

Negotiations for union between Ottawa and Bayswater, a suburb, have reached the final stage, and only await the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. W. F. Lennox of Toronto, have been presented with the honorary testimonial of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for their courageous efforts in conveying their comrade, Osborn S. Corrigan, stricken with what proved to be a fatal illness in the north woods, for a distance of sixty miles under the most trying conditions, to the town of Latchford, Ont., in the hope that he might find relief.

It is stated in Toronto that private capitalists are endeavoring to raise money for a railway to Larder Lake.

While repairing overhead wires, Mr. G. Northcott, superintendent of the South Western Traction Company, London, Ont., has been injured. He was working on the top of a car, and, while holding the wires in both hands, was instantly overcome by a shock.

On Wednesday a street car at Kingston struck and killed Hilda MacGillivray, two years old. She ran in front of the car while wheeling a doll's carriage.

At their annual session at Kingston the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario elected the following officers: President, Dr. W. Spankie, Kingston; vice-president, Dr. P. Stewart, Milton; registrar, Dr. J. L. Bray, Chatham; treasurer, Dr. W. Aikins, Toronto. The Hon. Dr. Pyne was nominated as registrar, a position he has held since 1880, but he announced that he could not accept the office again.

Owing to pressure brought to bear on the authorities, Tim Flood, the Toronto baseball player convicted of assaulting Umpire Conway, has been released, after serving half the sentence of fourteen days.

A report received from Stratford says that the C. P. R. will build next year a line to that place from London, proceeding north and connecting with the Guelph-Goderich branch near Listowel.

A three days' convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada has been held at Hamilton. The following officers were elected: Mr. Moyer, Toronto, chairman; Mr. F. E. Fore, Ottawa, vice-chairman; Mr. J. O. Carpenter, Hamilton, vice-chairman; Mr. T. Nappy, Toronto, treasurer; Mr. E. M. Trowern, Toronto, secretary. Various resolutions dealing with such subjects as canned goods, pure food act, the duty on eggs, etc, were passed.

QUEBEC.

At St. Hyacinthe, Ange Mailloux has been drowned while bathing near Messrs. Louis Coté Bros.' mill.

Joseph Dion, of St. André, Kamouraska, has been drowned while duck shooting in the Lower St. Lawrence, near The Pilgrims.

A special ward for children is being constructed at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Quebec, through the generosity of the Hon. J. and Mrs. Sharples. There will be accommodation for fifteen cots.

According to present calculations, the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the province will be about $500,000 for the fiscal year of 1906-07.

A cablegram received on Tuesday announced the death at Parsine, Brittany, of Mrs. Huot, wife of Mr. Charles Huot, a well-known painter of Quebec.

The Sherbrooke city by-law to raise a loan of $200,000 to develop the Westbury water power for electrical purposes has received the approval of the property owners.

Heavy loss has been caused by thousands of cords of pulpwood being carried over the booms in Grande Riviere, as the result of high water. The lumber swept into the St. Lawrence, but fortunately a large amount of it was jammed up against the Ste. Anne wharf and the shore, and was secured.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will receive an enthusiastic welcome at Quebec on his return. A special committee for making the arrangements has been appointed. It is proposed to meet the Premier when he disembarks from the steamer and conduct him to the Chateau Frontenac. All the prominent Liberals of the district will participate in the welcome. Quebec East (Sir Wilfrid's constituency), will tender its distinguished representative an ovation, and the Premier will address the electors.

WESTERN CANADA.

Dr. S. W. McInnes has been sworn in as provincial secretary and municipal commissioner of Manitoba.

Jacob Newhart, a settler, residing near Old. Alta., has been poisoned by drinking methylated spirits.

A despatch from Winnipeg reports that a special train with one hundred Chinamen passed through the city bound for Vancouver, with its passengers under heavy guard in order that they may all be deported back. They are being sent home because of criminality and disease.

Mr. Campbell, the dry-farming expert, is giving a series of lectures throughout the south, says an Edmonton, Alta., correspondent. M. Finvay, the Minister of Agriculture, has ordered a report setting forth the popularity of the system with the people to be prepared. This will be done in every place where lectures and demonstrations are given and a series of reports will be sent to the department at Edmonton. If the reports are favorable it is likely an experimental farm will be established in the south where the methods of dry farming may be practically and regularly demonstrated.

A sum of $50,000 has been handed by the C. P. R. to the Indians at Metlakahtka, who have lands surrounding Prince Rupert, as part payment for their interests in the lands, while a similar amount is held in trust for them.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alta., says there are five government telephone lines under construction—Edmonton to Lloydminster, Wetaskiwin to Daysland, Lacombe to Settler, Blairmore to Calgary and Calgary to Banff.

Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general of Alberta, who has just returned from Europe, has expressed the view that British capitalists are becoming more interested in Canada as a field of secure and profitable investment and a land of boundless possibilities. Emigration has really only just begun.

Mr. N. Ross, of Indian Head, the assistant superintendent of the Dominion forestry department, is responsible for the statement that 2,000,000 trees have been distributed in the prairie regions of the west, nine millions since 1901. Mr. Ross is of opinion that the foothills of Alberta should be included in the Dominion timber reserves this watershed controlling the water supply of the plains.

The extension of the main line on the C. N. R. from Stony Plains to White Whale Lake, says a despatch from Edmonton, will be completed by the end of July, and trains will be running to the Lake by the end of August.

The C. P. R. has taken a step which will affect Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba very materially. For years the C. P. R. maintained that its general exemption provisions provided exemption from school taxes. This was decided against the company which has, however, intimated that it will not pay the taxes. Litigation will follow, and, says a Calgary despatch, the whole matter will be fought out again irrespective of the finding in the Manitoba school case.

Fred. Simpson, aged 21, has been drowned in the Saskatchewan River, at Prince Albert, while bathing. A companion went to his assistance, and started to swim ashore with Simpson holding by the shoulders. Simpson's hands slipped, and he then disappeared.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

While preparing to go in swimming off the government wharf, at St. John, N.B., Lewis Wilson, 13 years old, fell and expired almost immediately.

Professor Sears, horticulturist at the Provincial Government Farm, Truro, N.S., has resigned his position and accepted a charge in the Massachusetts Horticultural College at Amherst.

Owen Doyle, of Moncton, N.B., has been found dead on the track two and a half miles north of Newcastle. He was brakeman on the Maritime Express, and is believed to have fallen from the train.

Mr. J. F. Robertson has presented a silver medal and $50 as a prize for the best marksmanship in New Brunswick. They will be competed for at the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association annual matches which will be held at Sussex, in August next.

A man named A. Bursley has been killed at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, by a 'trip' of cars. He slipped in front of the cars.

Fred Logan and Thomas Hillyard, of St. John, N.B., and Charles Gough, of Fredericton, N.B., were on Thursday drowned by the capsizing of a canoe in St. Croix Lake, Maine.

While the body of her dead son was being conveyed into the house at St. John, N.B., on Thursday, Mrs. Convers Russell dropped down dead. Her son's death at Boston had completely unnerved her.

To-day the commissioners of the National Trancontinental will leave Ottawa for New Brunswick. While in the East the Commissioners will go to Chipman and make an examination of the site of the short stretch of line to the east of that place, for which tenders have been recently called.

A new morning paper, the 'Standard,' is to be started by the Conservative party in New Brunswick. The party is without an organ in St. John, and the starting of the new paper will make the sixth daily in the city.

Mr. George M. Ryan, of Hampton, the superintendent of the railway mail service in New Brunswick, has died suddenly on a C. P. R. train, while being conveyed to St. Stephen for medical treatment.

The annual session of the New Brunswick High Court, Independent Order of Foresters, held at St. John, was largely attended. It was reported that the membership has increased satisfactorily. There are between eight and nine thousand members of the order in New Brunswick, members of 188 subordinate and 22 companion courts.

A conference has been held between Governor Antonette, of St. Pierre, and Premier Morris, with a view to concluding a trade convention whereby St. Pierre can purchase extensively many commodities in Newfoundland. The French governor is of the opinion that half of St. Pierre's imports, which amount to a total of $1,000,000 annually, can be purchased in Newfoundland. On account of the former differences over the fisheries there has been little trade between the two countries.

For the fiscal year ended on June 30, the total customs revenue of Newfoundland totalled $2,300,000, which is $1,000 less than last year's total. On account of the poor seal fishing season and the ice blockade along the coast during the spring, there has been fear customs receipts would show a greater shortage. Other sources of revenue, however, exceed those of last year by substantial amounts, and assure for the colony a good surplus when all the accounts are made up.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, the famous explorer and mountaineer, has paid a short visit to Montreal.

As the result of the upsetting of a lamp, Leonard Dupuis, 24, of Vaudreuil, has died in the Notre Dame Hospital.

Prince Fushimi has sent $250 to Mayor Ekers for charity, and the sum has been divided between Notre Dame and General hospitals.

On Thursday, J. A. Lepage was killed while opening couplings at the C. P. R. yard at Hochelaga.

There is a strongly supported movement in Montreal for allowing the street cars to carry freight over the tracks, in order to facilitate the delivery of merchandise. Labor organizations oppose it.

Mr. R. Lessard, son of Mr. T. Lessard, of the firm of Lessard & Harris, lost his life while boating at St. Rose. He was in his canoe and suddenly fell overboard. Some friends went to his assistance, but were too late.

Gerald Murray, a messenger of the Allan Steamship Company, has been robbed in Montreal of $1,500 dollars. Murray had drawn the money from a bank, and as he was entering the Allan offices was run into by two men. When he got inside the money was not to be found.

Napoleon Tessier, a carter of 823 Berri street, has died at the Notre Dame Hospital, from injuries resulting from being crushed by the wheels of his own waggon. He was driving with a double load of wood on Papineau avenue, when his horses took fright. The driver fell and the wheels passed over his body.

While up a telephone pole at St. Laurent, Rodolphe Valois, of Point Claire, came in contact with a live wire. He was badly burnt, and has died from the shock.

Mr. Justice Robidoux has given judgment in the case of Mrs. Wright against Mr. C. M. Holt, K.C. It was an action brought to force Mr. Holt, plaintiff's former counsel, to sign a cheque for $11,710. Mr. Holt claimed that he was entitled to keep the money as payment for fees and disbursements due to him. The total charges in the action amounted to $18,136.18, the original amount of the account having been $30,000. Mr. Holt acted as Mrs. Wright's counsel from Oct. 9, 1903, till June 21, 1905. Mrs. Wright pleaded that the account was excessive. The judge came to the conclusion that the total amount due to Mr. Holt was $12,816, and as $5,021 has been paid, judgment was given for $7,795.

The principal steamship companies of Montreal have decided to stand by the award in the 'longshoreman arbitration,' and have promised a bonus of 2½ cents per hour until the close of the season, to those men registering their names. Many men have registered.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, ex-Mayor of the city, has expressed a very strong opinion as to the disgraceful condition of the streets, which are a discredit to the metropolitan city of the Dominion. He advocates the appointment of a Board of Commissioners.

Marian Auger was on Wednesday admitted to the Notre Dame Hospital, suffering from poison, and died there. From the statement made by a man who lived with the woman, it appeared that the woman took a drink from what she thought was a bottle, containing brandy, instead of which it was filled with bichloride of mercury.

At a meeting of the new medical society known as the Tuberculosis Commission, Dr. Laurendeau deplored the apathy shown by his compatriots on this question of fighting tuberculosis, and called upon the government authorities to take the initiative in establishing a large sanatorium for Montreal. The local Cabinet at Quebec are to be interviewed on the subject.

The customs collections at the port of Montreal for the month of June amounted to $1,546,573, being an increase over the collections for the corresponding month last year of $413,440. Last month's total was slightly smaller than that of May this year, but the daily average for June was $61,862 for twenty-five business days, compared with $59,925 for twenty-six working days in May.

James Muldoon has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for breaking into a shop. For his trouble he obtained only twenty-one cents. He has already served three years for burglary and three months for theft. Muldoon pleaded for leniency, stating that his downfall was entirely due to drink.

Plans have been sent in to the council for the elevation of the tracks of the Grand Trunk from Bonaventure station to the western city limits. On being examined by the level crossings committee it was found that it was proposed to close certain streets crossed by the tracks, and the committee have been unanimous in rejecting the plans on that account.

Figures show that there has been a big increase in the mails from Montreal and Quebec since the establishment of the week end mail. The mails carried by the Dominion Line vessels from Montreal have increased fifty percent, and those from Quebec have increased by seventy-five percent, and are still growing.

On Tuesday Herbert Gibbs, 14 years old, was run over and killed by a Grand Trunk engine at the Mountain street crossing. The boy ventured to cross in front of an approaching engine, which he could have avoided had he not slipped. Both his legs were cut off by the engine wheels.

While entering the Lachine canal on Tuesday the steamer 'Prescott' ran into lock near the Canada Car Works, and was carried by the force of water into collision with the steam barge 'Havana,' of the Pittsburg and Erie Coal Company, which sank with its load of pulpwood. The lock was smashed, and great inconvenience has been caused to navigation on the canal.

Montreal has a very heavy fatality list as the result of fires for the half year ending June 30. Twenty-four lives were lost, including 17 at the Hochelaga School. The fires show an increase of 17 at 535, overheated stoves and furnaces accounting for 58. There was an increase in the false alarms.

The litigation over the right to the charter of the Montreal Electric Light Company has entered into a new phase by the group composed of Mr. E. A. Robert, Mr. W. C. McIntyre and others taking out quo warranto proceedings against the other group pretending to represent the company.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The two-cent fare came into effect in Illinois on Tuesday.

The silly season being now on, the scare press is again busy trying to work up a revolt in India.

Professor Kuno Fischer, professor of philosophy in Heidelberg since 1850, is dead, at the age of 83 years.

A fire started in the village of North Lawrence, near Malone, on Friday, and almost the entire village was destroyed.

Mr. Peter Curran, a trades-union official and a socialist, was elected on Thursday to the British House of Commons from the constituency of Jarrow.

As a result of the celebration of the 'Glorious Fourth' across the line on Thursday, 37 persons are dead and 2,153 injured. In New York city alone several are dying, seven dead, and hundreds hurt.

Mr. Secretary Cortelyou, speaking at Jamestown, declared that the American people 'will have honest government, clean politics and straightforward business, and they will make short shrift of anyone in public life whose career points in a hostile direction.'

James Becker, 60 years old, of Enfield, N.Y., has been saved by his beard. He tried to hang himself, but was prevented by his heavy beard, which acted as a cushion. His wife found him hanging in the barn, uncomfortable, but safe.

After being out sixteen weeks, the members of the Boilermarkers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union at Chicago have gone back to work. This was a sympathetic strike.

Mr. Richard C. Morse, of New York, general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. Franklin A. Gaylord, of New York, general secretary of the allied St. Petersburg Association, have been presented to the Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof. Mr. Morse is making a tour of the world visiting Young Men's Christian Associations.

Miss Kitty Gordon, a London music hall performer, smokes a cigarette in the course of her singing. This has caused a member of the County Council to request the theatres committee to intervene and stop 'this harmful example to boys and girls who visit the halls.'

One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight repatriated Chinese laborers have sailed from Durban for home. General Botha has intimated that he favors the return of the Chinese.

After reaching the high price of 390s. per cwt.—about twice the normal price—camphor has now got down to 290s. per cwt.

An important decision in reference to the United States alien contract law has been made by Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is to the effect that aliens may be imported under contract without violation of law when it can be shown that there is a scarcity of labor in the particular field for which the aliens are suited.

Himar J. Ayers, the inventor of giant powder, has died at Akron, Ohio, aged 84 years.

A fee of $100,000 has been allowed to Mr. G. Pepper, of Philadelphia, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, of Delaware, for prosecuting suits against H. H. Rogers and Thomas W. Lawson. Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, as attorney for Mr. Pepper, is to receive a fee of $233,000.

Red, white, blue, and orange are the colors officially adopted by the Constitutional party in the Orange River Colony, in the parliamentary election under the new constitution.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth C. C. Agassiz, widow of the famous Harvard professor of zoology, Louis Agassiz, is announced.

Organs are to be supplied to British warships carrying chaplains.

The Kaiser, it is said, is anxious for his son, Prince Adelbert, to marry Princess Thyra of Denmark, niece of Queen Alexandra.

Richard Strauss, the composer, has been invested by the French Government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The total number of British emigrants who sailed for Canada during the month of May last was 23,842.

Dr. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, has accepted the office of general agent of the new Dominion Presbyterian Temperance and Moral Reform Association.

Twenty-two Unionist M. P.'s have issued a manifesto against colonial preference, which says that Canada, the colony that has made most advance in national importance, 'being represented by a statesman,' has dissociated herself from the demands of Australia and New Zealand.

Sir James Barr, president of the Liverpool Medical Institute, has expressed the opinion that the average mental capacity of Englishmen is on the decline. He would like to see every Briton between the ages of twenty and sixty instructed in military exercise to develop physical and moral grit. A nation of sentimentalists might condemn him for fostering the military spirit, but wars were not started by military men, but by politicians, low-browed financiers, and some newspaper editors, who never did any fighting. These ought to be placed in the forefront of the battle.

According to statistics, 287 working people were injured in industrial accidents, in Canada, during May. Of these, 91 were fatal, and 196 resulted in serious injuries. Railway accidents were responsible for twenty fatalities and thirty injured.

Mrs. French, wife of the Salvation Army commander of the Pacific Coast, has offered to go to the leper island of Molokai for mission work.

Officials of the Japanese Government are now in Canada for the purpose of studying the question of obtaining a supply of breeding cattle from Canada. Scotland has been, in the past, their source of supply, but it is the policy of the Japanese to buy their future supply in Canada if stock of a suitable character can be got. They are authorized to purchase all cattle suitable that they can find.

In the course of an interview in Washington, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior for Canada, is reported to have expressed the opinion that there is no possibility of reciprocal tariff relations between Canada and the United States.

The fiscal year of the United States has closed with a surplus of substantially $87,000,000, one of the largest net balances ever shown. In the fiscal year 1902 there was a surplus of $91,28?,275, but that was the largest since 1890.

Twenty-nine Japanese sea poachers have been captured at St. Paul's Island, off the Pribyloff group, by a United States revenue cutter.

Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Lord Strathcona.

A cable from London, England, reports that the first through railway connection between London and Japan, by the Trans-Siberian Railway, has been established. The route shortens the journey to Japan by seven days.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission has reported on the glass industry, in which it states that the Canadian surtax has in the last year or two checked the importation of German glass which had almost ousted the British product.

A very severe thunderstorm recently passed over England. Four persons were killed and great damage to property inflicted.

Two heavily loaded cars became separated from a Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. train, at the steel works, and crashed into a shifting engine, fatally injuring four men.

Mark Twain was the guest of honor at the Mansion House in London last night.

An English correspondent blessed with more than a touch of humor, writes that a farmer has found out that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions become so strong that they bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such quantities that the roots are kept moist, and a large crop is raised in spite of drought.

After deliberating for 26 hours, the jury trying the case at Washington, of E. S. Holmes, jr., former associate statistician of the Department of Agriculture, charged with conspiring to defraud the government, by giving out the department's information, was discharged.

Chicago is to have a subway underlying the whole city from the lake front to Austin, and from Evanston to the Indiana line.

The strikes of the New York longshoremen and of the New York garbage collectors are ended.

A despatch from Seoul says that Protestant Christianity in Corea has increased over sixty percent in the past year, and there is promise of a national evangelization under the auspices of the American missionaries. Catholicism is apparently stationary.

There was an anti-Jewish riot in Odessa on Tuesday, started by a Black Hundred gang. The rioters used revolvers freely, killing two Jews and wounding fifteen, including several children.

A Melbourne despatch received in London, says the mail contract between London and Australia has been cancelled.

Detectives throughout the United States are searching to-day for Chester B. Runyan, paying teller of the Windsor Trust Company, who, the directors allege, is missing with $96,317 in cash. The case is being handled by private detectives. George W. Young, a director of the trust company, confirms the reports of the defalcation, which the detectives say is one of the most remarkable ever reported.

Seventy-five miles lost each day owing to incompetent stokers, was the tale of the Red Star Liner 'Vaderland' as she crept into New York harbor on Wednesday two days overdue. The ship having had much trouble with her own firemen at Antwerp, shut them out and engaged a force of Liverpool stokers, who boarded the 'Vaderland' at Dover. The men employed were inexperienced, and the engineers were obliged to assist in keeping up steam.

Ten men were injured in Cincinnati on Tuesday, in the collapse of a ten-story building.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMENSE STRIDES SINCE 1870.

A bulletin, issued from Ottawa, shows the great progress made in the provinces since 1870.

In that year a special census of Manitoba showed a population of 12,228, exclusive of Indians.

In 1881 the population of Manitoba and the Territories was 105,681, inclusive of 22,783 Indians. The wheat production was 1,153,328 bushels.

In 1891 the population had risen to 219,305, and the wheat production was 17,884,629 bushels.

Beginning the twentieth century, the population of the Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan Provinces was 419,512, and on June 24, 1906, it was 808,863, being an increase in five years of 389,351, compared with the increase of 200,207 in the ten years 1891-1901 and 113,624 in the ten years 1881-1891.

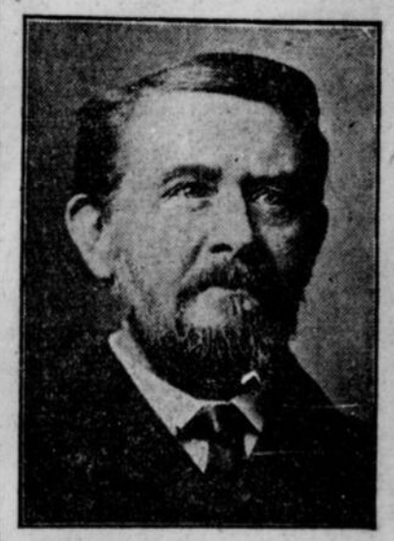
The whole area in wheat, barley, and oats increased from 3,491,413 acres in 1900 to 6,025,190 acres in 1905, and to 7,915,611 acres in 1906, and the yield of the three crops increased from 43,352,664 bushels in 1900 (which was a bad harvest year) to 152,244,929 bushels in 1905 and to 240,459,068 bushels in 1906.

The number of farms increased from 31,815 in 1891 to 54,625 in 1905, and to 120,439 in 1906.

GRAND TRUNK STAFF

FOUR NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. William Wainwright, late general assistant and comptroller, an office which has just been abolished, has been



MR. WM. WAINWRIGHT,

Appointed to-day Fourth Vice-President of the G.T.R.

appointed fourth vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Joseph Hobson, who is now on his way to England, has been selected as the consulting engineer, having been formerly chief engineer of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Hobson is succeeded by Mr. Howard G. Kelley as chief engineer; while Mr. William McNab has been appointed as principal assistant engineer.

SHOT BY ITALIANS.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 1.—The report of revolver shots mingled with the explosion of crackers this afternoon about 4 o'clock. It appears that two Italians were quarrelling on Cumberland street, and Angus Cameron engaged in the role of peacemaker. The Italians resented his interference, and drew revolvers. One shot passed through Cameron's shoulder. A general melée ensued between the Italians and English speaking crowd, at the end of which fifteen Italians were landed in the cells, and Cameron taken to the hospital.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE RELIGION OF THE GAROS.

(By the Rev. W. Sutton Page, B.A., B.D., of Dacca, in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald.')

The Garos are a tribe of Thibeto-Burman origin, settled for the most part in what are known as the Garo Hills, in Assam. Smaller Garo communities are, however, to be found in the districts bordering on Assam, especially in the District of Mymensingh.

The Garos are perfectly distinct from the Bengalis (whether Hindu or Mohammedan) in race, character, customs, language, and religion. Even where, as in the Dacca district, Garos are living in a neighborhood mainly populated by Mohammedans and Hindus, there is no evidence of intermarriage between the different races. It is noteworthy, however, that under these circumstances the more highly developed religion of the Hindus is exerting a considerable influence upon the primitive animistic faith of the Garos, and there is every probability that, unless Christian missionaries intervene, the Garos will in course of time be absorbed into the Hindu caste system, and that the devils they worship will be admitted into the Hindu pantheon as forms of Hindu deities. From the missionary point of view, this would be a very great disaster, for at present the Garos are quite free from caste-prejudice, and work amongst them is therefore much easier, and has much more visible and immediate success, than work amongst Hindus.

So far as we have been able to discover, there is no word in the Garo language for God, and it is most probable that any idea of a Supreme Being which may be found amongst the more intelligent of them to-day has been borrowed from the Bengalis, as it is the Bengali word Isvara (corrupted into Isal), which they use as the name for God. It is, however, quite possible that both the use of the name Isal and the idea of a Supreme Being were unknown amongst them until they came into contact with Christianity. In any case, it is certain that to this day the heathen Garos, though they are for the most part familiar with the name, have no kind of practical interest in the idea of God. They argue in this way: 'The God of whom the Christians speak is, so they tell us, kind and good. He does not want to do us any harm. He will only do us good, anyway. So where is the need of worshipping him?'

Their idea of worship is strictly practical and essentially selfish; it is based upon fear, and not upon love. When they worship (if one may call it worship) their only object is to propitiate some unseen being who is likely to do them harm, unless they can bribe him to leave them alone. They believe that the world—or, at any rate, the part of it with which they are acquainted—is full of evil spirits whose sole business it is to harass and injure mankind; and every disaster or misfortune of whatever kind is attributed to the action of these spirits. It is they who spoil the crops and make the soil unfruitful; it is they who inflict sickness and disease upon man and beast. And the only way in which one can hope to escape from their malevolence is to buy them off with sacrifices.

When a new house is built, the spirits must be propitiated, or they will destroy it or make it unhealthy. When a new field is made by burning down the jungle and reclaiming the land from the forest, sacrifices must be offered to the devil or devils supposed to give special attention to the spoiling of crops. And when anyone is taken ill the only way to recovery is to find out the spirit who is responsible and to placate him by suitable sacrifice.

The evil spirits are supposed to be very fond of lying in ambush in the woods, lurking in the thick jungle undergrowth, or squatting on the branches of trees, hidden by the foliage. There they wait and watch for the unsuspecting wayfarer as he picks his way along the jungle-path, and when he comes within range they shoot at him with little bows and arrows. If an arrow hits him he may not know or feel anything at the time, but sooner or later the poison will begin to work, and he will find himself attacked by some disease, from which he can be delivered only by appeasing the particular spirit who has inflicted it.

It is not always possible for the sick man himself, or his friends, to be sure to what spirit the sickness is to be attributed. In these cases recourse is had to the medicine man, or Baman (Brahman), as the Garos are beginning to call these men, in imitation of the Hindu custom. A piece of cotton is taken from the sick man to the Baman. The latter produces a divining-bow, made from a small piece of split bamboo, and a bit of string. This is his 'case-book,' and in it are hung all the pieces of cotton that have been brought to him by previous patients or their friends.

The Baman lays the cotton across the string of the bow, and holds the cotton and the bow-string together by the thumb and second finger of his right hand, so that the bow can easily swing backwards and forwards. He then commences a series of incantations, calling upon one spirit after another to tell him it is he who has made the man ill, and promising that if only he will acknowledge this responsibility he shall be given an appropriate sacrifice. Should the bow begin to swing (and it always does sooner or later), it is believed that the spirit whom the Baman is addressing at that particular moment has in this way acknowledged that it is he who has inflicted the illness.

In some cases Garos use in their worship images of cats or men made of straw or mud. But generally the sacrifice is performed before a bamboo stick called a 'bidhan.' The bahboo is generally rudely cut and carved, and adorned with raw cotton, plucked from the fields. The idea seems to be that the evil spirit takes up his abode for the time being in the bamboo. Certainly this is the belief in some cases, where a kind of little platform is fastened to the bamboo and a miniature ladder (like the ladders by which Garos climb into their own houses) placed in front of it, so that the spirit may climb up and sit there at his ease while the sacrifice is being offered in his honor.

The evil spirit apparently is not regarded as permanently settling in the bamboo, for a few days after the sacrifice a Garo will allow the bamboo to be pulled up, without any fear of evil consequences. Usually, however, the bamboo is left standing, and a heathen homestead can be distinguished from a Christian by the row of 'bidhans' to be seen close by.

If the animal to be sacrificed is small (say, a fowl), its throat is cut by a knife. But in the case of larger animals, such as pigs, a long spear is used. The pig is stabbed in the back of the neck with the spear, the blood is rubbed all over the bamboo, and bits of the animal's body are chopped off and hung upon the bamboo. Meanwhile the guests invited to the sacrifice join in a wild dance round and round the bamboo, shouting, blowing buffalo horns, clanging cymbals, and beating drums, their excitement growing all the while more and more intense, in consequence of copious draughts of rice-beer which are poured down their throats by a man told off for this special duty. And all the while the Baman squats upon his haunches superintending the sacrifice, burning incense, and examining the entrails of the slaughtered animal to see what chance the sick man has of recovery.

When the sacrifice proper is completed the carcase is dragged away, cut up and cooked, and the feast is spread upon the mud floor. Portions of meat and rice are wrapped in leaves and placed before each guest, and a place is laid for the evil spirit, who is supposed to join in the feast. While the meal is in progress men armed with drinking vessels made from the dried skins of gourds go round and round plying the guests most diligently with rice-beer; and by the time the feast is over, most, if not all, of those present are hopelessly intoxicated. They get up and dance upon what is left of the feast, and if they can contrive to tread the bits of meat and bone and the grains of rice completely into the mud floor, they think the evil spirit is very well pleased, and that he will probably let the sick man go.

If the man gets no better the Baman suggests that there has been a mistake in the diagnosis, and it all has to be done over again for some other devil. And if, in spite of repeated sacrifice, the man's condition does not improve, it is concluded that the evil spirit has got such a grip of him that it is not safe to keep him in the house lest others should be seized as well. So he is taken away to the jungle, a rude hut is made of dried grass, and there he is left by himself—often to die.

'SAVED TO SERVE.'

(The 'Christian.')

For more than twenty years the name of Mr. C. T. Studd has been an honored as well as a familiar one in connection with aggressive Christian effort in the Far East. Many of our readers remember the deep impression throughout England when the Cambridge Missionary Band, composed of himself and six fellow-students, joined the China Inland Mission. It will also be recalled with interest that his companions were Mr. D. E. Hoste (now director of the mission); Bishop Cassels, the Rev. Montagu Beauchamp, the Rev. A. T. Polhill, Mr. Cecil Polhill and Mr. Stanley P. Smith.

In connection with one of the meetings held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, during their first mission in London, Mr. Studd's father was led into a simple and joyous realization of the saving work of our Lord Jesus Christ. His boys soon recognized the great difference which the spiritual change had wrought in his life; and he lost no time in bringing them also into touch with the same earnest presentation of the Gospel. About a year after their father's conversion, three of his sons were all led into the light on the same day, although unknown to one another at the time. A day or two later, a letter arrived from their father expressing his delight at the news he had received, and the handing of the letter round the breakfast-table was the first intimation to each that the others were fellow-disciples.

Mr. Studd's father died in 1877, two short years after his conversion, but 'in those two years he has accomplished more than mose active Christians do in twenty,' said the clergyman publicly who buried him. If his father's influence was dynamic in its operation upon the boys, and lasting, his mother's has been hydraulic in its quiet and effective working, and continues to-day while she yet abides with them. Who can estimate the effect of that sweet, gentle loving, devoted, and self-sacrificing life of her sons in those critical years of their youth when their father had been taken away. 'I have my heroes and heroines,' says Mr. Studd; 'my father and mother head the list of them.'

A friend who was on a visit to the family had asked the subject of our sketch whether he was a real Christian—not a mere professing one; and the answer was: 'No, I am not what you would call a Christian.' Pressed as to whether he believed in Jesus Christ, he replied that he had done so since he was a child. Reading John iii., 36, the friend brought the boy there and then, not only to the recognition of the practical issue, but to the point of kneeling down and thanking God for His wondrous grace. The great matter was settled; and from that day forward the young life was faithfully devoted to the service of the Master who had shed His blood on Calvary.

At one time Mr. Studd had thoughts of entering the army, and when these were abandoned he took up law as a profession, but the Lord had need of him directly as a seeker of souls. Among other experiences by which his heart was deeply stirred was a very serious illness of one of his brothers, when there was brought home to him the call to live more for the other world. Coming again into contact with Mr. Moody, during his memorable Cambridge mission in 1883, he was led to become a regular worker among the anxious, and especially at the mission held a few months later in the temporary hall on the Thames Embankment.

Being then laid aside for a time, he read the declaration of an avowed infidel, that if the Bible was true, and Christians believed that a man was going either to heaven or hell, he did not see how they could live easy-going lives, careless of what become of their neighbors. This appealed to Mr. Studd, as what he called 'hard sense'; and he determined to stop 'playing at being a Christian.' A meeting with an old college friend who was going to China, led to the conviction that his life also ought to be given to the preaching of the Gospel in that great needy land.

Mr. Studd spent nearly ten years in China. When consideration of health obliged him to come home, he found equally important service for the Lord among students in England and America, as well as in other directions. In 1899 he went to India, taking charge of the Union Church at Ootacamund, where his unconventional ways, combined with the deepest earnestness of spirit, led to people who had proved impervious to other preaching being brought to the feet of the Saviour.

From the outset of his Christian career he has felt strongly the need for heart-to-heart preaching—getting rid of much of the conventionality and formality of our services, and addressing the people in what Mr. Spurgeon called 'market language.' He fully recognizes that we cannot do without organization, but he fears that the commonest danger is in the direction of trusting too much to that, forgetting that souls cannot be won to Christ without that power which is of the Holy Ghost.

In the course of an interview a few days ago we found Mr. Studd's mind full of thoughts regarding missionary work very similar to those expressed by the members of the American Layman's Movement who have been addressing the meetings in London and elsewhere. He referred especially to the figures prepared by Mr. J. Campbell White—showing that at the present rate of giving for the work and of going to the field there was no prospect of reaching during this generation more than a fraction of the thousand millions of heathen. He emphasized the fact that, with the natural increase of population, the leaving of 675 millions unevangelized lays on the next generation a harder task than we should have to face in order to do it in our own time. Every succeeding generation which does not discharge the responsibility passes on an increasing burden, while there also ought to weigh on the Christian heart the thought of hundreds of millions who are in the meantime passing into eternity without hearing the glad tidings of great joy. Therefore, says this practical missionary and clear thinker, the only rational way of looking at the matter is that the world ought to be at least evangelized in this generation.

He has no doubt that the Church of Christ can do the work; but frankly declares it to be impossible in the present half-hearted manner of going about it. He reminds his hearers and readers that it cost God His all in Jesus Christ, and it cost Christ His all to provide for the salvation of the world. We want (he says) to do things in a cheaper way; but the work must cost us, too, our all, if it is to be done. Our Lord has made this plain to us by His own words. If the Christian Church intends to evangelize the world, the members will have to lay absolutely everything at the Saviour's feet, and go forward as if they were waging real war. Professor Seeley says that we conquered India in a fit of absence of mind; but we need not imagine that we are going to evangelize the world in a fit of absence of mind, or so long as we deliberately disobey the commands of our Lord.

Proceeding to speak of what he described as the disobedience of the Church, Mr. Studd said that it consisted first of a refusal to surrender ourselves and all we have to Jesus Christ. We sing:

'Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small;
Love so amazing, so Divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.'

But after owning the debt of honor we owe to Christ and to humanity, we keep ourselves in our own hands, and our money in our pockets.

Mr. Studd then spoke with deep feeling of the lack of love among Christians as a hindrance to the fulfilment of the command to evangelize the world; and it was very instructive to hear how such matters present themselves to the missionary who has been face to face with heathenism. That work can only be done in the power of the Holy Ghost, and He is only promised to those who obey Him. Practically the Churches are agreed on the vital truths necessary to salvation; and many are only divided on such points as concern government and the administration of ordinances. Our Lord declared that it was by our love one toward another that the world would recognize us as being His disciples, and by our oneness that it would believe God had sent Him to be the Saviour.

The greatest need for people who cannot go is that they should pray, and in order to do this they should seek an understanding of the work that is to be done. We think sometimes of the 200,000 Christians in China, but if we take half a million to cover them and also those who are 'almost persuaded,' do we at the same time remember the 399,500,000 Chinese who are still heathen? Mr. Studd is persuaded that there is a danger of speaking of the comparatively small number of converts in such a way as to draw attention away from the appalling multitudes who remain. We set about a work with intensity just as we realize its magnitude. He was certain that when churches recognize the extent of the need there would be no more talk about members giving at the rate of 'a farthing a head per week.'

We keep, he said, forty thousand ministers in England for as many million of people, and we send thirteen thousand missionaries to a thousand millions of heathen. The true Christian ideal is that everyone is to be a soldier—universal service to all who belong to Christ. He thinks it no wonder that many wordly people laugh at Christians, and call them 'namby-pamby.' If they went to play cricket as they go about the evangelization of the world, no one would go to see them. His words as we parted with him were: 'This is our match, and we have to go in and win it; but instead of that we go stone-walling all the time.'

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE WORLD'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

('Christian Herald.')

Perhaps the most inspiring and valuable feature of the entire Congress was the survey of Sunday school conditions throughout the world given by the delegates from the various lands. In a number of Latin countries the Sunday school movement is still in a weak and struggling condition, and numerous pathetic and stirring incidents were given of the difficulties of the workers in those lands and of the victories achieved after long-continued toil. A striking example of home department work was given the convention by Dr. A. W. Clark, of Prague, Bohemia. He said:

'A few years ago a Bible colporteur went to a Bohemian village; one man in that village, a weaver, bought a Bible; it was the only Bible in all that village; when weary at the loom he took down his Bible and read it, and then, at their simple dinner, he told his wife and children what he had read, and they talked about it. It was home department work, with no teacher and no preacher save the father who was searching for light. Two years ago this month, I saw that Bible in the city of Cleveland, Ohio—an old Bible without cover and well worn—and the oldest son of that household told me this story: "This Bible has changed the character of our family. We are eight children; we were born in darkness; this book, blessed of God, saved my parents and saved us eight children. Where are we to-day? I am pastor of a Bohemian church in Cleveland, Ohio; my brother is pastor of a Bohemian church in Minnesota; a third brother is a professor in a Christian school, and a fourth secretary of a Y. M. C. A. work. The sisters are Bible readers; indeed, the whole family, we eight children, are all devoting our time and talent to the work of God, and this old Bible, without cover, was the beginning of that glorious work."'

It was a dark-skinned Spaniard, Pastor Albrecias, with a big moustache and a fierce countenance, looking as though he might well be a descendant of the Spanish buccaneers, who made, through the medium of an interpreter, one of the most stirring five-minute addresses of the convention, telling of the difficulties he had to contend with in that benighted country. He evoked frequent applause. He said: 'The enemies of the Gospel say that Spain will never become evangelical, and unfortunately the success of the gospel cause in Spain up to the present has not been very great. For this reason we need to work fervently among the young. There are at present about one hundred Sunday schools in Spain, with about 6,500 scholars.

'Our own work at Alicante (which is about half way down the east coast between Barcelona and Gibraltar), began ten years ago. It is not under the auspices of or aided by any society. At the present time there are in the day school about 350 pupils. But the most successful part of our work is the Sunday school.

'This is how we do our work in Spain: There are many watchmakers in the world, still in Spain there are many with us without clocks, and although the time for the Sunday school is ten o'clock on Sunday morning, not a few children appear as early as eight. We open the doors and take a certain care of them. Four of the scholars begin to play the tambourines in the inner court connected with the school building. About half an hour before the time for beginning Sunday school, the director goes out with scholars and these tambourines, and they march through the principal streets, and by the time they come back to the school they have about a thousand children. (Applause.) In Spain there is not religious liberty, but we take it. (Applause.)

'The buildings are comparatively small, but we have two halls, and into these we pack about 600 in each. I speak to the larger children in one of the halls, sufficiently long to explain to them the Sunday school lesson. I then speak to the little children, and after they have listened and sung hymns and prayer has been offered, the doors are shut and then the magic lantern is brought out. When they have been there with the door shut and the windows shut, and six hundred children packed in that little building, they do not suffer from the cold.'

On the morning of the last day of the convention, a number of far-reaching resolutions were adopted. One of them was the institution of 'World's Sunday School Day,' to be observed annually on the third Sunday of October. The day is to be observed especially by private and public prayer in behalf of Sunday schools throughout the world.

Directly following the close of the convention, the executive committee of the new World's Sunday School Association held an important meeting in Rome, at which they decide upon a notable tour of the world by Sunday school workers in two years. It is to be called a 'World's Sunday School Visitation,' and is to be composed of practical Sunday school workers, who will pay their own expenses and will give their time and efforts for the extension of the kingdom of Christ through the Sunday school in conference and co-operation with Sunday school workers; especially in Japan, India and China. A ship will be chartered and will probably sail from New York in December, 1908.

It has not yet been decided where the next World's Convention will be held. It will probably, however, be convened in the year 1910.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

('Congregationalist.')

Dr. Francis E. Clark, of the Christian Endeavor Society, pronounces his recent journey to South America, from which he recently returned to Boston, on of the most interesting he has ever taken. He visited nine of the seven South American Republics, in almost every one of which the Endeavor movement is getting a foothold, while in Brazil it has already attained considerable proportions and strength. At the National Convention in Rio de Janeiro, in April, the Brazilian Government furnished the delegates with a special car free of charge, and steam launches, besides treating them in other ways with much consideration. A sunrise prayer meeting was held on a pinnacle of one of the mountains overlooking the city, and there, 3,500 feet above the sea, were heard the praises and prayers of earnest Endeavorers from different parts of the continent. It must have been a scene as picturesque as it was unusual. Dr. Clark returns thoroughly convinced that the South American countries, especially Peru, Argentine and Brazil, are making good progress.

NEWTON'S CENTENARY.

('Christian Intelligencer.')

We are in an era of commemorations. This year we have Jamestown, a tercentenary; in 1909 we will celebrate the birth, four centuries ago, of 'the most Christian man of his generation,' John Calvin. One of the minor centennials deserves at least passing notice. It is the observation in England of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Newton, who wrote 'Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken,' 'Come, My Soul, Thy Suit Prepare,' and many other Gospel hymns. Newton's death occurred in December, 1807, but for some reason the memorial service at Olney was held in April. Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham, was the preacher; seven hundred school children sang some of the Olney hymns. Best of all, many went into the vicarage where Newton had lived and read over the mantelpiece the sentences which he had placed there. One is: 'Since thou wast precious in my sight, thou hast been honorable'; the other, 'Thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondsman in the land of Egypt and the Lord thy God redeemed thee.' Newton's theology was crystallized in the sentence: 'I am a great sinner and Christ is a great Saviour.'

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

The London Society of Friends sent Dr. Kennard to investigate the conditions among the Russian peasantry. He represents an appalling picture of their sufferings. 'This is the worst famine,' he says, 'that Russia has ever known. No less than 20,000,000 people, distributed throughout the southeastern provinces, cannot live without aid to see another harvest. This famine-stricken region is spread over an area five times as large as that of France. Funds will be greatly needed to the end of July to feed all these millions, and then the harvest will bring relief to some, but there are many hundreds of thousands to whom the harvest will not bring relief, for they have neither land nor cattle, and will have nothing to live on. The few cows that are in existence are not fit for milking purposes, and infant mortality is great, to say nothing of the epidemics of various diseases that add to the terrible conditions obtaining.'—'Home Herald.'

THE LONGING OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Miss A. Priscilla Fowler, of India, speaking at the annual meeting of the Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, at Devonshire House, London, said:—'Many of the expressions which I have heard in the zenanas of India show how the women of India are longing to know that their sins are forgiven. For instance, one woman said to me, "None of us ever know until after death whether we are forgiven. That is why we are always giving alms and doing things to save our souls. We never know when we have done enough to save us." Another woman said to me, 'We are searching day and night to know how to be forgiven." Another one said, "We have the prophet, and we have the book, and we pray, but we don't know how to be forgiven.' She meant, of course, the prophet Mahomet and the Koran. Another woman said, "No one knows what happiness is, not even you Christians." These expressions show how many of the Indian women are longing for the pardon which their religion cannot give them.'—'Christian Herald.'

DR. GRENFELL HONORED.

An unusual honor has been bestowed on Dr. Grenfell by the University of Oxford, in the degree of Doctor of Medicine, causa honoris. This was done in recognition of his splendid work among the people of the Labrador coast, not along medical lines alone, for their social condition has claimed very effective consideration from him as well. The honor is all the more marked by reason of its being the only honorary M.D. ever bestowed by Oxford. Dr. Grenfell does more than give his own time and thought to the people among whom he labors, for he has claimed for them a world interest through his many books and magazine articles dealing with the hard conditions of life in this barren northland.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—	
A Friend.... ....$	3 00
Received for the cots:—	
A. C., Stella, Ont..	2.00
Scholars of the Pres. Church Sunday-school, Barrington Passage, N. S.....	3.75
Two Friends, Farrington..	1.68
Previously acknowledged for the launch..	477.39
Previously acknowledged for the cot.....	86.55
Total up to July 2.. .. ..$	374.23

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

THE JURYMAN AND HIS FELLOWS.

'The eleven men in the world for whom I entertain a feeling of peculiar friendliness are those with whom I served on a jury once,' said a broker. 'There isn't any other human tie just like that existing among jurors in a criminal case. There we are, twelve men, all perfect strangers to each other, with different tastes, temperament and habits, picked up and bound for days in the most trying circumstances. The hardships, the tragic phases of the situation, reveal us in a new light. Hitherto, unsuspected traits crop out. We argue, we quarrel, we sympathize, we make up, in a manner that would surprise our closest friends. The responsibility that we share sets us apart from everybody else and establishes a bond of interest and sympathy that is pretty sure to last.'—New York 'Sun.'

NERVOUS INDIGESTION

A Severe Case Cured by Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

'I suffered so much from nervous dyspepsia that I feared I would become insane,' says Mrs. Alfred Austin, of Varney, Ont. 'For months,' says Mrs. Austin, 'I was prostrated with this trouble. I got so bad I could not eat a mouthful of food without it nearly choking me. I was affected with such terrible feelings of dizziness and nausea that I had to leave the table sometimes with just two or three mouthfuls of food for a meal. My nerves were all unstrung and I grew so weak that I could not even sweep the floor. In fact my nerves affected me to such an extent that I feared to be left alone. I could not sleep at nights, and used to lie awake until I feared my reason would leave me. I was taking medicine constantly, but it did not do me a bit of good. I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on a former occasion, with good results, and at last I determined to try them again. I can say nothing better than that these pills have been a blessing to me, as they have made me a well woman. Every trace of the indigestion is gone, and my nerves are as strong and sound as they were in girlhood. Now I can eat anything that is on the table, and I get sound, refreshing sleep at nights. All this I owe to the faithful use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I shall never cease to praise.'

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July 'Canadian Pictorial'

Truly Canadian is the July number of this progressive Canadian Monthly. The cover picture is a charming photographic study of a girl in a Western Ontario meadow, dotted with daisies. The public man featured this month is the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and a page of pictures illustrates the weird funeral customs which the Hindoos have brought from India to British Columbia. The new provinces' progress is shown in pictures of the great irrigation works and the kind of cattle Alberta reproduces. The Japanese Prince who is now crossing the Pacific in a British man-of-war is pictured at various places on his journey across Canada. Three pages are devoted to the Presbyterian General Assembly last month. The pick of Canadian sharpshooters are shown in a group picture taken for the 'Canadian Pictorial' just before the Bisley team sailed for England. Political friends and foes alike will be interested in the ceremony of making a Bencher of Grav's Inn of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The leading article in the woman's section is a sketch of the National Council of Women of Canada, with photographs of the Countess of Aberdeen, its founder, and Lady Edgar, its president. An anecdotal story, 'Photographing Crowned Heads,' illustrated with pictures up to the 'Pictorial's' usual high standard will be read with interest by everyone who ever handled a camera.

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Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

JULY, 1907

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

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Ottawa, July 2.—Dr. Otto Klotz, of the Dominion Observatory, reports that a record was made there yesterday on the seismograph of an earthquake. The preliminary tremors arrived at 8.15.48, and the principal shock began at 8.21.14. The recorded quake was greater than that for Kingston, Jamaica. From the seismograph it is inferred that the quake took place some 1,100 miles distant, probably north of the Bahamas.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1907.

As already foreshadowed in the 'Witness,' it is not improbable that the Quebec elections will be held in the fall. The present government is only a little more than two years old, but political exigencies would seem to call for an appeal to the country. It is certain that if the government met parliament without a fresh mandate from the electors, it would be severely and adversely criticised by the Opposition and perhaps by a section of its own followers over the 'John No Head' affair. That case did not end at all satisfactorily. The testimony of Baron de l'Epine was valueless as evidence, except that that worthy exposed himself in such a light as to compromise every one who had ever been in relations with him or even treated him with any intimacy. Enough was shown during the trial to enforce the lesson that one of the departments of the government needs reorganizing, however honest in intent its present head may be, and probably Mr. Gouin intends to take an early opportunity to explain to the province what he has done in this direction and what he intends further to do. Although, as Lord Beaconsfield has said, there is nothing so uncertain as elections and horse-racing, it is a fairly safe prophecy to predict that if the elections are held within the next few months the provincial Liberal phalanx will romp home away from its opponents. The Conservatives hardly exist as a party in this province, and there are few, if any, signs of an approaching augmentation of strength. Upon Mr. Gouin's personal shield there is absolutely no stain; he is reliable, forceful and progressive, and there is no one of equal calibre to guide our political destinies. He deserves renewed confidence for his splendid education policy alone, and there is every sign that he will obtain it. If one or two of his supporters fell in the fight, it might not do any harm either to Mr. Gouin or his party. It would depend, of course, upon who they were.

A striking example of the coarseness to which public opinion is tending in the matter of brutality in sport has been recently shown in the case of a baseball player who was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for an assault on an umpire. The player in question, having become angered at a decision of the official, made an ugly rush at him and kicked him in the abdomen. The unruly player was arrested, taken before the court and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine. Cases in which lacrosse, hockey and baseball players have been fined, only to have their fines paid by their clubs, with the result that the evils complained of have not been mitigated, have become so common that Colonel Denison, the magistrate in this particular case, expressed the intention of punishing the culprit instead of the club for which he played. Immediately, public opinion—or at any rate a portion of it, went out in sympathy with the prisoner and started a petition to the Governor-General praying that the sentence might be reduced, if not reversed. The victim of the assault himself entered into the thing and declared that he had not been hurt. Those who believe, as many yet do, that sport should be carried out by men and not by ruffians, had no sympathy with the petitioners. The coward who, in a fit of passion, kicks a man on the highway or anywhere but on the athletic field, does not meet with much sympathy except from fellows of his own stamp. It is scarcely likely, at any rate, that in such a case petitions would be sent round that the ends of justice might be defeated in his case. Why a common assault on the baseball field should be distinguished from a common assault on the highway in the eyes of the law, it is hard to see. The country will be astonished to learn that the person guilty of this outrage has been pardoned by the government. The whole incident demonstrates, however, in a striking manner the callousness with which men, even of good social standing, and women as well, regard similar events, whether at baseball, football, lacrosse, hockey or any other such sport. Is it that the sport makes brutality fine, or is it that brutality becomes natural to the admirers of sport?

In the British House of Commons at its session on June 19, when Mr. Corbett asked leave to introduce a bill to appoint a commission to inquire as to the need for the inspection of monastic and conventual institutions, the Irish Nationalists raised a storm of opposition. They declared that the Catholics of Ireland 'resented in the strongest manner all 'insinuations that anything was done in 'these institutions which could be con-'demned.' Mr. Corbett said that what he and his friends claimed was that no man or woman should be held in bondage against his or her will. That was a state of things which existed, he believed, in no country in Europe except Spain. He stated as a reason for such inspection that among Roman Catholics alone some twenty of these institutions now existed to one which existed fifty years ago, and there were now many such institutions connected with the Church of England. When the House, by a small majority, gave Mr. Corbett leave to introduce his bill, some of the Nationalists who had hitherto been silent raised angry cries, and threats were fiercely flung across the floor at the ministerialists, Mr. Joyce said: 'This will 'be known in Jarrow, which is largely an Irish constituency, and added: 'We 'will yet know what Irishmen are capa-'ble of doing.' Mr. William Redmond exclaimed: 'This puts an end to the Liberal alliance anyhow.' Mr. Kilbride added: 'Sixteen more years of Tory rule this will cost you.' The bill meanwhile was brought to the table, and formally read a first time. The Jarrow election has since taken place, and, whatever may have been the effect of Mr. Joyce's threat, Alderman John O'Hanlon, Irish Nationalist, received the lowest vote. Mr. Joyce's remark shows that the purpose of putting up O'Hanlon was to weaken the Liberal candidate. There were four in the field, Unionist, Liberal, Labor and Irish Nationalist. Pete Curran, the Labor candidate, was elected. The question raised by the Nationalists as it will present itself to the British public will probably appear to be whether Liberals are allowed to be Liberals or not, or whether parliament is to be allowed freedom of speech or not, or whether it is to be dictated to from Maynooth or not.

Mr. Huxtable, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has been making inquiries as to the personality of the sixteen medical men who separated themselves from the great body of their profession to uphold the customary moderate use of alcohol. The profession generally, represented by some fifteen thousand, petitioned the government that children might be taught in the schools the evils of drinking, and, after significant delay, these sixteen stepped out of the ranks to contradict that testimony. The results of Mr. Huxtable's inquiries are suggestive if not complete. He finds three of the dissentients to be brewers as well as doctors—that is, their names appear as large proprietors of shares in breweries. It is possible that, if all private affairs were known, more of the sixteen might be found to be in a position in which they could not very well refuse when asked to defend the customary use of alcohol.

The New York 'Evening Post' says that the recent Pittsburg address of Governor Cummins, of Iowa, on the tariff has not received the attention it deserves. His whole argument was for a radical revision of the present tariff schedules. 'It seems to me,' he declared, 'that we have gone mad in our zeal for 'the seller, and have abandoned the 'buyer to the tender mercies of mon-'opoly, combination and greed.' He scorn the stand-patter's axiom that 'the higher the price, the higher the 'statesmanship,' and showed himself unmistakenly and uncompromising in rebellion against the Republican party fetich. His description of stand-pattism as 'a miserable maxim filched from the lan-'guage of the great American game,' is likely to be much quoted. He refers, we suppose, not to baseball, but to the card game known as poker, in which stand-pat is a phrase and in which 'bluff' leads to the highest success. He has no patience with the theory that the tariff must not be revised for fear of disturbing conditions and inviting bad times. He says: 'For the honor of my 'country, I am not willing to admit that 'we are such senseless slaves of humor 'and passion that we cannot safely 'remedy a wrong clearly perceived and 'universally admitted.' The 'Evening Post' concludes that in all this there is no doubt that Governor Cummins not only speaks for the masses of his party in Iowa, but in other States as well. In fact, it is declared that not two months ago, one of the real leaders of the Republican party in the State of New York privately sent word to President Roosevelt that the Democratic party would 'win with a yellow dog at 'the next election if something is not 'done to revise the tariff.' But for the present President Roosevelt is muzzled. He was once a free-trader, he was once a low-tariff man, has made speeches similar to that of Governor Cummins. Perhaps he is a free-trader still and with sufficient official and unofficial encouragement may yet publish the tariff revision message to Congress that he wrote but did not send a year or two ago.

JAPAN HURT.

A very mischievous service that the newspaper press is rendering mankind is the gratuitous discussion of the possibilities of war between the United States and Japan. As we have before pointed out, such a war would exhaust both powers with no possible good or glory to either. Both countries see this and neither is insane. If a man hears of his neighbor's puppy biting his children he naturally gets angry and sends his neighbor word to take better care of his puppy; but he does not load his gun to go and shoot his neighbor. And when he learns that the puppy is just teething and has tried his teeth in his neighbor's children, too, he probably concludes that his neighbor will do his best with that puppy without his interference. Still, any one remembers how persistently the sensational press worked up the idea of war with Spain till the government was actually forced into that unnecessary and unwarranted conflict, will realize that the course taken now by the same alarmists is not without danger. When a usual cruise of the United States fleet round Cape Horn is dwelt on as an offensive demonstration against Japan, and when we hear of the sudden dismissal of all Japanese in government service in the Philippines, we cannot but see that the mind of the ignorant people is being heated to a mischievous degree, for no better purpose than to make news exciting.

It must be admitted, however, that the anger of Japan against the United States is not due to throwing stones at eating-house windows, so much as to the settled policy of the United States, acknowledged by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in his Fourth of July oration in London, to exclude the Japanese working people, while admitting all sorts of white men, many of them of lower moral and industrial calibre than the average Japanese. This is what stings the Japanese to the quick in their new-born dignity of nationhood and of rank as a great world-power. Mr. Reid thinks no nation is going to quarrel for the privilege of sending its surplus people to lands where they would cease to be of any service to it, when there are large spaces near at hand whose colonization would add to its national strength. This is good utilitarian reasoning, but it does not satisfy the amour propre of a people whose dearest desire is to be admitted to recognized equality with the great nations of the earth. In education, in dignity of character, in self-control, in rectitude of behavior, in mental and physical capacity, Japan knows she has earned this standing and she cannot but feel keenly resentful towards any power that seems to deny it. It might be said that the exclusion of the Orientals is the very reverse of an assumption of their inferiority. It is, indeed, a recognition of the fact that they can outrun the proud Caucasian in the industrial race. But that plea has not been put in, and the ostensible reason for shutting out the Japanese is that the blood that flows beneath their yellow skins would in some way taint the country. Mr. Reid said, what is quite true, that the Japanese are not such fools as to go to war to force their surplus population on the United States. But none the less will they feel keenly the slight put upon them by the United States and Canada. They will not feel it, however, economically, so much as these countries will themselves. The Orientals have the industrial future in their hands. That country which is the first to exploit their industry will be the one that will profit enormously by it. The Japanese would colonize if they were allowed. It may be said that they are a foreign element in our population. They will be, so long as we force them to be so. But it is not likely that they would do anything more foreign to our nationality than to observe the glorious Fourth, or some day in June, in place of the Canadian holiday.

THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS.

We notice that the meat-packers of Canada are to meet at the Department of Agriculture to discuss the regulations drafted by the department for the enforcement of the food inspection act, and later the other canners will be heard. This is as it should be. It has, of course, been the fashion, ever since Mr. Upton Sinclair raised his sensation, to look upon meat-packers as essentially fiends who want to make money by feeding the public on ptomaines and filth. There is no doubt that not only in Chicago, but nearer home, hideous carelessness was revealed, and that revelation has established a higher standard of meat packing morals everywhere. It was found, however, that our large Canadian packing houses are very decently carried on, and it is certain that our meat-packers are just as good people as the average business man—some better some worse, and have no doubt done pretty much as the rest of us would have done in their place. The packers are as much interested as the public in maintaining the standard of their output, and they know far more about the business than any departmental official can know. Therefore, the department does well to avail itself of the best wisdom of those who are experts in the matter. Canada has, perhaps, the best banking system in the world. Her banking law is essentially the work of Canadian bankers and the resultant of their experience. She is now looking forward to the construction of an amended insurance law, and she can by the same process have one that will be a model for all nations. The New York exposures created a common impression that insurance managers and directors are necessarily knaves. The royal commission appointed by our government, with its prosecuting attorney, seemed to regard itself as commissioned to draw up a criminal indictment against all insurance men and carried out that task with zeal, treating every point questioned in a quarter of a century by the departmental inspectors as evidence of criminal intent.

Nothing more foolish could be done than to attempt to legislate on the grotesque assumption that insurance directors are a criminal class. On the contrary, they are usually selected as being among the more reputable of business men. Certainly, no one is better able to give advice as to how to protect the interests of policy-holders than those who have been studying the problem and working to that end all their lives. Had the insurance men of Canada been doing otherwise, it would surely have come out in the long and searching investigation. That the directors want a certain liberty in the management of their business is natural, especially when they can show that the limitations it is poposed, in the alleged interest of the policy-holders, to put upon them would reduce to almost nil the profits they are able to pay to those very policy-holders. How to tie them up at all points is naturally the study of people who start out on the assumption that they are criminals to be handcuffed. The insurance men of Canada made all sorts of efforts to get a hearing for their suggestions at the hands of the commission, only to have them brushed aside, as though they had been presented by a body of evil-minded convicts, in favor of the most impracticable and pedantic of foreign advice. We presume that when it comes to making a law our government will have the saving common sense to take into its counsels those who understand the subject, which the commission shows by its drafted legislation it obviously does not. The insurance men have discussed the matter of an insurance law among themselves and have matured and presented their views. Is it not probable that they will be as well able to advise, and will be as likely to advise rightly as, say, the bankers, when it comes to be a question of a banking law? Where the interest of the shareholders is large, it may be that that of the policy-holders needs to be looked after by disinterested experts. For the rest—the study of the directors usually is how best to serve and please the policy-holders. Where there are no stealings, that is the whole game. Nothing could be devised more liable to promote a skimming of the investments, such as occurred in New York, than some of the proposed regulations forbidding the turning in of the major profits to the benefit of the policy-holders.

CULTURE AND CALLING.

Wise things were said in the important teachers' convention at the High School, Montreal, as to the mistake of setting culture in antagonism to utilitarianism in education. Yet, evil as this antagonism is shown to be, it is perhaps the only process by which the higher truth enunciated by Mr. Stone, the superintendent of education for the State of Vermont, could be reached. The higher truth is usually reached by this process of antithesis and co-ordination. Nothing is more natural than the revolt of the vulgar mind against studies which, to it, have no bearing on success in life. Nothing, again, is more natural than the scorn with which the educated mind repels such sordid views. It asks, what is success? Does a man's life consist in the abundance of the things he possesses, or is the man greater than his possessions and his business? Or at least should he not be fitted to live in the world of intellect and of taste above these things. Without this equipment, say these, he does not live at all. Yet, strange to say, this view is almost as belittling as the other. If under the one view a man grows into a selfish materialist, to whom what he calls earning his living and some petty pleasures are life, under the other he is liable to grow into a selfish dilettante, making pleasure his business and regarding his calling with scorn. Hear the poet railing at the city streets and at his office desk, and pity him for the slave he says he is, who has either mistaken his calling or has no joy or true interest in what he is appointed to do for mankind. The bottom truths are that man lives not for himself, and that his service of mankind is not a by-product of his surplus energy, but the main purpose of his calling. No form of training that does not give a man's calling the first place in his pride, in his affections, in his study, can make the most of him. To this end, it is not necessary to make him a mere specialist. He will not serve man well if he does not know man and sympathize with man. What is wanted, however, is not to divorce his calling from his culture and to look upon the latter as a relief and a recreation, but to concentrate his culture on his calling, and enable him to find in the noblest fulfilment of his task his highest joy. No ideal that does not connect calling with culture and culture with calling can fulfil the best purpose of education.

IS CULTURE INCREASING?

There is a good deal of effort in these days in the direction of extending to the many the advantages of university culture, by means of popular lecture courses. We hear every year or two of hopeful beginnings being made in the line of what is called university extension; but we are not sure that many of them are marked with much permanent success. There was a time, well within living memory, when courses of lectures were the fashion all over the continent. There were mechanics' institutes, mercantile associations, lyceums, and what not, everywhere, and the very life of them was to have courses of lectures, and such men as Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wendell Philips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and many others were kept going from place to place pouring wisdom, according to their teaching talent, into the people of the villages. There naturally arose men who devoted themselves to this service as a profession. Some of us can remember a New England clergyman, the Rev. John Lord, who used to perambulate the continent, giving lectures on historical epochs and characters, and, what is strange to us of to-day, he drew fine audiences. He was by no means a cultured man, he was not unusually personable, nor was his voice melodious; but there was a demand in those days for that sort of thing, and he laid himself out to supply it. Nobody would turn out to such courses to-day either under pressure of usage or for purposes of recreation. We could read historical essays if we wanted to, but we do not. Are we degenerate from our fathers? Probably our tastes would be just as good as theirs under the same conditions, but our modern conditions put far more exhilarating amusements within our reach. Why, we carry home an arm-load of divorces and murders every evening, and who would go to listen to John Lord shouting about 'Rich-lioo,' when he might be seeing a head broken or a man kicked in the stomach at the man kicked in the stomach at the Arena? The discourse of President Buckham at the Teachers' Convention was as fine an effort, and a more practical one than any of the works of the old lecturers. Would that the whole continent had heard his strictures of American speech. The opportunity was open to all. But who heard it, beyond those who had to? Not even the members of the convention were there. Now, a baseball game—see how that draws!

THE CZAR'S PROBLEM.

As foreshadowed in the decree dismissing the second Douma, the new electoral law in Russia is a thoroughgoing gerrymander, intended to weaken the revolutionary elements and strengthen those likely to favor the continuity of the monarchy and the stability of property. In the earlier law the peasantry were looked to as likely to be a conservative force, but so completely has the idea of having the land divided among them got possession of the peasantry throughout Russia that nothing but the most revolutionary legislation can be looked for from them. The new law reduces the number of electors in their class in the fifty-five electoral provinces, exclusive of Poland, from forty-three to twenty-two percent. The Polish delegation is cut down from thirty-six to twelve. Asiatic Russia will only send fifteen representatives instead of forty-six. At the same time, the electoral strength of the landed proprietors and other reactionary elements has been so greatly increased that the return of a majority to the next Douma unquestionably favorable to the government is regarded as certain. Such a carefully selected assembly is not any worse a representation of the people's mind than was the British Parliament before the Reform Bill, and there is an excuse for it in Russia that did not exist

in Britain, namely, that in Russia the people are not loyal to the government that is, and will listen to nothing that is not revolutionary. The only safety of Russia is in the introduction of popular institutions. The question which the Czar is trying to solve is whether these can be introduced so gradually as not to produce a smash. The next Douma is likely to be radical enough, for all the precautions taken. There is a sort of parallel to the present Russian situation in the course pursued by Charles X. of France, when, in violation of his oath, he undertook to restore the absolutism of the old monarchy. In response to a remonstrance signed by a large majority of members of the Chamber of Deputies, he dissolved that body and ordered a new election. All the remonstrants were re-elected. But Charles was determined, as Nicholas is now, to have a parliament to his liking. He issued his celebrated Ordinances whereby he put an end to the freedom of the press, appointed a new mode of election and dissolved again the newly elected Chamber. In Paris, the people flew to arms, the Guards refused to act against them, and Charles had to fly for his life to England, where he formally announced his abdication. The revolution was accomplished, and Louis XVIII. was chosen king of the French. Charles was a true Bourbon. The Czar resembles him in character and policy, and can derive little comfort from a study of what befell him in his conflict with democracy.

INTERLOCKED DIRECTORATES.

The finding of Dr. McEachran, in the inquiry into the methods of the beef trust of the western provinces, shows that in some lines of trade, at least, Canada like the United States, is suffering from combinations among buyers. Dr. McEachran finds that there is no competition among buyers of beef cattle for the big houses which control the markets; that they divide off the territory between one another and that the buyer for one house does not encroach upon another's 'ground.' That is to say, there is practically a combine to fix prices. According to Mr. Patrick S. Nagle, in the 'Oklahoma Magazine,' all the wealth and government of the United States is now controlled by what is known as 'The Interlocked Directorate.' When a railway passes through a coal field, the president, officers and directors of the railway company become the officers and directors of the coal company, and thus the directorates are interlocked. The independent coal company is discriminated against by the interlocked directorate and the result is that the independent coal company passes out of business. When a railway passes through an oil field, companies are formed and the directorates are interlocked. The independent oil companies cannot compete. At Cleveland, says Mr. Nagle, there are five or six hundred producing wells, but all are idle. They cannot ship their oil because the Prairie Oil Company, which is a subsidiary company to the Standard, is interlocked with the railway. The independent producer is offered three cents a barrel for his oil, and he cannot build refineries because he would be crushed in a few months by the powerful interlocked directorate. He cannot ship his oil for fuel because he cannot get rates.

It is the same with grain. The result of an investigation conducted by the United States Industrial Commission disclosed that the great grain-producing sections of the country have been divided into districts and allotted by the railways to certain favored elevator companies. Mr. Nagle gives the names of the elevator companies, which include the Bartlett-Frazier Company, the Peavey Elevator Company, the Richardson Company, and the Armour Elevator Company. In the place of the real competition for grain in the past, to-day, the farmer must hunt the different buyers in their offices, and each quotes him the same price. They have little concern as to which one buys the grain, as the profits are pooled. Mr. Nagle shows that what is true of coal and oil and grain is true of lumber and every other commodity: 'The price of everything you may 'have to sell is fixed by the interlocked 'directorate. The price of everything 'you are compelled to buy is fixed by 'the interlocked directorate.' The steel combine can sell bad rails to the railways and kill people because the two are practically interlocked. Mr. Nagle seems to think that there is salvation in the initiative and referendum; in public ownership. At any rate, he has shown the people of the United States where they stand economically; has shown them that the price is fixed for them both ways; that competition has been eliminated; and that the 'interlocked directorate' or the 'predominating form of wealth' controls the government. In Canada, we have, or have had, a paper trust, a tobacco trust, a labor trust, and now, it would seem, a meat trust. Individual firms have interlocked from one end of the country to the other to dictate terms and compel consumers to give them what profits they pleased. How far this interlocking has been done indirectly as well as directly we do not know; but the power exercised by protected interests over our government is shown in the millions wasted in bonuses.

CAPITAL NEEDED.

A common axiom among those whose sympathies are with the working classes, as every good man's should be, is that capital is a crime. It may not be so bluntly expressed, but it underlies a great deal of what is daily said. We have just received a letter which implies that all the accidents and ills which occur to man are due to capitalism, though, of ccurse, the writer would not say this in so many words, or admit to himself that he thought it. This economic error will probably only disappear when the wage-earning classes become capitalists, and it should be the first study of all real social reformers to make them so. It is of the first interest to capital itself that they should become so. It is a primary principle of success in an enterprise that every one working in that enterprise should have an interest in its success. It is desirable that those who own enterprises should have sympathy with the workers. It is equally, if not more, desirable that the workers should have sympathy with the anxieties and distresses and necessities of capital, and should be in touch with the conditions which absolutely govern it. The real fact is that capital means progress. It cannot exist without promoting enterprises, and none of the works of to-day are possible without it. There never was an era of such vast accumulations of capital. There never was an era of such vast expansion. The expansion has, however, outrun the accumulation. There has been a sudden check to expansion all over the continent. In Canada the railways are still expanding at a great rate, because government is involved, and because we have level prairies greedy for them. In the United States the expansions have been largely postponed because the money needed could not be found.

In fact the great need of to-day is capital. This is the time for the man of moderate savings to get these into industrial activity. The man who is getting an impaired three percent from the savings bank might easily be getting six or seven by buying the safest of bonds or preferred stocks at present prices. The worst of it is that such a man too often jumps from the safe retreat of the savings bank into some wild-cat mine, where his money does nothing to relieve the general tension, and is most likely to be lost. It may be wise for a man who has saved a good deal to buy stocks in enterprises which are well established, and with regard to which he is well informed, distributing his risks as widely as possible. There can be no doubt that, while gold values are going down, stocks, which represent property, have elements of security and advantage not possessed by bonds, which represent gold. But to venture upon investments in stocks requires knowledge, prudence and firm restraint, while, as we have said, the bond, or the preferred stock at a fixed interest, which is similar in quality, can now be bought at a rate which will yield six or seven percent; and the claims of these on the enterprises which issue them rank prior to those of the common stocks of those enterprises. Stocks, it is true, can advance in value to an unlimited degree, as bonds, being at fixed interest, cannot; but they can also easily go down in value to the vanishing point, as the common stock must be wiped out altogether before the other classes mentioned lose anything.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. John Morley has always been known as an extreme democrat—one who believes in home rule and government by the people. It was a matter of interest with many what Mr. Morley would do as Secretary for India. It was presumable that his whole study would be how to develop the people, or rather the peoples, towards self-government. There are evidences that this is what he has been earnestly planning. The moment came, however, when it was necessary to act. A number of baboos in the Punjab had set up a seditious propaganda calculated to inflame the minds of the Hindoos. Mr. Morley has ordered the deportation of these people, without trial, and the assertion of British authority without discussion. He says British authority is best for India and must be asserted. 'Punch' has expressed the British approval of this position by presenting the Secretary in the form of the secretary bird, a long-legged fowl, which is invariably pictured with his foot on a venemous Indian cobra. In defending his action, Mr. Morley said that these pernicious agitators were not prosecuted, because experience has shown that a prosecution only advertises such libels. In the circumstances he contended that it would be absurd for the government not to use the existing law, 'and I for one,' he said, 'have 'no apology whatever for using it.' Neither was there, Mr. Morley told the House of Commons, any inconsistency on his part in acting as he had done. 'I have never held,' he said, 'that any political principle is capable of 'application in any sort of circumstance 'without reference to the conditions.'

Reforms must be gradual, and some of these he foreshadowed. The government intends to establish in India an Advisory Council of native notables, to be called together from time to time for the double purpose of eliciting public opinion and securing correct information of the government's intentions. There is also to be a substantial enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and the Secretary of State for India will in future nominate one or two native members for the Home Council. These changes Mr. Morley considers will be beneficial and well-timed. The Council of Notables is in no sense a parliament, but its advice is expected to facilitate the good government of the country. The advice of the Indians nominated to the Home Council will also be useful, no doubt; but it is fully recognized that they cannot represent the whole of India with its three hundred millions of people diverse in race and creed. Hindus, Mohammedans, Sikhs, Bengalees, Mahrattas, and what not, are indeed far better represented by British administrators on the whole, for the very reason that they are free from racial and religious prejudices. The recent agitation in the Punjab has been a political one, and the vileness with which it has been conducted may be gathered from the following samples of the suggestions on the part of the ringleaders to their ignorant fellows: 'How is it that the plague at-'tacks the Indians and not the Euro-'peans?' and 'The government has mys-'terious means of spreading the plague; 'the government spread the plague by 'poisoning the streams and wells; in 'some villages the inhabitants have actu-'ally ceased to use the wells.' These wicked lies were spread by educated native agitators for the very purpose of creating rebellion, and their deportation was necessary and wholesome.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The rejection of Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill is much discussed in relation to the Irish and the Ireland of to-day and to-morrow. Mr. Sydney Brooks, who has recently taken a tour through the country, writes most hopefully and interestingly. Unquestionably, he says, within the last fifteen years the Irish mind has shown a most hopeful inclination towards the concrete and the constructive. There is a far wider realization to-day than there ever was or could be before that the up-building of the Irish nation depends less on the passing or the repeal of laws at Westminster, of on external assistance of any kind, than on the efforts of Irishmen in Ireland; and that those efforts to produce their best results should be non-political and non-sectarian. In proof of this is instanced the co-operative agricultural movement, initiated by Sir Horace Plunkett, which has spread until it now embraces ninety thousand farmers; the Recess Committee, composed of men of all creeds and parties, formulating a programme of material betterment, the fruit of which is seen already in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the most useful and competent of all official institutions in Ireland; the establishment of congested board districts for the resettlement of the western peasants on an economic basis and for the revival and encouragement of the western fishing industries; the building of light railways; the round-table conference which brought the century-old struggle for the land within sight of a decisive and more or less harmonious finish; the strong beginnings of a movement of industrial recreation; in fact, during the past decade and a half 'a growth of more interest 'among Irishmen in the practical prob-'lems of life and more co-operation 'among them in the solution of these 'problems than in any previous period 'of Irish history.'

This opening up of new spheres of non-contentious endeavor has, says Mr. Brooks, naturally done something to blunt the edge of politics. All of these movements have progressed along non-partisan lines. Some of them have developed in spite of the efforts of the official Nationalists to hinder them. Says the writer most interestingly:

> But it is, of course, the effects of the Wyndham Act that promise most of all to confirm the new predominance of business over political interests. The agrarian question is being settled; it is losing its old class contentiousness; above all, it is ceasing to provide the motive-power for political agitation. I do not know whether anyone has attempted to assess, or, indeed, could assess with any certainty, the impetus which the Home Rule movement has derived from the land-hunger of the peasantry. But admittedly it has been very great. A wholly new phase of the demand for political autonomy was opened when it was linked on to the agrarian agitation. A wholly new phase may open again now that the crisis of the agrarian agitation is over. The Irish peasant, I am persuaded, has at least one quality in common with all peasants—a pertinacious instinct for Toryism. He is far more of a Tory than an agitator, and possibly more of a materialist than either. At any rate, once turned proprietor, his natural Conservatism is likely to be enormously intensified. Political agitation, so far as he is concerned, will have served its turn. He will have got from it all it is capable of yielding, and his mind no longer distracted by the question of who is to own the soil and how much he is to pay for it, may work in a direction it has never yet had a chance of exploring, and begin to ponder some of the actual problems of agriculture.

The author therefore conceives of the Irish farmer, in the not distant future owner of his own acres, as a steadying force in the national equilibrium, mounting sentinel for law and order, ruling the laborers with a rod of iron, an authority on manures, selling his produce through co-operative societies, gradually effecting his escape from the toils of the gombeen man, his pockets rigidly buttoned up against the treasurer of whatever may be the fashionable league of the moment, and possibly even against the priest. This pacification of the peasantry seems sure to have a devitalizing influence on the home rule movement. Not that nationalism in its present form will necessarily go bankrupt morally and financially, but it may be drained of what for thirty years or more has been its life-blood, its driving power and 'may conceivably dwindle into a 'mere decorative and non-vital sentimen-'talism.' It is for the most part speculation, of course, but it is significant that Mr. Redmond admitted the Irish party could not stand the rivalry of even such a tentative body as Mr. Birrell's Irish Council. Mr. Redmond's recent diatribe against England is but the pot-boiler of the politician. Such talk has boiled the pot of his party in the past, but may not for ever. Parnell is dead and it is hard for agitators to steer a course between the demagogue extremists and the sober sense of the average citizen that will not alienate one or the other.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, in his speech at the dinner of welcome given by his friends and admirers at Regina on June 22, made some surprising statements regarding the enormous possibilities of Canadian fisheries. He said: 'Fisheries ex-'perts say that the waters of Canada, by 'proper care, can be made to yield a 'yearly output in value in excess of our 'total possible agricultural output.' If there really are such wonderful possibilities in our Canadian fisheries which only require 'proper care' in order to make them available, it would seem to be the part of wisdom in Canadians to see that the proper care was given them, for, although our fisheries have been developing for centuries, yet the value of their annual output does not now equal that of our cheese factories, which are but the growth of one-quarter of a century. Although nearly four million dollars has during the past twenty-five years been paid in the form of bounties to Canadian fishermen doing business on the eastern coasts of the Dominion, yet the value of the salt water fish, including oysters and lobsters, caught annually has shown but a trifling increase during that time, and the fishermen belonging to the province of Quebec have a greatly diminished output to show now compared with what they had twenty-five years ago. Owing to the operations of fish hatcheries, the fresh water fisheries of Ontario have been increasing their annual output considerably of late, yet there seems to be room for a manifold greater increase in that quarter. The older inhabitants can still remember the time when Atlantic salmon were to be found in abundance in the little rivers and streams emptying into Lake Ontario, and there seemed to be no limit to the supplies of whitefish and salmon trout in that lake. What is the condition of things at present? The Atlantic salmon have long since forsaken Ontario waters, and the whitefish and the salmon trout have become few and far between in Lake Ontario. The numerous American and Canadian fish hatcheries situated on the shores of the upper lakes are now sending hundreds of millions of fry yearly into those waters, which has already greatly improved the fishing there, yet so long as the sawdust nuisance is permitted to pollute the streams the products of the Canadian fisheries will continue to be of small account in comparison with Canadian agricultural products. The total value of all the fish caught—not including lobsters and oysters—during the year 1900, in the four provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, was $11,411,338. The value of the lobsters secured was $3,055,350, and of the oysters the value was $155,680. The value of the fish caught in the waters of Ontario in the year 1900 was $1,333,294; in Manitoba and the Territories the value of fish caught was $718,159, and in British Columbia the value of the fish and fur seals caught was $4,878,820. The expenditure by the government in connection with the fisheries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was $491,589, the chief items of expenditure being $158,802 paid in bounties to the fishermen, while the fisheries protection service cost $121,211. The government revenue, fines, license fees, and so forth, derived from the fisheries in the year was $88,145.

BROWN BREAD.

There has been a recrudescence in London of the whole meal cult which had such vogue on this continent half a century ago. There has been a gathering of great doctors with an exhibit of porridges and brown breads, and vehement appeals to all classes of the people, especially the poor, to return to simple diet. The whole wheat bread theory was carried of old time a little too far, for, however excellent its food qualities, it was to many indigestible, and to others too harsh. In allusion to this, the joke was passed round about Horace Greeley, when, having been a Republican all his life, as well as a whole wheat advocate, he became the Democratic candidate for President, that Horace had given up sawdust and taken to 'bolting.' Some who did not follow his bolt from his party had sympathy with his return to bolted flour. But, as these eminent physicians declare, there is no doubt that all mankind, or at least all civilized mankind, is suffering from bad food. The food of the well to do is too dainty, and that of the poor is too bad; and both are horribly wasteful. No one accustomed to being well-fed, even though it be largely on cereals, fails to realize this when it is his lot to eat at a country inn or in other ways to behold how the less favored feed. Wrong food—expensive at that—badly cooked, greatly increases the task of digestion, while it greatly diminishes the nourishment. The simple foods which the well to do delight in, but which the poor are apt to refuse, are far less liable to go wrong in the cooking, and give far more strength for far less money. A completely monotonous diet is to be deplored. A large proportion of the diseases of China and India are due to the too exclusive use of rice. But a Chinese longshoreman, on his rice, will compete with a westerner twice his size, fed on the diet of the west. Not so much for the rich as for the poor, did Sir James Crichton-Browne urge a return to simpler foods. Herrings were good, very good; dripping and beans and treacle were good. Eggs cost more than they were worth. But best of all was whole meal bread. Whatever be the merit of the bran, these doctors will have done about the greatest thing doctors can do for mankind when they have led the people to use the best foods, these being also the cheapest. The doctors they will heed when they will very properly refuse other advice. One of the early pioneers in Canada in the Presbyterian ministry was Dr. Burns, the elder, who before leaving his native town in Scotland, received at the hands of his townsmen the sobriquet of 'Herrin an' potawtoes,' because in a time of very great stress he had assured them that he himself could make a very good meal of herring and potatoes. Yet who has ever tasted better food than a good herring such as these people despised?

THE QUEST FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Amusing it has been to read the long, sensational reports in United States papers of the hunt of Mr. John D. Rockefeller by the process servers of a Chicago court. There it was stated that the Federal drag-net was out for him, and he would be found if he was in the country, even though it should be necessary to send subpoenas to every district marshal's office in the United States, and to send out fifty men from each office to look for and capture him. It cast into the shade all records of process serving on the 'ould sod.' A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, said that he slid through Palantico Hills like a streak of greased lightning. Another from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, told how he dropped in and out of that place at midnight. Other reports described him flitting, as though he were a dozen ghosts, through as many different places at the same date. The judge who issued the summons strongly rebuked the marshal for not having located Mr. Rockefeller, and that officer replied, 'He is not safe anywhere in the United 'States, the Philippines, or Porto 'Rico. He might escape in a balloon.' All the fugitive's family, friends and associates professed profound ignorance of his movements or whereabouts. The wires were hot with messages of the chase, which was by long odds the most astonishing case in the history of legal procedure. But Mr. Rockefeller was caught at last, peacefully sitting on the verandah, or, as it is called in the United States, the piazza, of a friend's house. No doubt he objected to appearing in court. He was not one who could very easily travel about unnoticed. He has well-marked peculiarities. His face is known to the whole nation. Next to Mr. Roosevelt's, it is the best known, and yet officialdom, or, at least, yellow journalism, has contrived to make a mystery of him. It is a long story, but may be briefly told. He has been summoned to give evidence concerning the financial resources and holdings of companies subsidiary to the Standard Oil Company, and as he does not feel inclined to furnish the information, he attempted to vanish, nobody knew where. He was probably enjoying the humor of it. One of his friends told a process server in confidence that he was playing golf in Mars. Another volunteered the information that he was in heaven. 'Having had enough trouble 'on earth, he had departed and was a 'saint all right.' The pursuers had reason to doubt the truth of these stories, and at length successfully terminated the chase. It is a grand thing to be a multi-millionnaire and count one's own cash by the hundreds of millions, but it must be a damper on happiness to be like Noah's dove, with no place to plant a foot in security from the grip of a process server.

A GOOD OLD PAIR.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead have just been celebrating in London the seventieth anniversary of their marriage, an almost unique event, to the fitting accompaniment of old age, honor, love, obedience, and troops of friends. Surrounded by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and hundreds of employees and their families, the event passed joyfully, a feature being hundreds of telegrams of congratulation and personal letters from the King and Queen. Naturally, the newspapers have been widely discussing the secret of their longevity and of the long-lived in general, and naturally also they have come to the old conclusion of Sir William Temple, that long life depends on health, and that health depends upon temperance. Sir William boasted some two and a half centuries ago that the Britons were the longest-lived nation ever known, and he honors the climate for it, a climate so many have derided as being not so much weather as samples of weather. Sir William quotes the case of Old Parr, who lived to be a hundred and fifty-three years, and might, as was thought, have gone further if the change of country air and diet for that of town 'had not car-'ried him off untimely at that very age.' There was the Countess of Desmond, too, who died at a hundred and forty, and peasants galore who have lived to be a hundred and over. Indeed, concludes Sir William, 'health and long life are usually 'blessings of the poor, not of the rich; 'and the fruits of temperance rather 'than of luxury and excess. And, in-'deed, if a rich man does not in many 'things live like a poor one, he will cer-'tainly be worse for his riches. If he 'does not use exercise, which is but vol-'untary labor: if he does not restrain 'appetite by choice as the other does by 'necessity; if he does not practice some-'times even abstinence and fasting, 'which is the last extreme of want and 'poverty; if his cares and his troubles 'increase with his riches, or his pas-'sions with his pleasures; he will cer-'tainly impair in health whilst he im-'proves his fortunes and lose more than 'he gains by the bargain.' Mr. Brinsmead was a working carpenter, he has founded a celebrated musical instrument firm, and has led a righteous and sober life. Such based upon good constitutions, is the secret of the long lives of this good old pair.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Mediterranean Agreements—'Morning Post,' London.
Paradox in Politics—The 'Spectator,' London.
Diplomatic Amenities—The Hague as a School of Manners—I.N.F., in the New York 'Tribune.'
Garibaldi—The 'World,' New York.
Reactionary Legislation in Hungary—New York 'Evening Post.'
The Riga Tortures—New York 'Evening Post.'
Petroff, the Man of the Hour in Russia—By Stephen Bonsal, in the New York 'Times.'
Korea as It Is—Japan's Work as a Colonizer—From a Correspondent in Nagasaki to the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Where Germans Lead—Municipalism—State Ownership—National Insurance — Harry Jones, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Open Shop's True Meaning—The American Manufacturers' Proposed Campaign of Education—By James W. Van Cleave, President of the Association, in the 'Engineering Magazine.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Old China—'Morning Post,' London.
The Kaiser as Critic—William of Germany and His Interest in Art—New York 'Tribune.'
Moreau le Jeune—II.—The 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Birds' Evensong (Faithfully Reported into English)—W. Herries Pollock, in the 'Tribune,' London.
Dickens in Camp—By Bret Harte.
A Chivalrous Episode—Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic—By the Author of 'Collections and Recollections,' in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Mark Twain—The 'Spectator,' London.
A Desert Idyl—Impressions of Travel with a Love Tale Added—New York 'Tribune.'
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu—The 'Spectator,' London.
Victor Hugo's Views of Things—Springfield 'Republican.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in July—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
What is an Educated Man?—By the Bishop of Birmingham, in the 'Commonwealth,' London—concluded.
The Dethronement of Euclid at Oxford—The 'Spectator,' London.
Hydrophobia's Cure—How Pasteur's Method of Inoculation Works—The New York 'Sun.'
Ballooning to the North Pole—The 'Spectator,' London.
Sir Frederick Treves—The Habit of Taking Medicine—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Taximeters of 79 A.D.—'Pearson's Weekly,' London.

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

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me in connection with my letter of last week briefly to explain that I was not writing of the coming of the Lord for his bride. Nothing remains to be fulfilled before that event, and it should be the ever present hope of all Christians. H. B. F.

Brownsburg, June 28.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your last issue is a letter from Mr. H. B. Frazer, in which he treats on prophetic subjects. I agree perfectly with the writer as to what he says about the foundations of all things being out of course, and I am persuaded of the correctness of what he says about the necessity of the return of the Lord Jesus Christ to this earth to set the truth of God in universal supremacy among all nations, and that he should undertake the government of the world so as to bring the principles of God to bear on the condition of human things. That the Lord Jesus is well fitted for sovereign rule in the earth no one who reverences the word of God will call in question, and if he should undertake the regulation of human things the world would come under the influence of blessings without measure to men, and this would be to the glory of God. That the Lord Jesus will ultimately assume sovereign power in the earth is, I believe, plainly taught in Scripture (Rev. xi., 15). But when Mr. Frazer proceeds to tell us what he thinks Scripture teaches is to occur before the return of the Lord Jesus Christ is to me one of the most curious constructions put on the statements of Holy Writ I ever read. Upon what ground he separates the countries of western Europe from the rest of the old Roman empire and proceeds to divide them up into ten kingdoms under one despotic head, I fail to see, for though I have been a reader of the Bible for over forty years, I have never seen such a thing treated of in that book. In Daniel we have a record of the transfer of sovereign power in the earth when taken finally from Israel to four Gentile empires, and to four only. Most commentators are agreed that those four were the Chaldean, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman empires, and as three of these had passed away before the advent of the Lord Jesus, the fourth only is the subject of prophecy from that date. That the whole Roman empire is to be divided into ten kingdoms is one of the plainest symbols in the word of God, answering to the ten toes of the second chapter. Now, if the whole empire is to be divided tenfold before the coming of Christ, how can such a tenfold division be confined to western Europe, seeing that the Romans held sway over all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. If Mr. Frazer looks up the eighth of Daniel he will find that the anti-christ is to arise out of one of the kingdoms won by the Roman from the successors of Alexander, and is in the prophets called the Assyrian and the king of Babylon. See Isa. x., 13, 14, and Jer. l., 7, etc.

As the Revelation is supplemental to the Old Testament prophets, the Revelation must be in the strictest harmony with those prophets, especially Daniel, and thus the Antichrist of the New Testament must be the same person as the Antichrist of the Old. There is this difference between the beast of the seventh chapter of Daniel and the beast of the Revelation. In the seventh chapter of Daniel power is regarded as centred in the state, but in Revelation power is represented as concentrated in the man, who holds the place of supreme power at the advent of the Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Frazer plays ducks and drakes with the thirteenth chapter of Revelation, for if any fact is self-evident it is that the two beasts of that chapter work in the strictest harmony with one another, the second beast using all his influence to maintain the supremacy of the first, and is, in fact, the High Priest of the worship of the first beast gathering the homage of the world around him and his image. Where Mr. Frazer got his notions about the two beasts puzzles me, as I do not see them in the thirteenth of Revelation. Then his notion that Babylon of the Revelation is an ecclesiastical symbol is not borne out by the reading of the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters of that book, much less that it means professing Protestant Christendom, as Mr. Frazer intimates. Let anyone read carefully the two chapters and he will find that the seventeenth gives the moral features of the great commercial system that will finally predominate in all the countries once ruled over by Rome, and the eighteenth gives us the city where the system is finally centralized. The eighteenth chapter describes a great commercial city, with its varied merchandise, and the seventeenth gives us the principles on which commerce is carried on. In this connection let any one interested read the last paragraph of the fifth chapter of Zachariah and then read Rev. xvii. and xviii. The Jews return indeed to Palestine in unbelief, but as for them when they assume a national existence, there, appointing themselves a king, this is a mistake. (See Hosea xi., 5.) They will make a covenant with the Prince that shall come, which covenant is broken and trouble results, till the consummation (Dan. ix., 27), or till Christ comes. This is the one that comes in his own name and they receive him. (John v., 43.) The history of the Jews in prophecy should be kept separate from the history of the Roman nations, and also from the history of the professing church as given in the Gospels and the Epistles. The Deliverer shall come out of Zion who shall turn away transgression from Jacob. (Rom. xi., 26.) When Christ comes true believers will be taken to himself and the tares (mere professors) will be removed, and so Christendom as at present constituted, will end. But the Antichrist and the false prophet and the ten Roman kings with their armies will be overwhelmed in one general ruin, as described in Rev. xix., from the eleventh verse onward, in the great day of the wrath of the Lamb.

(REV.) FRANK DANN.

Murillo, Ont.

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(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir:—The letter in a recent issue of the 'Witness' entitled, "Bundles for Burning," was to me full of interest. In the main I fully endorse the writer's views, and now add a few comments concerning the subject of his letter. Intentionally or unintentionally, he has made two important omissions in enumerating the events which must transpire ere the happy Millennial Age dawn upon us. These omissions are the Translation of the Church (true believers) to heaven and the Tribulation period which follows the removal of the church. This last event is variously designated in Old Testament scriptures; some times called the time of Jacob's trouble, as for example in Jer chap. 30. In the New Testament it is called the Great Tribulation or hour of Temptation from which the church is delivered. If I mistake not, Mr. Fraser finds in Matt: 13, the church, which I do not think is the case. A few remarks about Rev: xiii to which he refers are in place. In Revelation xiii, we have the New Testament aspect of the prophecy of Daniel vii. To Daniel, when the vision was given the scenes were future except that which refers to the Babylonian empire; but to us, the first, second, third and fourth empires, have become matters of history, up to the development of the fourth or Roman empire which is the subject of Rev. 13. In vision Daniel saw the four winds of heaven striving upon the great sea (the Mediterranean Sea), and behold four great beasts coming up from the sea. John stood upon the sand of sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea. John tells of the close of these empires; Daniel of their beginning. This wild beast or Kingdom of Anti-Christ will be like the Grecian in its taste, refinement and cultivation, uniting also the capacity and encroachments of the Medo-Persian. The first beast ariseth out of the sea, for his kingdom is the result of the tumultuous agitation of the masses; the second beast comes up out of the earth—it is the outcome of earthly wisdom, earthly science, and human progress; and just as the lawlessness which began to work in the apostle's times, will be headed up in the Lawless One, even so, sceptism, infidelity, science falsely so called, and the wisdom of the human mind which has cast off the fear of God will be fully developed in this second beast. My closing word to every Christian reader of the 'Witness' is this; scripture puts no event between us and the coming of our blessed Lord to the air to call us to be in His own immediate happy presence forever. Are we in readiness, beloved Christian readers, for this great and glorious event?

Let us settle this in our souls, that whoever is wrong, God and His word are right.

A READER.

Laurier, Ont., June 28.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Pardon me for again intruding upon your valuable space. I gladly acknowledge that you have always been most generous in granting space to all correspondents, Union and Anti-Union ('Separationists' if you will, though that is a Union epithet). Had there been as many Union as there were Anti-Union writers they would doubtless have received the same impartial consideration as to space which you have so freely granted to their more numerous opponents. A good many of us who ask for space are comparatively harmless; people pay but limited attention to what we write. But when your editorial columns speak on any subject a very large Presbyterian audience listens. So that if, from any cause, a mistake is made as to fact, inference, or opinion, the influence is far-reaching. Such mistake I thought that you had certainly made regarding the action of the late General Assembly on the Union question. Your reporter may have inferred that the desirability of Union was being decided. Probably he did; for there were some Union men in the Assembly who, without too much regard for honorable controversy, apparently endeavored to create that very impression. Principal Patrick, however, is reported to have said: 'As to the proposed Union itself, the very first question it raised was on what terms it was to be accomplished; no one could say whether it was desirable or not until they knew that.' Still, it is not surprising that some of the talkers for Union should give an outsider this impression and that it should determine the attitude of an editorial. I could not easily believe that the good old 'Witness' would consciously misinterpret any person or any cause; but it is clear that the effect of an uncorrected mistake is as unfortunate as if it had been intentional.

In order to put the matter right may I be permitted to quote the main sentences of the motion which carried in the Assembly: 'The Assembly receive the report, hear with gratification of the progress made by the joint committee in their labors, direct that the report be sent down for information and suggestion to Presbyteries, Sessions and Congregations, and invite all . . . . . to transmit any suggestions . . . . . not later than the last day of March, 1908. The Assembly reappoint the committee,' etc. This represents all that the court did. We have nothing whatever to do with the wild statements of individual members. This resolution is all that we have to reveal the mind of the court; and even this reveals only the opinion of the 137 men who voted for it. There still remains the silent majority of 66 percent of the members who declined to say or do anything about the matter. I do not endorse their inaction. But even if they had all supported the very innocent resolution which was made, what would the vote have meant? Merely that less than one in six of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, less than one in forty of the eldership, and about one in a quarter million of the membership had declared that the committee should be continued and ask for 'information and suggestion.' Nothing more.

Anti-Unionists do not complain that Unionists have not 'admitted the force of their reasoning.' They merely ask Union speakers and writers to establish the force of their own reasoning, especially by answering the many clearly stated objections offered to it. This is at present all that opponents of Union have to do. They are the accused party and do not have to prove that they are not guilty, easy as that task would be. They stand for 'Denominationalism and have simply to show the inadequacy of the arguments against it.' When it is proved unworthy of existence, and reasonable assurance is given of the utility of Union, most gladly will they bid God-speed to the movement for Union. In the meantime they decline to accept the mere unsupported statements of any man or men who tell us that Union is the proper thing

A. B. DOBSON.

Fordwich, July 1, 1907.

DR. ROBINS'S REMINISCENCES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial re the publishing of the reminiscences of Principal Robins is timely. Such a story would be welcome indeed, covering as it must the history of the Normal School movement in the Province of Quebec during the whole period from its beginning, with which Dr. Robins has been actively associated. The night of the meeting in the Royal Victoria College, over which Dean Moyse presided, it was unfortunate that so few could hear distinctly what was said. Perhaps the three most distinctly heard and understood were our provincial premier, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Principal Robins, and Miss Derick. The art of public speaking, as well as the teaching of the French language in our English schools, has been a sad failure. I have often wondered why the graduates from our public and high schools, after a four to six years' course, are turned out unable to speak the French with any degree of fluency. This is not the case with the average French scholar; they seem rapidly to acquire a knowledge of our language, and the fault, it seems to me, must be in our methods. Principal Robins made a special feature of this in the Normal and Model schools, and the results were found very satisfactory. Something should be done, and done quickly, to remedy this defect in our public school method. A visit to St. Anne de Bellevue, where the Macdonald college and school work is to be carried on under the leadership of such an enthusiast as Prof. Robertson, makes one long to begin life over again. Accompanied by a friend who is engaged in school work, I had the pleasure of taking a walk through the main building on Saturday afternoon last, and certainly we may look for great advances in the future for this province of Quebec, provided the people rise to the occasion and take advantage of the privileges being offered through the princely generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald. The buildings are certainly models, and with the able staff of assistants which Principal Robertson is to have (all specialists in their line), we may be considered as entering upon a new era of things so far as practical education is concerned.

W. DRYSDALE.

SEA SALMON IN UPPER ST. LAWRENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the later twenties and early thirties of the nineteenth century, Huntingdon was a small hamlet on the River Chateauguay, then called 'Bowronville,' after the only resident mill proprietor on the river, and whose mills consisted of a flour and a lumber or sawmill. Customers coming to them from Dewittville, Ormstown, North and South Georgetown, and even from Coteau du Lac and River Beaudette, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence as far as twenty or thirty miles, in those days no small journey, or a travel of from two to four days over corduroy roads, with a couple of bags of grain slung over a horse's back, there being no other mode of conveyance. The earlier of these mills was erected in close proximity to the upper and then only bridge in the present village, at the end of the canal from the upper rapids, afterwards used as carding and fulling mills, and were burnt down a couple of years prior to the rebellion of 1837; but the flour and saw mills were rebuilt on the present site by Mr. Bowron, who continued to own them for several years. He afterwards sold them to Archibald Henderson, whose family lately sold them to the late John Hunter, who died a few days ago.

'But 'revenons à nos moutons.' My father, who was for many years a prominent public official of the district, and a resident of that village almost from its earliest beginnings (where many of my early years were passed), could tell of many of the early doings of the place, and I have it both from him and from the late Mr. Bowron that many years in the spawning season the sea salmon in the spring ascended the river, and coming to the mill-dam would leap up in the air over it in order to reach the head waters of the river. I have even heard, if my memory serves me right, that Mr. Hunter's grandfather (one of the oldest Scotch residents) and others have caught some of the fish. And further, that the cause of their disappearance from the river was no doubt the wood sawdust, and the shives or hulls of the grain after grinding being thrown into the stream, played havoc with them by getting into their gills, but whatever was the cause of their disappearance, there was no doubt whatever of the salmon's former presence in the river.

WM. T. LIGHTHALL.

Montreal, July 1, 1907.

'DO NOT SPEAK TO YOUR HORSE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I can imagine the writer of that sentiment as a cabman in a noisy street, but the boy who grows up among colts, and handles horses all his life, and makes friends of them, knows well that the horse that does not understand 'the desire of the driver by his voice, either has not been trained, else he is a sorry scrub.

The common word 'whoa' has prevented many an accident, and particularly should this command in training be emphasized by an immediate stop.

The driver who speaks kindly to his horse is supposed to feel kindly, and will get the animal's best efforts by a cheery, encouraging word.

In olden times, before railways, in the older parts of the United States, single and double tandem teams were driven without reins over the hilliest country, the teamster walking by the side, and at the proper cautionary words the wheelers would throw themselves easily, or heavily, into the breeching. Horses are more intelligent than oxen, and beautiful ploughing can be done by the voice of the ploughman at the plough handles. In this connection I have also seen a great deal about the evils of the check rein.

It is an awfully cruel thing to keep the check rein on a horse continually, but in the training of the colt, he must be taught to keep his head up.

With the horse (we now refer to driving horses), breed head up, train head up, drive head up, and you will sell at a head up price. Chuck him under the chin; just touch him with the whip; speak to him, 'Head up.' Sometimes he will be tired, or forgetful; remind him of your voice. Head up, and now and again put on the check rein, with 'Head up, sir.' Treat the horse as an intelligent being.

JAMES DICKSON.

THE PHYSICIANS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago a memorial was presented to the British Government asking that the children in the public schools be taught the pernicious effects of alcohol on the human system.

This memorial was signed by 15,000 of the medical men of England. It would be a great advance in the temperance movement and a great boon to the nation if the government should decide to adopt the request of the memorialists.

It has been somewhat of a surprise to many that recently a small minority of medical gentlemen, some sixteen in number, have issued a counter manifesto. They have seen fit to step out of the ranks, and champion the cause of liquor.

The verdict of medical science has been given with great force and clearness of late, with regard to alcohol. An overwhelming mass of testimony has been furnished to the effect that alcohol is neither a food nor a medicine.

I have been curious to learn if possible who those eminent doctors were who were indulging in this Quixotic attempt in the defence of intoxicating liquor.

It will be of interest to your temperance readers to be informed that one of the number, Dr. Alfred George Barr, of Leeds, has been the holder of 135 shares in J. A. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery.

Dr. Thomas R. Glynn, of Liverpool, is registered, or was on March 12 last, as holding 75 shares in Bent's Brewery. Dr. Edgecombe was a shareholder in the Cannon Brewery Company, his holding consisting of 150 preference shares. Dr. Duckworth has been a champion of liquor for many years.

More might be said on this subject, but the facts just stated will let in a good deal of light on the pro-liquor manifesto.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

TAX ON DANCING.

(From the London 'Globe.')

In Prussia they tax everything. Even a dance does not escape. Anybody getting up a ball must pay the 'rejoicing duty.' The duty is levied as a municipal rate. It has recently been the cause of an amusingly curious dispute.

The officers of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at Sagan, recently got up a ball, and were promptly called upon by the local authorities to 'pay duty on their rejoicings.' Thereupon, the officers pleaded that for military men dancing was a sacred duty, and as they might almost be considered on ballroom service, when a ball was organized they ought not to be taxed.

The General commanding the Fifth Corps d'Armée, in whose district Sagan is, upheld this view, and so did the War Minister. Then the council turned in despair to the county committee. This body decided that the officers must pay, but they do not look upon themeselves as beaten yet, though what obstructive step they will take next is not known. The whole sum at stake is about ten marks, or about 8s 4d.

THE HILL-PATH.

This path that leads my feet abroad,
Leads still where love hath led;
In truth, it is a rugged road,
For tender feet to tread.

But thro' the waving wayside grass,
The daisies drift like snow,
And, rank on rank the cedars pass
Down to the vale below.

And climbing into wider air,
The hill-path, one by one,
Opens a gate on scenes more fair,
And larger fields of sun.

My thoughts that upward grew less dull,
Now lyric-wise ascend;
The rough road grows more beautiful,
The nearer to its end.

The buttercups lift up their gold,
The cedarn glooms are past,
Upon the hill-top I behold
The face of love at last.

Roll down, rough road, into the night,
But keep my heart above,
Upon the summit, lapped in light,
So lead me up to love.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

A PUZZLING INDIAN NAME.

(Washington 'Herald.')

Ambassador Bryce is not the only famous man who has fraternized with Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, although not all of the Indian's prominent visitors have smoked the pipe of peace with him, as the despatches say King Edward's ambassador did. Parker has amassed much wealth, and he lives comfortably and happily on his ranch in Western Oklahoma. He was one of the admiring throng which greeted President Roosevelt when, two years ago, the Chief Executive went wolf hunting with Cecil A. Lyon and Sloan Simpson in Burke Burnett's 'Big Pasture,' which is in Oklahoma, just above the Red River. At Frederick, where Mr. Roosevelt and his party left the train and mounted horses for the ride to the pasture some miles distant, a stand had been erected in the main street of the village, and of course the President had to make a speech. Parker was presented before the President ascended the platform, but his name did not impress itself on Mr. Roosevelt's mind. In the course of his brief address the President, referring to the progress of the Territory, spoke of what the Indians had done.

'Their achievements have been remarkable,' he said. 'Now, there is my friend over there, Chief ——, Chief ——, well, I won't attempt to pronounce his name.'

The crowd laughed, and even the unemotional Parker, who sat on his horse close to the stand, permitted his stolid features to relax into a grin. The President assumed that the name was typically Indian, and therefore difficult of pronunciation, whereas, as a matter of fact, it has considerably more of the flavor of Anglicism, and is spoken with greater ease, than the President's own.

ASTURIAS PROPER.

Asturias, whence the infant heir apparent of Spain takes his title, no longer exists officially, having become in 1833 the province of Oviedo, but the name survives vigorously in ordinary speech. It is one of the oldest place-named in Spain, the Asturians having been famous in Roman times for their martial qualities, for horses prized for the beautiful movement of their limbs, and also, according to one reading of a passage in Lucan, for the pale faces of the gold mining population. Asturias is the Grisons of Spain, the region protected by the mountains, which long held out against the Romans, and afterwards against the Moors, so that, just as the people of the Grisons speak Romansch to-day, so that speech of the Asturians, known as 'Bable,' is nearer to Latin than other Spanish dialects are.—London 'Chronicle.'

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ON THE BENCH.

(Westminster 'Gazette.')

The total number of Judges is thirty-two. Of these fourteen were educated at Cambridge and eight at Oxford, and ten are not members of either of the old universities. The lord chancellor comes from Oxford and the lord chief justice from Cambridge. Of the four law court judges, Cambridge claims two and Edinburgh and Dublin one each. In the Court of Appeals the master of the rolls is a London University man; two of the lords justices hail from Oxford and three from Cambridge. In the chancery division there are six judges, of whom Cambridge claims four and Oxford one, while of the fourteen King's bench justices, Oxford and Cambridge have four each.

THE BOOMERANG AND ITS INVENTORS.

(From the London 'Spectator.')

The boomerang is rather a puzzle. One might think that the highest laws of mathematics had been laid under contribution in the perfecting of it. The convexity on one side, the flatness on the other and the sharp, knife-like edge on the inside of the convexity have the air of having been carefully thought out. Yet the people who invented this singular weapon cannot count higher than five and are destitute of all the arts and amenities of life. Theirs is perhaps the lowest plane of human life. Some people have assumed that the boomerang was the creation of an older and higher civilization but for this there ic no evidence. It must be the product of an age-long empirical use of throwing-weapons.

'MR. PETRARCH.'

There is constant danger in a great pulsating centre of civilization like New York of becoming too parochial in outlook. Catholicity of mind is always to be commended, and it must be particularly cultivated in a swirling city consumed with its own affairs. Not long ago William Heineman, the publisher, of London, issued a new edition of one of Petrarch's works which received admiring comment abroad and was noted approvingly in some of the columns of the New York press. Shortly afterward the London publisher received a letter addressed to Mr. Petrarch, with directions that it be forwarded. Mr. Heineman opened it and read an illuminating letter from a New York firm. It announced that it conducted a clipping agency, and that its staff was peculiarly alert in collecting comment concerning the progress of new men of genius, and that as Mr. Petrarch was beginning to receive favorable mention an occasional envelope of clippings could be sent to him at a moderate price. Petrarch was a modest man, and when he died, before the caravels of Columbus set out on discovery, he little dreamed that five centuries later a clipping bureau in the metropolis of a new world would be attracted by his fame.—New York 'American.'

THE CARESSING IRISH VOICE.

(T. P. O'Connor, in P. T. O.')

There is no voice in the world which I think so soft—with so much of a coo and caress in it—as the Irish voice. I am not going to be guilty of the folly of trying to make out that my countrymen are angels; no, I know they have plenty of faults; but in the ordinary intercourse of life there is no people who have pleasanter, more courtly and more engaging manners.

PAINTING FOR PRESIDENT DIAZ.

(From the Mexican 'Herald.')

With a simple but impressive ceremony President Diaz was presented with the military painting portraying the action of his command in the battle of Puebla against the French forces in the war of the invasion. The painting, which was the work of the artist Francisco de P. Mendoza, a professor in the national school of fine arts and of the military college, was executed at the request of the Governors of twelve Mexican States, and was presented as a personal gift to the Chief Magistrate. The painting represents Gen. Diaz in action in the glorious battle which won fame for the Mexican forces, and at the moment when the forces under the direct command of Gen. Diaz saved the day.

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Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I have great pleasure in enclosing renewal subscriptions for the "Witness" and "World Wide." I gladly join in the chorus of congratulations so worthily bestowed upon the past record and present excellence of your publications. Canada is certainly your debtor.

(REV.) S. P. ROSE, D.D.

Oak Bank, Man.

From a wide choice of publications, Canadian, British, etc., "World Wide" must be singled out, as a collection of articles chosen with fine discrimination and literary taste, and dealing with the most advanced thought and effort of our time. To be a regular reader of "World Wide" means to partake of the intellectual life of the present day.

THE REV. C. E. AND MRS. DOBBS.

Lindsay, Ont., June 18, 1907.

Dear Sir,—'World Wide' is full of information and entertainment.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

Springfield, Ohio, May 25, 1907.

Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed money order to cover the increased postage on 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide,' and 'Pictorial.' I have been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for 30 years, and do not intend letting any new postal arrangements deprive me of the pleasure and profit of these weekly visitors. There are no papers like them.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. PARKER.

Faison, N.C., U.S.A.

Editor 'Weekly Witness':—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find renewal subscription to 'World Wide' and 'Weekly Witness,' both of which publications I enjoy very much.

I am, yours sincerely,

(Rev.) P. McINTYRE.

Montreal, Que.

I must say a word of praise for 'World Wide,' which I have read constantly from the first number issued. It is a gem in every way. Its articles are well selected, and in its get-up and size it is ideal.

W. GRIEVE NICHOL, M.D.

Honan, North China.

'World Wide' is a general favorite with young and old at our Mission Station, and furnishes busy workers here with the proper kind of literary fare in quantity sufficient to digest thoroughly, and be of much benefit. We all wish it an ever-growing circulation and widening area of influence.

(REV.) MURDOCH MACKENZIE.

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Tributes from Readers

'If you possibly can, please send your first copy of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' as I would like to have it right from the start. I think it is a thing very much needed, namely, a good Canadian magazine.'—Ross M. Jewett, Cannington, Ont.

'I enclose three new subscriptions for 'Canadian Pictorial.' We like it very much, and feel sure it has a mission of usefulness, and a great future.'—Rev. H. G. Cairns, Estevan, Sask.

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a marvel for cheapness and excellence. I wish you great success with it.'—Rev. T. B. Darby, Carbonear, Nfld.

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'One of the nicest Canadian publications that comes to our table is the 'Canadian Pictorial.' It deserves the support of every loyal Canadian. The 'Pictorial' is only $1.00 per year, but is worth twice that amount.'—'Reporter,' Kingsville, Ont.

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A Weekly Illustrated 12 or 16 Page Paper, interesting alike to Young and Old. Canada's Most Popular Sabbath School Paper.

The "Northern Messenger" contains nearly three times as much reading matter as any other paper of the same price, and we believe you will agree with us in thinking that the matter is of the most inspiring and interesting description.

For Sabbath-school distribution it will prove a great inducement to the scholar to come to Sunday-school—not only to come, but to come regularly, as the family at home will otherwise miss their generous weekly budget of Sunday reading, and parts of the short continued stories which appear from week to week. Or it may be, on this account, used by teachers as an occasion to call on each of their scholars every time the scholar may be absent.

Another of its advantages is that it is a Canadian paper, while most of its contemporaries are printed in the United States, and on the Fourth of July and Decoration Day, as well as other occasions, are filled with national matter less grateful to the patriotism of our youth than to that of those to whom it is addressed. The "Northern Messenger," in cultivating patriotism, proposes to do so on British and Canadian models.

But its most surprising feature is its price.

The rates of subscription are:

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Three subscriptions to different addresses, $1.00, or four for $1.20.

Ten or more subscriptions to the same address, only 20c. each.

Tributes from Readers

Ormstown, Que.

I desire to express to you the great satisfaction we have in using the "Northern Messenger" for our Sunday-school. There is no other paper that I can so heartily commend for Sunday-school use as the "Northern Messenger."

(REV.) D. W. MORISON, D.D.
Lately Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Bailleboro, Ont.

We regard the "Northern Messenger" as a first-class publication in all respects, and the price brings it within reach of all schools. Yours very truly,

E. DAWSON.

Plympton, Man.

We have for quite a number of years taken the "Messenger" in our school, and all are well pleased with it.

P. H. HUDSON.

Sackville, N.B.

We have taken the "Northern Messenger" in the family ever since we were married, thirty-one years ago, and now I want it for the first grandson. We would not be without the paper, and the children have taken it in turn as they grew up. Now they are all in the North-west, and I want the paper to go too, but cannot do without my own number.

MRS. J. W. DOULL.

Carleton Place, Ont.

I enclose a P.O. order to pay for one hundred and thirty copies of the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Northern Messenger' has been distributed in Zion Church Sabbath School for over twenty-five years, and is very much appreciated by the scholars and officers of the school. I have great pleasure in recommending its use in every Sunday school throughout the Dominion.

Yours truly,

F. McEWEN, Librarian.

A SUGGESTION—Kindly hand or mail this paper to some friend who might be glad to take advantage of some of the above offers.

N.B.—If these offers interest you, cut out this page and keep for reference, as we may not be able to give space for another insertion.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

An ounce of mother in religious teaching is (says the Bishop of Liverpool) worth a pound of priest.

It was stated during the hearing of a case of child neglect at Bristol that seven people were found sleeping in one bed.

A witness at Bow Street Police Court the other day, described himself as a bit of a tailor. 'Less than a ninth of a man,' commented a bystander.

Sixteen Swedish police officers are visiting London in order to study the Metropolitan police system, especially the way in which street traffic is controlled.

A large rat chased a cat up one of the streets of Chiseldon (Wilts) for its life, and a man who went to the cat's assistance, had his boot torn by the rat.

A Manchester man died through wearing a tight boot. The pressure caused a blister, which set up gangrene. His foot was amputated, but too late to prevent death.

A Spitalfields tailor was so overjoyed at obtaining work after a long spell of unemployment that he died of spasm of the heart, produced, the doctor said, by his elation.

A horse that had been taken from an island in the Shannon estuary to work on the mainland, and turned loose at night, swam back to its home, three miles away.

An Italian, who was a witness in the Shoreditch County Court the other day, stated that he had been in England eighteen years, but had not been able to learn the language.

'If every man's sins were borne on his forehead we should all wear our hats very low,' said a well known London lawyer in speaking on behalf of a prisoner the other day.

'What speed were you going at the time of the accident?' a motor-omnibus driver was asked recently at the Shoreditch County Court. 'Oh, I should say a gentle trot,' he replied.

An observant Scottish farmer who has been travelling the Midland counties of England on holiday says the principal crops cultivated there are grass, hay, and patent pill boardings.

The rector of Chettle (Dorset) has invited his parishioners to a pleasant few hours' work in the churchyard to show their care for the graves of former workers and worshippers of Chettle.

In February, 1900, a soldier in South Africa wrote to tell his mother that he had lost a leg. The letter has just been delivered by post in Mitcham, and the crippled soldier himself took the letter in.

Dr. Coward and his famous Sheffield Musical Union Chorus have arranged for a tour of Canada in August and September of next year. The chorus will number 200, and the visit will extend over four weeks.

'Don't use that phrase, please. It is one from which the world has suffered too long,' said Judge Willis, at the Southwark county court recently, to a barrister who spoke of "the psychological moment."

A swarm of bees alighted on a run in which Mr. Edward Sach, of Tollesbury, kept his bantams. The bantams attacked the bees, and succeeded in driving them out. One fowl was stung to death, and several were wounded.

Lord Weardale states that there is no doubt whatever that the capital needed for the proposed Channel Ferry between Dover and Calais will be found by a powerful Anglo-French combination. The probable outlay will be £847,686.

It is hoped to purchase for the nation the cottage at Nether Stowey in which Coleridge wrote 'The Ancient Mariner.' The King has expressed his sympathy, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised £200. Another £200 is needed to complete the scheme.

A number of Ipswich pigeons tossed at Granveille in France, reached home, a distance by air-line of 254 miles, in between five and six hours. The first bird timed covered the distance in 5 hours and 35 minutes, making just fifty miles per hour over sea and land.

In a case in Westminster county court recently the plaintiff, a fish porter, observed, "When I come into a law court it's to speak the truth," adding to the lawyer, "I ain't a learned chap, like you people. I speak the truth" (laughter).

In his hundreth year the Rev. Thomas Lord, the oldest Congregational minister in England, conducted two services at the Methodist Free Church, Spalding, and preached for half an hour, on each occasion without notes.

If there was less tittle-tattling, less back-biting, less scandalmongering, England would be a much sweeter place, a much more peaceful place, and a more Christian place, said the Bishop of Chichester, speaking at Cuckfield the other day.

If any Volunteer corps should be able to shoot, it should be those along England's coast-line who would be the first to feel the impact of invasion, said Lord Methuen in opening a new 1,000 yards range for the Maldon (Essex) Volunteers.

Although the owner of property bringing in several hundred pounds a year, Mrs. Eliza Poole, a widow, of Burton-on-Trent, committed suicide because she was unable to let two cottages bringing in three shillings weekly. Her body was found hanging in her attic.

Scholars in the upper division of Truro St. Paul's Day School recently had their chests measured, and they are now practising simple breathing exercises at home daily. A silver medal is to be given to the scholar recording the greatest increase in chest capacity.

Pessimists are prophesying perilous times in store for Great Britain if the birth-rate goes on decreasing at the same rate as it has done for some time past. Unfortunately for the pessimists, but fortunately for the country, the death-rate is falling as surely as the birth-rate. —"Insurance Review."

After waiting fifty-three years, James Chamberlain, 71, of Heswall, Cheshire, who went through the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, recently received intimation that the Chelsea Hospital Commissioners had granted him a shilling a day pension.

A correspondent writes to the 'Bucks Advertiser' that a farmer has found out that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions become so strong that they bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such quantities that the roots are kept moist, and a large crop is raised in spite of drought.

At a wedding at St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, recently, the bride was followed to the altar by her large white bulldog, 'Bob,' wearing the wedding favors. 'Bob' was taken to the wedding as an acknowledgment of his recent services when bailiffs attempted to take the bride's father's goods to satisfy the Income-tax.

The Pope has approved the establishment of Roman Catholic colleges for women at Oxford and Cambridge, on condition that they are separated from the University proper, managed by nuns or Catholic ladies, and provided with private chapels, and that the students are chaperoned while going to and returning from the lectures.

Some interesting relics of Linnaeus, the great naturalist, were exhibited at a reception given by the Linnaean Society of London, in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Among them were the famous naturalist's walking-stick and notebook, botanical specimens mounted and preserved by him, and the journal he wrote during his tour in Lapland.

The other morning, during mackerel fishing, about three miles off Brighton, it was noticed by the crew of one of the smacks that a larger fish than they were after had got in the nets. After some two hours' hard work the crew succeeded in drawing the net, and were surprised to find that they had captured a thrasher whale measuring some 12 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches in circumference. The damage to the nets amounted to nearly £10.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells is appealing for funds to purchase Glastonbury Abbey for the Church of England. It was recently sold at auction, and Mr. Ernest Jardine, of Nottingham, bought it for £30,000, in order that the Church might have time to raise funds to repurchase it at the same price. A sum of £15,000 has already been guaranteed. The estate includes grounds extending over thirty-three acres, and a mansion which may be converted into a missionary college.

The ceiling of the Westminster City Hall is cracking in consequence of the vibration caused by motor traffic. Mr. John Murray, the architect employed to rebuild the hall, says that during the past few years he has examined a considerable number of buildings which are suffering in the same way as the City Hall, and has no doubt that the extensive motor traffic is having a marked deleterious effect upon much of the adjacent property.

There were 9,951 accidents due to horse-drawn vehicles in London during the six months ending on April 30. Of these, 903 were due to omnibuses, 346 to tramcars, and 8,702 to other vehicles. They included 2,892 cases of personal injury, and 71 had fatal results. The number of accidents caused by motor-vehicles shows an alarming increase. For all England and Wales in 1906, they numbered 3,474. During the six months ending on April 30, and in London alone, there were 4,451 accidents from motor-car, motor-omnibuses and motor-cycles; 1,175 caused personal injury, and 41 had fatal results.

Sir Frederick Treves looks forward to the time when people will leave off 'the extraordinary habit' of taking medicine when they are sick. In a remarkable speech at the opening of an isolation hospital at Preston, he said that the multitudes of shelves full of bottles which formerly surrounded the doctor are passing away, and drugs are being replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sunshine, and plenty of fresh air. Preventive medicine is founded upon hard facts, prudence, and common sense, and the fight to-day is against millions of microbes, by means of sanitation. It is safe, he declared, to prophesy the time when hospitals for infectious diseases will be empty and not wanted, and when it will be as anomalous for anyone to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, or diphteria, as it would be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England.

A notable London cleric has just passed away in the Rev. Michael Rosenthal, a Hebrew convert to Anglicanism, who had been for many years doing excellent work as vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Unlike most Jewish converts, Mr. Rosenthal was a High Churchman, and St. Mark's was probably the only church on earth where the Anglican form of "High Mass" was sung in Hebrew. There are still several distinguished Anglican clergymen of Hebrew descent. The best known, of course, is Mr. David Saul Margoliouth, the Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford, who was once described without much exaggeration as "the most brilliant all-round scholar in Europe."

The institution of a reformatory for men was foreshadowed by Mr. R. Wallace, K. C., in opening the June Sessions at Clerkenwell. There was, he said, no reformatory for boys over sixteen, and he had been urging—and was happy to say that he thought the matter would be put to a practical test shortly—that there should be a reformatory for criminals whose characters were not absolutely bad, but who might have, through evil associations or companionship, gone astray. He believed the matter would soon receive the assent of the authorities, so that men of twenty-one and twenty-two, who were not altogether lost, might be won back to the paths of honesty.

Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, possesses many curious links with the old and troublous past. Not the least notable is an ancient tavern—Ye Old Man and Scythe—which stands in the Churchgate. According to legend the inn was first built in 1251, and was rebuilt on the same site in 1636. It still retains its most interesting old-time features. Outwardly it is a quaint gabled and timbered dwelling, bearing between two of its windows a tablet which recounts a famous historical tragedy. This was the execution of James, seventh Earl of Derby, in front of the building on Oct. 15, 1651. The house at that date belonged to the earl, the then landlord being, James Cottrill, who was a hundred years of age. The earl was condemned to death by the Parliamentarians, and slept in the inn the night before his execution. After the headsman had done his work the remains of the earl were put in a coffin and interred in the family vault at Ormskirk, West Lancashire. Into the coffin some friendly hand put this tribute:—

Wit, beauty, courage,
Three in one, lie dead;
A Stanley's hand,
A Vere's heart,
And a Cecil's head.

The relics of the execution, the earl's chair, the goblet from which he took his last drink, his helmet, and the axe and block are to be seen at the inn. The interior of the old place is one to rejoice every antiquary. There are low oak-panelled rooms, odd corners, and secret passages. One of these constructed underground leads to Bolton parish churchyard, and another to "Old Ackers," a place in the district near by. Much, too, of the old furniture remains, and is jealously treasured by the present landlord.

SCOTLAND.

Many buildings have sunk in Motherwell, the Scottish steel centre, through the collapse of underground workings. Practically the whole town is undermined.

In response to an appeal for funds to erect a statue of Thomas Carlyle in Edinburgh, £199 has been contributed by ninety-two subscribers. As this is not sufficient to provide a statue, it has been proposed to expend it on a medallion to be placed in St. Giles's Church, but some of the subscribers object to this.

IRELAND.

The movement for the revival of the Irish language was celebrated the other day by a large procession through the streets of Dublin, organized by the Gaelic League. It included a series of tableaux illustrating Irish history down to the days of Patrick Sarsfield and the siege of Limerick.

ONE SERVICE A YEAR.

There stands upon a hill in the village of Uphill, in the county of Somerset, a small and very old church, which is surrounded by caves in which the bones of all kinds of animals have been discovered. This historic place of worship, which looks down upon Uphill Castle and the village itself, was at one time the only place of worship for miles round.

For several years no Sunday services have been held within its walls, and the only time that the public are allowed to worship there is one night in the year—on Christmas Eve—when the vicar of Uphill or some other clergyman officiates. There is a footpath leading up the hill to the church, but as the hill is a very steep one, and the distance great, very few people visit the church. It is by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that it is opened to the public once a year.

Curious stories are told regarding this interesting edifice, one of which is to the effect that the church was purposely built on the top of the hill, so that the preacher could feel convinced of the sincerity of the faith of those who accomplished the task of climbing to it. The church has been visited by people from all parts of the world. It is the only building in England—probably in the world—in which Divine service is conducted only once a year."—"London Titbits."

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See test m a ais in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

'EGGS—WITH CARE.'

(Horace Hutchinson, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

When we were boys, one of the faculties which we deemed essential to the very name of boy was that of descending a tall tree with a bird's egg in the mouth, and carrying the egg unbroken to the ground. I do not mean that it was essential that the egg should be carried in the mouth if there were other available means of transport. Thus to dispose of it when it might have been carried in the hand would have been mere bravado-'swagger'—the deadliest of sins. But when the tree was such that its descent required the use of both hands, then the boy who did not know how to bestow the egg that he was carrying, while there was still room for it in his mouth, was deficient in one of the first principles of schoolboy sportsmanship. We had one tree in particular that was a test, with a test-nest—a crows' nest—at the top of a very high fir. There really was an element of danger in the climb, and we liked best to put our friends to the test on a day of strong wind, when the tree at the height of the nest was swaying freely. Of course we knew the times when there were eggs in the nest, whether by watching the birds or by inspection after climbing. Then, if a boy climbed to this nest and brought down an egg successfully, without breaking, in his mouth (a single crow's egg is a fair mouthful for a lower boy or a private school boy), we enrolled him a member of our noble company at once. There was no formal ceremony, but the initiation was well understood. If the egg broke in the boy's mouth, as happened with the unskilful but daring, then it was not quite the same thing; he was not admitted as an equal; but we might assign him menial and sordid tasks, such as climbing a low thorn bush, where there were many pricks and no glory, to see what was in a magpie's nest newly found, but a good deal depended on the manner in which he took the breaking—especially if the egg was addled. It will be allowed that this, too, was a test. Once there was a boy, quite a big boy, who went halfway up the tree, and then came down again in a fright, because it swayed, without ever getting to the crows' nest at all. Of course, he disappeared out of our story from that moment forward. In grown-up years, when any of us who were of that boyish company meet, we sometimes speak, in rather a lowered tone, of that boy and that shocking episode, and still feel the dreadful sense that all boyhood was shamed by his cowardice as we used to call it, with hot cheeks, at the time. That man is a highly respected politician now, and I am sure that we all often say to ourselves: 'If those deluded persons who respect him only knew!' One of us, on the opposite political side suggested sending him a photograph of that gaunt old tree with the crows' nest (I believe that the tree still stands, and that the crows—the same or their posterity—continue to nest in it), but the rest of us dissuaded him. It seemed too cruel. Some day, however, that tale is bound to be told to his constituents. What a haunting dread to hang over a man!

Speaking as one who knows, on this grave matter of egg-carrying, in the mouth or otherwise—and certainly when an addled egg breaks while thus being carried it is not nice—it is, on the whole, wonderful how seldom they do break, how tough they are. There has been a great deal of question as to how a cuckoo gets its egg into the nest of other birds; it was at one time rather generally presumed that it laid its egg there. But the consensus of modern opinion is distinctly in favor of the view that it lays its egg on the ground and then carries it, in its beak, to the nest. I believe that a cuckoo has been seen thus carrying an egg; and some of the situations, such as the inside of a wren's nest, in which the eggs have been found hardly admit the possibility that they could have been conveyed there in any other way. The true British cuckoos, moreover, are pretty closely related, through some of their foreign cousins, with the starlings. Now, it is a notorious habit of the starlings to drop their eggs about carelessly in the grass I have been told that these are all infertile eggs, but do not know what weight of evidence there is for the statement; and in any case it takes a very big weight of evidence to prove a wide negative of this kind), and it looks very much as if this heedless way of the starlings was just the first step towards that general immorality about their offspring which is the cuckoo's most characteristic trait. Beginning with laying an egg on the grass, or wherever it might be, the cuckoo might well be supposed to say to itself, on turning round, 'Hullo, here's an egg. Let's find a nest and put it in, for I haven't made one!' This is not the language in which the processes of the evolution of a rare habit are properly described, but it indicates the way in which things may happen. Through these cousins intermediate between true cuckoos and true starlings may be traced almost every link in the evolution of the habit of the former, fully formed, of introducing their eggs into the nests of birds which will be fit and proper parents, and the light-hearted scattering and abandonment of eggs which is characteristic of the latter. It might be thought that a beak is rather a hard and thorny instrument for the carrying of so delicate a thing as an egg, but though the beaks of birds are so powerful, they are capable of very delicate work, too, as we see when our tame bullfinch separates the husk of a seed from the kernel.

It is quite certain that fox-mothers often carry eggs to their cubs. This is seen from the chips of shells which may be found in and about the earth. The manner in which the eggs are carried there has been the subject of much discussion. In the case of a big egg, such as that of a Canadian goose, I have been told by one who saw it that this had been conveyed to the earth whole and unbroken, almost certainly in the vixen's mouth. With regard to smaller eggs, the same well-qualified informant tells me that he is almost sure the parent swallows the eggs and brings them up again on arrival at the earth, for the cubs. The idea is rather startling, and perhaps not very agreeable, but it has corroboration from the fact that some dog-mothers have been known to adopt the same means of conveying food to their pups, and, of course, many birds feed their young in a manner which is very much the same, though perhaps the food does not descend to quite the same place in their internal economy before being offered to their children. Pigeons and canaries are familiar instances in point, and probably most of the aquatic birds feed their babies in this primitive fashion. It is very wonderful, however, with what facility many of the sea-birds disembarrass themselves of the lately swallowed contents of their insides for occasions less picturesque than the sustenance of their offspring, and doubtless it is an easy means of lightening themselves for swift flight on approach of an enemy. We know, too, that this is a faculty which certain of the reptiles possess in high perfection. What has not been at all properly ascertained is the extent to which fishes share it. The question is one which has a peculiar interest for the salmon fisher, and for all who are interested in the obscure life history of the salmon, especially in connection with the still vexed problems about the feeding, or the abstinence from food, of salmon in fresh water. The strongest argument against their feeding—or at least the argument which will seem the strongest to any man except the angler who has fished for a week without seeing them show signs of hunger—is that, when caught, no food is found inside them. It is an argument, however, which loses a great deal of its force if we suppose the fish to have the power to eject, in preparation for active exertion, its latest meals. It is not to be said, even so, that it is a supposition which destroys the argument, but undoubtedly it weakens it. It always remains, however, no more than a supposition, and so will continue until we have the opportunity of catching a salmon in a glass tank to observe what happens; and for that we may wait long.

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SHARKS IN NEW YORK

ONLY A FEW MAN-EATERS COME SO FAR FROM THE TROPICS.

Now that the seashore resorts are again in full swing and the thoughts of many turn to surf-bathing, it is of interest to inquire what sharks are found in the waters near New York city, but not on account of any danger, for the stories about man-eating sharks in this latitude are mostly fictitious. Although some of the largest and fiercest species are occasionally found in these waters, the most timid bather need give no thought to them, except in the way of curiosity and interest.

In New York harbor and the adjacent waters are found twenty-nine species of sharks and skates, although some of these are rare, and only occasionally allow themselves to be sighted so far from tropical seas. The rarest of all is called by the Portuguese name of "peixe carago," and only two specimens have ever been found—one on the coast of Portugal, and one almost ten feet in length, which was washed ashore dead on Long Island, twenty-four years ago. One of the commonest sharks is the little three-foot dogfish, which persists in getting caught when anglers are after edible fish. When numbers of these are captured, a valuable oil is extracted from the livers, and the fish themselves are useful as fertilizers.

The tiger or leopard shark is a wanderer from tropical waters, one of the fiercest of its class, and though hereabouts it but seldom reaches a length of ten feet, the full-grown ones are said to measure thirty feet from the point of the great upper tail-fin to the tip of the snout. It is yellowish-gray in color, with brown spots and cross bands, and the tail-fin is one-third the length of the entire body. The dusky shark is called the "man-eater," in Great Egg Bay, and measures from two to twelve feet. It is quite common throughout the summer. The snout is pronounced, and the eyes are large and round.

One of the strangest sharks, and, indeed, one of the oddest looking creatures in the world, is the hammerhead—an excellent name, for its head is cylindrical, with a width two or three times as great as the length. The eyes are set at the outer angles of the head, and can thus look up and down at will. There are three rows or triangular white teeth in each jaw. This voracious fish reaches a length of fifteen feet, and though there is little danger of its attacking a living swimmer, it will at least devour a dead body. One, eleven feet long, which was killed at Sag Harbor, had eaten portions of a man and his clothing. Small hammerheads have been caught in New York Bay, and several four-feet specimens in Hell Gate.

The ground or sand sharks are common near the city. They are from four to twelve feet long. The teeth are long and awl-shaped, and the food is mackerel, herring, and other small fishes. The color is bronze gray, with brown blotches. The mackerel shark is greenish in color, and a specimen nine feet in length has been caught near the lightship off Sandy Hook.

Most voracious of all is the great white shark. It is sometimes thirty feet long and weighs two tons, and each jaw has no fewer than five rows of large, serrated teeth. It is fortunately rare near New York. Of a thirteen-foot specimen captured, it was said:

'When first seen it was swimming in about ten feet of water. A boat's crew having given chase, a harpoon was thrown into it, when it instantly turned toward the boat and seized it with great ferocity near the bow, in which act several of its teeth were broken off. It was eventually killed by being frequently lanced.'

One captured in Californian waters had eaten a young sea-lion weighing one hundred pounds.

The last of the true sharks and the largest is the basking or elephant shark. Its greatest recorded length is forty feet. It is occasionally caught in the lower harbor of New York.

Skates and rays are sharks which have become adapted to life on the sandy bottom, and in consequence have developed into flat, flounder-like forms. The common ray is well known, but the torpedo or cramp fish is rare. It has a well-developed electric battery within its body, and the shocks from this, passing through a metal harpoon, are severe enough to knock a man down.

The sting ray is much dreaded by fishermen, as the slime which gets into a wound made by the sharp spines on the back is intensely poisonous. The cow-nosed ray comes into our bays in droves and roots into the mud-flats after soft clams. These fish fly rather than swim through the water, flapping their great lateral appendages as a bird does its wings. The empty egg-cases of skates may be picked up by the score along the Coney Island beach—dark, oblong objects, with a tentacle curling outward from each of the four corners.—'New York Post.'

GERMANY'S RULERS.

Germany is ruled by one emperor, four kings, six grand dukes, seven princes and one simple count. These sovereigns occupy very different degrees of importance, even in the eyes of their own immediate subjects, but in one degree or another they all enjoy the dignities and privileges of kingship, and all have to face some of the responsibilities of state. Every one of them has a capital and a court of his own. Some of the capitals are not very big cities, but they are all very proud. Among them are places with populations of 11,000, 9,000, 6,000, and 5,000. Arolsen, the capital of the principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, has only 2,620 inhabitants. The entire population of the principality of Lichtenstein, the smallest of them all, is about 9,500 souls. The capital is Vaduz, with 1,139 inhabitants.—Boston 'Transcript.'

Agricultural.

COMING EVENTS.

Winnipeg Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 13-20, 1907.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Aug. 23-30. Mr. J. C. Simpson, secretary, Des Moines.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Autumn, 1907.

Dominion exhibition, Sherbrooke, Sept. 2 to 14, 1907.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 13 to 21.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Sept. 27 to Oct. 5. Mr. W. G. Garrard, secretary.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 10-19, 1907.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 14-19.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, Norfolk, Va., April 26—Nov. 30.

New York Poultry Show, New York, Dec. 30—Jan 4, 1908.

Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show, Jan. 6-11, 1908.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Jan. 13-18, 1908.

CURRENT COMMENTS

Sand is not grit, and it does no good to mix with feed.

* * *

Never raise more chickens than you can take care of well.

* * *

To cure a bad case of diarrhoea give the fowl or fowls boiled rice mixed with a little powdered chalk and cayenne pepper. This is an almost sure cure.

* * *

Don't allow male birds with laying hens. Have eggs clean and sorted for size and color. If the seller can guarantee his product to be strictly fresh, a much better price will be paid.

* * *

There is no way of knowing which of the hens are the best unless they are closely observed, or a trap-net used. Every hen that has a good record should be marked and retained, not only for laying, but for breeding purposes. The egg record would be much higher and the flocks improved each year. Unfortunately with many, 'a hen is a hen,' but in fact there is a wide difference in individuals, and any peculiarity or points of excellence should be observed so that all future stock may be better than the present.

* * *

If food is not furnished the hen, in her own domain, she will go hunting and soon find enough to keep her busy; but she isn't so successful in getting water to drink. The farmer and his wife will usually provide some feed, but 'biddy' many times takes her chance as to water; yet chemists state that eighty-four percent of the egg is water. In view of this fowls to lay well must be provided with fresh water. Drinking vessels must be cleaned every day, and, if possible, so made so that the hens cannot stand in them

* * *

When grass is allowed to produce seed, it exhausts the soil more than when a crop of hay is cut before the seeds are permitted to appear. When seed heads form, the plant has fulfilled its mission and has stored in the seed a larger proportion of the mineral elements than remains in the stalk of the plants in many cases, as the green plants when cut down early consist largely of water. A grain crop and a crop of seed from grass deprive the soil of a portion of all the fertilizing substances existing therein.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Railway is building an extensive cold storage building at the London Docks, Liverpool, where the C. P. R. boats discharge their cargoes. The building will cost $25,000. The refrigerator service is chiefly intended for the 'Empresses,' whose cold storage capacity has been continually taxed to the utmost. This is intended to be the most complete refrigerator service yet inaugurated between Canada and England, and the C. P. R. officials expect that it will have a marked effect in improving the quality of the dairy and other perishable products sent to the Old Country, with a proportionate increase in demand and price.

* * *

Eggs should be gathered every day in summer and oftener in winter, unless the hen house is warm enough so that the eggs will not freeze and burst the shell. Put the eggs into a basket with the small end down, until ready to pack in boxes for shipping, and keep in a cool room. Then pack in the box with the cardboard separators, with the small end down. They will keep fresh longer if packed in this way than if put into the boxes in a haphazard manner. The reason for this is found in the fact that the yolk cannot settle to the shell when the small end is put down and the air cannot strike the yolk as long as it does not touch the shell.

* * *

To the person who is trying to maintain a lawn dandelions mean nothing but a source of work and annoyance, says a writer in 'Country Life in America.' Cutting them off, even below the surface, seems merely to have the effect of making them multiply the faster. A spoonful of gasoline poured into the centre of the head of each dandelion or chicory will destroy them root and branch within twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The gasoline penetrates throughout the plant, even into the tip of the roots, causing a slimy decomposition. Apparently gasoline has some affinity for the milk or latex in these plants and follows the latex tubes through the whole plant. Grass and shrubbery are not injured by the gasoline unless it is carelessly applied in undue quantities.

THE CARE OF SWINE

(Address delivered by Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, before the New York State Breeders' Association.)

We have all seen a well-bred pig fall into the hands of a poor feeder and noted his rapid decline to a sorry-looking subject, all for lack of care and feed, while on the other hand we have seen a first-class feeder and caretaker bring out quite an ordinary pig and make him a first-class animal after he became well developed. I speak of this to impress on every man who breeds hogs either for market or for breeding the necessity of giving every pig good care that you may get out of him all that is in him.

I would not have you understand by this that any ordinary pig can be made a show animal simply by feeding, but this matter is very important for best results. I know that without good care and proper feed the very best animals of any breed will not develop into what they should be. Thus the care and feed of the pig from birth to maturity is one of the important elements to be looked after. By good feeding I do not mean that a pig should be stuffed with every ounce of concentrated feed that could be got into him, but that he should be fed liberally and at regular intervals such feed as will cause him to grow rapidly—feed that is composed of bone-making material, that you may grow both frame and flesh at the same time. This feed should be given him at least twice daily that he may develop into a well-rounded, symmetrical, evenly balanced animal, properly representing in a high degree the breed to which he belongs.

To grow pigs in the best possible manner, I should begin before the youngster was farrowed by feeding the dam a ration that would develop the unborn pig so well that he would at birth be able to overcome all the various troubles that his pighood would be liable to encounter. To prepare the youngster for a good start in life, I would feel his dam during the period of gestation a ration well balanced or containing considerable protein or bone and muscle-making material. This may be found on almost every well-managed farm, and may be composed of different grains and grasses, with the by-products usually found on the farm, such as skimmed milk more or less, generally less. Where this cannot be had, we have made a satisfactory ration of various grains ground together, such as shelled corn and oats, or barley and oats, or yet rye and oats, or all of the above mixed and finely ground together; and to this may be added a small quantity of middlings, or what is sometimes called shipstuff. If no milk is to be had, I should substitute about five to ten percent of Swift's digester tankage, which is sixty percent protein or bone-making material. This added to the above mixture will not only grow both frame and flesh but will keep the digestive organs in the best possible condition.

If in winter, and there was no pasture or grass to be had, I should also add to the mixture or feed by itself finely chaffed, second-growth, well-cured clover, or better still, alfalfa, and if neither of these were at hand, I should use a feed daily of bright, well cured sorghum, which the pigs and brood sows will eat and relish. Sugar beets are also good, but not generally grown among western farmers. These latter articles added to the feed give the necessary bulk, which a hog needs in a small way to take the place of the grass he gets in the summer. A sow fed in the above manner will, if given plenty of exercise, bring a strong, vigorous, active litter that will be ready to scrap for their dinner in less than ten minutes after birth. A litter well born is half raised.

In contrast to this method is one that is too frequently followed of giving the brood sow all the corn she can eat all winter, with little or no attention to care or exercise. At farrowing-time she will be found with from two to five little squeaking pigs, without vitality to hunt for their dinner, and a few hours or days at most find them gone to their long home, and all the time and trouble of breeding the sow and feeding her has produced nothing, while with proper care and feed a lusty litter of pigs, that would have brought from a hundred dollars up, might just as well have been saved. The sow will, if her pigs drop off quickly, become feverish, and her milk flow will dry up; and should one or two of the pigs be left to face the troubles of the future, they will become stunted and amount to little.

When the sows are bred, I believe it pays to keep a record of when they were bred, so as to know exactly when the sow will farrow and be prepared to take care of the litter. Some days before the sow is due to farrow she should be placed by herself in a warm, dry place, where she will not be molested, and fed the same ration she has been accustomed to, as a change in her feed at this time would be apt to derange her system. Let her ration be the same as she has been having, and when the farrows let her alone until she comes out, and then give her only a drink of water. When she again comes out give her another drink, and add a very little feed to it. Be careful that she is brought to a full feed gradually, that she may not produce too great a flow of milk before the pigs can take it. This is certainly the most critical time in the life of the young litter, as a little too much milk from the sow at first is almost sure to cause what is known as white scours, which if not checked at once will soon cause death. There is also danger, by starting the milk flow too soon, of causing the sow to become feverish and her udder hard and hot; soreness will result, so the sow will not let her litter suckle—all of which tends either to kill the litter or so stunt them that they will not grow as they should.

After the litter have got well started, say from a week to ten days, the sow may be fed all she will eat of a good ration, but under no consideration make any change in her feed, or bad results will follow. When the litter is about three weeks old, they will show an inclination to eat a little; at this time they should be given some of the same feed the sow is getting, and, if to be had, a little milk may be added. This side table should be placed where the mother cannot get to it, and the pigs given only a very little at a time, and under no circumstances should any be left in their trough to sour. Sour or stale feed is an abomination, and should never be tolerated. One of the first grains little pigs will eat is cracked shelled corn, and if a handful is thrown on the floor or ground, they will soon clean it up. The trough that is prepared for the young litter should be extremely shallow, so that they may eat without having to get into it. A deep trough is very bad as pigs will have to climb into it to eat, and are apt to be injured in getting in and out.

Started gradually in this manner, and any changes in the feed that have to be made are very gradually, the litter may be grown rapidly. When at the age of three months, they may be weaned, by removing the sow from the yard or lot where she and her litter have been, and the pigs will hardly know when they are weaned. If one wishes to wean at an earlier age, it may be done; but if the sow is a good milker, it must be done gradually, by removing her for a part of the day at first; then, after a day or two, she may be kept away for a whole day, and after a little all the time, till there is no danger of a caked udder and spoiled teats.

After weaning the pigs, they should be pushed along as fast as possible, by giving them good feed and a grass lot to graze in. If one has the milk, it is well to mix the ground feed in it; but if not, an addition of the five to ten percent tankage will grow them about as well, and make just as large a pig for the age as if fed milk, and at little expense. Mix all feed quite thickly. Many a feeder makes a great mistake in making his pigs take too thin slop, and they have to take too much to get the nourishment they need. As the pigs grow older, a little corn may be given them; in fact, a variety of feed is always best at this age, but all changes must be made carefully, so as not to upset their system or check their thrift. Pigs properly fed and well bred should easily weigh 100 pounds at three months. This is the cheapest 100 pounds you will ever make; it will not cost to exceed one to one and a half cent a pound, while the next 100 pounds will cost two to two and a half cents a pound. These pigs should at six months of age weigh from 200 to 225 pounds each, and be ready to top any market in the world at eight months and at a weight of 250 pounds or more. Handled in this manner, one may ship or sell his crop of pigs before every man in the neighborhood is ready, and in this way get the benefit of the early market. When every one is ready and all are selling, one usually finds the market declining. It is this kind of pigs that top all markets and are packed in this country, and are sold abroad as the 'Best Wiltshire' bacon and hams.

But feeding is not the only feature of the care of swine that demands attention. We must see that every trough is clean, that all feeding floors are also clean, that every sleeping place is dry, absolutely dry. Never let the bedding become damp or steaming; this may be quickly noted by examining the sleeping quarters. In spring, while the litters are coming, the beds should be changed almost every day, at least every two days, or you will find the tails of your little pigs cracking and finally dropping off; besides, when pigs go out from a damp bed and come back to it again, they find it not only damp, but cold. This causes disorders, such as scours and mange, staring coats, and many other ailments that make a litter unthrifty. Every time one cleans out the bedding, he should sweep out the place, and disinfect in some way to make the pen sweet and clean. A little air-slaked lime is good to scatter over the floor after cleaning; it is also a good plan to scatter this along the fence where the pigs run and over the feeding floor and about the troughs.

Should you be troubled with hog lice, you must get rid of them, either by dipping in some dip that will clear them out, or by thoroughly sprinkling them with it. Crude oil or zenoleum will soon rid you of this pest if you go at it and follow it up two or three times. You should also use the zenoleum or dip on the floors of the sleeping place as well, or you will never get rid of the trouble, as pigs going back to infected quarters after being treated simply get more on them.

Keep as few pigs of the same age or same size together as you can in one lot. Even if breeding hogs for market, this is better than to herd large numbers together, as the stronger will naturally crowd out the weaker, and soon many of the lot will become stunted; and once a pig is stunted, he never fully recovers. Eight to ten in a lot, if breeding for breeders, is best, and by this method you will seldom, if ever, have a runt on the farm.

Arrange to have all pigs in the spring or even fall come as near the same date as possible, especially if growing hogs for the general market, as a uniform lot when the buyer comes around will command a better price than if there are several different sizes. A carload when shipped to market, if all of one breed and nearly of the same size, will quickly be picked up at a better price than a mixed load.

Have the litters come early enough, so that by giving them good care they may be ready for market a little earlier than your neighbors' are, and thus get the benefit of a top price. Later, when every man in the township is ready to sell, the market generally declines, as the receipts are heavy. Pigs farrowed in March or even April should be so handled that they may be ready for the best market in September.

Fall pigs can be grown as easily and fully as fast as spring pigs, if one is prepared to give them warm, dry quarters to sleep in and will feed warm feed in winter; but to get the best out of them, they should come early in September, or not later than Oct. 1. By farrowing then, and giving good care through the winter, early clover pasture and strong feed, they will be ready for the June market, which, taken one year with another, is as good as any or better. If breeding pigs to sell to other breeders, one should have them farrowed almost every month in the year, with the possible exception of December and January. The breeder of this kind must try to have the ages demanded in the different states.

If one is breeding to sell to other breeders, and has a trade coming from many quarters, he should keep his farm and surroundings in good order, neat and attractive. First impressions are lasting, and if a customer comes to your place and finds everything in a run-down, slovenly condition, he will naturally get the impression that you are careless, and if your hogs and pigs are all running together, old and young, with no marks to identify one little from another, he will be apt to pass on. I have visited some breeding farms where there was not a pig marked to distinguish him from others. The owner would say that he knew every pig on the farm. This may be the case where there are not too many, but even then suppose this man should be taken sick for three weeks, he could not go out and distinguish a pig. Two or three weeks in the pig's life will make a wonderful difference with him. The best way is to mark every pig in the litter, and make a record of it, so that there can be no mistake. This is of course not necessary unless one is breeding pure-bred pigs for the trade.

Finally, if you are a breeder of pure-breds, do not have to guess at anything about your business. Keep your farm and your premises neat, every hog and pig properly marked; that there may be no possible mistakes, keep a record of the date of farrow of every litter, the number of males and females in each, the name and registry number of both sire and dam, and when a man comes to look over your drove, be prepared to answer every question correctly. Breed good enough animals so that you will not have to put up a sign to show that your hogs are pure-breds; let every one of them be a living advertisement that you are breeding good ones. Breed well, feed well, care for every detail, be systematic in everything, and swine breeding, either for market or for selling to other breeders, will be a pleasure and a profit to you.

A BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN

SWEET CREAM BUTTER

(By J. G. Bouchard.)

The making of butter from so-called 'sweet' cream differs from other methods in that it excludes the ripening of the cream. Briefly described, the process is as follows: The cream is cooled as soon as it comes from the separator—a fairly large quantity of pure culture, used as a starter, is added to it, and churning is begun at once. Simple as that method of buttermaking may seem, satisfactory results will not be obtained by it unless certain rules are strictly adhered to, and judiciously applied according to changing conditions.

The percentage of fat in the cream must be high enough to allow of churning within a reasonable time at a low temperature. It must be varied according to the season of the year, the more or less advanced period of lactation of the cows, and the quantity of starter to be added. In springtime when the cows are newly calved, and when churning is relatively easy, the proportion of fat may be made as low as 28 percent, but during winter and fall, when the viscous condition of the cream prevents the rapid agglomeration of the fatty globules, it may run as high as forty percent. A safer rule to follow would be to separate in such a way as to have in the cream two and a half to three and a half times the percentage of fat contained in the milk. Thus, 100 pounds of milk containing four percent fat should give from ten to fourteen pounds of cream.

The cooling of the cream is one of the most important operations in this process of buttermaking. A special cream cooler should be connected with the separator, to receive the cream as it issues from it. If the churning is to be done immediately after skimming, the cream must be cooled to 40 degrees or 42 degrees; but if churning is to begin only two or three hours afterwards it will be sufficient to carry the cooling process to 50 degrees or 52 degrees, provided that temperature is maintained up to the time of churning.

It must be understood that if the cream is cooled to 40 degrees or 42 degrees it must be churned at once, for if it is kept too long at that low temperature, its fatty globules will become so hard as to render agglomeration much more difficult. The cream issuing from the cooler at 40 degrees or 42 degrees is immediately poured into the churn, which should have been cooled previously. When the skimming is completed, the required quantity of starter is added to the cream and the churning is proceeded with. The amount of starter to be added varies from 20 percent in summer, to 30 percent in winter. That proportion of starter should also be varied according to its own acidity and that of the cream, in order that the greatest possible uniformity of flavor may be obtained.

The temperature of the starter, as prepared every day should be between 60 degrees to 65 degrees when ready to be used. When added to the cream in that condition it will raise the temperature of the mixture to about 50 degrees, which is a proper temperature for churning. If it is not convenient to churn immediately after skimming, it is desirable to store the cream in a ripening vat kept cool by water and ice. If it is impossible to cool the cream below 50 degrees when skimming, and if churning must take place within two hours after, it will be necessary to cool the starter to about the same temperature.

The object of pasteurization is to kill almost all the germs which the cream contains. It is a matter of heating the cream to a temperature of 140 degrees to 185 degrees F. Twenty minutes' exposure in a water bath to a temperature of 140 degrees will produce the required results, but as this process of pasteurizing is not very practicable, unless a very small quantity of cream is to be treated, it will be necessary, in a large creamery, to use some type of pasteurizer in which the process is continuous. As cream will be subjected to heat for only a few moments, the temperature should be raised to 185 degrees in order to obtain the same results as those of the preceding method. To obtain the best results from pasteurization, the cream must be cooled as soon and as rapidly after heating as possible, and it is of great importance that the pasteurized cream be kept for two hours at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees, so that churning may be done under good conditions. In winter, pasteurization is of the highest importance and becomes almost an absolute necessity, in producing butter of acceptable quality.

To obtain a butter of delicate flavor and of good keeping quality, churning must be stopped when the granules of butter are about the size of clover seeds. If larger granules are allowed to form, more casein and water will be retained in the butter, and its keeping quality is thereby impaired. When the churning is completed the buttermilk is immediately drawn off and passed through a strainer so as to retain the butter granules. The buttermilk being very fluid flows away readily, and a draining of half an hour will usually render washing unnecessary. However, if salting and working are to be done immediately after churning a light washing must be given. Water of about fifty degrees F. is added in sufficient quantity to float the butter, and it is drawn off after a few revolutions of the churn. If the purity of the water used cannot be depended upon, it is preferable not to wash the butter. If the butter has been washed, it must be drained for a few minutes after the water has been drawn off and before salting. Otherwise a considerable quantity of salt would be wasted.

Hens will pasture as close as, or closer than sheep. The best natural pasture for poultry is a well established sod of native grasses interspersed with white clover; or a first-class cow pasture is an ideal pasture for poultry.

MAKING SALABLE HAY

Selling all of the hay from the farm is seldom if ever advisable, but nevertheless there are many farmers who sell some hay. Those farmers who do sell hay should, if they consult their best interests, take necessary steps to sell it right. The first step toward such a course is to have the hay put into the mow in proper condition.

If a farmer is going to sell hay it necessarily follows that he must sell the very best that he can produce if he is going to make any money. The margin of profit on inferior hay is so narrow that its handling will not pay. As a matter of fact, the farmer who sells hay must sell his best, and retain the inferior grades for home feeding. This may not seem very palatable to many farmers, but it is a fact that the seller of hay must accept.

If the farmer has a surplus of hay, and will be able to put some on the market, he should begin making his plans before haying. As far as possible all noxious weeds should be removed. Some of these can be taken out before cutting, but if this is impossible, they should be removed as far as possible before mowing away or stacking. Docks, thistles, etc., cannot be sold with first-class hay. If they are mowed at haying time, they will be removed before or at hauling. More than this, their detection by the buyer will have a tendency to reduce the price. The average buyer is not slow to take advantage of any point by which he may bear the price down.

In addition to keeping the hay clean, care should be taken to keep the hay graded. Hay of first quality should be placed in a mow by itself. Hay that was cut a little past its prime or was injured and colored by rain or heavy dew or was burned by lying a little too long in the sun or suffered from any abuse which has injured its value, should be carefully separated from hay intended for market.

It has been said that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. It can be said with nearly equal force that a mow of hay is no better than its poorest load. At any rate this is the way the buyer likes to look at the situation. Just as one bad apple may spoil the sale of a bushel, so one forkful of poor hay, coming to light at an inopportune time, may hurt the market value of the whole mow.

PRESERVING MEAT

(Gerald McCarthy, Department of Agriculture, N. C.)

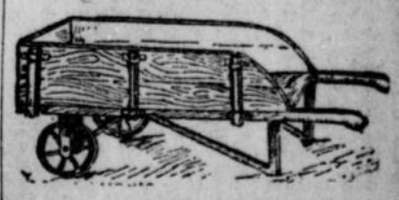
The old method of pickling meat in a strong saltpetre brine is still very generally used by farmers in putting up their annual supply. This method produces a strong flavored, rather dry and indigestible product. There is a popular impression that saltpetre is a very powerful preservative and that salted meat will not keep without it. In fact, saltpetre is not a preservative at all. It is a strong astringent, hardening the meat fibres, expelling the natural juices and decreasing the nutritious qualities of the meat. When taken into the human body in quantity, it acts as a powerful irritant to the mucous membranes of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. The use of saltpetre upon meat is unnecessary and undesirable. A much better and safer substitute is cream of tartar.

To make a good, mild and wholesome meat pickle take the following materials for each one hundred pounds meat: Common salt eight pounds, brown sugar two pounds, cream of tartar two ounces, water four gallons. First boil the water for fifteen minutes and then stir in the salt, sugar and cream of tartar Keep hot until all dissolved. Let the pickle cool before using.

Pack the cut meat as solidly as possible in a clean barrel. Place the larger pieces at the bottom. No piece should measure over six by twelve inches. Pour on the cooled pickle and completely cover the meat. Cover the barrel tightly and set away in a cool, dark, dry place

TWO-WHEELED BARROW

Jay Grimes, Kent county, Mich., writes: I am sending to you a sketch of a two-wheeled barrow that I have found very convenient about the farm. I like it during the summer when I pick up windfalls in the orchard and feed them



to the hogs. The sides allow me to carry several bushels without trouble.

I like the two wheels because in moving, all I have to do is to push the cart, not being obliged to exert any strength in balancing the load.

The box on this cart is four feet long, three feet wide, and one foot high. I used two small wheels that I found at a foundry, but would prefer light outside reaper wheels if I had them. The wheels should be as large as will conveniently run under the box.

KICKING DURING MILKING

Owing to heifers being badly trained or ill-treated they often develop the habit of kicking during milking-time. Frequently heifers when they first calve are very sensitive when being milked, and unless they are kindly treated, subsequently prove a great nuisance to the dairy farmer. Kind treatment in the early days is the method most suitable for preventing kicking, but many cows can only be milked when some means are applied to prevent them from kicking. Two means commonly employed are strapping the legs together with a heavy strap, or strapping one leg to the stall.—'Journal of the Board of Agriculture.'

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Live Stock.

WE ARE JUST HOME FROM QUARANTINE with one of the choicest herds of Berkshires personally selected from the leading herds of England; three imported boars at the head of the herd. Mail orders carefully selected. Express prepaid. BRANTFORD SHIPPING STATION, Cainsville P.O., Ontario.
H. M. VANDERLIPP.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

GINSENG. — NORTHERN CANADIAN ginseng; seeds, seedlings and seed-bearing roots for sale; also golden seal and senega; order early for October planting. HURONIA GINSENG GARDEN, Box 341, Blyth, Ont.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISSION to sell hardy, red-tag stock; grown exclusively by us; complete line; new idea; elegant free samples. Write now to CAPITAL NURSERIES, Ottawa, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. SEND STAMP for particulars how to start for yourself. Capital required nothing to $25.00. HOME SUPPLY CO., 14 Temperance st., Toronto, Can.

WANTED, MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and ability, to sell High-class Nursery Stock. We offer the largest list of specialties in Canadian grown stock. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent employment. STONE & WELLINGTON, (Fonthill Nurseries), Toronto, Ontario.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED — AGENTS, FULL OR PART time, $15 to $25 salary or commission paid weekly; nice clean work; no experience required; all supplies free; splendid opportunity to better your position, or make dollars in spare time. Write to-day for special offer. THE DERY & SON CO., Montreal.

WANTED, LOCAL ORGANIZERS AND route men. Apply quick to ALFRED TYLER, Wholesale Tea Importer and Spice Grinder, London, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Business Chance

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Dominion Trust Company, Limited, Mercantile Exchange Department, 328 Hastings street, W., Vancouver. Livery, City, 16 horses; single and double rigs, hacks, automobile, harness rugs, etc., etc., large well appointed stable in splendid location; under five year lease; business clears $500 per month; price, $8,700; terms. Dom. Trust Co. Grocery, City; on leading street; lease; good store; stock will run about $3,000; doing $125 per day; net profit, 10 percent, price, dollar for dollar for stock and fixtures. Dom. Trust Co. General Store. Thriving rural town, on railway; centre fine farming district; stock about $7,500; turnover, $2,000 per month; premises may be bought or leased; price for stock, etc., dollar for dollar. Dom. Trust Co. Business men who are looking westward will find our information and advice of great assistance. We ask only that you write us, giving explicit information as to the lines preferred, the amount of capital, etc. Write us to-day. DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miscellaneous.

PULP-WOOD — IF YOU HAVE FROM 100 to 10,000 cords peeled or rossed, write giving price on cars and shipping point. If you have none to ship this season, say how much for next year. Address OLIVER H. SAWYER, 37 Warren st., New York.

WESTERN TEACHERS' BUREAU, Established in 1897; room 62½ Scott Block, Winnipeg; supported and recognized as the most reliable medium for teachers in America; we have three high school principalships, eight public school principalships, five staff (high school) appointments, four intermediate appointments, ten village and fifteen rural vacancies now open; salaries running at from $55.00 to $2,500; write us immediately, stating qualifications, experience, date open for appointment, salary; enclose testimonials, with exact post-office and telegraphic address. R. W. JOHNSTON, Manager.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Farm and Other Lands

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP, TO CLOSE an estate, 59 acres, with frame house and barn, near Fenwick; price $1,600. Apply WM. KERR, Trustee, 372 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont.

SNAP—FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP — A good 160-acre farm in New Ontario, about 16 acres cleared, log house, excellent soil and timber, spring creek, close to village, station, mills, school, telephone and good roads. Address Box 2, London, Ont., 'Advertiser.'

FARMS FOR SALE.—IMPROVED AND Unimproved Farms of 160 acres up, at $6.00 per acre and higher; close to market. A postal card stating requirements will bring you particulars. Address J. B. GOWANLOCK, 554 Agnes street, Winnipeg.

FARMS FOR SALE—$850 BUYS 200 Acres, 100 cleared; town 10 miles, church 5, school 2½; crops, wheat, oats and hay; first-class building, all cedar; insured for $1,600; on swamp lake shore; roads very best; County Peterborough; good water; reason for selling, age. WOODHEAD, Co. Kinmount, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM Property with Timber; three-story Brick Store, 26 x 60, Iron Roof; Second Story Dwelling, Furnace, Cellar under all. Good business stand. Box 107, Oakville, Ont.

FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR BURK'S Falls, for sale at half its value as it must be sold. Inquire for price and terms to S. T. VANSTONE, Burk's Falls, Ont.

WANTED, INFORMATION REGARDING good farm, which is for sale in Canada, and which can be bought of Owner. Wish to hear from Owner only, willing to close his own deal, to save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some Agent. Would also like to hear of good small business for sale in Canada by owner. No agents need answer. Address Buyers' Department, LOCATOR PUBLISHING COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE — NEW HAMPSHIRE AND Vermont farms. Catalogue of farms free. O. B. SARGENT, Canaan, N.H.

ALL SHOULD KNOW, THOUSANDS DO—the best values in farms from $8 per acre up can be had by applying to Box 513, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, 126 ACRES, LARGE CLEARance, well fenced, good water, good buildings, suitable for all crops and dairy, on good well settled road, close to every convenience, healthy district, low price. JAMES FREEMAN, Haliburton, Ontario.

LOT 24, CON. 2, TOWNSHIP OF ERAmosa, 225 acres, good land, splendid timber, well fenced, bank barn, stone house; also blacksmith shop to rent. Address E. LOGHRIN, No. 42 Liverpool street, Guelph, Ont.

GRAND FARM FOR SALE.— 150 ACRES. Lot 21, Con. 1, Township Hillier, Prince Edward Co. Best of land; neither flat, nor hilly; grows every variety of crop you choose to put in; watered by creek, wells, and fronts on Lake Ontario; good orchard, good fences, and any amount of fine buildings; 18 acres timber. Four canning factories close by; also churches, schools, post-office, and cheese factory. Price easy, as owner must sell. Address T. N. WAY, Wellington P.O., Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BUFF ORpingtons and Buff Plymouth Rocks, beautiful Golden Buff (215 egg strain guaranteed), $1 each; extra choice trios, $5; 90 yearling breeders to clear without reserve. H. FORREST, Wardsville, Ont.

FOR SALE, 10 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 10 Bronze Turkeys, 5 Buff Orpington Fowl, 2 Fox Terrier Puppies. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from J. M. Williams & Co.'s stock, $1 for 13. Also yearling cock and four hens; reasonable price. R. E. GIBSON, Morrisburg, Ont.

Books, Cards, &c.

SONG-BOOK — 150 FAVORITE OLD-TIME Songs, with words and music, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

POSTCARDS — CANADIAN VIEWS, 12c dozen; Colored, 20c; Moonlight Scenes, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

For Sale.

AS A BROKER, I REPRESENT VARIOUS makes of Typewriters, new, second-hand, rebuilt. When you want to buy, rent or exchange a typewriter, drop me a line. Also typewriter supplies. CHAS. B. WALSH, Typewriter Broker, Alliance Bldg., 107 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES SOLD DIRECT to wheelmen, factory cost. UNION JACK BICYCLE WORKS, Tilsonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, ABOUT A DOZEN fine heavy yellow pine square tanks, lined with heavy galvanized iron, second-hand, but in good order, the proper size for house, stable, factory, syrup, oil liquid or storage purposes. Price $8.00; could not be had new for double the money; size about 4½ x 3 x 5¼ ft. Apply JOSEPH WARD & CO., 115 de Youville Square.

PEACH'S LOVELY LACE CURTAINS and ideal home decorations—send for our great catalogue free; largest issued, the recognized guide for window draperies, casement, curtains, muslins, cretonnes, linens hosiery, etc.; fifty years' reputation; buy from the manufacturers. SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY

(By U. H. Bowen, Niagara Falls, Ont.)

The essential requisites for the production of comb honey are a good honey flow, strong colonies of bees, convenient hives, and an apiarist who understands handling the bees and hives so as to take advantage of the flow of nectar.

The first of these requisites is beyond our control except that we should take care to place our apiaries where there is usually an abundance of nectar-secreting plants and trees, such as clover, basswood, etc. In my location clover is the only source of surplus honey.

The strength of the colony of bees depends largely upon the care it gets after being taken from its winter quarters. A colony that has wintered well, and has a good queen and an ample supply of food, will usually be in good condition for the harvest when it comes.

The hive should be sufficiently large to contain a good supply of honey and yet leave room for all the brood a good queen can produce. It should be easily enlarged or contracted as the occasion may require. The hive I use holds eight Langstroth frames in the brood chamber, which is large enough for the greater part of the year. In the spring, when a colony is building up rapidly and needs more room, I enlarge the hive by adding a half-story super containing eight frames, five inches in depth, being equal to five Langstroth frames, thus increasing the capacity of the brood chamber to thirteen frames.

When the harvest is at hand and the hive overflowing with bees, put on a super of sections. If the colony is in a one-and-a-half story hive, remove the half story, making sure that the queen is in the lower brood chamber, and put on a queen excluder to keep her there. Put on the sections, and on top of them the half-story super that was on the hive in the first place. The entrance should be the full width of the hive, and about an inch wide during the harvest. After the bees are nicely started in the sections the super of shallow frames may be taken away and another super of sections put on in its place.

About this time the colony will be preparing to swarm. The swarming impulse is not the great misfortune that it is often represented to be. The choicest comb honey is usually produced by the colonies that have swarmed either naturally or otherwise. But the swarming must be controlled, and I know of no better plan than the 'shook' swarming. Shake the bees into a new hive containing five frames filled with wire foundations or starters, as you prefer (my preference is the wired foundations), and one frame of comb to catch the pollen. If that frame of comb contains a quantity of unsealed brood no harm will be done. Put in enough dummies to fill out the hive. Set the new hive on the old stand with an empty hive body below the brood chamber. This empty body will give the bees room to cluster in, and they are not likely to swarm out next day, as they probably would do without it. It should be removed after the second or third day. In shaking the bees I prefer to shake all the bees and give the brood to some other colony to take care of. The sections should be taken from the old hive and placed on the new one.

Where shall we put the sections that we add to a hive that has one or more supers on? And how many supers should we have on a hive at one time? I have no fixed rule for putting on sections. It is largely a matter of judgment, for what is all right in one case may be all wrong in another. I usually put the second super on top of the first, leaving it there till I think it is safe to put it below without danger of the bees stopping work in the first one. The third super is put on top with No. 1 next and No. 2 below No. 1. And so on, crowding, if anything, the lower supers and keeping an empty one on top in reserve. It is there if needed, and if not needed it does no harm. The sections and foundation are two important items in the production of comb honey. The plain or no-bee-way section with the fence separator is much superior to the old style beeway section and plain wood or tin separators. I have given both kinds a thorough trial and am decidedly in favor of the no beeway section. The sections should be so placed in the super that there will be a fence separator between the outside rows of sections and the sides of the super, leaving a passage way for the bees on each side, which results in the outside rows of sections being nearly, if not quite, as well filled as the middle ones, and in about the same time, sometimes sooner. I have taken off supers of sections where the only unfinished sections were in the centre rows. Use full sized sheets of extra thin foundation in the sections. The thinnest foundation is the best and most economical to use. A section that is taller than it is wide is better than a square one. The tall sections sell more readily and are preferred by dealers.

When removing the filled supers of honey from the hives, bee escapes are very convenient, but it is not necessary to have an escape board for each hive. A few puffs of smoke will drive most of the bees out of the super to be taken off, and then it should be quickly removed. Pile the supers up at the side of the apiary with an escape board underneath and in a few hours they will be free from bees. The honey should be stored in a warm, dry place if possible. I use the cellar under my house for storing the honey, and keep it dry with a small stove burning natural gas, which is lighted more or less every day while the honey is there. If there is no unsealed pollen in the combs it will not be necessary to fumigate comb honey.

The Italian bees have not given as much satisfaction in comb honey production as a cross between the Italian and the black bees, on account of the manner in which they seal the combs, that of the hybrids being much whiter.

At the close of the honey flow enlarge the brood chamber to its full capacity again. After having secured a crop of nice comb honey do not spoil it by slipshod methods of marketing. Put the honey in neat and clean cases, holding a dozen sections each, having first thoroughly cleaned each section of propolis and carefully graded them. Time spent in this work is well and profitably spent.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma, for Cote St. Gabriel School, Co. Terrebonne. Salary $20.00 per month; seven months' term. School to commence Sept. 2rd, 1907. (Protestant). WM. BOYD, Sec.-Treas., Britonville P.O., P.Q.

Situations Vacant.

BLACKSMITHS—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARriage Blacksmiths. Apply, with full particulars, to THE NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGE CO., LTD., Kentville, N.S.

WANTED

CLOTHING SALESMEN

To sell Merchant Tailoring made to measure in towns and villages where we are not represented. Now is the time to start for the coming season—good commission. Write us for full information.

CROWN TAILORING CO.,
CANADA'S BEST TAILORS. TORONTO.

(For late Classified Ads See Page 24.)

VALUE OF RAPE FOR PIGS

An Experiment Station has made two experiments, including, in all, fifty-eight pigs, with the definite object of determining the feeding value of rape. In both these experiments one lot of pigs were penned and fed soaked maize and also shorts in a slop. The grain was fed in the proportion of two parts maize and one part shorts by weight. The other lot had in addition to this grain a limited piece of rape. The pigs were fed so as to secure a satisfactory gain in both instances, but the amount of grain fed to those on rape was less than that given the penned pigs, that they might eat the rape more freely and make as nearly as possible the same gain as the others. In the first trial the ten pigs on rape ate in 76 days 1,386 pounds of maize, 690 pounds of shorts, .32 of an acre of rape, and gained 853 pounds. The other lot penned ate 2,096 pounds of maize, 1,042 pounds of shorts, and gained 857 pounds. The gain is practically the same, so that we are enabled to say that the .32 of an acre of rape saved 1,062 pounds of grain, or that an acre would be worth 3,318 pounds of grain.

In another trial with two lots of 19 inches each, conducted in the same manner, and fed the same rations for seven weeks, the rape lot ate 2,220.3 pounds of maize, 1,109 pounds of shorts, .6 of an acre of rape, and gained 1,066 pounds. The penned lot ate 3,106.5 pounds of maize, 1,553 pounds of shorts, and gained 1,076 pounds. The gain is practically the same in this instance also, so that it may be said that the 6-10 of an acre of rape saved 886.2 pounds of maize and 444 pounds of shorts, or that one acre of rape is worth 2,217 pounds of grain. The average of the two trials indicates that an acre of rape is worth 2,767 pounds of such grain as was fed for fattening pigs.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS

A pullet will show rose-colored veins on the surface of the skin, under the wings. There will also be long silky, hairs growing there. After a year old these hairs disappear; so, too, do the veins, and the skin grows white and veinless. The difference can be seen at a glance.

Again, a pullet that has not laid or has only just commenced to lay, will have the bones of the pelvis or basin almost touching. The bones gradually widen as the fowl continues laying, and at two years old are much farther apart than at one year old.

The third point of difference lies in the claws and shanks. In a young bird the skin of the claw is supple, and the scales thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the last toe, which does most of the work when the bird scratches, gets much worn.

There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shrivelled look on the face. This, with age, becomes more and more pronounced.

In the case of cocks, above and beyond these points of difference there are the spurs to judge by.

VARIATION IN COWS' MILK

The seasonal variation in cow's milk, ascertained from a five years' study in a herd of about six hundred cows, all registered or graded Jerseys, on a New York estate, disclosed the rather interesting fact that the richest milk, that containing the greatest proportion of fats and total solids, is obtained during December, January and February, in the order named.

March and April are not very far behind, but the decrease is practically continuous until July, when it reaches its low level, after which follows a gradual monthly increase until December.

The average composition for the whole year period, as published in the 'Journal' of the American Chemical Society, is fat, 5.2; solids no fat, 9.22; a total of 14.64. The protein content is calculated at 3.66, the milk sugar at 4.81, and the ash at .75, all being percentages.

Read the 'Canadian Pictorial's' bill of fare for July, on page 7, and you will at once want it.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND LABOR DISPUTES

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LABOR UNIONS IN ENGLAND AND THOSE IN CANADA—A PLEA FOR MODERATION—LET CANADIANS SETTLE THEIR OWN DISPUTES.

(Toronto 'News.')

Mr. Goldwin Smith being known to have been one of the staunch friends of the unions and of the Labor interest generally in England, our reporter asked him for his opinion on the present situation. He replied: 'It is true that I was one of those who heartily upheld the cause of the unions, believing them necessary to enable the workingmen to negotiate upon fair terms with their employers. Generally, I hope, our party did its best in the interest of the workingman. But we never thought of setting on foot a monopoly of labor in the hands of self-constituted and self-regulated associations. This would have been something like a reproduction of the old guilds, which became, as such exclusive bodies are apt to become, corrupt in themselves and nuisances to industry and trade. We never dreamed of putting an end to freedom of labor or persecuting any man for earning his bread in his own way, or making the best use of his natural powers.

THE LINE OF HOPE.

'Would that you could bring about better relations and a better understanding between employer and employed! That is the line of hope. Still more effectual would be the success of anything of the co-operative kind, producing an actual partnership in interest; though this unfortunately has been found very difficult. It would be wise, as well as just, on the part of the employer, when he felt he had been well served and could fairly afford an advance or a bonus, to do it of his own accord. To legal arbitration under acts of parliament we can hardly look with hope. You cannot force free men to continue work, much less to continue working well. Friendly mediation will always be useful, were it only to improve tone, which is apt to be needlessly irritating to the boss. A candid and temperate statement of the whole case put forth by the Employers' Association might be useful at this juncture, at all events, in enlightening the public and assuring us that justice was done.

'There are no doubt fair cases for an advance from time to time. Just now prices have risen, reducing the purchasing power of the wage; though this has affected not only the artisan, but all alike, and no particular calling can claim exemption from the common lot. It does not seem that here in Toronto the wages of the artisans are low compared with those of other callings. If it is not a fair and necessary advance that is the aim, but unlimited exaction to the extent of the union's power, that is in view, the point will be reached at which the community will turn to bay; rather perhaps at which the industry will be ruined or take flight, a possibility which unlimited strikers perhaps hardly have in view. In the heat of conflict plain truths are apt to be forgotten. The real employer and the arbiter of the wage is not the boss but the buyer of the goods, who will not give more for them than he can afford. The strikers themselves, too, are buyers, and if there were strikes all round would be striking against each other.

'On the question of the recognition of the unions, it is impossible to lay down any precise rule. A recognition is generally due and wise as well as friendly. But what has the conduct of the particular union towards the particular employer been? There can be no legal obligation to recognize a voluntary organization.

THE PERILS OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.

'The evils and perils of industrial war are aggravated by the prevalence of enmity between classes, and of a spirit of social revolution. To sympathize with the dream of the socialist is easy for any one who meditates on the human lot, especially for a student of history. But dynamite bombs are not heralds of the socialist kingdom of universal love, nor are such bitter manifestoes of class envy and hatred as are now being frequently put forth. The artisans are everywhere tending to separation from the general interests of the community, and to the formation of an aggressive power apart. The employers and the wealthier classes generally are represented as a sort of caste holding usurped position, to dispossess them of which violence and confiscation may be rightfully employed. Look over any list of millionnaires and you will find that by far the majority of them, far from being members of a caste, have risen from lower social grades, not a few from the lowest grade of all. If the industrial conflict and the social agitation continue, something more terrible than any strike will be the end.

'I cannot help saying that I think we have a right to demur to the interference of American labor leaders with our disputes. The influence of the American labor party on legislation has been hostile to Canadian labor. The politicians would, I believe, have let the Alien Labor Law drop if the unions had not insisted on its continuance. To the labor party we owe the manufacturing clause, as it is called, which excludes from copyright in the United States a book printed in Canada.'

An attempt is being made to establish a pigeon post in the Leeward Islands, between Montserrat and Antigua. Some carriers have been imported from England, and as soon as they have increased sufficiently, attempts to establish a regular post between the two islands will be made. Should the experiments prove successful the movements of steamers will be known in Montserrat soon after telegraphic news has reached Antigua. Shipments of fruit can be prepared without fear of their having to lie on the wharves and rot owing to the non arrival of a steamer.

AN IRISH INDUSTRY

FROM FLAX TO LINEN.

There is nothing prettier than a field of Irish flax in full bloom. The stems are about 30 inches high, says a writer in 'Truth.' They are very slender, and of a pale green.

On each stem is a flower in an exquisite tone of blue—something between a cornflower and a forget-me-not. The little flower is not of a very robust constitution. The petals soon fall, and then a seed-pod forms, which, when given time to do so, produces quantities of what we call linseed ('Ihin' is the Celtic name for flax). But when the flax is grown for the manufacture of linen, it is pulled up before the seed has had time to mature.

After having been exposed to the air for a few days, the flax is laid in water, and during the fortnight that this process lasts the odious smell with which it fills the offended air is of a remarkably powerful character.

As the local guides say: 'Shure it's just the flax fermintin. It's a powerful smell intirely, but there's no danger in it, glory be to God.'

The soaking makes it easy to separate the straw from the fibre by bruising it between rollers, and then suspending it through an opening in the top of a machine in which a horizontal shaft with wooden blades revolves at the rate of 250 times a minute. Parted forever are the fibre flax and the straw, now tow.

Next comes the spinning into yarn, done in immense mills; and after that the yarn is woven into the fabric itself. Finally comes the bleaching, when the linen is laid out on the green field to be whitened by rain and sun and wind.

These long strips of snowy whiteness on the green turf surprise the stranger. He thinks it some sort of top dressing, spread upon the land to fertilize it. Belfast is the centre of the linen trade.

TREATING SNAKE BITES

OLD GUIDE'S HEROIC MEASURES THAT PROVED EFFECTIVE.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

'I got a lesson in treating snake bites a while ago that may stand me in good stead some day, although I can't say it was pleasant to learn,' said Frank Hargis. 'I was out with a prospecting party in Nevada, and was crossing one of the arid wastes that make a large part of the State a desert, until the discovery of gold attracted people there.

'There were two other Eastern men besides myself, and we had a veteran guide with us. Rattlesnakes are numerous in that country, and the guide told us to beware of them, as they are just about the color of the sand and it is very difficult to see them. I was walking along the sand during a short stop, when a warning rattle told of a snake in my path. I jumped to one side and almost on top of another snake.

'I just heard it rattle and then felt a stinging sensation in my leg. I made my way to camp as quickly as possible and told my story. The guide made me lie down, removed the thick stocking through which the snake's fangs had penetrated and bathed the wound. He then broke open a cartridge and spread the powder on the open sore. I started to protest against his evident intention, but he told me that it was the one chance of saving my life, so I kept still.

He touched off the powder, the flash cauterizing the wound effectively. He then mashed a leaf of a plant which grows wild in the desert and applied it like a poultice. I went to sleep and woke up in the morning suffering from nothing more severe than a very stiff leg. This lasted for about a week and then I was as well as ever.'

SHAKESPEARE AND CERVANTES.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

It is perhaps one of the most remarkable coincidences in all literary history that April 23, 1616, should have been the death day of the two greatest geniuses of their time, or, indeed, of any time—Shakespeare and Cervantes. But it is doubtful whether they ever heard of each other, just as Burns and Schiller, who were born in the same year, twinkled, to use Carlyle's fine phrase, like bright particular stars in opposite firmaments, and never mingled their rays. It does not appear that Shakespeare knew any Spanish, and as the earliest translation — Shelton's—of 'Don Quixote' began to appear in 1612, after the author of 'Hamlet' had retired to Stratford, and was finished in 1620, he is not likely to have come under its influence. It was 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle' which first betrayed this.

BEATS THE KAISER IN DRESSING.

Australia is continually establishing new records. A bankrupt under examination in Perth had his attention called to a heavy item in his accounts under the heading of 'laundry.' 'I would have you know,' he said in reply, 'that I claim to be the cleanest man on earth. I always try to live up to my ideals. I wear four white shirts and two suits of undergarments each day.' At that rate he must do more dressing and undressing than the German Emperor, the present holder of the championship.—London 'Chronicle.'

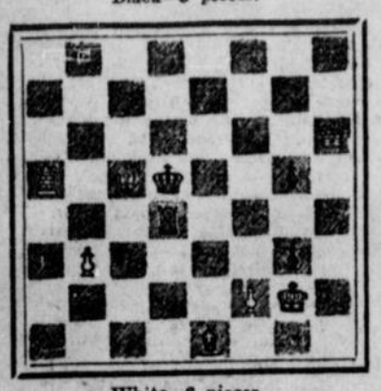
AGRICULTURAL EDITOR WANTED.

The publishers of the 'Witness' would be pleased to receive applications from those who combine a literary taste with a thorough knowledge of agricultural matters, and who would be capable of taking charge of one or more of the agricultural departments of the 'Witness.' Applicants should state their age, experience, and salary expectations, and give such other information as they might deem to their advantage. Address, The Managing Editor, the 'Witness,' Montreal.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 9, 1907.

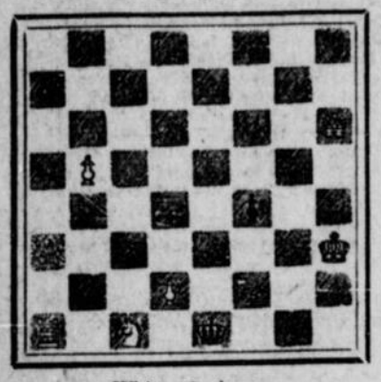
PROBLEM NO. 1166.
By Baron F. Wardener, Taus.
Black—5 pieces.



White—6 pieces.

White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1167.
By Dr. Frankenstein, Leipzig.
Black—2 pieces.



White—6 pieces.

White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

To problem 1160..1. P Q 6.
" 1161..1. R Q 1.
" 1162..1. Kt B 6.
" 1163..1. Q K Kt 8.

After a tournament extending over six weeks, one of the most arduous in the history of chess, Rubinstein and Bernstein (with a score of 19½ each) have tied for first and second places, in the master tournament at Ostend, Mieses and Niemzovich, a boy of nineteen, tying for third and fourth prizes, with scores of 19.

Rubinstein, who is only 23 years old, won third prize at Ostend last year. Bernstein made his début among the masters three years ago; he is under 25 years of age.

Professor Isaac L. Rice has contributed 500 kronen towards the prize fund of the Carlsbad International Tournament. In addition to the first prize the victor in the tourney will receive a special prize presented by the German Chess Union.

It has been decided to hold the fourth Scandinavian Congress at Copenhagen, play commencing on Aug. 4.

Sir George Newnes has resigned the presidency of the City of London Chess Club, and has become a life member and a vice-president. He is succeeded by Mr. Eschwege.

Mr. Magnus Smith left Winnipeg last week to take up his residence in New York.

In a farewell, simultaneous performance against nine strong players of the Winnipeg Club, the following position occurred with Mr. H. H. Burrell (black), 2 b 1 r r 2; 6 p 1; 2 s 4 p; 5 P 2; 1 p k 1 P B 2· 1 S 2 R 2 P; 2 P 3 P 1; 3 R 2 K 1; black played P Kt 4, and white mates in two moves. White's score was 8 won, 1 drawn with the Rev. Prof. Cross. Mr. Smith will conduct the M. F. P. chess column as heretofore.

Four games have been played in a match between Messrs. Blake and Spencer, Winnipeg, score two wins each.

Played in the Masters' Tournament of the Ostend Chess Congress.

(Vienna Opening.)

White.	Black.
L. Van Vliet.	E. Salwe.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Q—Kt B 3	2 K—Kt B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 4
5 P x P	5 Kt x P
6 K—Kt K 2	6 Castles (a)
7 B x Kt	7 Q x B
8 Castles (b)	8 Q—B 3
9 P—B 4	9 P x P
10 B x P	10 P—Q Kt 3 (c)
11 Q—Q 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 Kt—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 P—Q R 3	13 B—B 4 ch
14 K—R sq	14 Q—R K sq (d)
15 Q—Kt K 4	15 B—K 2
16 Kt—B 5	16 B—Q sq
17 R—B 3	17 Kt—K 4
18 B x Kt	18 R x B
19 Q R—K B sq	19 Q—Q 2
20 Q—B 4	20 R—K 3
21 Q—Kt 4 (e)	21 P—Kt 3 (f)
22 Kt—R 6 ch	22 K—R sq (g)
23 Kt x P ch	23 K—Kt 2
24 Kt x B	24 R x Kt
25 R—B 7 ch	25 Q x R
26 R x Q ch	26 K x R
27 Kt—Kt 5 ch	Resigns

(a) Better is first B K 3

(b) White gains an important tempo by this manoeuvre.

(c) We should have preferred, B K Kt 5. The text move contains of course an idea, but not a very sound one.

(d) Too much time is lost with this Bishop throughout the game. B x Kt was, probably, best. The check is a trap, as if, 14. P Q 4, then B x P ch.

(e) This move wins by force, and had doubtless been overlooked by M. Salwe. If R Kt 3, 22. Kt R 6 ch, wins the Queen, and if 21..P B 3, then 22. Kt x Kt P wins easily.

(f) Made after nearly half an hour's study, although it was fairly obvious that Black had nothing else to do.

(g) K Kt 2, would have prolonged the game, Black remaining eventually with R B and five Pawns, against Q and six Pawns.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

Shories (White) v. Schosberger (Black).

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

(1) Hoping for an advantage in the end game.

(2) 5 B—K 3 is more popular, but the text has Maroczy's sanction, together with 9 Kt—Kt 3.

(3) White's development is very sound. He gradually gains the superior position.

(4) Of questionable advantage to Black.

(5) The alternative is Kt—R 4, and the text is not better.

(6) The result of Black's recent exchanges leaves him with a cramped game. The contrast with White's development is very marked at this point.

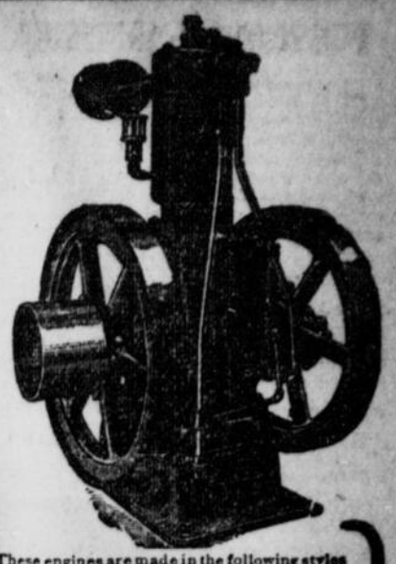
(7) Shories begins his insidious advance with the K—B P, which won him the game.

(8) Obviously weak! K—Kt 2 might be considered.

SPOILING CHILDREN'S MINDS.

The average person does not seem to realize the absolute injury that he does to his children by the admission into his home of the so-called 'comic supplements,' of the modern newspaper. It is sad enough when the parent himself wastes his times over so-called funnyisms and distorted art (!) which these supplements contain. But at least he is supposed to have the intelligence to give this poor stuff the low relative place to which, if it has any at all, it is entitled. But the child cannot do this. He accepts the slang in which the low wit is couched as current speech, adopts it and uses it as his own. He accepts the meaningless wit as his idea of humor and receives the distorted figures and badly-drawn pictures as his conception of art. So, in language, in literature and in art, he receives his first ideas at the most impressionable part of his life from these hideous American plagues. Does the average father realize this? Does he realize the absolutely false note that he strikes in this way on the mind and in the character of his own child at the beginning of its own life? For it must not be forgotten that in spirit, conception, writing and art there is not a single spark of sincerity or honest effort in these pages. The whole thing is false, born of the most uncompromising spirit of commercialism, and issued without regard to any principle higher than to 'sell the paper.' We may choose to excuse these 'supplements' as fleeting in their influence, and on the ground that they 'amuse the children,' who forget them. But we need only look back to our own childhood and quickly prove to ourselves the untruth of such an argument. Childhood influences are tremendously potent; impressions made upon us in the first fifteen years of our lives are practically ineffaceable. If they were otherwise, why do we take so much pains in training our children? Childhood memories are not fleeting; they are permanent; and in that very fact lies the incalculable injury of these 'supplements.' Few things latterly devised by the mind of man are likely to prove so pernicious to the future ideas of our children as these modern despoilers of the youthful mind. It is, indeed, a pity when a parent so far forgets the right proportion of things as to allow his child's initial ideas to be formed or influenced by a literature so low and an art so false.—'Success.'

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?



A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

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Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on *your* farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.

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MYTHS OF THE MOUNTAINS

PRETTY INDIAN LEGENDS TOLD IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

There is deep feeling for many in the quietude which broods over the Adirondack wilderness. In the imagination of the early woodsman, the forests were peopled with fairy folk. It is easily understood how a sojourner by twilight or in darkness and alone would people the shadowy places with shadowy, moving forms. Even in calm weather, the wood is always full of slight noises. There are sounds like stealthy footsteps and the swish of garments when the fitful breezes stir the bits of loosened bark which cling to the trunks of birches; and farther in, among the trees, there is the fall of the nut or pine cone, the rush of a squirrel, the rise of a grouse, the flight of the deer over dead leaves. As the wind rises the forest speaks with many voices.

Modern Adirondack folklore contains many legends of the forest. In the vicinity of the Upper Saranac Lake, the Indians used to say there once lived an Indian spirit, a Jumbo of his kind. He was much given to leaping, and one-half mile was just an every-day sort of jump for him. When he first learned that the white man had arrived on the lake, it so enraged him that he made a jump of a mile and a half, from the Corey place on the Upper Saranac, to Round or Little Stony Creek Pond. To prove this story, inhabitants of that locality will point out to you the imprint of his ponderous moccasin tracks, where he landed on the shore of that pond. After this effort he never looked upon the limpid waters of the Saranac again. Doubtless the jump was too much for him; at any rate, that was the last one he was ever known to make.

Flowers and game, as well as human beings, are included in the quaint superstitions of the Adirondack woods. The Indians have a pretty myth respecting the cardinal flower, a deep red blossom which flourishes on the banks of rivers in the forest. White deer were considered sacred by the Indian hunters, and should any one of their number be so unfortunate as to slay one, his own death was sure to follow within a year. Once upon a time a young brave accidentally killed a milk-white deer. While carrying it to his camp to carve, a few drops of its blood fell upon the ground, and upon this spot the first cardinal flower sprang up.

The origin of the white pond lily, a beautiful and highly odorous flower, which is found in large numbers in the lakes and streams, is said to have been in a brave's affection for a young Indian maiden. When the young buck approached her she fled, and he pursued up along the Racquette river bank until finally, upon arriving at a high precipice overhanging the stream, she paused, but only for a moment, and then made a fatal leap into the waters below. From the water at once sprang the white pond lily.

Back of the name 'Adirondack' is the most curious legend of all. Some of the Algonquin tribes, belonging to the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay, having been defeated by the Iroquois, and driven from their hunting grounds, were often forced by the long northern winters to subsist for days upon the buds and bark of trees. Hence these old-time enemies of the Five Nations called them in derision Ad-i-ron-dacks, or tree eaters. The word is taken from the Iroquois—'hades,' they eat, and 'Garandah,' the trees. The French dropped the h and wrote the word Adirondacks.

Ampersand Pond, which lies at the base of Ampersand Mountain, holds the attention of all interested in Indian folklore, because of the following tradition. Once there was a beautiful Indian maiden, whose name was Wah-loon-dah, which means rippling water. The people of her tribe adored her. She was the centre of attraction among the young braves of the tribe and many of them sought to woo her, but one brave, Os-sa-wah, the Plumed Eagle, was the most favored suitor, and won her. After the marriage rites were performed they packed supplies into a canoe and journeyed into the wilderness until they came to Ampersand Pond. Here they unpacked the canoe and proceeded to build a little wigwam, as they intended to spend their honeymoon in hunting and fishing.

One morning Os-sa-wah, wishing to go hunting on the mountain, bade Wah-loon-dah farewell for the day. Later, as she was paddling on the pond, she heard a cry of mortal anguish.

She hastened to the shore and sped up the mountainside, finding her brave dead at the foot of a cliff over which he had fallen in pursuit of game. With superhuman strength she grasped his lifeless form and bore him down the mountain to the little wigwam, and there upon a couch of fragrant balsam bedecked with lilies she prepared him for burial. Loosening her beautiful hair, she covered her face and chanted the death song. Then she plunged a knife into her breast and died. The Great Spirit, pleased with her devotion, gave her spirit permission to watch over the scene of her fate. It is said that her gentle influence is felt all about the locality, and while the tempest lashes into fury the near-by lakes, Ampersand alone is tranquil, showing only ripples—the echo of her laughter.

WHY THEY ASK PENSIONS

SOME OF THE CURIOUS APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Every ailment known to medical science and some that are entirely original, if not imaginary, are included in the category of afflictions which seek amelioration through the Pension Commissioner. No matter how unreasonable may appear the stories contained in these applications for pensions, each receives a thorough investigation by the secret service of the bureau, an organization which shrinks from advertising its exploits, although its members could tell hundreds of tales of interesting variety. Mr. Warner, pension commissioner, has decided objections to publicity being given to the secret work of the office, but a leak will occasionally occur. Not infrequently the applications show clearly the earmarks of fraud, and sometimes a shrewd detective is sent thousands of miles to gather facts as to the claim. Often both men and women stretch their imaginations as well as consciences in their persistent efforts to be placed on Uncle Sam's pension rolls. Some of the cases are as odd as they are interesting. Here's a fellow who wants a pension for a 'total wreck':—

'I fust got to be a total wreck frum liver and kidney trubbles and when I was totally wrecked by consumtion which come on me suddenly like, and now I more totally wrecked by army troubles, sprains and hard marching.'

An ex-soldier in Ohio wrote: 'I don't exactly know what disease I am suffering with, but I do know that I deserve a pension, as I am suffering the pains of death all over my body and legs and feet. Make it a good one for I fought hard for the flag.'

A henpecked husband, who evidently has no use for his wife, says in his application: 'I got blood poison by being hit with a hen's egg which was not good. When you send my pension I want it made so as my wife won't get any of it, for she is the one who throwed the egg.'

A veteran in West Virginia thinks he should receive a pension because he fell off a thirty-foot bridge in the war, which resulted in a 'general breaking up of my entire system,' and a veteran of the 4th Wisconsin Infantry was salivated by reason of excessive use of salt pork in his army career, and applies for a pension on the ground that he 'got salvation in the army.'

The following extract is an excellent example of an injury which made itself known after an interval of more than forty years: 'The way I got my war injery was ketchin' a hog, which was a sow hog. Our captain wanted her for forege, an' he was chasin' the sow, an' she crawled through a hoale in a rale fence. It was a big hoale, an' I thot I was about the size of the hog, an' I tried to crawl thro', but I stuk, an' tryin' to wiggle out I throde the rales off, an' one hit me on the hed an' knocked me senseless. I don't think the ketchin' of the sow hog had anything to do with my line of duty, an' I wants a pension. The sow hog was never ketched.'

A veteran in Howard County, Md., sent the testimony of a neighbor, who, no doubt, meant well enough, but did not know how to express himself. The latter swore to the statement that he had known the claimant for twelve years, and that 'he would not work unless compelled to.' The witness meant to say that the claimant, while really unable to work by reason of his physical infirmities, was frequently compelled to attempt labor in order to sustain himself. As a companion piece this will do: 'I am a native of Misouri. I want a job in your office; then I won't ask for no more raise in pension. I can clerk O K, but I can't labor. I could boss clerks and make them stand around and raise only entitled pensions; keep them from loafing and whispering in office hours, and see that things worked right. I could show them how.'

FREAKS IN STATUARY.

(From the Providence 'Journal.')

A sculptor was talking about freak statuary.

'I turn out a lot of it,' he said. 'Not that I like to. I have to. So many of our millionnaires have uncouth tastes.

'I made last fall portrait busts of a Western millionnaire and his wife. The wife wears spectacles, and nothing would do but I must put spectacles on her bust. I argued, but in vain. That bust stands in the millionnaire's spacious library to-day, and spectacles rest on its nose.

'I did last month a bust in colors, a bust of a young girl. The marble hair I gilded, the marble eyes I painted blue, and the marble lips and cheeks I flecked with red. A hideous thing, yet the family was delighted.

'The freakiest of my freak statues stands in a Boston garden. It is the statue of the owner's grandfather, an old Presbyterian divine. The aged man stands in the centre of a bed of jonquils, and out of the top of his plug hat a jet of water spurts, falling into a marble basin that he holds in his hands, a basin wherein swim half a dozen goldfish. The idea of treating one's grandfather like that!'

KEEPS COLD COLD AND HOT HOT.

Among the recent novelties of invention is a thermos flask, which comes from England, and this article has the faculty of keeping cold things at an icy point for a long time and retaining the temperature of such things as hot beverages for an astonishing period—the inventor says for weeks.

The device consists of a bottle which has been thoroughly insulated by a covering of mineral material with an outer casing. This protection is said to be perfect, and that a temperature either high or low may be maintained without perceptible diminution.

The flask is made in pint and quart sizes, and the invention will undoubtedly be found of value to invalids and in the nursery.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

KING OF BEVERAGES.

(From 'What to Eat.')

Water is the king of beverages; it is the beverage to which all turn when they would cure themselves of the injudicious habit of consuming other beverages. But water that is not pure may be more harmful than the most harmful of other drinks. Water is the basis of all other beverages. All beverages of man's manufacture are water that has been adulterated by admixtures and chemical treatment. Pure water is the one beverage which has stood the test of science and come down to us unscathed through continuous use for countless ages. It is nature's chiefest blessing to man. Other beverages undergo many changes with time. Each age brings them forth in new styles, new methods of manufacture, new processes of chemical treatment, aging and keeping. Foods change with each successive generation. We eat different kinds of foods from time to time, each generation prepares them differently; there are different methods of compounding them, different methods of cooking them. Pure water is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

A USEFUL GARDEN DEVICE.

If you have a good oil or molasses barrel find a place for it handy to the garden, give it a good coat of red paint, inside and out, see that the hoops are in place and dependable, and make a hole with an auger about an inch from the bottom and fit a spigot to it. Use a solid box or other support—something high enough to set the watering pot under the spigot—and lay three bricks on this for the barrel to rest on. Place straw in the bottom, fill with manure and water, and you are ready to feed your plants.—'Suburban Life.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Starts Operations.—The new factory of the Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, is now ready to start operations. It is said that the plant is modern and up-to-date, and fully equipped with everything necessary for the economical production of the famous 'Goes Like Sixty' engines.

'Photographing Crowned Heads' will interest everyone who handles a camera. See the 'Canadian Pictorial' for July. See contents in full on page 7.

MODERN PARENTS.

('The Lady,' London.)

How the modern conditions that exist between parents and children would startle our forefathers! To go back only as far as the 'Sandford and Merton' era, imagine the astonishment of the much-brought-up Tommy Barlow at not being obliged to stand up whenever his parents entered a room, at not being expected to make bows at all manner of odd times, at not having to address his father and mother as 'Sir' or 'Madam!'

Modern fathers and mothers expect far less deference and outward show of respect than they did in days of old, but there was never a time when so much good feeling existed between them and the younger generation as now. There is far less formality, but a great deal more friendship. We see parents and children, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, sharing the same occupations and enjoying the same amusements, both out of doors and in. They are companions, comrades. One is often as active as the other, and as full of zest. I have heard daughters say to their mothers, 'I wish I were as young as you, dear!'

The elders nowadays have embarked on a new role. They do not pose as being 'know-alls,' or for ever in the right. This used to be a teasing trait, and often led to friction. Modern elders let the young ones have their say, and even listen to them with attention. They admit the value of new ideas, and for their own parts are always ready to learn. Men and women of fifty, and even sixty, attack new amusements, learn new languages, take music and sketching lessons, and remain receptive to the last. They do not let themselves grow rusty; fresh interests preserve their youth.

In the meantime, young people grow up slower than they did. They remain longer at school or college, and marry later. Consequently a time arrives when there is a meeting of the generations—parents and children find themselves surprisingly on the same level.

A pregnant sign of the times is the way that Christian names are used in families. In a number, almost as often as 'mother' and 'father,' we may hear parents called by their Christian or pet names. We know of a schoolmaster—he is also the father of a family—who is adored by all the younger folk, and answers to a pet name.

The modern grandmother is now an institution who is popular in the nursery. She can tell stories and spoil the little ones just as well as the old-fashioned grandma of half a century or more ago. A little boy asked his mother the other day, 'Which is the oldest, Mumsie, you or grannie?' Both were wearing white, both carried sticks, and were very much like each other; perhaps, of the two, grannie was the prettier. The question was quite excusable.

With men, too, is not old age very different from what it used to be? The old are far less dreary and decrepit. Does not the mere fact that a foursome at golf can be got up and played between octogenarians prove the point? Three or four generations can meet on the ground of golf, at any rate.

Statisticians tell us that we are a longer-lived race than formerly. This may account for much, among other things, it helps to explain the relations that exist nowadays between parents and their children.

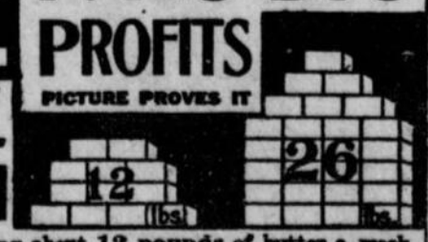
ICELAND WONDERS.

People who live in vast and barren lands have the best eyesight. Eskimos will detect a white fox on the snow at a great distance, while Arabs can pick out objects on the desert that are invisible to others.—Springfield 'Republican.'

U.S. GETS ALL THE CREAM

PAYS BIG PROFITS

PICTURE PROVES IT



We were only making about 12 pounds of butter a week. The first week the U. S. Separator was in our house, we made 26 pounds, a gain of 14 pounds over the old way. This increase would well repay any farmer to buy a U. S. Separator.

January 6, 1907. Auburn, Ill. WALTER S. WOOLSEY.

The picture above shows how clean the U. S. skims—Holds the World's Record—and with its simple bowl (only 2 parts inside), easy-running, self-oiling gearing, low milk tank, strong frame and proved durability—the U. S. is far and away the best separator. That's what users say after trying other kinds.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

BON VOYAGE, COMRADE!

Miss Gertie L. Galloway, Conway, Ont., sends the verses asked for by D.A. The author's name is not remembered.

Bon voyage, comrade! though we drift apart
Nor space nor time can dim the love I bear—
Which close and warm within my aching heart,
Throbs on for you and all your life would share.
* * * * * *
Bon voyage, comrade! God be with you, dear!
'Tis all my heart can say as on the tide
Our boats drift from each other, cold and drear
Seeme all the sunny world as from my side
You drift afar. For you I kneel and pray
In love undying. While I know your heart
Is mine I shall not fear; though dark the day
And wide the distance as we drift apart.

A WALLED CITY.

M.J.S.—Is Quebec a walled city? Ans.—Yes; a massive wall surrounds the older portion of that part of the city comprised in upper town; but the newer portion has grown beyond the fortifications.

STARTING A POST-OFFICE.

E.M.T.—What steps should be taken to start a new post-office? To whom should I apply? Anc.—Write to the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Ont., and to the post-office inspector for your district, London, Ont., for particulars.

THE CALIFORNIAN CLIMATE.

J.A.C.—What moderates the climate of California? Is it due to the proximity of the mountains or are there warm ocean currents? Ans.—The climate of California is very different in different parts of the state, depending on distance from the ocean, situation with reference to mountain ranges, and altitude above sea level. The Japan currents deflection of the (warm) north equatorial current, crosses the ocean, the major part passing down the western coast. This current varies in volume and velocity with the monsoons. The prevailing winds have a very considerable effect on the climate of the State, particularly on that part west of the coast range. In the interior, the valleys shut out from the ocean breezes have a higher summer temperature, but in winter their proximity to the snow-capped Sierra Nevada gives them several degrees more cold than the coast regions. The extreme dryness and clearness of the atmosphere is favorable to radiation, so that the summer nights in most parts are cool compared with the days.

OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

R.—Kindly publish for the writer's information the oath of allegiance which a foreigner must make to become a citizen of the United States; also, the oath of allegiance to become a citizen of the British Empire. Ans.—In the United States the foreigner applying for citizenship must declare on oath before the court 'that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject.' The following is the form of oath used in Canada to become a British subject:—'I, A.B., do solemnly promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII., as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British possessions beyond the seas, and of this Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies, or attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Him or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation, so help me God.'

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.)]

DANDRUFF.

'Jean.'—For the last six months has been troubled with an itching of the scalp, which is very annoying, more so at some times than at others. She has a good deal of dandruff, but the hair does not seem to be too dry, unless just after washing. During the last winter she has been getting quite grey. She is anxious to do something to bring the hair back to its natural state. There are no pimples nor rash on the scalp to indicate an unhealthy condition, nothing but the dandruff. Ans.—It seems to be very likely that the condition of the scalp is responsible for your hair turning grey. The itchiness you complain of might easily result from the dandruff. I think it would be wise to wash your head oftener than you do, say, once in two weeks. This will prevent the dandruff from accumulating. The spirits of green soap is an excellent thing to cleanse the scalp and remove dandruff. Take a teaspoonful of this and rub into the roots of the hair. Rub up into a lather with very hot water and massage the scalp well. Then rinse off with hot water and finally douche with cold. When drying the hair rub it very gently, and dry preferably in a warm room before the fire. Every night before retiring massage the scalp. This should be done with the flat of the fingers, and without rubbing the hair, which will otherwise be loosened or bruised. Put your fingers into your hair roots and work the scalp backwards and forwards over the bone. Do this over every part in turn. This has the effect of determining the blood to the roots of the hair, and so increases its nutrition. Be careful never to draw the hair tight, and always comb it gently, so as not to drag on the roots. Neglect of these precautions tend to loosen the hair and destroy its vitality. Once a day use the following hair tonic. Apply it by pouring a small quantity on the bare scalp: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; oil of lavender, six drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

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is interested and should know about the wonderful
Marvel Whirling Spray Douche
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

ITCHING SKIN.

'Inquirer.'—Last winter two of her boys had a rash or itching on them which was thought to be eczema, as the elder of them had had weeping eczema before when an infant. Then, the mother herself took an itching of the skin. The trouble in question has been variously called eczema, nettle-rash, and itch. The mother has no spots or pimples, or other rash on the skin, merely the itchiness. The itching affected her whole body. Even the edges of the ears were fearfully itchy as well as the neck. Ans.—Without seeing the cases it is practically impossible for me to give a positive opinion as to their nature. Itch usually forms little pimples, and then scabs, often between the fingers. Eczema forms also pimples and abraded patches, and finally leads to thickening and cracking of the skin. In your case, as there was no rash nor anything unusual to be seen it was most likely what is known as pruritus. This comes often from disturbed digestion or climatic changes. It would be well to take very plain diet for some weeks, avoiding meat and sweetstuffs altogether. Do not use soups either. Take a small dose of salts every morning before breakfast. Exercise in moderation in the open air. The itching may be relieved by taking bran baths. Use about four to six pounds of bran to the bath of hot water. Dry the skin by patting rather than rubbing. With the children you can try the same measures, but without knowing more about it I cannot suggest anything in the way of medicine or local applications.

BRONCHITIS.

'Old Subscriber' has been troubled with something like bronchitis or a form of asthma for the past four or five years. Was very bad last winter. The trouble seems to be entirely in the bronchial tubes. He brings up a great deal of frothy expectoration, and is worse when he gets a cold. During the summer he is fairly well, and is not troubled. In the winter also is greatly bothered with constipation. Ans.—Your complaint seems to be what is sometimes called 'winter cough.' The best thing for you to do would be to spend a winter or two in the Southern States, as, for instance, South Carolina. The form of bronchitis from which you are suffering is often greatly benefited by a change to a warmer climate. This does more than medicine. There are certain measures also which are of benefit. Clothing should always be suited to the season. You should avoid cold and damp and keep out of the dust as much as possible. Food should be nourishing and abundant, but plain. To loosen the phlegm it is an excellent plan to put a teaspoonful of Friar's Balsam in a quart of boiling water, and inhale the steam. This is most conveniently carried out by putting the mixture into a quart jug with a wide mouth. The nose and mouth are placed over this, and the head and jug are wrapped round with a towel. The steam is to be inhaled for ten minutes at a time, and the operation may be repeated several times a day. I do not think that the remedy you mention would be of any permanent benefit. It is a good plan to fortify the system against catching cold. Every night sponge the face, neck, and shoulders for ten minutes with cold water.

OBSERVED IN ANIMALS.

A zoologist thus writes upon a point in which he claims that the lower animals set an example to many men, says 'Chums':

'It has taken human beings many hundreds of years to acquire habits of neatness and cleanliness, whereas the animals have always possessed them. From the time when they first made their appearance on earth animals have washed and combed and brushed themselves with tongue, claws and tail. Many of them grow wretched and languish if deprived of any opportunity of taking a cold bath. As for the apes, they are such sticklers for cleanliness that they expel any member of the tribe who shows a disposition to shirk his duties in this respect. Even the insects show a scrupulous regard for neatness, as anybody who has watched a fly brushing itself with its feet, for instance, will readily admit.'

THE QUEEN'S BEDCHAMBER.

(London 'M. A. P.'.

Queen Alexandra's bedroom is panelled in pale rose silk, with hangings of white satin, those of the bed being surmounted by the imperial crown. The curtains of her boudoir are of ivory silk, bordered with heliotrope. Here the panellings are of ivory silk in gilt moldings; and other accessories are Beauvois tapestry, French carpet, and Louis XVI. furniture. Her Majesty's bathroom is quite new, and was specially built out. It is fitted with a bath of Grecian marble from quarries which had been disused for a thousand years.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A strangely pathetic tragedy has been revealed by the death of a man in the casual ward of the Tonbridge workhouse. The man arrived there in the prosecution of his search for his wife, from whom he separated many years ago, and he died through breaking a blood vessel. He told his story to the workhouse master, who made inquiries, and ascertained that on the same day a woman had died from a precisely similar cause in the same workhouse. It was the missing wife. Both bodies are buried in one grave.—London 'Globe.'

Those who intend taking up any of the splendid year end offers on page 11 should preserve the page at once for ready reference, as it may not appear again.

RURAL QUERIES.

G.F.D.—Having just taken up fruit-growing I would like to know if there are any bulletins published re pests and diseases of trees in general and of the San Jose scale in particular, and how might I obtain them. The San Jose scale has not appeared here yet, but I would like to know about it in case we get it. Ans.—If you will write to the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, they will no doubt be glad to supply you with all information on the subject. Several pamphlets on the San Jose scale and other pests have been issued by the college.

L. Davidson.—Please give me information how to take care of a breachey horse that jumps and breaks the fences. Is there any way but to poke him? Ans.—You cannot do better than tie a chain six or eight feet long to the pastern of the front foot of the horse.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'The gate of Paradise, the poets say
Swings open, untold splendor to disclose—
Once in a thousand years.
In the court I waited patiently
And watched the changing throng. Life's joys and woes
Lured one by one away. I shunned repose—
Lest the gate move—and so, long years crept by.
One day I closed mine eyes, by weariness
An instant overcome,
The gate swung open wide—and closed again.'

Most of us have to sigh over some lost opportunity, when for us the gates of Paradise swung open and our deadened senses were too dormant to see what we had missed. It is only when the gate is shut that we realize our loss.

The poem above is from a Persian legend; yet every human being has a day of opportunity, but requires as well the eyes to be open to see it, the heart to prompt to well timed action, and a noble aim. No tyrant passions or foibles must drag us back, but, as Von Moltke said, 'To win in life, you must be in the right place at the right time with all your resources ready for action.'

If we acted on the belief that this world is only a preparation for the Beyond and that here we begin to be what we are to be forever, how absorbing life would become. For we should carefully guard ourselves against what will perish with the body, and seek the good while avoiding evil that would cling to us forever. The duty of the hour would be the duty of all time, and the present would be realized as a period of growth and achievement. Living each day as a part of a future state we should enjoy a foretaste of its joys while here.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

In many railway stations and connected with many organizations there can be found linked with other good works, that of sending to the suffering, or to those who are deprived of them the fair sweet flowers that blossom in summer gardens.

The baskets in the station, well meaning though they be, often fail in their mission for want of a little care after gathering, and flowers are to be seen in a wilted condition that no water can revive. Perhaps a few directions on the preservation of cut flowers may be useful to those who have the desire to help in this pleasant task but fail to take the proper method.

Flowers should be gathered just after sundown, but never in the middle of the day. They require to be put at once in a cool place in water that will reach to the top of the stalks close to the flowers. Cold, soft water is best, and in the morning they can be drained and placed in box or basket with damp paper and kept from sunlight as much as possible.

TWO OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

Mrs. A. F.—The specimens sent are of two old-fashioned flowers, the first being Polemonium Ceruleum, often called Jacob's Ladder. It is an old-fashioned inhabitant of cottage gardens, which owes its popular name to the regular manner in which the leaflets are arranged on the long leaves. It succeeds well in a partly shaded place not too dry and is easily raised from fall sown seed. The plant, when small, is impatient of soil on the leaves, such as is likely to occur during heavy rain. There is a form of this plant with variegated leaves. The other specimen is Valerian, sometimes called Garden Heliotrope, often Cat's Valerian or St. George's Herb. It is said to have a medicinal value, chiefly in the roots, the active principle being a volatile oil, and is useful in nervous diseases, and especially in hysteria.

On cats the effect of this plant is extraordinary considering its innocent appearance.

SCALE ON APPLE TREES.

Mrs. H.—It is to be feared that there is more than scale ailing your trees. Better to get a near-by expert who can tell you if some disease has attacked them.

Throughout this province, especially around Montreal and adjacent counties apple trees have been dying the past two years, and it is supposed to be caused by climatic influence and location. But you will do well to have the 'scale' cleaned off with whale oil soap and a brush.

INSECT ON HOP VINES.

H.H.C.—The leaf seems struck by rust as well as bitten by a beetle, doubtless the flea beetle. It is not easy to give a remedy for this season, as the insects are too plentiful and the leaves of the hop are rough and do not hold a spray, though kerosene emulsion should be of advantage. In the autumn dig well around the roots and leave the ground exposed around them.

NATIONAL EMBLEMS.

Miss Maud D.—I am not familiar with the flowers of all countries, but can mention several. The fleur-de-lis was adopted for France by Louis VII., and is still the emblem of the Royalist party. The leek typifies Wales; the shamrock, Ireland; the pomegranate, Spain; the linden, Prussia; and the corn blume, Germany. England has been represented in history by the rose, as it was the definite emblem of the two opposing parties that waged war there in the 15th century. Shakespeare represents them choosing their emblems just before the combat.

As Plantagenet speaks—
'Let him that is a true-born gentleman
If he supposes I have pleaded truth
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.'

And Somerset answers—
'Let him that is no coward, nor a flatterer,
But dare maintain the purity of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.'

Conveniently there is a rose called York and Lancaster that bears red and white roses on the same bush. It is one of the hardy June roses that thrive well in England. It is a pity Scotland is not represented by its sturdy and beautiful heather instead of by the thistle.

A ROSE QUERY.

'Merry.'—The language of the red rose is 'love'; of the white, 'I am worthy of you'; the thornless rose signifies 'early attachment;' and the yellow, 'decrease of love.' The moss rose is 'confession of love,' and this spirit dominates most of the pink and red roses.

At this season one cannot help thinking of the words of Carmen Sylva:

'A hundred different leaves fragrant and sweet are needed to form the damask rose and a hundred pure joys are needed to form perfect happiness.'

All sorts of odors are mingled in a garden and each has its influence upon the mind and the senses, just as all kinds of medicine, each for its own purpose, effect the body.

The rose is said to promote tranquility and to soothe and allay the pain of nervous headache. So at this season of the year any one can benefit by its invigorating influence, and see life in its most cheerful aspect by the perfume of its roses.

'CALIFORNIA BELLS.'

Vera.—This name is sometimes given to the Abutilon, which goes by the name of flowering maple, Chinese bellflowers and It is one of the very best pot plants, easy of culture, and a steady bloomer. Out of doors it is not so valuable, though used sometimes as a bedding plant. It is a plant very free from disease and insects, and will bloom in sun or partial shade, or in a warm or cool room.

Its great fault is that if left to grow at will, it is inclined to shoot up a tall, bare stem, with only a tuft of leaves on the top. This is avoided by pinching out the tender tip, while the plant is small, and in time it will become compact and thickly branched. As a rule, the white and golden flowered are most admired, and give flowers in summer, when the pots are sunk in a border, and given regular watering.

ACHILLEA.

E.L.B.—The Pearl is the best variety of this hardy plant, and it will endure any hardship and any climate when once established in a garden; its hardiness is a splendid quality. It is a variety of the old Yarrow, sometimes called Sneezewort, and other fancy names, among them being that of 'Fair Maids of Perth.' Through the centuries it has been known, first as a medicinal, and then as an ornamental plant.

WHITE GRUB IN STRAWBERRY BED.

J.B. complains that the white grub eats off the roots of the newly planted strawberry plants, causing them to wilt and die. It is a very common trouble, and this year the larva of the May beetle is especially destructive.

Some large growers, when they realize the presence of the 'grub,' go over the ground every second day, digging out the enemy from plants that are attacked, and destroying him.

They are most numerous in old pasture land, and less frequently found where good cultivation keeps the ground stirred.

It is hardly wise to plant strawberries on new land lately from sod until it has been ploughed and occupied by corn or potatoes, or similar farm crops.

A BROWN LAWN.

Mrs. MacI.—One of the main things with a lawn is to mow it frequently, but not too close. Probably yours will be better since the rains that have refreshed the grass in many localities.

It is a common mistake to clip lawns too closely, and as a consequence there is not enough leaf area left to carry on the normal functions of the plants, and they grow weakly and often die.

Nearly all lawn mowers are set to cut too low. Two inches is about the height that the grass on the lawn should be kept, and the mower should run over it at least once a week, the clippings being left for a mulch, and after one day they will sink down to the roots and protect them.

Grass delights in a deep, rich moist soil, and will not endure close clipping that exposes the roots to the sunshine, and results in a brown lawn.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

R.B.—It might be better to save the seed till spring, letting it ripen on its stem.

The color is rare, though now and then one of the scarlet poppies will 'sport.' It would be rather a risk to sow seed out of doors now the summer is so advanced, but if you wish to hurry the blooming, sow in small pots in a hot bed, and when well rooted set when wanted permanently, for poppies do not, as a rule, transplant very well.

NEW SOIL FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Nellie.—If you are sure that your plants have exhausted the soil get some of your young friends to go with you and make an excursion to fields and woods for new soil. The very best for the purpose is found in uncultivated fields, and the sandy loam of creek bottoms.

Leaf mould is excellent, and a very good time to re-pot your plants for winter is a rainy day in summer, while they are resting and out of bloom.

PLANTAIN.

'Abe' has been told that the plantains that are such a nuisance about our doors are useful in having healing properties, and asks how they are applied.

It is true the Plantain is a popular remedy for old sores and ulcers, the part being dressed with the leaves beaten to a pulp or laid broadly over the sore leaf upon leaf.

An ointment is sometimes made of the leaves, which is considered equally efficacious and more easily applied.

other local titles.

BISHOP WELLDON'S 'READING.'

The Dean of Manchester (Bishop Welldon), proposing 'Literature and the Drama' at a Shakespeare dinner in Manchester, told a story. He was once asked to preach a sermon to boys on the evil of pernicious literature, and in order that he might be equipped for his task the society in whose interest he was to speak sent him a choice selection of the literature which was supposed to exercise a deleterious influence on the young by glorifying the exploits of persons like Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. He was just starting to pay a visit to a country house, and put this literature hurriedly in his bag. When he got to the house his bag was taken to his bedroom and unpacked for him by the footman. 'What he can have thought,' added the Bishop, amid laughter, 'of my secret literary proclivities is really appalling.'

Nearly every house in Japan has in the main reception room a recess containing a raised platform on which sits the familiar idol of the Dai Butsu (Buddha). If the family hold to the older faith of Shinto, there is also a statue of the goddess of mercy, Kaunon. Around these idols are arranged the swords, armor, ornaments, and the ihdi, the sacred tablet which bears the name of the dead father, and the date of his death. The shrine containing the relics is made from the holy sun wood (hi-noki). This recess in the Japanese home is the heart of the family life, and corresponds to that niche in the mansion of ancient Rome wherein were placed the Lares and Penates.

PEOPLE HUMOR INSANE WHIMS

HOW GHEEL TAKES CARE OF ITS STRANGE POPULATION.

(London 'Globe.')

The care and treatment of the insane can be studied under very novel conditions at the little Belgian town of Geel or Gheel, twenty-six miles east south-east of Antwerp. Gheel is really a town of the insane. One meets them everywhere; they roam about the streets; they take their refreshment in the cafés, and they go through their daily labors often with more sense than does many an ordinary citizen who is believed to be sound in mind and body.

There are about 1,500 out patients, and they are taken as boarders by the townspeople. Of course these are harmless cases, and the dangerous insane are looked after either in the local asylum or in remote villages. The inhabitants charge from £12 to £120 a year, according to the way in which the patient wishes to live; yet, no matter how little he pays, he is always treated with wonderful kindness by the family with whom he is boarding. The good people of Gheel seem to have a special faculty for being able to treat the insane successfully, and many marvellous cases of recovery are on record. This is the result of heredity, for the experience gained has been handed down from father to son for centuries.

The patient is really the guest of the household; the armchair is allotted to him, he has the best place at table and he receives the most attention. Thus he learns gradually the value of the respect which is his due, and therefore he strives to master his affliction so that he shall not lose his privileges. The little children of Gheel have learned how to handle these curious visitors; they play with them fearlessly and walk and talk with them. Sometimes the patient may be seen tending the baby.

Naturally enough, Gheel is filled with 'Emperors,' 'Queens,' 'Kings,' 'Millionnaires,' 'Popes,' 'Archbishops' and other magnificent people; yet all such cases are treated most kindly and respectfully by the inhabitants of Gheel. There is one case of a 'King' who tells all newcomers that he has two left legs and therefore he is obliged to have two left boots and two left legs to his trousers. Another old gentleman thinks he is the Pope and that he could fly to heaven, only for the moment he is too fat; his landlord seems to wish to help him to make a start in flying from the window of the second story, but he reminds him that he might fall and break his neck; thereupon the 'Pope' decides to put off his flight 'until after tea.'

Then there is a young man who is always looking for a hatchet; he thinks he has suddenly become so strong that he must hew away the doorway in order that he may be able to get in and out. Another case is that of a man who, with tears in his eyes, begs the stranger to protect him from a huge butterfly, which wishes to attack him and eat his brains. Another man thinks he is a seed of corn, and he will ask a stranger to put him in his pocket, so that the wind may not blow him away.

Recently one of the patients was terribly frightened by the idea that he was a mustard seed, and that the birds might eat him. His host quieted him by saying: 'Have I not told you that you are quite safe, for the birds eat only hemp seed?' Then there is a 'Queen of Holland,' who holds her court with all the pomp imaginable; with great state she pretends to receive her visitors, and regrets that her soldiers have not been able to receive them, and then she sings in a shrill voice airs from the best known operas. When her visitor leaves her presence she goes to the window, gives orders for an imaginary chamberlain, and points to the phantom regiments, which, to her fancy, are filing past her window. She is the daughter of a leading Dutch statesman.

The landlords of the inns of Gheel are very courteous and respectful to the insane; they humor all their wildest whims. Altogether it is a wonderful sight, and the entire absence of any restraint would astonish the most modern student who has specialized on the treatment of the insane.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A good deal of interesting information concerning the origin and development of 'national volunteers' in India—a body of which much has been heard lately—is contained in such papers as the 'Englishman,' of Calcutta, and the 'Times of India.' It appears that eight or ten years ago a cultivated Bengali woman, Miss Ghosal, resenting the slurs cast upon Bengali physique and courage by English writers, advocated with much energy the establishment of schools of physical culture. She interested many of her friends in the project, and schools called akharas were founded, for the teaching of wrestling, leaping, sword-play, and the use of the lathi—the long bamboo of the Indian peasant—as a weapon of offence and defence. Later on, the Sivaji cult, organized by extreme politicians to further their anti-British propaganda, gave an impetus to the movement. Akharas multiplied until there was scarcely a village in Bengal that did not possess one. Steady nucleus was found in every school and college of Bengal. Then came the boycott agitation, and the demand for active and alert men to carry it on. The akharas naturally furnished such men, and because, at first, at least, they offered their services voluntarily, without any hope of reward, the term volunteers came to be applied to them. Drill was added to the subjects taught in the akharas, and the volunteers adopted a kind of rough uniform, comprising a yellow turban, a red shirt, and a sash round the shoulders, inscribed with the words 'Bande Mataram.' The general organization was based on what was known as the Anti-Circular Society, which consisted of men banded together to defy Sir Bampfylde Fuller's Government. After Sir Bampfylde's retirement, the society was replaced by two others—the Brothi Samti and the Bande Mataram Sampradya. The first of these was restricted more or less to schoolboys. The Sampradya is open to all classes of Bengalis.

It is said that there is a central body in Calcutta with duly appointed officers, whose business it is to control and advise the various corps throughout the affected provinces. This central body appears to be amply provided with funds. Large sums must have been spent in conveying volunteers from one locality to another for particular purposes, although in some cases emissaries evade paying fares by playing on the sympathy or cowardice of the booking clerks at railway stations and steamer landing-stages. Money is also required for travelling agents, who are moving very freely about the country, organizing fresh centres of discontent. The volunteers were first utilized to preach the boycott. They visited the bazaars, and told the people that the purchase of British goods increased the poverty of the country. They remonstrated with those who refused to patronize Swadeshi shops. Then, growing bolder, they threatened, and, being organized and armed with lathis, they began to enforce their will upon the people. 'In every place I have been to,' says one writer, 'the story is the same. In the local bazaar the shops selling Manchester piece goods and foreign cigarettes and other articles have had to close down, because the volunteers entered the shops, intimidated the shopkeepers, threatened and often beat purchasers, and in very many cases made bonfires of the goods. Stores of Liverpool salt have been thrown into the nearest river or tank, or defiled in the most disgusting way. In a few cases where those who have suffered have had the courage to complain, the police have intervened, but the offenders have either escaped or been awarded ridiculously light punishments.'

FRENCH COURTS-MARTIAL.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

M. Labori's report on the French Government bill for the abolition of permanent courts-martial has been published. He points out that the existing code of military justice is by no means in harmony with the present military organization, which has been steadily becoming more democratic. The system of military justice established by the laws of 1857 and 1858 for application in the navy is, he declares, altogether behind the times. He thinks, moreover, that there is a radical difference between the French army and those of the other great military powers. He explains that difference thus: 'A Frenchman is not a soldier as being the subject of a prince or the servitor of a régime. He is a soldier as being the citizen of a republic. It is as a citizen that he is called upon to defend his national independence and his territory. But he has likewise, as citizen, a right to special guarantees.' The special guarantees in question are secured, he says, by the bill which the committee has elaborated on the basis of the government measure. By it courts-martial are suppressed in time of peace, all common law offences committed by soldiers and sailors being judged by the ordinary police courts. Certain specified offences, however, constituting a clear breach of military discipline, are to be judged by mixed courts composed of civil and military magistrates. The specified offences are rebellion, insubordination, **desertion,** and the like. The mixed courts will be branches of the existing Appeal Court, in which, when necessary, three officers will take their place by the side of civil judges. The committee, according to M. Labori, have proposed measures against which even the most rigorous critic cannot protest, while the socialists cannot pretend that courts-martial have been revived in another form.

A SAHARA TELEGRAPH LINE.

The desert of Sahara will soon be traversed by a telegraph line. All the details of the scheme have been worked out, and it is a matter of only a few months before the project will be in operation. The work is being done by the French Government, which proposes to connect all its possessions in Northern Africa by wire. The poles will be of metal, and will be placed 100 metres apart, supporting the wire at a distance from the ground sufficient to permit of the passage of a man on camel back. It will be necessary to maintain a guard along the line, and a regular inspection will be made every two weeks. In the meantime guards are to be held in readiness to go out on a tour of inspection in case any interruption to the service is reported. Supplies will be maintained along the line for these parties. When the line has been completed it will form a valuable link in the means of communication in the Dark Continent.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

LITERATURE.

Here is a banquet-table of delights,
A sumptuous feast of true ambrosial food;
Here is a journey among goodly sights,
In choice society or solitude;
Here is a treasury of gems and gold,
Of purest gold and gems of brightest sheen;
Here is a landscape gloriously unroll'd,
Of heights sublime and pleasant vales between.
Here is the realm of Thought, diverse and wide,
To Genius and her sovereign sons assign'd;
The universal church, o'er which preside
The heaven-anointed hierarchy of mind
And spirit; the imperishable pride
And testament and promise of mankind.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles
You can't afford to roof anything without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.
The PEDLAR People Established 1861. (301)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, July 6, 1907.

A recent object lesson in the value of publicity has been given in New England in the acquisition of the Boston & Maine Railway system by the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. President Mellon, who is now in control of the entire network of New England lines, has repudiated the old methods of corporation politics. There has been no mystery about the merger, no rearrangement of securities with large issues of stock representing no new capital, and with bonds floated for the personal benefit of a ring of insiders. The merger was carried out openly and under the honest regulation of the public authorities, and there has been no stock-watering or financial manipulation as we have said. Contrasting this honest transaction with the dark secret deeds of a Harriman, one perceives the truth so often stated of late, that publicity is the great preventer of corporation mistakes and misdeeds.

* * *

The Russian government has issued an internal loan of twenty-five million dollars. It was not intended to call for this loan till later in the year, but the falling off in the receipts from the government vodka monopoly was so large that the issue was imperative. The falling off is attributed to the famine and the general poverty of the peasants, who have no money to buy food, not to mention drink. The evil of the proposed loan, as a plan for making up the deficit in revenues, is shown by the statement that it will be drawn from the deposits in the government savings banks and that, while the nominal issue will be for twenty-five million dollars, it will net the government less than seventeen million, five hundred thousand. The receipts from the vodka monopoly, due to the decrease in consumption by the impoverished peasantry, were $3,350,000 less than in the corresponding month of April last year. The diminution of this source of revenue may reach twenty-five million for this year, and the possibility of another loan is admitted. How long the government of Russia can carry on this sort of financing, by forced loans from savings banks, when the masses can no longer afford to drink its vodka, is a question sure to find an answer at no distant date.

* * *

There has been a general improvement in the local security market since a week ago, and prices in the general list have made substantial advances. The crop news of the United States has been gradually showing more favorably for a better harvest than expected in the early months of the summer, and in Canada the crops have been making remarkable progress with the aid of exceptional growing weather. Money is still exceedingly scarce, and that is, perhaps, the one great drawback to a rising market. There is, however, a growing feeling of optimism in regard to the local list, and, no doubt, because there is every sign of prices being at bottom, a large volume of business has been taken up on investment account in many of the dividend payers at this point. At any rate, the advances over last Friday's prices are an assured fact, and, as speculation has been almost an unknown quantity, the values must have been enhanced by a strong investment demand. The stocks to show the greatest changes were Canadian Pacific, rising almost three points; Montreal Street, with five points; Toronto Railway, about two points to 104; Richelieu to 66½, from 63; Coal from 57½ to 60, with corresponding advances in the miscellaneous stocks on this market. The Iron issues were the few exceptions in the general advance, common falling to around 21, from the high price of 24½ at the beginning of the week. The preferred was quiet, but fairly steady, while the bonds were a shade off, selling ex-coupon.

* * *

It was confidently hoped that at the annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which has been postponed indefinitely, some announcement would be made of the amount of bounties received by the company for the year that closed on May 31, 1907. The omission of such particulars in the president's report was curious. Such information has in previous years been given in the report, but this year, unless it is forthcoming at the annual meeting, shareholders will have to await the information from government sources. The shareholders have, however, reason to be well satisfied with the results of operations during the past fiscal year, although present knowledge of bounty receipts would be invaluable to a study of the industrial progress made since a year ago. A conspicuous feature in the statement is the special contingent account of $810,713.72, which has been set aside out of earnings to cover the amount paid over and above the price of coal as per contract with the Dominion Coal Company, and represents the difference between the $1.28 (contract price) and the price which the Steel Company had to pay in the open market for coal, subsequent to the trouble between the Coal and Steel companies as to the quality of the coal delivered. Presuming that the Coal Company is liable for the extra expenditure for coal, the surplus earnings, on the year's operations only (putting aside for the moment the debit brought forward from the previous year), represents nearly thirty percent earned on the $5,000,000 of preferred stock. Therefore if the output of the plant is kept at only last year's tonnage, operations during the fiscal year should, with the favorable credit balance to be carried forward from the year just closed, account for a large proportion of the outstanding indebtedness on behalf of preferred stockholders.

The statement of earnings and expenses shows that after all interest charges, interest on loans, and sinking fund on the first mortgage bonds have been paid, there is a credit balance of $1,129,425, from which the contingent account of $810,713 has been deducted, pending the legal decision on the position of the contract. This leaves a sum of $318,711 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account, compared with a debit balance of $369,113.99 at the end of the previous year. The amount earned on the $5,000,000 of preferred stock is 6.37 percent, but with the contingent account added—and this will always be a factor until the courts settle against the still existing contract—the company has earned 22.58 percent on the preferred stock. There is no doubt that much of the Steel Company's operations were restricted from November, 1906, until January of this year, while negotiations on account of the Steel-Coal contract, were being feverishly pushed forward to ensure a continuity of coal supplies. The president states in the report that a very considerable loss in output was entailed. There was a special point of interest in Mr. Plummer's announcement in Wednesday's 'Witness,' to the effect that the trouble represented a cessation of output, inasmuch as in October, 1906, the company had twenty-two thousand tons of pig, but in November only a little over four thousand tons, and the normal output was not again reached until March. All things considered, the shareholders have been given an excellent statement of the year's success, and so far as Mr. Plummer and his officers are concerned, it is difficult to conceive of much more being done for the benefit of the large number of shareholders of preferred and common stocks.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Payb'l.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	201	165⅝	195½	156½	173⅝	173⅝	173⅝	$173.63	4.0
Power	1¼	Q Aug.	99⅜	86	94⅞	81¾	92¼	90¼	91½	91.50	5.4
M. S. R.	2½	Q Aug.	283¾	230½	239	200	212	206¾	212	212.00	4.7
Twins	1¼	Q Aug.	122	105¾	107½	89	95	94½	94½	94.50	5.3
Tor. Ry.	1¼	Q Oct.	126	104½	115½	100	104½	102½	104½	104.50	5.7
Detroit	1¼	Q Aug.	123	80	84½	61¾	69½	64¾	68¾	68.75	7.2
Richelieu	1¼	Q Sept.	88	79¼	82½	63	66½	66½	66½	66.50	7.5
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Oct.	73½	69½	79	65	67¼	66½	67¼	67.25	8.9
Dom. Coal	1	Q Oct.	81¼	58	70¼	56	60	58	58	58.00	6.8
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	71	74½	71	71	710 00	7.0
Iron Com.			34¾	20½	28	16¾	24½	21¼	22	22.00	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Oct.	77	57¾	75	65¼	68½	68⅞	68½	68.50	5.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q.	Sept.	261	257	243½	246	4.0
Merch.	2 Q.	Sept.	175½	170	159½	160¾	4.9
Hoche.	2 Q.	Sept.	163	159¼	149	147	5.4
E. T.	2 Q.	Oct.	165	162	159½	161	4.9
Mola.	2½ Q.	Oct.	230	215½	200	203½	4.9
Toronto	2½ Q.	Sept.	250	234	215	217½	4.5
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	146½	153½	150¾	154¾	5.1
Royal	2½ Q.	Oct.	247¾	242½	235	235	4.2
Dominion	3 Q.	Oct.	283	263¾	259	266	5.3
Imperial	2½ Q.	Aug.	254½	230	216	218	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Sept.	250¾	246½	215	215	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Sept.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	143½	143½	4.8
N. S.	3 Q.	Oct.	295	293	281¼	281¼	4.2
Comm.	2 Q.	Sept.	190½	179¾	170	170	4.7
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Aug.	155¼	134¼	95	118	5.0
BONDS							
Coal	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	98	98	5.5
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	107¼	107¼	5.5
M.S.R.	2¾ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Oct.	110	98	95	95	6.3
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	100¼	5.9
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Oct.	122½	120	112	117½	6.7
Iron	....	....	83⅜	66½	48½	52	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	151	112	106	110	6.3
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Sept.	130	120	112	115	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Oct.	115	105	100	100	7.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Mackay	1 Q.	Oct.	75¾	71¾	64½	65¼	6.0
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Sept.	115	112	105	107	6.5
Illinois	1½ Q.	Oct.	101¾	94¾	82¾	84	7.1
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Oct.	95	90½	83	83	7.2
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Oct.	143	110	100	106	6.6
Magd.	1¾ Q.	....	....	71¾	70½	71¾	9.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Oct.	97½	85	79	73	5.4
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	109¾	98¼	89¼	88	7.9
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	158½	145	129¾	132	6.0
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	171	162	157	158	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¾	118	5.0
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Oct.	108¾	104½	96	100	6.0
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Oct.	91	78	70	75¼	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¾	29½	23¾	25¾	7.8
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	136½	91	100	4.0
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Aug.	107½	93	89¾	89¾	6.6
Magd.	..	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¼	40	40	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	..	45	45	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Aug.	100	107	72¾	72¾	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	57¼	44¼	44¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	145¼	138¼	121	121½	6.5
Rio	..	....	46	48	39⅛	46½	..

ORE AND TIMBER COMPANS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 5.—The Newfoundland Ore and Timber Company has been formed with a capital of £175,000.

GOLD AT KENORA

Kenora, Ont., May 5.—A fairly rich gold strike is reported from Mackey's Island, which until recently was under homestead.

UNCERTAIN MINING

A director of Nipissing Company is reported to have said: 'The trouble about mining in Cobalt is that we never know "where we are at." We are in a rich ore one moment and out of it the next, but so far, a barren spot has never indicated that values are not obtainable below. On the adjoining O'Brien property, one of the leading veins was found barren in a crosscut of depth only to be found rich twenty feet deeper.'

GREAT PROGRESS MADE DURING C. P. R. YEAR

By a miscalculation the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the fiscal year of 1907, were shown in yesterday's 'Witness' at over $74,000,000. The amount should read $72,139,815, compared with $61,669,758 in the previous year. The sum total will be still further augmented by the addition of miscellaneous earnings, but the returns at hand represent the bulk of the earnings of the railway proper.

The earnings have, therefore, shown the satisfactory increase of $10,470,057, or slightly over 17 percent in excess of the figures of 1906. On the basis of 65 percent as the ratio of expenses to gross earnings, the net returns for the month of June would be $2,493,890, which, with the eleven months' net, gives total net earnings for the twelve months of $25,382,002, an increase of $2,478,999. The average ratio of expenditure to gross during that period was 64.81 percent, compared with 65 percent for the eleven months' period, for which the official records have already been published. During the entire year of 1906 the working expenses were kept down to the remarkably low rate of 62.74 percent, but in 1905 the ratio was very high at 69.35 percent.

Gross earnings have increased 17 percent, and net earnings 10.50 percent, which is a brilliant record, considering the extreme nature and the length of the winter months. Expenses increased nearly 20 percent.

The following table shows th earnings and expenses for the past seven years:

	Gross.	Work. exp.	Net.
1901	$30,955,203	$18,745,823	$12,109,375
1902	37,503,053	23,417,141	14,085,912
1903	43,967,373	28,129,527	15,836,845
1904	46,469,132	32,256,027	14,213,105
1905	50,481,882	35,006,794	15,475,088
1906	61,669,758	28,696,445	12,973,313
1907	*72,139,815	46,757,813	25,382,002

* Expenses estimated for June.

FALL WHEAT HEADED OUT IN ALBERTA

McLeod, Alb., July 8.—Crops are in fine condition and every day ads to the prospects of this district. Fall wheat is generally headed out and stands about three feet high. The heads are long and full while stools are full and thick on the ground. The spring wheat is doing well also and is about twenty inches high with signs of shooting blade being in sight in the course of ten days. The warm rains, something unusual in ordinary years, have this year brought the crops forward with great rapidity. The promises for the hay crop are good. It looks more like the old-time crop than any year for the last ten. The range having been relieved of thousands of cattle, which were removed to the North last summer, is rapidly recovering from the over-feeding to which it was subjected in the last few years after the farmer began to break the original sod for the culture of grain.

BRITISH IMPORTS FROM CANADA

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 8.—The imports from Canada during June were:

Cattle, 15,667	£280,078
Sheep and lambs, 956	1,537
Wheat, 1,806,100 cwts.	689,274
Wheat, meal and flour, 215,330 cwts	103,092
Peas, 20,410 cwts.	7,554
Bacon, 150,621 cwts.	395,693
Hams, 57,899 cwts.	167,347
Butter, 156 cwts.	143
Cheese, 151,600 cwts	473,129
Horses, 2	109

DOMINION COAL HALF YEAR OUTPUT

The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the first half year of 1907, was 1,646,523 tons, compared with 1,713,647 tons, and 1,367,269 tons in the corresponding period of 1906 and 1905, respectively.

'500' ANNUAL GROSS $12,926,050

'Soo' Line gross for June increased $1,676,324; and from July, which comprises the full fiscal period, $1,351,588. This makes a total gross of $12,926,050, an increase of 11.40 percent over the previous fiscal year.

BIG COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS THIS YEAR

Shipments of ore from Cobalt for the first six months of 1907 have equalled the entire shipments of 1906. It is pointed out that while 75 percent of last year's shipments were from the Nipissing, less than 50 percent has come from that source this year.

The companies say that they are receiving unfair treatment from the smelting companies. They say it is a case of shipping ore, and taking what is given, or leaving it on the dumps or in storage houses.

CANADIAN NORTHERN GROSS

The Canadian Northern Railway reports total gross earnings of $7,493,100 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as compared with $5,563,100 in the preceding year, an increase of $1,930,000. Gross earnings for the last nine days of June were $328,400, an increase of $134,200.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Specially reported by W. P. O'Brien, 86 St. Francois Xavier street, at 12.30 p.m., to-day:

	Asked.	Bid
Consolidated Rubber bonds	87½	86½
Davis Duly	13½	13¼
Dominion Park	55	50
Dominion Park bonds	85	80
Foster	87	84
Green Meehan	50	40
Kerr Lake	....	....
Mexican Tramway	....	....
Mexican Tramway bonds	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....
Peterson Lake	24	23
Quebec Railway	....	....
Shawinigan	45	43
Silver Leaf	9½	9
Silver Queen	100¾	100¼
Steel 2nd Mortgage bonds	89	84
Trethewey	73	71

June clearings of the Toronto banks totalled $101,538,611, or over $3,000,000 less than in June, 1907. For the six months this year clearings totalled $622,778,817, as compared with $588,376,381 in the corresponding period last year.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

There has been a good volume of trade in spring wheat grades of flour on the local and domestic markets during the past week, and this has served to keep prices firm and steady. There is some export demand for low grades reported and winter wheat patents are moving freely, especially in the markets in the lower provinces.

The condition of the market for rolled oats shows no change and prices are steady at $2.25 to $2.27½ per bag in wholesale lots, though the inquiry is limited. Small jobbing lots are quoted at $2.25.

Bran and shorts available for immediate delivery are still bringing good prices on the local markets, though engagements have been made at lower figures for export and for future delivery. Supplies of bran are becoming more plentiful, but shorts are still rather scarce.

The published figures of stocks in store in Montreal to-day show that the holdings of oats on spot have been reduced during the week by 12,000 bushels to about 124,000 bushels. Of this quantity only 72,000 bushels are held for local account, the balance being for export. An additional strengthening feature in the situation is the steady reduction of shorts in the West and the narrowing down of the source of supply for the Eastern markets. Prices on spot, though decidedly firm have not shown any actual change so far and No. 2 Manitobas are quoted at 49c to 49½c per bushel. No. 2 Ontarios are offered on the same basis, No. 3 at 48c to 48½c, and No. 4 at 47c to 47½c per bushel.

Ample deliveries of baled hay are being made to meet the requirements of the local market and prices have a weaker tendency. Export business is inconsiderable owing to the difference in values on the Canadian and British markets.

Contrary to the expectations of many dealers on the market there was no decided drop in cheese board prices on Saturday. Short covering, and the exceptionally good demand for colored grades are said to be responsible for the firmness of the market. The public cable from Liverpool to-day quotes a decline of 6d in the price of colored cheese, which is now posted at 56s. On the local market holders are asking 11½c to 11 5-8c for Ontarios, 11¼c to 11⅜c for Townships, and 11c to 11 1-8c for Easterns.

There is no change in the butter situation, and local trade is brisk, with a fair export demand, some concessions having been made in the matter of prices by both parties. Prices in the country showed a fractional decline since last week, but on spot values are steady at 20¾c to 21c for finest Townships, and 20¼c to 20½c for medium grades.

The current receipts of eggs on this market still continue to be somewhat in excess of the local requirements, and dealers are putting away surplus holdings, though the high initial cost of the stock and the poor quality of some of the straight receipts will bring the cost to the holder up to a rather high figure. From 16c to 16½c is asked for wholesale lots of straight gathered stock, and there is some trade between dealers in straight candled lots at 17½c to 18c per dozen. Selects are bringing 19c to 20c.

The potato market is decidedly stronger in tone to-day on account of lighter receipts, and dealers are asking from $1.05 to $1.10 for carload lots on track. In a jobbing way small lots are quoted at $1.15 to $1.20. These prices are for the Green Mountain variety that is being imported from the New England States. The domestic grown supplies that remain are of a decidedly poor quality, and 90c per bag is about the best price they will bring.

Holders of beans are realizing good prices for their stock to-day; some sales of carload lots have been reported at $1.35 per bushel and, for fine stock, as high as $1.40 was paid last week. Jobbers are asking $1.50 per bushel for one or two bag lots.

The offerings of live hogs on the local market were sold to-day at $6.85 to $7.15 per hundred pounds on a weaker market. The deliveries were not large.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $9.75 per hundred pounds, and a fair inquiry is reported.

Cured and smoked meats and lard are firm on a good demand.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.85 to $5.20; seconds, $4.25 to $4.50; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.40; straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85; do., in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; extras, $1.55 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS—$2.27½ in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS — No. 2 Manitoba at 49 to 49½c; No. 2 Ontario, 48½c to 49c per bush; No. 3, 47½c to 48c; No. 4, 46½c to 47c.

CORNMEAL — $1.40 to $1.45 per bag; granulated, $1.60.

MILLFEED — Ontario bran, in bags, $19.50 to $20; shorts, in bags, $22 to $22.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, $21 to $22; shorts, $23 to $23.

BEANS — Prime pea beans in jobbing lots, $1.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—$1.05 to $1.10 per bag of 90 lbs, in carload lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel; in car lots, $1.05.

HAY — No. 1, $16 to $16.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $15 to $16; clover, $13 to $13.50 and clover mixed, $14 to $14.50.

MAPLE PRODUCTS — Syrup in tins, 6c to 6½c per pound; in bulk, 5c to 5½c per pound. Sugar, 8c to 9c.

PROVISIONS—Barrels, short cut mess, $22 to $22.50; ½ brls., $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; ½ brls., do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10½c to 11½c; brls., plate beef, $14 to $16; half barrels do., $7.50 to $8.25; brls., heavy mess beef, $10; ½ barrels, do., $5.50; compound lard, 10¼c to 10¾c; pure lard, 12¼c to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 14c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.75; alive, $6.85 to $7.15.

EGGS—Fresh gathered, 16c to 16½c.

BUTTER — Townships, 20 3-4c to 21c; Quebec, 20¼c to 20½c; Ontario, 20c; western dairy, 17½c to 18c.

CHEESE — Western, 11¼c to 11⅝c; Townships, 11¼c to 11⅝c; Quebec, 11 1-8c.

ASHES—First pots, $6.15 to $6.25; seconds, $5.50; pearls, $7 per 100 pounds.

This morning's sales in Toronto:

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	July 6, 1907.	June 29, 1907	July 7, 1906
Wheat, bush.	617,533	578,083	309,068
Corn, bush.	107,678	120,297	33,760
Peas, bush	46,899	39,784	8,075
Oats, bush.	124,108	136,304	205,939
Barley, bush.	114,784	101,321	46,500
Rye, bush.	1,744	1,717	1,202
Buckwheat, bush	1,450	2,131	34,392
Flaxseed, bush.	166,848	82,113	.....
Flour, brls.	78,072	54,643	54,466
Meal, brls.	73	74	614

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, July 8.

About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 74 calves, 900 fat hogs and 230 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. Prices of really prime cattle continue pretty high. On last Saturday some choice western cattle were sold here at $6.35 per 100 lbs. Prime beeves sold to-day at 6½c to 6c per lb.; pretty good animals at 4c to 5 1-4c, and the common stock 2 3-4c to 3 3-4c per lb. Calves sold at $3 to $9 each. Sheep sold at 4c to 4 3-4c per lb. Lambs sold at $3.50 to $6 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 7 1-4c per lb.

Toronto, July 5.—The run at the City Cattle Market was 85 cars, which included 1,176 cattle, 2,200 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 350 calves.

The failure of prices to show any material improvement at last Tuesday's market, notwithstanding the exceptionally small run, made drovers cautious in marketing their cattle, and as a result offerings to-day were again light. Trade was brisk, and practically everything sold during the first hour after the market opened. Prices in all grades showed substantial recoveries, and buyers who earlier in the week postponed securing supplies, were ruefully wishing they had not done so.

Export trade was comparatively quiet, but prices held firm. Choice lots sold from $5.65 to $6, with odd lots of extra quality selling up to $6.25. Bulls sold from $4.50 to $5, and the sale of one picked bull was reported to have been made at $5.25.

Light buying by local butchers recently and another light run imparted a decidedly brisk tone to trading that was in strong contrast to previous markets. Buyers for the Montreal market were said to have paid $6 for butcher cattle of exceptional quality. Extra choice lots sold from $5.40 to $5.70, with ordinary choice from $5 to $5.35. Cows were in demand, and sold from 15c to 25c higher at $4 to $4.40. Dealers expected a good firm trade, with firm prices to continue, providing, of course, that offerings of cattle continued moderate.

Stocker and feeder trade was fairly good. Cattle of 600 to 900 sold from $3 to $3.75. The demand for this grade was stronger as a result of the improvement in the grass throughout the province.

Milch cows were steady at $30 to $50 for choice, and $20 to $25 for common.

Veal calves were quiet at 3c to 6c per pound.

Sheep were steady. Export ewes were quoted from $4.90 to $5, and $3.50 to $4.25 for bucks and culls. Lambs were steady at $3 to $6 each.

Hog deliveries were heavier, and prices were unchanged at the recent decline. Selects were quoted at $6.60.

Chicago, July 8.—Cattle, receipts about 25,000; market steady to a shade higher. Beeves, $4.50 to $7.30; cows, $1.75 to $5.30; heifers, $2.60 to $5.60; calves, at $5.00 to $7.25; good to prime steers, $5.90 to $7.30; poor to medium, $4.80 to $5.85; stockers and feeders, $2.90 to $5.25.

Hogs, receipts about 40,000; market is steady; light, $6.85 to $6.15; mixed, $5.80 to $6.12½; heavy, $5.22 to $6.00; roughs, $5.35 to $5.70; pigs, $5.40 to $6.05; good to choice heavy, $5.90 to $6.00; bulk of sales, $5.85 to $6.05.

Sheep, receipts about 25,000; market is steady; native, $4.00 to $6.15; western, $4 to $6.10; yearlings, $6.10 to $6.75; lambs, $5.50 to $7.75; western, $5.50 to $7.80.

East Buffalo, July 8.—Cattle receipts, 4,000 head; active and 10 to 20 cents higher; prime steers, $6.50 to $7.00; shipping, $5.75 to $6.25; butchers, $4.75 to $6.30; heifers, $4.00 to $5.65; cows, $3.25 to $4.75; bulls, $3450 to $4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; stock heifers, $2.75 to $3.50; fresh cows and springers, steady; $18 to $50.

Veals, receipts, 3,000 head; slow and 50c lower, $5 to $5.

Hogs, receipts, 15,500 head; steady on light; slow and a shade lower on heavy; heavy, $6.00 to $6.20; mixed, $6.20 to $6.25; Yorkers, $6.20 to $6.35; pigs, $6.35 to $6.40; roughs, $5 to $5.20; stags, $4.500 to $4.50; dairies, $6.00 to $6.20.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,200 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 25 cents higher; lambs, $5.00 to $8.25; a few at $8.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, June 27.—To-day's supply of beasts consisted principally of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which ruled fairly steady, late rates governing all transactions. Top prices paid per 8 lbs. —Fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; extreme, 10d; fat bulls, 2s 9d to 3s 3d. Decrease of 10 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with last Thursday. Sheep trade ruled slow, less money having to be accepted for most grades of wedders; ewes, however, were able to maintain late values, lambs 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Calf trade slow, only very choicest making top quotations. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 9d to 3s 10d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 2d, calves, 4s to 5s 8d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 1,850; calves, 60.

London, June 27.—Fair supplies; trade very slow, and prices fairly maintained. English beef, 3s 10d to 4s; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 3d, shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 7d to 3s 11d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 9d to 4s; do., seconds, 2s 7d to 3s 8d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; inferior beef, 2s 2d to 3s. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s 8d; do., tegs, 5s 9d to 5s 10d; do., ewes, 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Dutch sheep, 4s 8d to 5s; South American sheep—Antwerp killed, 4s; English lamb, 6s to 6s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English pork 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Dutch do., 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN ACREAGE

Ottawa, July 5.—(Special)—The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a report from Mr. C. C. Castles, warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg, giving average of grain crops in Saskatchewan for present season as follows:

Wheat, 1,965,774 acres; increase, 13 percent. Oats, 764,170; increase, 13½ percent. Barley, 60,995; increase, 15 percent. Flax, 86,485; increase, 14 percent. The total acreage increase is 327,496, or 15 percent.

CATTLE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 6.—John Rogers & Co. quote United States steers 13¼c, and Canadian at 12½c to 13c; trade slow, but firm.

Glasgow, July 8.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 607 cattle ex 'Cassandra' on offer; top quality, 13c to 13½c; secondary, 12c to 12½c; bulls, 11¼c to 11½c. The 'Sicilian's cattle missed the market.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ingersoll, July 8.—White wheat, 83c to 85c per bushel; red fall wheat, 83c to 85c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 48c to 52c; corn, 63c to 65c; oats, 48c to 50c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.20 to $2.50 per cwt.; bran, $20 to $22 per ton; shorts, $23 to $25 per ton; butter, 22c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 27c to 29c per lb.; eggs, 16c to 17c per doz.; potatoes, 95c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.75 per cwt.; hay, $13 to $14 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., July 8.—White wheat per bushel, 81c to 82c; red wheat per bushel, 80c to 82c; spring wheat, per bushel, 79c to 82c; peas per bushel, 70c to 72c; barley, per bushel, 45c to 50c; oats per bushel, 45c to 46c; corn, per bushel, 59c to 60c; clover seed per bushel, $7.75 to $8; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.60 to $3.80; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $3.70 to $4.10; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, per bag of bush. and half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.10; butter, in rolls, per lb., 16c to 18c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 16c to 18c; eggs, per doz, 16c to 17c.

Toronto, Ont., July 8.—Trading in Manitobe wheat continues active but the rest of the grain list is quiet. Ontarios are quoted at 90c with very little available. Oats are quoted at 45c, but there is very little Ontario oats coming forward, and trading is mostly in Manitobas. Barley, peas and rye are nominal.

Quotations are: Wheat—Ontario firm; No. 2 white, red and mixed, 90c. Wheat—Manitoba, unchanged; sellers quote No. 1 hard, $1; No. 1 northern, 98½c; No. 2 northern, 96c. Corn—Firm, No. 2 yellow, 61c to 61½c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 55c; No. 3, extra, 54c. Oats—Ontario firm; No. 2 white, 44½c to 45c outside; Manitoba, No. 2 white, 45c to 45¼c on track at elevators. Peas, nominally 78c to 79c. Rye, nominally 78c. Buckwheat, 60c. Flour—Ontario 90 percent patents, $3.40 bid, $3.60 asked. Manitoba first patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.25; bakers $4.05 to $4.10; Bran, $17 to $17.50 outside. Shorts about $17.90 outside. Butter, eggs and cheese continue steady and unchanged.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending July 6:

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
July				
2	Campbellford	1,290	990	12¼—3-16
2	Stirling	830	830	11 3-16
2	Simcoe	1,690	1,690	11—⅛
2	Roxton Falls	1,100	1,100	10¾
3	Peterboro	4,386	4,386	11¼—5-16
3	Woodstock	1,770	1,770	11—⅛
4	Madoc	775	....	11 15-16 B
4	Tweed	475	366	10⅞
4	Kingston	1,103	925	11—3-16
4	St. Marie	540	540	10⅞
5	Ottawa	1,196	1,196	11—⅛
5	Napanee	2,377	*1,500	11—5-16
5	Perth	2,200	2,200	———
5	Kemptville	1,060	....	11—⅛ B
6	Brockville	5,322	10,000	11—5-16
6	Belleville	4,412	4,412	11 1-16—⅛
6	Winchester	927	*800	11⅛
6	Picton	2,511	2,511	11⅜—½
6	Vankleek Hill	2,017	2,017

SIR NIGEL.

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and adventures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. The family of Loring had suffered as had the rest of England, and when at last the land shook itself free there were left only Dame Ermyntrude Loring and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian Monks of Waverley Abbey. His indignant defiance of their arrogance and further demands brings on him sentence of death from the Abbot, and he is saved only by the interference of Samkin Aylward, an archer, and the entrance of the knight, John Chandos, with the message that King Edward himself craves shelter under the Loring roof. He is instantly released and returns home with the royal herald and the archer Aylward, who insists on taking service with Nigel. During the King's visit Nigel wins praise by his prowess in arms, and is accepted as a squire of John Chandos in the projected defence of Calais. Before leaving to join Chandos, who has gone on before to Winchelsea, he bids farewell to the Knight of Duplin and his daughter Mary to whom Nigel is betrothed. He vows to do three deeds in her honor by St. Catherine's aid before he returns to England. Shortly after joining Chandos at Winchelsea, they hear that a French spy, the Red Ferret, has stolen important papers. Nigel and Aylward join the pursuing party, which overtakes and defeats the Frenchmen, Nigel in single combat taking prisoner the Red Ferret. His wounds from the encounter keep him in bed until after the successful defence of Calais, when King Edward comes to visit him in his sick room.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued).

'Nay, not a word,' said the King. 'But in sooth it is a joy to my heart to see the son of my brave old Eustace Loring carry himself so bravely. Had this boat got before us with news of our coming, then all our labor had been in vain, and no Frenchman ventured to Calais last night. But above all I thank you for that you have delivered into my hands one whom I had vowed to punish in that he has caused us more scathe by fouler means than any living man. Twice have I sworn that Peter the Red Ferret shall hang, for all his noble blood and coat-armor, if ever he should fall into my hands. Now at last his time has come, but I would not put him to death until you, who had taken him, could be there to see it done. Nay, thank me not, for I could do no less, seeing that it is to you that I owe him.

But it was not thanks which Nigel was trying to utter. It was hard to frame his words, and yet they must be said. 'Sire,' he murmured, 'it ill becomes me to cross your royal will——'

The dark Plantagenet wrath gathered upon the King's high brow and gloomed in his fierce deep-set eyes. 'By God's dignity! no man has ever crossed it yet and lived unscathed. How now, young sir, what mean such words, to which we are little wont? Have a care, for this is no light thing which you venture.'

'Sire,' said Nigel, 'in all matters in which I am a free man I am ever your faithful liege, but some things there are which may not be done.'

'How?' cried the King. 'In spite of my will?'

'In spite of your will, sire,' said Nigel, sitting up on his couch, with white face and blazing eyes.

'By the Virgin!' the angry King thundered, 'we are come to a pretty pass! You have been held too long at home, young man. The overstabled horse will kick. The unweathered hawk will fly at check. See to it, Master Chandos! He is thine to break, and I hold you to it that you break him. And what is it that Edward of England may not do, Master Loring?'

Nigel faced the King with a face as grim as his own. 'You may not put to death the Red Ferret.'

'Pardieu! And why?'

'Because he is not thine to slay, sire. Because he is mine. Because I promised him his life, and it is not for you, King though you be, to constrain a man of gentle blood to break his plighted word and lose his honor.'

Chandos laid his soothing hand upon his Squire's shoulder. 'Excuse him, sire. he is weak from his wounds,' said he. 'Perhaps we have stayed overlong, for the leech has ordered repose.'

But the angry King was not easily to be appeased. 'I am not wont to be so browbeat,' said he hotly. 'This is your Squire, Master John. How comes it that you can stand there and listen to his pert talk, and say no word to chide him? Is this how you guide your household? Have you not taught him that every promise given is subject to the King's consent, and that with him only lie the springs of life and death? If he is sick, you at least are hale. Why stand you there in silence?'

'My liege,' said Chandos gravely, 'I have served you for over a score of years, and have shed my blood through as many wounds in your cause, so that you should not take my words amiss. But indeed I should feel myself to be no true man if I did not tell you that my Squire Nigel, though perchance he has spoken more bluntly than becomes him, is none the less right in this matter, and that you are wrong. For bethink you, sire——'

'Enough!' cried the King, more furious than ever. 'Like master, like man, and I might have known why it is that this saucy Squire dares to bandy words with his sovereign lord. He does but give out what he hath taken in. John, John, you grow overbold. But this I tell you, and you also, young man, that as God is my help, ere the sun has set this night the Red Ferret will hang as a warning to all spies and traitors from the highest tower of Calais, that every ship uopn the Narrow Seas, and every man for ten miles round may see him as he swings and know how heavy is the hand of the English King. Do you bear it in mind, lest you also may feel its weight!' With a glare like an angry lion he walked from the room, and the iron-clamped door clanged loudly behind him.

Chandos and Nigel looked ruefully at each other. Then the knight patted his Squire upon his bandaged head.

'You have carried yourself right well, Nigel. I could not wish for better. Fear not. All will be well.'

'My fair and honored lord,' cried Sir Nigel, 'I am heavy at heart, for indeed I could do no other, and yet I have brought trouble upon you.'

'Nay, the clouds will soon pass. If he does indeed slay this Frenchman, you have done all that lay within your power, and your mind may rest easy.'

'I pray that it will rest easy in Paradise,' said Nigel; 'for the hour that I hear that I am dishonored and my prisoner slain I tear this bandage from my head and so end all things. I will not live when once my word is broken.'

'Nay, fair son, you take this thing too heavily,' said Chandos, with a grave face. 'When a man has done all he may there remains no dishonor; but the King hath a kind heart for all his hot head, and it may be that if I see him I will prevail upon him. Bethink you how he swore to hang the six burghers of this very town, and yet he pardoned them. So keep a high heart, fair son, and I will come with good news ere evening.'

For three hours, as the sinking sun traced the shadow higher and ever higher upon the chamber wall, Nigel tossed feverishly upon his couch, his ears straining for the footfall of Aylward or Chandos, bringing news of the fate of the prisoner. At last the door flew open, and there before him stood the one man whom he least expected, and yet would most gladly have seen. It was the Red Ferret himself, free and joyous.

With swift, furtive steps he was across the room and on his knees beside the couch, kissing the pendant hand. 'You have saved me, most noble sir!' he cried. 'The gallows was fixed and the rope slung, when the good Lord Chandos told the King that you would die by your own hand if I were slain. "Curse this mule-headed Squire!" he cried. "In God's name let him have his prisoner, and let him do what he will with him so long as he troubles me no more!" So here I have come, fair sir, to ask you what I shall do.'

'I pray you to sit beside me and be at your ease,' said Nigel. 'In a few words I will tell you what I would have you do. Your armor I will keep, that I may have some remembrance of my good fortune in meeting so valiant a gentleman. We are of a size, and I make little doubt that I can wear it. Of ransom I would ask a thousand crowns.'

'Nay, nay!' cried the Ferret. 'It would be a sad thing if a man of my position was worth less than five thousand.'

'A thousand will suffice, fair sir, to pay my charges for the war. You will not again play the spy, nor do us harm until the truce is broken.'

'That I will swear.'

'And lastly, there is a journey that you shall make.'

The Frenchman's face lengthened. 'Where you order I must go,' said he; 'but I pray you that it is not to the Holy Land.'

'Nay,' said Nigel, 'but it is to a land which is holy to me. You will make your way back to Southampton.'

'I know it well. I helped to burn it down some years ago.'

'I rede you to say nothing of that matter when you get there. You will then journey as though to London until you come to a fair town named Guildford.'

'I have heard of it. The King hath a hunt there.'

'The same. You will then ask for a house named Cosford, two leagues from the town on the side of a long hill.'

'I will bear it in mind.'

'At Cosford you will see a good knight named Sir John Buttesthorn, and you will ask to have speech with his daughter, the Lady Mary.'

'I will do so; and what shall I say to the Lady Mary, who lives at Cosford on the slope of a long hill two leagues from the fair town of Guildford?'

'Say only that I sent my greeting, and that Saint Catharine has been my friend—only that and nothing more. And now leave me, I pray you, for my head is weary and I would fain have sleep.'

Thus it came about that a month later on the eve of the Feast of Saint Matthew, the Lady Mary, as she walked from Cosford gates, met with a strange horseman, richly clad, a serving-man behind him, looking shrewdly about him with quick blue eyes, which twinkled from a red and freckled face. At sight of her he doffed his hat and reined his horse.

'This house should be Cosford,' said he. 'Are you by chance the Lady Mary who dwells there?'

The lady bowed her proud dark head. 'Then,' said he, 'Squire Nigel Loring sends you greeting and tells you that Saint Catharine has been his friend.' Then turning to his servant he cried: 'Heh, Raoul, our task is done! Your master is a free man once more. Come, lad, come, the nearest port to France! Hola! Hola! Hola!' And so without a word more the two, master and man, set spurs to their horses and galloped like madmen down the long slope of Hindhead, until as she looked after them they were but two dark dots in the distance, waist-high in the link and the bracken.

She turned back to the house, a smile upon her face. Nigel had sent her greeting. A Frenchman had brought it. His bringing it had made him a free man. And Saint Catharine had been Nigel's friend. It was at her shrine that he had sworn that three deeds should be done ere he should set eyes upon her again. In the privacy of her room the Lady Mary sank upon her prie-dieu and poured forth the thanks of her heart to the Virgin that one deed was accomplished; but even as she did so her joy was overcast by the thought of those two others which lay before him.

XVI.

HOW THE KING'S COURT FEASTED IN CALAIS CASTLE.

It was a bright sunshiny morning when Nigel found himself at last able to leave his turret chamber and to walk upon the rampart of the castle. There was a brisk northern wind, heavy and wet with the salt of the sea, and he felt, as he turned his face to it, fresh life and strength surging in his blood and bracing his limbs. He took his hand from Aylward's supporting arm and stood with his cap off, leaning on the rampart and breathing in the cool strong air. Far off upon the distant sky-line, half hidden by the heave of the waves, was the low white fringe of cliffs which skirted England. Between him and them lay the broad blue Channel, seamed and flecked with flashing foam, for a sharp sea was running and the few ships in sight were laboring heavily. Nigel's eyes traversed the wide-spread view, rejoicing in the change from the gray wall of his cramped chamber. Finally, they settled upon a strange object at his very feet.

It was a long trumpet-shaped engine of leather and iron bolted into a rude wooden stand and fitted with wheels. Beside it lay a heap of metal slugs and lumps of stone. The end of the machine was raised and pointed over the battlement. Behind it stood an iron box which Nigel opened. It was filled with a black coarse powder, like gritty charcoal.

'By Saint Paul!' said he, passing his hands over the engine, 'I have heard men talk of these things, but never before have I seen one. It is none other than one of those wondrous new-made bombards.'

'In sooth, it is even as you say,' Aylward answered, looking at it with contempt and dislike in his face. 'I have seen them here upon the ramparts, and have also exchanged a buffet or two with him who had charge of them. He was jack-fool enough to think that with this leather pipe he could outshoot the best archer in Christendom. I lent him a cuff on the ear that laid him across his foolish engine.'

'It is a fearsome thing,' said Nigel, who had stooped to examine it. 'We live in strange times when such things can be made. It is loosed by fire, is it not, which springs from the black dust?'

'By my hilt! fair sir, I know not. And yet I call to mind that ere we fell out this foolish bombardman did say something of the matter. The fire-dust is within and so also is the ball. Then you take more dust from this iron box and place it in the hole at the farther end—so. It is now ready. I have never seen one fired, but I wot that this one could be fired now.'

'It makes a strange sound, archer, does it not?' said Nigel wistfully.

'So I have heard, fair sir—even as the bow twangs, so it also has a sound when you loose it.'

'There is no one to hear, since we are alone upon the rampart, nor can it do scathe, since it points to sea. I pray you to loose it and I will listen to the sound.' He bent over the bombard with an attentive ear, while Aylward, stooping his earnest brown face over the touch-hole, scraped away diligently with a flint and steel. A moment later both he and Nigel were seated some distance off upon the ground while amid the roar of the discharge and the thick cloud of smoke they had a vision of the long black snake-like engine shooting back upon the recoil. For a minute or more they were struck motionless with astonishment while the reverberations died away and the smoke wreaths curled slowly up to the blue heavens.

'Good lack!' cried Nigel at last, picking himself up and looking round him. 'Good lack, and Heaven be my aid! I thank the Virgin that all stands as it did before. I thought that the castle had fallen.'

'Such a bull's bellow I have never heard,' cried Aylward, rubbing his injured limbs. 'One could hear it from Frensham Pond to Guildford Castle. I would not touch one again—not for a hide of the best land in Puttenham!'

'It may fare ill with your own hide, archer, if you do,' said an angry voice behind them. Chandos had stepped from the open door of the corner turret and stood looking at them with a harsh gaze. Presently, as the matter was made clear to him, his face relaxed into a smile.

'Hasten to the warden, archer, and tell him how it befell. You will have the castle and the town in arms. I know not what the King may think of so sudden an alarm. And you, Nigel, how in the name of the saints came you to play the child like this?'

'I knew not its power, fair lord.'

'By my soul, Nigel, I think that none of us know its power. I can see the day when all that we delight in, the splendor and glory of war, may all go down before that which beats through the plate of steel as easily as the leathern jacket. I have bestrode my war-horse in my armor and have looked down at the sooty, smoky bombardman beside me, and I have thought that perhaps I was the last of the old and he the first of the new; that there would come a time when he and his engines would sweep you and me and the rest of us from the field.'

'But not yet, I trust, honored sir?'

'No, not yet, Nigel. You are still in time to win your spurs even as your fathers did. How is your strength?'

'I am ready for any task, my good and honored lord.'

'It is well, for work awaits us—good work, pressing work, work of peril and of honor. Your eyes shine and your face flushes, Nigel. I live my own youth over again as I look at you. Know then that there is truce with the French here, there is not truce in Brittany where the houses of Blois and of Montfort still struggle for the dukedom. Half Brittany fights for one, and half for the other. The French have taken up the cause of Blois, and we of Montfort, and it is such a war that many a great leader, such as Sir Walter Manny, has first earned his name there. Of late the war has gone against us, and the bloody hands of the Rohans, of Gap-tooth Beaumanoir, of Oliver the Flesher and others have been heavy upon our people. The last tidings have been of disaster, and the King's soul is dark with wrath for that his friend and comrade Gilles de St. Pol has been done to death in the Castle of La Brohiniére. He will send succors to the country, and we go at their head. How like you that, Nigel?'

'My honored lord, what could I ask for better?'

'Then have your harness ready, for we start within the week. Our path by land is blocked by the French, and we go by sea. This night the King gives a banquet ere he returns to England, and your place is behind my chair. Be in my chamber that you may help me to dress, and so we will do the hall together.'

With satin and with samite, with velvet and with fur, the noble Chandos was dressed for the King's feast, and Nigel too, had donned his best silk jupon faced with five scarlet roses, that he might wait upon him. In the great hall of Calais Castle the tables were set, a high table for the lords, a second one for the less distinguished knights, and a third at which the squires might feast when their masters were seated.

Never had Nigel in his simple life at Tilford pictured a scene of such pomp and wondrous luxury. The grim gray walls were covered from ceiling to floor with priceless tapestry of Arras, where hart, hounds and huntsmen circled the great hall with one long living image of the chase. Over the principal table drooped a line of banners, and beneath them rows of emblazoned shields upon the walls carried the arms of the high noblemen who sat beneath. The red light of cressets and of torches burned upon the badges of the great captains of England. The lions and lilies shone over the high dorseret chair in the centre, and the same august device marked with the cadency label indicated the seat of the Prince, while glowing to right and to left were the long lines of noble insignia, honored in peace and terrible in war. There shone the gold and sable of Manny, the engrailed cross of Suffolk, the red chevron of Stafford, the scarlet and gold of Audley, the blue lion rampant of the Percies, the silver swallows of Arundel, the red roebuck of the Montacutes, the star of the de Veres, the silver scallops of Russell, the purple lion of de Lacy, and the black crosses of the Clinton.

A friendly Squire at Nigel's elbow whispered the names of the famous warriors beneath. 'You are young Loring of Tilford, the Squire of Chandos are you not?' said he. 'My name is Delves, and I come from Doddingham in Cheshire. I am the Squire of Sir James Audley, yonder round-backed man with the dark face and closed cropped beard, who hath the Saracen head as a crest above him.'

'I have heard of him as a man of great valor,' said Nigel, gazing at him with interest.

'Indeed, you may well say so, Master Loring. He is the bravest knight in England, and in Christendom also, as I believe. No man hath done such deeds of valor.'

Nigel looked at his new acquaintance with hope in his eyes. 'You speak as it becomes you speak when you uphold your own master,' said he. 'For the same reason, Master Delves, and in no spirit of ill-will to you, it behooves me to tell you that he is not to be compared in name or fame with the noble knight on whom I wait. Should you hold otherwise, then surely we can debate the matter in whatever way or time may please you best.'

Delves smiled good-naturedly. 'Nay, be not so hot,' said he. 'Had you upheld any other knight, save perhaps Sir Walter Manny, I had taken you at your word, and your master or mine would have place for a new Squire. But, indeed, it is only truth that no knight is second to Chandos, nor would I draw my sword to lower his pride of place. Ha, Sir James' cup is low! I must see to it!' He darted off, a flagon of Gascony in his hand. 'The King hath had good news to-night,' he continued when he returned. 'I have not seen him in so merry a mind since the night when we took the Frenchmen and he laid his pearl chaplet upon the head of de Ribeaumont. See how he laughs, and the Prince also. That laugh bodes some one little good, or I am the more mistaken. Have a care! Sir John's plate is empty.'

It was Nigel's turn to dart away; but even in the intervals he returned to the corner whence he could look down the hall and listen to the words of the older Squire. Delves was a short, thick-set man past middle age, weather-beaten and scarred, with a rough manner and bearing, which showed that he was more at his ease in a tent than a hall. But ten years of service had taught him much, and Nigel listened eagerly to his task.

'Indeed the King hath some good tidings,' he continued. 'See now, he has whispered it to Chandos and to Manny. Manny spreads it on to Sir Reginald Cobham, and he to Robert Knolles, each smiling like the Devil over a friar.'

'Which is Sir Robert Knolles' asked Nigel with interest. 'I have heard much of him and his deeds.'

'He is the tall hard-faced man in yellow silk, he with the hairless cheeks and the split lip. He is little older than yourself, and his father was cobbler in Chester, yet he has already won the golden spurs. See how he dabs his great hand in the dish and hands forth the gobbets. He is more used to a camp-kettle than a silver plate. The big man with the black beard is Sir Bartholomew Berghersh, whose brother is the Abbot of Beaulieu. Haste, haste! for the boar's head is come and the plate's to be cleaned.'

The table manners of our ancestors at this period would have furnished to the modern eye the strangest mixture of luxury and of barbarism. Forks were still unknown, and the courtesy fingers, the index and the middle of the left hand, took their place. To use any others was accounted the worst of manners. A crowd of dogs lay among the rushes growling at each other and quarreling over the gnawed bones which were thrown to them by the feasters. A slice of coarse bread served usually as a plate, but the King's own high table was provided with silver platters, which were wiped by the Squire or page after each course. On the other hand the table-linen was costly, and the courses, served with a pomp and dignity now unknown, comprised such a variety of dishes and such complex marvels of cookery as no modern banquet could show. Besides all our domestic animals and every kind of game, such strange delicacies as hedgehogs, bustards, porpoises, squirrels, bitterns and cranes lent variety to the feast.

Each new course, heralded by a flourish of silver trumpets, was borne in by liveried servants walking two and two, with rubicund marshals strutting in front and behind, bearing white wands in their hands, not only as badges of their office, but also as weapons with which to repel any impertinent inroad upon the dishes in the journey from the kitchen to the hall. Boar's heads, enarmed and endored with bilt tusks and flaming mouths, were followed by wondrius pasties molded to the shape of ships, castles and other devices with sugar seamen or soldiers who lost their own bodies in their fruitless defence against the hungry attack. Finally came the great nef, a silver vessel upon wheels laden with fruit and sweetmeats which rolled with its luscious cargo down the line of guests. Flagons of Gascony, of Rhine wine, of Canary and of Rochelle were held in readiness by the attendants; but the age, though luxurious, was not drinken, and the sober habits of the Norman had happily prevailed over the license of those Saxon banquets where no guest might walk from the table without a slur upon his host. Honor and hardihood go ill with a shaking hand or a blurred eye.

Whilst wine, fruit and spices were handed round the high tables the squires had been served in turn at the farther end of the hall. Meanwhile round the King there had gathered a group of statesmen and soldiers, talking eagerly among themselves. The Earl of Stafford, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Beauchamp and Lord Neville were assembled at the back of his chair, with Lord Percy and Lord Mowbray at either side. The little group blazed with golden chains and jeweled chaplets, flame-colored paltocks and purple tunics.

Of a sudden the King said something over his shoulder to Sir William de Pakyngton the herald, who advanced and stood by the royal chair. He was a tall and noble-featured man, with long grizzled beard which rippled down to the gold-linked belt girdling his many-colored tabard. On his head he had placed the heraldic barret-cap which bespoke his dignity, and he slowly raised his white wand high in the air, while a great hush fell upon the hall.

'My lords of England,' said he, 'knight bannerets, knights, squires, and all others here present of gentle birth and coat-armor, know that your dread and sovereign lord, Edward, King of England and of France, bids me give you greeting and commands you to come hither that he may have speech with you.'

In an instant the tables were deserted and the whole company had clustered in front of the King's chair. Those who had sat on either side of him crowded inward so that his tall dark figure upreared itself amid the dense circle of his guests.

With a flush upon his olive cheeks and with pride smouldering in his dark eyes, he looked round him at the eager faces of the men who had been his comrades from Sluys and Cadsand to Crécy and Calais. They caught fire from that warlike gleam in his masterful gaze, and a sudden wild, fierce shout pealed up to the vaulted ceiling, a soldierly thanks for what was passed and a promise for what was to come. The King's teeth gleamed in a quick smile, and his large white hand played with the jeweled dagger in his belt.

'By the splendor of God!' said he in a loud, clear voice, 'I have little doubt that you will rejoice with me this night, for such tidings have come to my ears as may well bring joy to every one of you. You know well that our ships have suffered great scathe from the Spaniards, who for many years have slain without grace or ruth all of my people who have fallen into their cruel hands. Of late they have sent their ships into Flanders, and thirty great cogs and galleys lie now at Sluys well-filled with archers and men-at-arms and ready in all ways for battle. I have it to-day from a sure hand that, having taken their merchandise aboard, these ships will sail upon the next Sunday and will make their way through our Narrow Sea. We have for a great time been long-suffering to these people, for which they have done us many contraries and despites, growing ever more arrogant as we grow more patient. It is in my mind therefore that we hie us to-morrow to Winchesiea, where we have twenty ships, and make ready to sally out upon them as they pass. May God and Saint George defend the right!'

(To be continued.)

Mrs. M. Barrett, 602 Morgan St., Montreal, says:—"A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He was so fretful all day long that it made it very hard for me. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was one day advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. He gradually became more easy and able to sleep. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health. He has got fat and plump, weighs no less than 32 lbs., although only 7 months old, and is in first-class condition."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50.

CURES HEAT SORES, ITCH SUMMER ECZEMA, CHAFED PLACES

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' July 9th, 1907.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MARY AND TROT.

When I lived in Colorado a little girl named Mary who attended the school near my home lived two miles away. There was no road nor path to guide her across the plain, not even a bush or tree. Mary was about eight years old. She had a shaggy shepherd dog named Trot that came with her every day and waited for her until school was over.

'Mary,' I said to her one day, 'why do you bring your dog to school? He cannot learn to read and write.'

'Oh,' said Mary, 'I do not bring Trot; he brings me. I could not find the way alone.'

'How did Trot learn to find the way?' I asked, 'and does he never get tired of waiting and go home without you?'

'The first time we came,' replied Mary, 'father came with us. When we reached the school I gave Trot a piece of meat, and when we reached home I gave him some more. No one ever feeds him but me. The first two or three days we had to tie him. If he should go back without me father would bring him right back, and that night he would have no potatoes for his supper. But we have no trouble now. He likes school as well as I do.'

One day about twelve o'clock the wind clouds began to gather. Children who have never seen a Western wind storm can hardly imagine what it is like. In Colorado it does not rain at all during the winter, so the sand is very dry and light. The wind lifts it up from the ground and whirls it round as if it were raining sand. It chokes and blinds you.

On this day the teacher saw the clouds gathering. She closed the school and sent the children home, thinking they could reach shelter before the storm broke. I, too, noticed the darkening skies, and thought at once of brave little Mary as I hastened to the school. I found that Mary had already started for home.

Soon the storm came; the wind howled; the sky grew dark and the sand whirled. Poor little child, alone on the vast prairie! How would she survive the fright, even if she were not entirely lost? As soon as the wind subsided I got on my horse and rode to her home to find if she had arrived. Mary met me at the door.

'Well, I am glad to see you safe,' said I.

'Do you not think,' said Mary's mother, 'that dogs know as much as some people? Mary and Trot were about half way home when the wind commenced to blow. There is an old dug-out some distance to the right of the way they always take home. Trot took hold of Mary's dress and led her, for the sand blew so in her eyes she could not see where she was going. They cuddled down in the dugout together until the storm was over.'

This is a true story of the Colorado plains, and Mary and Trot came to school together for months afterwards. —'The Saturday Budget.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Ottawa House, Cushing's Island.—The popular and delightful spot known as the Ottawa House at Cushing's Island in Portland Harbor, Maine, was refurnished and reconstructed in all departments last year. The management this year are catering to the many Canadians who annually go to the seaside for their summer trip, and a more delightful spot than Cushing's Island could not be chosen. Sea bathing, golf, deep sea fishing, pure air and cool and pleasant evenings are some of the attractions. Through Pullman cars, Chicago, Toronto and Montreal to Portland, and further particulars with handsome illustrated literature may be secured on application to W. H. Clancy, 137 St. James street, Montreal.

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THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE

(From the 'Christian World Pulpit.')

The Bible is a library of the classic literature of an Oriental people. Its books include various forms of literary composition, historical narrative, stories in prose, songs lyrical and didactic, poetical drama, philosophical disquisition, proverbs, and politico-religious tracts. The literature in its production covered many centuries—as many as are covered by the whole course of our English literature from Caedmon to Tennyson. Its authors were men of diverse types with strongly-marked personal characteristics, which are reflected in their works. It is when we study the Bible as literature, as we study any other great literature, that it gradually dawns upon us that from the point of view of intrinsic human interest the Hebrew literature ranks with the greatest national literature in the world, and in some respects the works of the Hebrew writers overtop the loftiest summits of any other of the classic literatures. The Book of Job, for instance, is by general consent the greatest philosophical poem in all literature. Some of the patriarchal narratives in Genesis are fit to stand by the side of the best prose that has ever been written, for the naiveté, the color that is as fresh to-day as that of a Raphael masterpiece, the atmosphere of a time in which the people lived a simple pastoral life, and the dramatic pictures drawn in a few rapid impressionist strokes. To taste the flavor of the Bible as literature we must, of course, read it as literature—that is, in whole books, having in view the literary form of the particular book we are studying and taking note of its style as a revelation of the author's personality and his point of view. Unfortunately, certain antiquated conceptions of the literal and verbal inspiration of the Old Testament have led to the losing sight of the fact that the books are to be regarded as revelation indeed, but as revelation in the form of literature, and as largely influenced by the human personality of the writers. Those writers—historians, poets, prophets, philosophers—were men of their time, and they wrote with immediate reference to the needs of their time. They were men who had an overwhelming sense of the greatness and holiness of Jehovah, their nation's God. They believed that Jehovah had chosen Israel to be his servant, and that it was on Israel recognizing and realizing his mission that his present happiness and his future prosperity depended. They were men who sought to live in the light, the purest of patriots and watchmen on the tower for their people who often strayed as flocks without a shepherd, at the mercy of any pack of prowling wolves that might attack them. They often, especially the psalmist and the prophets, identified their personal experience with the experience of the nation. They were men of clarified spiritual vision, who amid the din and dust of political and religious agitation, were able to see the inwardness of things to which their contemporaries were blind. They had the backward and the forward look, the historic and the prophetic sense, and out of their knowledge of the past they drew lessons for the present, and were often able to predict the future. If we read the Bible as literature, we shall find its fascination grow upon us, we shall be stirred by its vivid drama, we shall be thrilled by its magnificent poetry that sweeps through the whole gamut of the emotions, from triumphant exultation to heart-breaking sobs of fathomless despair.

AN ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The preacher wants to read his Bible many times before its richness and depth of meaning even begin to manifest themselves to him. That richness and depth will never reveal themselves at all if he reads the Bible only in odd chapters in a few favorite books. To read any single book as a whole for the first time is only like taking a first glance at the shore of a newly-discovered country. The country must be travelled through again and again before its features become familiar and its character is thoroughly known. Reading the Bible as literature, we must always remember that it is the literature of an age long gone by, of a people whose nationality was broken up two thousand years ago, a people of Semitic race, whose traditions, habits of thought, and temperament were markedly different from our own. We are Westerns of Aryan race, with a civilization, a literature, and habits of thought that are in many respects poles asunder from the civilization and the literature of the Hebrews. It is only when we get the right literary point of view and are able to enter with sympathy into the standpoint and the modes of expression of the Oriental author that we shall get the full enjoyment out of his work and clearly comprehend what it is that his work was meant to teach. Much vagueness and difference of opinion in theology would have been avoided if the literary characteristics of the Old Testament—and, for the matter of that, of the New Testament also—had been fully appreciated and taken into account.

'MARK, LEARN, AND INWARDLY DIGEST.'

The Bible, in the familiar words of the Collect, is to be 'read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested.' To read the mere words, while the mind glides over the meaning as over a slippery surface, without attaching itself to, or absorbing that meaning, is worse than worthless. We must mark the meaning—that is, note it carefully. We must learn what lies beneath the words and the sentences, and unless we learn that we shall never inwardly digest it, incorporate it into our mental and spiritual being.

There is too much Bible reading done that is done in snippets—detached passages, favorite psalms, favorite chapters, favorite books; while the books as a whole and the Bible as a complete and connected collection of inspired literature are left untouched and unknown. Thank God that even a little Bible reading, a chapter here and a chapter there, a few verses here and a few verses there—nay, even a single verse—is often of inestimable benefit to the one who reads. It is as that fabled elixir of the romances of chivalry, one drop of which would drag a sorely-wounded knight, in the last gasp of exhaustion or fatigue, out of the very jaws of death, and restore him to life and strength. Such force there is in the Bible, as millions of grateful souls have found out, and the force is the supreme evidence of the Bible's inspiration.

And yet the Bible was not given to us to be read in this piece-meal fashion. 'At sundry times and in divers manners God spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets.' We have in the books of the Bible a record of that speaking. Let the preacher take the Bible book by book, and make himself a master of its contents. Is this a formidable task? Many appear to think it is so, so formidable as to be impossible, and yet the Bible, Divine library that it is, is a comparatively small book. Read at the rate at which we would reach an ordinary history, we ought to be able to get through it, from Genesis to Revelation, in six weeks or a couple of months. I do not advise, however, attempting to read it in any such short time as this, because I would rather advise a man to read the Bible slowly, pen or pencil in hand, underscoring words and phrases that strike him. Let him read the Bible once through in this manner, taking, say, six months, or, if he likes a year, for the task. He will find as he reads that the Bible is becoming a surpassingly interesting book. Many of our Christian brethren who read the Bible in the snippety fashion would, if they were pressed, have to confess that the Bible is to them very often a dull book. It is so because the snippets cut off from their connection are more or less unintelligible. If they were to read the Bible systematically, book by book, they would soon discover that the dulness was not in the Bible, but in themselves, or rather in the false and irrational method in which they read it.

DRINK DEEPLY AT THE BIBLE SPRING.

Do not confine yourself, when reading the Bible, to a chapter, or a couple of chapters, or half a dozen chapters. Sit down to it when you have an hour, or a couple of hours, or a long evening, or a Saturday afternoon, or a Sunday afternoon to spare, and read on, and you will feel the full, rich humanity underneath, which is the evidence of the divinity of the book, revealing itself to you in a way that will often startle you, but will certainly fascinate you, and give you an ever-increasing appetite for a further knowledge of the Book which has fed the spiritual life, first of the Hebrew race, and, next of the Christian world, for thirty centuries. As you read on in this way your mind and your soul will expand as vista after vista opens up magnificently before you, giving you large views of the Divine purpose as that purpose manifests itself in history, in prophecy, in the biography of men women of like passions with ourselves, and last of all in that sublimest of all biographies, the biography of the Son of God, who for our sakes became flesh, and who died upon the cross that we might live, and ascended into heaven that He might be our advocate with the Father, and from heaven looks down upon us, and will ever look down upon His Church until all His enemies shall be placed beneath His feet, and every living soul shall acknowledge Him to be King of Kings and Lord of Lords. There are parts of the Bible which undoubtedly are not easy reading, such as Leviticus and the genealogical chapters of the first book of Chronicles; there are books which greatly perplex us, and which we are often tempted to wonder why they appear in the sacred canon of Scripture, such as Proverbs, Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Songs. We cannot afford, however, to leave these chapters and books unread. If we do read them again and again we shall find that, at the heart of them, there is a Divine meaning, and that, taking a large view of the Bible, they are essential to complete the symmetry of its revelation.

Too much we have regarded the Bible as a book for the study. It is a book in reading which we should feel the breezes and inhale the fragrance of the open air in which its writers so largely lived. Reading on a holiday amid the pleasantest surroundings, with the song of birds or the sound of the waves in our ears, we feel vividly the romance of the literature. Afterwards, when read again as a refreshment from the whirl of business life, the pages revive memories of the holiday. The impressions of our Bible-reading are overlaid and blurred by our other reading, and by the impressions of the sights and sounds and experiences of our crowded life. If we would keep our Bible knowledge intimate and vivid, we must frequently refresh it.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 21, 1907.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS: DUTIES TOWARD MEN.

Ex. xx., 12-17.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. xix., 18.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The Matterhorn is one of the Alps, of course; but it has its own striking personality, rising like an obelisk, with sides too sheer to hold the snow which crowns its neighbors. The Decalogue is part of the Bible, of course; but among these hills of truth it rises with an individuality all its own. Part of the Bible, yes; but strangely distinct from it. Like the Matterhorn, it must needs catch the eye of the most cursory and superficial reader. It cannot be hid. It is the best and most widely known of any part of the Old Testament at least, if not of the entire Scripture.

Comprehensiveness is the characteristic of this unique ethical code. The commandment is exceedingly broad. It is a miracle in words that such a number and variety of duties could be included in terms so brief. That is the power and utility of it. The number of them is in itself an aid to memory. The commandments can be counted on the fingers. They are 'ten words,' one for each digit.

It is at once recognized that the principles irradiated in this singular manner are basal. They are fundamental to organized society. A commonwealth cannot exist without them. They are essential to social order. In proportion to the obedience given them will be the stability of the state. In this connection the heinousness of crime is apparent. Breaking the commandments does not merely injure the immediate parties; it tends to disintegrate and subvert the whole social order. The sentimental condoning of crime and unwarrantable use of executive clemency are therefore in themselves harmful to the common weal. The immediate parties cannot be divorced from the larger relation which their deeds maintain.

The reception and ratification of this unique and comprehensive ethical code was under circumstances exceedingly appropriate. The physical environment could not have been more significant. It seemed meet and right that the unyielding law should come from the gray and thunder-smitten pile of Sinai. Time was apt, too—the genesis of a nation. The specific ceremony on the occasion was brief, but telling. Moses built a national altar at the foot of the Mount, and set up twelve pillars about it, one for each of the tribes of which the nation was composed. He sprinkled half of the blood of the victim upon the altar. It was an object lesson, as if to say that the life (blood signified life) of Jehovah himself was staked upon his fidelity in awarding the rewards and punishments defined by the law. Then Moses read from a parchment scroll a transcript of the Decalogues which he had made from the tables of stone. When he had finished, the people in one voice responded, solemnly and earnestly; as the occasion, the environment, and the words themselves would inspire them to do; 'All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient.' Then Moses took the other half of the blood of the victim and sprinkled it upon the people, in sign that they pledged their lives to obedience to the law of God as read in their hearing that day. And this speaking national ritual closed with Moses's solemn words, 'Behold the blood of the covenant which the Lord hath made with you concerning all these words.'

Jesus's relation to the law is exceedingly significant. As a Divine teacher He would not ignore this epitome of the Divine will. He condenses and expands it. Paradoxical? Yes, but certainly true. It would seem that abbreviation of the Decalogue was impossible. It seems the very soul of brevity. But, Jesus in a stroke reduces the ten words to one—Love. Love God. Love neighbor. On this hangs all the law. Again, He expands the law. He carries it from external deed to internal temper, from which the deed arises. At the same time He helps us by His Divine perspicuity to an understanding of the principles of the law, an appreciation of their worth and truth, and admiration and love of them, so that we find ourselves in tune with them. The Decalogue becomes the very vocabulary of our soul's desires.

ANALYSIS AND KEY.

1. The individuality of the Decalogue. Part of Bible yet distinct. Best known.
2. Comprehensiveness. Brevity.
3. Fundamental. Stability of state equal to obedience to Decalogue.
4. Ratification of original ethical code. Physical environment, time, and ceremony appropriate.
5. Jesus condenses and expands Decalogue. Love, condensation. Carrying from external deed to internal temper, expansion.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Our attention is called especially to the second table of the law; our duties to men. The first table is evidently the basis of the second. The last six commandments flow naturally out of the first four.

Fifth commandment: The whole of what has been called 'relative duties' is here indicated by one particular phase of them, namely, the family. This relation is first in point of time and importance, as being the source of all other relations. Of course, it is conceded that a larger scope maintains in the Orient in the terms father and mother, all ancestors and the venerable generally are included. Even Cicero said: 'We ought to venerate a parent as we do God.' The parent is the gift of God, and stands in the place of God. This has been called the first commandment with promise. This is only the enunciation of a natural law. Dutiful children are usually free from the vices which tend to shorten life. Of course, the idea of happy conditions is included in the promised prolongation of days, for mere longevity is not always desirable. Where unhappy conditions are involved, it may well be deemed a curse and misfortune.

Sixth commandment: The Revised Version is evidently a preferable reading, 'Thou shalt do no murder.' Never in the history of the race has this commandment held such universal sway. The number of capital crimes of which the law takes cognizance is reduced to a minimum. There was a time when stealing a sheep was punishable with death, and there was a barbarous custom of exposing felons' bones to public view; a time when processes of law were so crude that many innocent persons suffered death penalties; and the only atonement which could be made was to plant a white flag on the grave of the unfortunate. The causes of war recognized by the international code have also been reduced to a minimum. Risk to life of employee has also been greatly diminished. However, we are not quite ready yet to efface the sixth commandment from the table, since murder and suicide are yet fearfully common events. Murder is yet committed also by ignoring the demand for sanitation of tenements. And Jacob Riis has said it is just as bad to kill a man with a house as to kill him with an axe.

Seventh commandment: Jesus lifts adultery from its literal and limited sense of crime committed with a married woman, to its larger scope, which forbids all impurity of every description, whether in deed or in thought. No vice writes the epitaph of an individual, a race, or a nation so quickly as impurity. Neither family nor state can abide before it.

Eighth commandment: Property is recognized as a Divine institution. It is the natural reward of thrift and industry. It is an inalienable right. The thief does more than injure the party from whom he steals. He helps undermine the social order itself. This commandment also is exceeding broad in its implications and applications. Many operations now condoned in the business world could not stand a moment in the white light of the Divine word, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

* * *

Ninth commandment. This word does not refer exclusively to false and perjured testimony in a court of justice. There is a larger court which is always in session. It is the court of public opinion. Before this great assize it is possible for men to do their fellows great injustice and irreparable harm. An innuendo may be the falsest kind of witness. It is possible to damn one with faint praise.

* * *

Tenth commandment: This is an immeasurable advance upon any code of antiquity. It practically anticipates Jesus, carrying of the law into the 'inward part.' It does not deal with the overt act, but goes back of the external deed, to the disposition of the mind. Dykes has admirably said: 'The practical effect of the tenth commandment, standing where it did like a solemn appendix to the rest, was to throw back upon them all a more searching light. It was to show that they were to be applied to inward desire, which is sin, as well as to outward action, which is crime. In effect, it doubled the whole law.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 15.—Ex. xx., 12-23.
Tuesday, July 16.—Deut. v., 16-33.
Wednesday, July 17.—Matt. v., 17-26, 33-42.
Thursday, July 18.—Eph. vi., 1-18.
Friday, July 19.—Ps. cxix., 33-48.
Saturday, July 20.—Ps. cxix., 97-112.
Sunday, July 21.—Ex. xxiv., 1-18.

INTERNAL CLEANSING CLEARS THE COMPLEXION

Bright, ruddy complexion is simply a matter of good health.

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DENSITY OF POPULATION IN GERMANY.

According to the latest statistics the population of the German empire is 60,605,183. The average density of population is 290.3 to the square mile, as against 28 in the United States. Saxony is greatly crowded. Its 5,789 square miles contain 4,502,350 people, or an average of 778.9. Chemnitz contains 1,064 persons to the square mile, making it one of the most densely populated districts of the world.

THE "ANTS" OF HERODOTUS.

('Youth's Companion.')

One of the earliest, if not the first, of Tibetan romances dates from the days of Herodotus, nearly five hundred years before the Christian era. The 'Father of History' gives a cautious admission of probability, but by no means a cordial assent to this 'travellers' tale,' which the author of 'Tibet, the Mysterious,' repeats and explains.

It was said that in the extreme northwest of India there existed a race of enormous ants, fierce and powerful, whose peculiar mission in life was the digging out of gold. Traders, mounted on swift camels, occasionally seized the gold which was accumulated in heaps by these excavating ants. When they succeeded in doing this, they rode rapidly away, pursued by other ferocious guardians of the soil, in the form of fierce wild beasts, which slew them if they caught them.

Among all the ludicrous exaggerations of ancient classical tradition relating to India, this story evinces a remarkable tenacity of existence. It is repeated in every tale of the East that was told by compilers and adventurers before the days of Herodotus, and is only doubtfully classed by him as fiction. It was not until, in recent years, the trans-Himalayan explorers of the Indian Survey recorded their experiences that any light could be thrown on the origin of it.

These explorers, making their way painfully over the terrific altitudes which intervene between India and Western Tibet, reached at length the gold-mining districts which lie beyond the mountains on the great western plains. Here they discovered the Tibetan workman delving for gold after a fashion of his own.

The intense cold and the fierce winds of the highlands compelled him to grovel on the ground enfolded in a thick, black blanket, while he dug, or scratched, painfully and slowly, with the end of the first tool available to his hand, which was usually the horn of the Tibetan deer. To all appearance he was a rough imitation of a huge-horned ant, grubbing up the auriferous soil, and piling it in heaps for subsequent washing.

Guarded by immensely powerful dogs, whose ferocity is well-known among travellers in Tibet, he has pursued his calling from those very early days until now, hardly improving his processes, making but slight impression and shallow indentations in the soil, and probably leaving behind two-thirds of the gold which it contains.

Here, then, is the solution of the early romance.

BIBLE TRUTHS

ORTHODOXY WITHOUT LOVE.

(Rev. ii., 2-5.)

Works without love are a dead orthodoxy. A church without love is a fallen, dead church. Christ knows all about the churches and deals with them, not according to their works, but by the measure of their love to Him. The Church is a lamp-stand made to hold the light, Christ. The Church consists of believers in Christ who are to shine out His light as true light-bearers. (Phil. ii., 15, 16.) To cease to love is to cease to shine. Love is doing the works which grow out of love to Christ, the constraining power to all service. The Ephesian Church is called to do the first works, the works which grow out of love. This is acting in harmony with the Holy Spirit: Forbearing in love, sustaining one another in love. Dealing truly in love. Building up in love, walking in love. (Eph. iv., 2, 15, 16,; v., 1.) Love is self-sacrifice. Note, there is more about love in Ephesians than in any other of Paul's letters. See the harmony between Christ and Paul with respect to love in the Ephesian Church. There may be works without love, love is needed to perfect them, there cannot be perfect working apart from love. Faith works by love. (Gal v., 6.) Love is the inworking of the Holy Spirit. Where He dwells, love dwells and love works. (Eph. ii., 20; Phil. ii., 13.) See Thyatira's love and faith and the consequent increase in works. Love alone will impel to the primary, the most important works. (Rev. ii., 19.) So with the Colossian Church, there was love to all saints, love in the Spirit, and fruit-bearing. (Col. i., 2, 6, 8.) Love alone will impel to the primary, the most important works. With love Ephesus might have continued to this day.

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The Boys' Page.

A Boy's Trip to England.

BY S. C. STEVENS.

[For the 'Witness.'

We left Montreal on Dominion Day, one of the most beautiful days of the year. As we glided down the river, passing inward-bound steamers, we felt very happy, and full of wonderings regarding things we expected to see. One of the well-known turbiners, the 'Victorian,' was met in the river, and flags were dipped as a salute to one another.

Three Rivers was passed at 11 a.m., and Quebec at twenty minutes to five in the afternoon, when we could see all the small sailing boats making for the harbor, as the symptoms of a storm were in the air. The storm reached Quebec before it reached us, but when we finally were in it we had more rain than we wished for.

Next morning the Allan liner 'Ontarion' passed us outward at a quarter to eight. A few minutes later we reached Father Point, where we dropped our pilot. The next day, the third of July, Cape Ray was reached at ten in the evening, in a thick fog. We were much nearer land than we supposed, so that when the rays from the lighthouse were

LEAVING MONTREAL.

seen, land seemed only a few yards away. We were over the banks of Newfoundland the next day, when we could hear the foghorns of a number of fishing boats on all sides. Through the fog we passed and saw at close range a brigantine, which kept its foghorn going almost incessantly. On the same day I saw my first whale. He passed close alongside, and when away in the distance we could still see him 'blowing' or 'spouting.' Two days late I saw my first iceberg, and later in the day another, which I photographed, and found that it was probably the farthest east that one had ever been seen, on that route at any rate. It was over two hundred miles east of Newfoundland.

All this time diver birds would be seen floating about and diving. They are little birds which live on what can be found in the water, and appear very tame, never getting out of the way of the trying to fire between the two. The shots were remarkably well placed, some of them covering the buoys from sight with the spray as they struck the water. The shots richochetted through the water for some distance. We realized that night that it was our last night at sea for some time, as we heard through the porthole the petty officers calling to the officer on the bridge. 'Lights burning brightly, sir,' or 'All's well below, sir,' or the lookout calling, 'A—ll's well.'

Next morning at eight we passed Dover, and a few minutes later, off Deal, four torpedo boats passed us, and crossed our bows as easily as if we were at anchor. Later in the day we met coming from London some of the large liners, among which were the 'Kingstonian,' the 'England,' the 'Charente,' the 'Orotaba,' the 'Gaika,' and the 'Avondale Castle.' We reached Gravesend, the scene of many of W. W. Jacob's stories, at three p.m.,

ON THE BRIDGE.

ship until almost run into, then moving slowly a few feet away. On July 8 I saw my first porpoises. These animals, for they are not fish, are sometimes called sea-pigs on account of the resemblance of their flesh to pork. They are very graceful little creatures in the water, and, like the whale, have to come to the surface every few minutes to get air. They, when they see a ship, race to it, keeping usually in pairs, and leaping out of the water at regular intervals; they seem to enjoy themselves immensely. When they reached the ship they raced around and under it, and amused themselves by rubbing their backs against the bow. A few days later we sighted a three-masted schooner, which somewhat broke the monotony of always seeing nothing but sea and sky. On the following day we saw, comparatively close, a full-rigged ship, going probably to South America, and also some steam trawlers such as those which were fired on by the Russian Baltic fleet at the Dogger Bank. They are smart-looking little boats, which have sails to help the steam in propelling them. They nearly always have at least a foresail set. On the following morning at about 4.30 we were only a couple of miles from land, the nearest point being The Lizard, Cornwall, where our arrival was reported by the Lloyds station. During the day we saw the famous new Eddystone Lighthouse in the distance, and, beside it, the stump of the old one. Shortly afterwards we saw a battleship and torpedo boat at practice. The torpedo boat was towing two buoys, the distance between them being about the length of a ship, and the gunners on the battleship were

where we had to wait three hours for the tide before proceeding up stream. Farther up the river we saw the training ship 'Exmouth' and the copy of the old 'Victory.' Our captain told us that for practical training the boys on these ships were taken out once in a while on a sort of old fishing schooner, so that they could, if they would ever, get seasick. We reached our dock at midnight, and our voyage to England was over.

On the following morning we left the ship after having our belongings examined by a customs officer.

(To be continued.)

WHAT BUSINESS MEANS.

The name of Andrew Carnegie spells business success and he can speak on this subject with all the authority of a specialist. He has been written about, interviewed, and reported until it is almost impossible to be sure of what he does stand for, but he makes some pretty sleeg statements of his beliefs in the May number of 'System,' under the heading of 'What Business Means to Me,' and what he says is worth remembering:

'If a young man does not find romance in his business, it is not the fault of the business, but the fault of the young man. Consider the wonders, the mysteries, connected with the recent developments in that most spiritual of all agents—electricity, with its unknown, and, perhaps, even unguessed powers. He must indeed be a dull and prosaic young man who, being connected with electricity in any of its forms, is not lifted from humdrum business to the region of the mysterious. Business is not all dollars. These are but the shell—the kernel lies within, and is to be enjoyed later, as the higher faculties of the business man, so constantly called into play, develop and mature.

'The root of business must always be service to the community. The real business man is the one who furnishes some commodity that the community needs.

'Dollar-making is not necessarily business. The man who stands in a broker's office, for instance, and watches the tape is not a business man, but a gambler. What is speculation, anyway, but a parasite fastened upon the labor of all real business men? It creates nothing. It is the counterfeit of true business.

'Some people make a great mistake, when they decry the acquisition of wealth. A man must get money before he can give it—isn't that self-evident?

WHERE IS LARNAKA?

Most boys nowadays collect stamps, but post-marks are comparatively neglected, perhaps because they are neither so valuable nor so attractive as are postage stamps, with their gay colors and varying devices. Still, these humbler post-marks have an interest of their own, and they are quite as useful as stamps in giving a knowledge of geography.

A public schoolboy lately received a Larnaka post-mark to add to his collection. 'If I had had this last week,' said the boy, regretfully, 'I should have got the geography prize. I and another boy were equal, when the question was asked, "Where is Larnaka?" I could not answer, and I lost the prize.'—'Sunday Reading for the Young.'

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

BACK IN TIME.

Now we'll have to give Dr. Hare time and space to finish his fine long letter, and not break up the account of our komatik's first trip any further. It was splendid of him to spare us all this time, and it's fine to know that this was only the first of many a good long journey.

Twelve below zero the next morning as we tackle the Mutton Bay hills. Everything was covered with a glaze of ice, so that it was almost impossible to stand on the side of the hill, to say nothing of trying to pull or push, and thus help the dogs. For several hundred feet we struggled up, gaining a little and sometimes slipping back more than we gained, but at length we succeeded in reaching the top. Here we thought it would be easier, but we were soon undeceived, as the sharp crust of ice on the snow broke under the dogs, cutting their legs and leaving them floundering in two or three feet of soft snow, in which they were helpless, so again we had to come to their aid, and for the next three miles we did the most of the work. These three miles took us four hours of hard work without any rest. Then we found ourselves once more down to tide water, and wringing wet with perspiration in spite of the cold.

Across the bay, and up over another hill, but this time it was a good road, though so steep that you almost fell down on the other side, down a lead of fresh water ponds and a few narrow portages, and we found ourselves in Baie Rouge, where quite a number of people live, so I had several cases to attend to, after which we went a mile further to Tabatiere, to see some other cases. Stayed here at Tabatiere the next day, seeing people, and the day following we returned over the hills again to Mutton Bay, where we were delayed for two whole days by rain and thaw. You can easily see that a few days of mild weather means a good deal at the beginning of the season when the ice is not very good, and when we started from Mutton Bay to come back to Harrington we soon saw that the road was going to be much worse than we had it coming down.

For miles we had to come along the ballicaters, which are the masses of ice that freeze along the shore at high water mark. These make a very lumpy road, but it is possible to push, drag or lift the komatik along, even though you do not get along very fast. We had soon to leave the shore and take to the bare, mossy hills, over which the komatik dragged pretty heavily. Coming down on to the river again, we tried to get out on to the good salt water ice, but had to give it up and turn back after breaking through. We got out of the ice and went to a house and dried ourselves, and had a mug up, then got two canoes and ferried over the komatik, box, and dogs, making three trips to do it, and the first trip we had to break through a couple of hundred yards of ice, which would not bear us.

Once more starting, we had to go up over islands to get round more bad ice, so by the time we were once more on sound ice it was getting late in the day. It had taken us all day to come a distance of about four miles in a straight line.

We found the good ice overflowed with water owing to the heavy rain, so that there was a foot of water standing on the ice, the wind blew hard from the northwest, it was cold, we were wet, and it was getting dark, but we had to go about twelve miles. It was not pleasant travelling, but we kept at it until we got to the place where we were to stay the night. We were weary, wet and hungry, but full of thankfulness to our heavenly Father for having had us safe in his keeping all the way.

It did not freeze that night, but we looked anxiously for it, so the next morning we started, hoping to get home, as it was Christmas day, and we were to have a big Christmas tree, with presents on it for about two hundred and fifty people. We were bringing the candy for all the boys on the tree, so we must get home to Harrington in time for that candy to be put on the tree if it was possible.

Mile after mile we travelled through the water and slush often almost up to our knees, until about two o'clock we once more reached the telegraph office. We were still five miles from home, and the ice was very bad, so much so that the good people did not want us to try it, saying we would never get out before dark. However, it does not do to be beaten, does it? So we left our load, except the candy, got one of the solid runner komatiks, on which we lashed a good-sized boat, and once more started. By the time we reached the edge of the thick ice it was dark and pouring rain, so that for the passage of the half mile of bad ice we did not have daylight to help us. We were fortunate in not breaking through, but had we stopped we would no doubt have done so.

When we reached the shore of Harrington island we had to haul that big boat up on the island out of reach of the ice, then harness up the dogs, and drive about three-quarters of a mile up over the high part of the island in the dark and rain, reaching home just in time for the Christmas tree entertainment, but not in time for Christmas dinner, so there is a Christmas dinner still due to us.

The children were all very pleased when they heard that we had arrived, and that the candy had not been lost.

No one expected us; in fact, every one said it was impossible for us to travel, but you know, boys, it is of no use to get discouraged and give a thing up until you have tried in every possible way to accomplish what is wanted.

This is a very imperfectly written account of the first trip with the komatik that you boys so kindly made it possible for us to get. This has been written amid countless interruptions, and if the editor does not put it in that terrible waste basket of his, perhaps you will be as pleased to finish reading it as we were pleased to finish the 'Winter Messenger's first trip.'

H. MATHER HARE.

PUZZLES.

To the boy or girl who will secure the highest number of marks in three months, commencing from Saturday, April 13, for correctly guessing the puzzles in our puzzle corner, we will give as a prize a nice book.

The answers must be in not later than Thursday morning of each week, that is, for our Montreal readers. Those living at a distance are requested to send in their answers as soon as possible.

Address your answers to 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

MY FRIEND ANNE.

(Each answer begins with the syllable 'an.')

1. Anne is a dainty, wild spring flower.
2. Anne serves to fill an idle hour.
3. Anne is skilled in structural lore.
4. Anne's the part that goes before.
5. Anne's a large and hideous snake.
6. Anne would make the timid quake.
7. Anne a sort of puzzle is.
8. Anne is what you give to this.
9. Anne inhabits earth and sea.
10. Anne in blacksmith-shop should be.
11. For Anne's record oft we search.
12. Anne is often heard in church.
13. Anne is often used to burn.
14. Anne will look ahead and yearn.
15. Anne once roamed the Western plain.
16. Anne's a cure for ache or pain.
17. Anne is quaint and very old.
18. Anne is opposite us, we're told.

—'C. E. World.'

BEHEADINGS.

I grow on trees. Behead, I am a place where birds go under.

I am transparent. Behead, and I am a girl.

I am a metal string. Behead, and I am angry.

I am a hard substance. Behead, and I am not early.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

DIAMOND

A consonant. Not a gentleman. To provide food. Used in travelling. A list. Attached. Fits of anger. A dull color reversed. A vowel.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Acrostic.—Enchanted. Resolve. Rescue. Avon. Need. Never. Polo. Unit. Hag. Hat. Rat.—(Dreadnought.)

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Johannesburg.
Hidden Trades. — Butcher. Tanner. Gardener. Dairyman. Dressmaker. Carpenter.

Answers to puzzles of June 8, (Greengrocers' Supplies, etc.), have been received from Minnie G. Robertson, Kaslo, 21; (you did not guess the Charade. Thanks for original puzzle. We will be pleased to see the others.) A. B. Whiteside, 27.

Answers to puzzles of June 15, (Substitutions, etc.), have been received from Harriette Smith, Chatfield, whose marks are 17½; A. B. Whiteside, Lamont, 18.

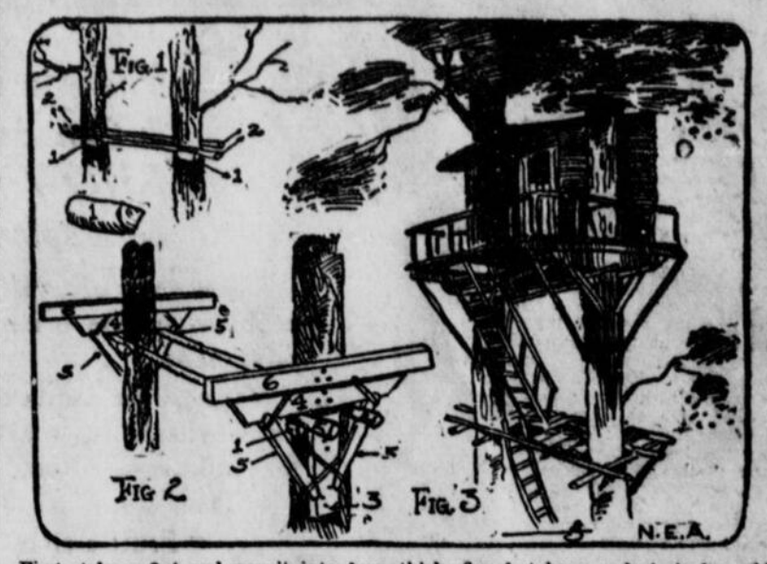
Answers to puzzles of June 22, (Postman's Puzzle, etc.), that arrived too late to be published last week: Eliza Brown, Broadview, 18; Clarice Allen, Brazil Lake, 18; Hazel Dean, 18; L. Claire Parker, Bridgetown, 18; Joy Deeprose, Peterborough, 17; Jessie Telford, 18; Helen Telford, Strabane, 18.

The answers and marks for last week's puzzles are: Gladys Moreland, 21; Hazel Dean, 21; Hazel MacKercher, 20, (you are right; the word should have been 'Pert' instead of 'pet' in No. 6 of the Hidden Trades.) Edith Monroe, 21; 'Nos Nevetts,' 21; Jock Noad, 21; Melville G. Anderson, 21.

As the word charmed admits of several definitions, and as two of them have been used to good effect in getting the answer, 'Dreadnought,' we will allow them, but no extra marks will be given for this puzzle.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Tree-top Homes



First, take a 2x4 and saw it into four pieces, the length of the diameter of the tree. With twenty-penny nails spike the pieces of 2x4 (No. 1-1) to the trees as shown in figure 1. Be sure and spike them solidly. If the ground is level, measure from it to the proper height on each tree to insure a level floor.

Now take two pieces of 2x4 or poles (No. 2-2) of the proper size. Square one side if poles are used. Place the poles on each side of the trees, resting on the blocks (No. 1-1) and nail them to the trees. This same method is to be used for the foundation of your platform below.

To strengthen the foundation, take a piece of plank (No. 3) two inches thick and cut from it a piece two feet long. Square the top. From a plank two inches thick, five feet long, and six inches wide cut a cross-piece (No. 4) to be nailed to the top of No. 3. Six inches from each end cut a notch to receive braces. Notches must also be cut in No. 3. Care must be taken to make the notches just right or the braces will do little good. Cut the braces (No. 5-5) and glue them into place. Then strap them with narrow strips of soft brass and light nails.

Spike this floor support to the tree, driving twenty-penny nails through No. 3 and No. 4. Be sure that No. 2-2 fit close to No. 4.

On top of No. 4 another 2x4, six feet long, extending six inches over each end of No. 4, must be spiked No. 6. If the distance between the trees is not too long, lay your flooring from No. 6 to 6. If it is, nail end pieces from each end of No. 6 to 6.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Traits of the Scarlet Tanager

(Martha Martin, in the New York 'Times.')

(Concluded.)

The tanager's nest is a most unsubstantial affair, made of twigs, rootlets, and strips of bark loosely thrown together, the whole structure so thin that one can see daylight through it if he looks up from below. It is usually placed near the end of a horizontal bough anywhere from eight to thirty feet high. Last year I found one nest not more than seven feet from the ground, and on an oak limb only a few feet from one of our windows. This was the nest that was in use far into August, and the site was probably not the first choice of the birds. At any rate, it was unusual.

During thirteen days that the female is brooding over her three or four pretty speckled bluish eggs the mate tanager stays about singing rather cheerily and contentedly and shows himself not unmindful of his responsibility in getting meals for her. He never goes directly to the nest, but, flying to some nearby tree, he calls, 'Chip, churr,' until the female leaves the nest, and flies to him. He then gives her whatever choice morsel he has brought, and they fly away together. In about seven or eight minutes the female comes back and settles down on the nest. She comes apparently alone, but if one is on the lookout he will see a bunch of red somewhere not far off, which proves to be the male. He seems to be watching until she is well settled and he is satisfied that nothing has gone awry in her absence. This done, he again goes about his singing and food gathering.

But when the little ones come, the male tanager shows a wealth of paternal devotion not often seen among the birds. He assists in furnishing food for the young, flying back and forth with almost as much activity as the female. And in this office his ways are peculiarly gentle and kindly and affectionate. Anecdotes are told of his even feeding the young birds when they have been captured and caged, and thereby risking his own life for them. This I have never seen myself, but there is no doubt of his unusual devotion to his family.

By the time the work of rearing the young is over, the tanager has about ceased his caroling and soon after he seems suddenly to have departed. But early in the autumn one sometimes sees a number of yellowish olive birds, conventional in shape, somewhat like the bluebird, which one finally recognizes as female tanagers. Heretofore the chief distinguishing mark of the female has been that she is following a bright scarlet bird. But there is no bright bird with her now. On looking closer we see that some of the birds we thought were females have black wings and tails, and we know then that they are our brilliant friends of early May who have left off their summer clothes and are now in sombre travelling garb, and that by the middle of October they will all be off for a six or seven months' stay.

LIVING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We all admire the songs of birds, and admit that of all sounds in nature they alone are to be compared with music of human invention; but we probably have never thought of the similarity of the notes of some birds to certain instruments in an orchestra as anything more than interesting coincidences. How much more interesting these become when we learn that there is an exact homology as well as analogy! Listen to the wild mallard drake—what a deep, resonant quack he utters! It almost reverberates; and no wonder, for hidden deep within his warm body he carries a drum of bone which performs for his voice the same office which the hollow snare drum does for the beating sticks.

How many sportsmen who have thrilled at the wonderful music of the trumpeter swan—clear, ringing, metallic tones coming down from the high air above—have ever had any curiosity to know how the birds produced it? If they must slay one of the magnificent birds, calling the slaughter by the name of 'sport,' then let them cater to their heads as well as their taste, by saving the great keel of the breastbone which gave attachment to the muscles that bore the bird safely from its distant Arctic home. Remember, its tone is just that of a French horn, and lo! within its breastbone we find that its windpipe curves about in almost exactly the curve of the horn. In other species, where there is less resonance in the voice, the curve is not so great, and the mute swan has no curve at all. Not satisfied with one such remarkable example, nature has repeated herself in a wholly unrelated bird, the sandhill crane of our prairies.—C. William Beebe, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

It is no tragedy when a man falls with his face forward.—Sel.

THE BIRD.

Isn't it wonderful, when you think
How the wild bird sings his song,
Weaving melodies, link by link,
The whole sweet summer long?
Commonplace is a bird alway,
Everywhere seen and heard,—
But all the engines of earth, I say,
Working on till Judgment Day,
Never could make a bird.
—J. S. Cutler, in 'Birds and Nature.'

BOYS! A FREE GIFT.

A Jack Knife. A Fountain Pen. A Watch and Chain. A Camera.

Boys at summer resorts and elsewhere may have gifts for themselves and their sisters without giving a cent of their money for them.

This is our plan. People have a good deal of time at the summer resorts for reading and looking at picture papers. The 'Canadian Pictorial' is the best printed paper in Canada. It sells at ten cents a copy. It sells at sight. Send for a dozen to start your sales on. We trust you. If you sell NINE you secure a fine Roger's Jack-Knife; just what you want every day of every week during your holidays; sell FOURTEEN, you get a Fountain Pen, a really first-class article, while if you sell TWENTY we give you an up-to-date Nickel Watch, stem-wind, stem-set, and guaranteed.

During July and August we throw in a neat Chain to match, as an extra with every Watch.

As this offer is away below any we have made a word to the wise should be sufficient.

We have fifty 'Brownie' Cameras—mostly the one dollar size, but some of the larger ones also. The first fifty boys that apply for them will, of course, have first chance. Wouldn't it be fine to win your Camera free in this way, and then compete for that Sovereign Prize offered for the most interesting photograph? (See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.) Contest does not close till Aug. 1, and your little 'Brownie' might take a snapshot that would eclipse in genuine interest the work of older and more experienced photographers.

Sell only EIGHTEEN 'Pictorials' at 10c and you secure the small size 'Brownie,' or sell THIRTY-SIX and you get the Two Dollar size. This is a rare chance—seize it. You can get extra films as you want them on the same basis.

But the main thing is to RUSH IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE (a postcard will do), so as to get a dozen of the July number to sell at the earliest possible moment. Then remit the $1.20 for those, and get the next lot. When fully paid for we send premium promptly. Try this plan and you will be delighted.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

A RAILWAY FIGHT

CAN IT BE COMPELLED TO PROTECT PASSENGERS?

(By Bowdre Phinizy.)

There are many phases to the so-called railway problem. The one that interests most people, the one that comes closest to every individual in the United States, the one that is looming larger and getting nearer each year, is the problem of safety and service that the railway are chartered to render. The figures are appalling.

In 1895 the railways carried 213,651 passengers before they injured one.

In 1903 the railways could carry only 84,424 passengers before they injured one.

In 1904 the railways could carry only 78,523 passengers before they injured one.

In 1905 the railways could carry only 70,656 passeengers before they had to injure some one.

This is bringing the question home in a way that is getting mighty uncomfortable. And the people in many of the states are just now busying their heads trying to get at the root of the trouble and compel a remedy. The State of Georgia and its Railway Commission are face to face with the problem in a petition filed with them to compel service with safety on one of the most important lines of railway in the state, viz., the Georgia Railway. What makes the case more interesting is that this line of railway is owned by citizens of Georgia, pays eleven percent upon its stock, but is leased and operated by the Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line railway systems.

The State of Georgia thus presents to the world a unique railway problem when the whole world is interested in the railway situation. The oldest, and, up to ten years ago, the best railway in Georgia, was the main line of the Georgia Railway that runs from Atlanta to Augusta, with branches touching Macon, Athens, Washington, Monroe and White Plains. Its stock sells for something like $270 a share, and it pays eleven percent dividends. Mrs. Hetty Green is the largest individual stockholder, while the Phinizy family of Georgia has furnished the road two presidents, and the family holdings of this name in the road are possibly larger than those of any other interest. Its stockholders are scattered all over Georgia, and its board of directors are among the ablest and most prominent citizens of the state. Up to a very recent date the service of this road has been the most satisfactory in the South. But in the last two or three years, with its earnings mounting higher the people of the state have been treated to the fact that this railway can no longer keep its train on the track or on time. An investigation begun by me before the Railway Commission of the state clearly reveals the reason.

The Georgia Railway, which in 1895 spent sixteen percent of its gross earnings in maintenance of ways and structures, decreased it to 13.8 percent in 1903, to 12.3 percent in 1904 and 11.2 percent in 1905. In other words, this railway has starved its track and roadbed of cross ties, rail, ballast, bridge and section work in order to run up net earnings to something like a milllion dollars a year. In doing this they have marked nearly every mile of track with a recent wreck, until travel over the Georgia Railway is neither safe nor expeditious as required by law. The matter is now before the Railway Commission of the state in the form of a simple question, not the usual complaint that railway rates are high and asking for a reduction, not charging discrimination on the part of the carrier, not a complaint against the railway because it is making a great deal of money, but the more important question of how much money must a railway put back in the people's service and safety. In the nature of things a railway can't take it all, but in the case of the Georgia Railway it is taking very nearly all of it, and as a result the public safety and the public service are suffering.

To put the question another way, What can a state do to a railway whose clear duty it is to renew a hundred and seventy thousand crossties each year, and which last year renewed only eighty-nine thousand. The Supreme Court of Florida says that such a railway can be compelled by mandamus to keep its tracks and roadbed and service up to the highest degree of safety and efficiency. We are waiting in Georgia to see what the Railway Commission of the state is going to do in a similar case.

How has the Louisville & Nashville made its enormous profits?

The answer is to be found in a complaint made by myself against the Georgia Railway & Banking Company, in which it is shown that the policy of the present lessees has been one of revenue only, and that their aim has been to run the largest and heaviest possible trains over the smallest and cheapest tracks, thus converting a lease that was for many years an expense to its owners into a source of swollen and inflated profits. These enormous earnings have been made possible at the expense of the efficiency of the road and to the great detriment and hurt of the mass of the people for whose service the company was created, and for whose service for many years the road was dedicated.

The tale of wrecks has been an almost continuous one, sometimes as many as five a day taking place. In one a conductor was slightly injured. A few days later a switchman was killed. A freight train running on Sunday a few months ago killed J. R. Weathers at Wheless Crossing, near Augusta. On June 9, a passenger train and seven cars left the track, and the engine was overturned and rolled down the embankment. The front coach, in which there were six persons, was thrown thirty feet from the track, torn from its trucks and turned over. By a strange good fortune the passengers escaped death. Twelve persons were more or less seriously injured, and two employees were badly scalded and subsequently died. No cause is assigned, but the conclusion is irresistible that the track and roadway gave way under the excessive strain. The escape of the passengers and the train crew was nothing short of miraculous.

On Dec. 30, passenger train No. 3 was wrecked at Barnett. Two Pullmans and one passenger coach were derailed and overturned. A number of passengers were bruised and badly shaken up, but what under ordinary conditions would have been a disaster sufficient to shock the whole state was averted. The wrecking train which left Augusta for the scene of the wreck itself broke down and did not arrive with assistance for eight hours.

Out of their own mouths are the men who permit these things condemned. Under the lease the company has a right to inspect at such times as it sees fit the condition of its property. In April, 1906, a committee from the board of directors of the compjany inspected the road and made its report to the president and directors. The report of this committee confirms in many respects the averments of complainants. It reports the mud sills as being emphatically in the mud and out of sight; the finding of unsound bridge supports, the purchase of monster engines, too heavy for the old roadbed, and straining even the capacity of the turntable. Most pertinent of all, the committee says:

'Yet there passed before our gaze quite a number of dilapidated freight cars faded and worn, ancient servants whose days and nights of faithful service entitle them to an exit from life by cremation. The god of good luck has attended this railway at some grade crossings known to your committee.'

A great many people will tell you that railway companies are willing to spend any amount of money to avoid having wrecks.

Wrecks must be so awfully expensive, these people say.

So they are—theoretically.

But did you ever consider this fact: Under the law of Georgia, as enacted many years ago, a railway company does not have to pay for killing a man unless he has a wife and children or a mother or father dependent financially upon him.

The flower of the state, the strong young men to whom the future is intrusted, and in whom the hope of the state is reposed, may be butchered without cost.

Hence it is that the claim agent always inquiries with an unctuous smile whether the 'deceased' was married or not.

Hence arises that savage epigram of railroad wrecks—that it is cheaper to kill than to injure.

So the law was when it was originally passed half a century ago—so it reads today, thanks to the brutality of the corporate lobby.—'Van Norden's Magazine.'

A WEIRD PROPHECY

KING HAAKON AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

(London 'Leader.')

Among the many weird prophecies that have been uttered with regard to kings and princes, the following one about King Haakon, which is current in Scandinavia, may not be equally well known in England. The Paris correspondent of the 'Leader' tells the story.

In 1890, Haakon, then Prince Charles of Denmark, was cruising in the Mediterranean on the corvette 'Heimdal' as a members of the senior class of the naval school.

The corvette put into the port of Malaga, and the prince and his chum, Herdebred, went ashore with the other cadets.

The boatswain, who had knocked about all the ports in the Mediterranean, had told the young men that in a café in the Calle Carmen there was a beautiful fortune teller, Dolores de Isla, of great reputation. In the evening they, of course, all met at this particular café, and Prince Charles (who, according to the strict orders of the King, his grandfather, was in no way distinguishable from his brother cadets) went up to Dolores and asked her to tell his fortune.

The palmist took his hand, and scanned the lines attentively. Suddenly she drew back, and in a trembling voice said: but who might you be, young gentleman?'

'Oh I'm the same as my comrades here, a Danish naval cadet.'

'Show me your hand again. Perhaps there is a mistake. Come into the corner yonder, under the lamp.'

There the prophetess spoke to the prince in a low tone, so that the others could not hear. Presently the young man returned to his friends. He was deathly pale. No one ventured to ask him what had happened, and almost immediately he got up and left the café.

A month later, when the cruise was over, and the 'Heimdal' was entering Copenhagen harbor, Prince Charles gave his friend Herdebred a sealed envelope, and made him promise to keep it intact until he should claim it again. In the event of the prince's death Herdebred was to break the seals and read the contents.

'Therein is noted down word for word what Dolores de Isla told me. It is, of course, all nonsense. But still, betwixt heaven and earth there are mysteries—hypnotism, for instance—which the wise have not yet fathomed.'

On the envelope was written: 'Malaga, 1890.—Carl.'

Ten years later, in July, 1900, Herdebred, who had been up and down the world many times in the interval, met the prince on the Strand Boulevard at Copenhagen. The greeting of the two friends was an affectionate one.

'Come and lunch with me. My wife and I will be alone. And bring that envelope. You shall hear the explanation of the riddle.'

When Princess Maud had retired, and the two men were smoking their cigars and drinking their coffee, Prince Carl asked Herdebred to open the fateful envelope.

'You will never know the torment that those words of the Malaga palmist have caused me. Fortunately they were all rubbish. Read for yourself.'

Herdebred read:

'You will have a throne, you will change your name without changing your language.'

'You can now understand why I was so upset,' said the prince, 'by a prophecy made to me, a mere lad, far from my country, by a woman who had not the slightest idea who I was.

'You know how I love my brother. No one in the world is dearer to me. Just think, his death alone could cause the fulfilment of the prophecy. For ten years, every time my brother Christian was ailing, I was a prey to unspeakable anguish. The words of that fortune-teller would recur to me, and the image of my dead brother rise up before me. It was a ten years' nightmare.

'At length, when my brother married, my fears began to be dissipated, and now that a son and heir (the little Prince Fredrick) is born to him I can laugh at the lies of Dona Dolores de Isla.'

Five years later, on Nov. 13, 1905, Prince Carl of Denmark became Haakon VII. of Norway, changing his name without changing his language!

POOR, PALE ANAEMIC.

There is no beauty in pallor, but plenty of weakness. Any exercise makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and altogether you feel the need of something to make you strong. Ferrozone will supply it.

First of all Ferrozone gives you an appetite and improves digestion. Rosy color comes back to your cheeks. The thinness that makes you angular, and the tiredness that has taken the place of your old-time brightness disappear.

Ferrozone quickly makes you feel alive—it makes you want to do things. Ferrozone can help you to do things without getting tired, because the new rich blood has nourished the nerves and strengthened your tired body.

Use Ferrozone, and you will be rosy, strong and happy. No tonic gives surer results. Sold everywhere in 50-cent boxes.

SPURIOUS ANTIQUES MADE IN EUROPE WITH RARE SKILL.

(By Frederick W. Sandberg.)

There is scarcely anything so fascinating to the average cultivated man or woman as objects which claim to be antique, and thus necessarily suggest a certain mysticism or romance of ages past. Nobody wtill deny the subtle charm one finds in the possession of a fragment of ivory tinged old lace, or a more or less disreputable looking shoe buckle vouched for by 'ever and ever so many generations' as having belonged to this or that royal or otherwise illustrious family, or the unspeakable delight of the owner of a hoary old copper coffee kettle, the undoubted 'antiquity' of which he fixes at a century or two before the aromatic berry was known either in Europe or America. This charming tissue of shadowy facts is embellished year after year by some anecdotal reminiscence connecting the objects with their original owners—a legend making process which, of course, vastly increases their worth as 'antiques.'

Then some fine day an unfeeling iconoclast in the guise of a man of both practical and technical experience happens along and cruelly shatters the romance. He brutally declares that the 'antique shoebuckles, delicately wrought and set with real rhinestones, and showing so much character,' are modern and made in a factory at Hanau, that the stones are no stones at all, and not even backed with foil, but are brass, given an antique tinge and metallic deposit through electro process. He points out that 'the exquisite piece of ancient lace, patiently wrought by pious hands in the subdued light filtering into the cell of an old cloister,' is nothing but a bit of machine-made fabric, with a piece torn out purposely here and there to mark the ravages of time, and then very skilfully repaired by hand. He adds that the 'ivory' tinge which marks the passing of ages' is obtained by steeping the new lace in a feeble solution of saffron, with a few drops of iodide added.

He laughs the fair copper kettle owner's enthusiasm to scorn, notwithstanding the appeal to look at 'the curiously shaped handle, which speaks of the mediaeval artist's ingenious individuality,' and gives the address of the maker in Switzerland, who has hit on the expedient of putting ordinary milk pail handles on his 'antique' coffee kettles, thus giving them a bizarre note. In almost any peasant's kitchen one of these perhaps fully six months' old 'antiques'is dangling, sooty, stained and battered; it is eagerly purchased by the tourist from the reluctant owner. When a few days after the salesman comes around the peasant orders another 'antique,' stipulating the usual trade discount.

The public at large has at best little or no idea as to what enormous proportions the manufacture of spurious antiques has attained in Europe, and, in certain lines also, in the United States. This applies not only to the imitation and production of practically all the important creations of the masters of old, the prices of which, even as imitations, are prohibitive to the ordinary amateur collector of antiques; but any one with only a few dollars to invest also has innumerable opportunities to part with these in exchange for less ambitious specimens of the beloved antiques.

One may say, without the slightest hesitation, that the Americans constitute 85 percent of the clientele of the dealers in spurious antiques. What is most astonishing is that this clientele is made up from the classes that vaunt themselves on their superior intelligence. It may not be complimentary to the fair sex to add the fact that perhaps more than nine-tenths of the Americans abroad with a predilection for things ancient-new are women. By what curious process of reasoning these good people imagine that they can come from America to countries where collectors and connoisseurs have searched for antiquities almost before the United States was known, and enter any little dingy shop and pick up hitherto unknown treasures is not for me to pass upon. Suffice it to say that they do, in their fond and vivid imagination, and woe betide yon if you venture to demur.

The natural consequence of such an incessant and constantly increasing demand for antiques has been the fostering of one of to-day's most prosperous industries. Particularly during the last two or three decades this industry has taken up branches which are as amazing as they are audacious.

I am personally acquainted with the manufacturer who furnishes a man living in the most aristocratic quarter of Paris with most of the marvels of 'antique' furniture which are found in his apartment. This distinguished personage does not pose as a dealer—it would be too plebeian—he is a connoisseur 'forced to part with a portion of his collections obtained by long years of discriminating study.' He finds plenty of customers among the Americans, and should perchance his collection not contain the desired article, he 'happens to remember a friend' or has heard of some family in such and such a street, where it may possibly be seen—not bought—that is to say, 'unless his influence should bring about such a happy result.' Of course, the goods are his own, since he has half a dozen apartments all more or less 'salted' with these historic gems of art.

It is very easy to deceive the ordinary customer with spurious antique furniture, for the simple reason that the average buyers do not know the real thing when they see it. Women especially are inordinately fond of 'showing off' and posing as judges of what they really know nothing at all about. It is hard to believe, but it is a fact, that an old trough, used as an oats feedbox, was changed into a Hispano-Moorish sixteenth century marriage chest, and embellished with the armorial bearings and devices of a haughty and illustrious Castilian family. This priceless gem was bought and carried to this side of the Atlantic.

From this one may judge how easily Americans who have neither training nor experience, are deceived by antiques a few months old. Besides, they rarely speak the Continental languages, rendering transactions more difficult. Only their sublime faith in their own judgment makes them doubt the plainest truths. A much-travelled woman, a leading member of a prominent club, showed me only a short time ago a necklace made to order for her of 'rare Egyptian antiques' set in silver. I did not dispute her word, but I knew that not far from Promenadenplatz, in Munich, the identical necklace may be bought, and, should the owner of this 'antique' examine the central medallion of her necklace, representing an Egyptian deity, she will find the word 'Patentirt' stamped in almost invisible letters in the margin. Furthermore, the stones are, or rather were, colorless agates that have been colored artificially.

An old object not artistic may be exceedingly interesting from its associations or as illustrating the development of the art of industry of its period, but to gather up a lot of expressionless, meaningless and inartistic stuff because it is old is ridiculous as well as expensive, the more so when the chances are that the treasures gathered are but spurious antiques.—'The World To-day.'

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

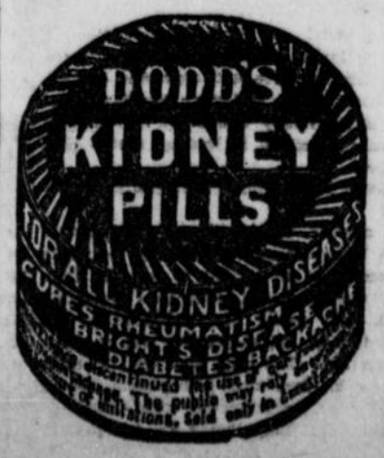
What is the 'Drago doctrine,' which is to be excluded from the deliberations of The Hague Conference? It has nothing to do with the late Queen Draga of Servia, but derives its name from Dr. Drago, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic, who, imitating the example of President Monroe, enunciated the convenient theory that debts owed to the citizens of one government by those of another may not be 'collected' by force.

This was when the combined fleets of England, Germany, and Italy, in 1902, appeared off Venezuela, and caused Mr. Kipling to write his 'Rowers.' This 'Drago doctrine' was naturally hailed with enthusiasm by all money-borrowing republics of South America; but they were told from Washington that it could not be regarded as a sub-clause of the Monroe Doctrine.

SCOTLAND.

By the wastlan' main, she sits an' croons,
When the e'enin' shadows fa',
An' her voice is sad, an' her hert is wae,
For the bairns sae far awa';
An' aye as the wild waves sugh an' sab,
The Mither, booed an' wee,
Oh! she coors in the faulds o' her plaid, an' maens,
'Bairns!—bairns come back to me!
For I miss fu' sair the licht o' yer een,
An' yer fitsteps blythe an' free,
An' the caller lauch i' the simmer morn,
Oh! bairns come back to me!'
An' oot o' the nicht comes an' answerin' cry,
That weel she kens, an' hears,
Frae prairie, an' bush, an' lanesome veldt,
It wanders the weary years:
'Oh! Mither, mither, we comena back,
Tho' the blude to come be fey,
For the weird o' the warld that hauds us here,
Till we slumber in kirkyairds grey.
Sae The Mither sits by the wastlan' main,
In the mirk o' eild an' care,
An' her thochts are lang for the sinder'd bairns,
That come to the hame nae mair.

JOHN MACFARLANE.



OLD-FASHIONED BOYS IN DEMAND.

The Type of Youngster Who is Sought for Diligently.

GOOD WORK QUICKLY RECOGNIZED BY THE 'BOSS.'

(New York 'Evening Post.')

There is a price on the head of the old-fashioned office boy. Somehow he has disappeared. Business men are diligently seeking him, and if he reappears he will find hundreds of positions awaiting him. This is said on the authority of one who knows. The other day a staid old merchant advertised for an old-fashioned boy, active, intelligent, and square. He hoped that his advertisement might meet the eyes of an old-fashioned father, who had a chip of the old block at home. This merchant knows that there are boys and boys, but, like Eugene Field, he believes

'There are no boys like the good old boys.'

But the good old boys are scarce. The race is almost extinct, one might venture to say. Where they have gone and how they went are problems which others must solve. The fact remains that their number is few, which undoubtedly is a condition to be deplored.

For the boys who started out to earn their living twenty-five or fifty years ago were, in their humble sphere, useful members of society. You will find many of them to-day occupying positions of trust, or perhaps at the heads of the firms they served intelligently and well.

They began in the old-fashioned way, by reaching the office long before the others and sweeping it from end to end. Then they dusted the desks and filled the ink wells, put fresh nibs in the penholders, and arranged the blotting pads. Keeping a hot fire in the office stove was another of their duties, and they saw to it that the ashes did not fly over the floor.

The letters and bills they filed away in such an orderly manner that none was lost or mislaid, and all were available at a moment's notice. In taking press copies of letters written in long hand, the old-fashioned boys were careful not to blur them, and when the envelopes went out they bore the proper amount of postage. And the stamps, by the way, were not used for their own correspondence. They remembered that the stamps were the property of their employers.

POLITENESS PROPERLY INSTILLED.

Such youngsters had been trained and educated according to the methods of their day. Politeness was properly instilled in them. They knew how to receive an office caller with courtesy. They would say, 'Yes, sir,' instead of 'All right,' or 'Whatcher want?' and they touched their caps to those whom they recognized as their superiors.

And their personal appearance! It was a pleasure to look upon them. The old-fashioned boy went to bed early, had a solid sleep, and was ready for work next day, with his wits about him. His shoes were blacked, his clothes were brushed, and his face had obviously been under the pump. Moreover, his fingers were not stained with nicotine, and if you turned his pockets inside out you would not find stumps of stale cigarettes.

When he ran errands, he did not stop to discuss the details of the latest murder trial or divorce scandal, for these things were beyond his realm. Neither was he familiar with the past performances of the 'ponies,' nor with the merits or demerits of prize-fighters or popular actresses. The street-corner game of craps was not for him, and the day of the comic supplement, that lure to procrastination and idleness, had not arrived.

Still, he had his fun, however old-fashioned the variety may have been, though his play was not in working hours. He attended to business, and was not afraid to jump in and do a trifle more than he had bargained for. He kept his eyes open, learned his duties without asking unnecessary questions, and was ready to accept responsibility, even after initial failures.

Fortunately, the old-fashioned boy lived before the days of educational fads and fancies. He was well-grounded in the three 'R's.' He could talk with his elders, he could write a presentable letter, and he was not at a loss when told to figure interest. And, what was equally important, he could name the State in which Chicago is situated when ordered to address an envelope.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BOY'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of the old-fashioned boy should not be condemned too severely. His faults are not altogether of his own making. He is the product of a town that has outgrown old-fashioned ideas, perhaps to its own detriment in many respects. As a merchant recently said:

'The modern boy, as a rule, lives in a flat. He has never tended a furnace, nor carried coal up the cellar stairs, and the only fire he knows is the one he builds on the asphalt pavement. He has never planted a garden, never milked a cow, and if you put a hammer and saw in his hands and told him to mend a fence, why, he would be all at sea.

'These things may sound superficial, but they give a boy self-reliance, ingenuity, and imagination, all of which are essential qualities in business life. You'll find some office boys unwilling to take responsibility, others who blunder over the simplest duties, and more whose memories are so faulty that they cannot carry a message straight from one room to another. Such boys haven't received an old-fashioned training, you may be sure.

Census returns show that the total population of Egypt, exclusive of nomad Bedouins, is 11,200,350, of whom 5,618,684 are males and 5,587,675 females. There is an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Do you know there are times when it is positively dangerous to enter a church?' remarked a lady to a Bishop. 'When is that, madam?' inquired his lordship.

'Why,' replied the lady, 'it is when there is a canon at the reading desk, a big gun in the pulpit, or when the Bishop is charging the clergy, the choir murdering the anthem or the organist trying to drown the choir!'

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take, and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

An American artist who possessed a strong sense of humor went through a millionnaire's stables. The floors and walls were of translucent white tiles, the drinking fountains were of marble, there were mahogany mangers, silver fittings, and so forth. 'Well, sir,' said the millionnaire, proudly, 'is anything lacking?' 'I can think of nothing,' said the artist, 'except a sofa for each horse!'

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only they can perform their duties properly.

'Willie,' said a loving mother to her five-year-old son, 'come and see the dear little baby dove.' 'What a funny little thing,' remarked Willie. 'Where did it come from, mother?' 'Out of the egg, my darling. Isn't it wonderful that a real live bird could get out of an egg?' 'I don't see anything wonderful about it getting out,' said Willie, carefully examining the broken shell. 'But I think it's rather funny how it got in.'

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

A lady, intent on raising some chickens, purchased some eggs for the purpose. She inquired of a friend how long the eggs should remain under the hen, and the friend replied: 'Three weeks for chickens and four weeks for ducks.' Some time after they met again, and the friend asked how the chickens turned out. 'After three weeks, the lady replied, 'I looked and there were no chickens, so I took the hen away, as I didn't want ducks.'

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

A well known American playwright tells a story of an Irishman who wanted to be naturalized. 'Have you read the Constitution of the United States?' asked the judge before whom he appeared. 'I have not,' says Pat. 'Have you read the Declaration of Independence?' asked the judge. 'No, sir,' said Pat. 'Well, what have you read?' asked the judge, testily.

'Well, your honor,' says Pat, 'I have red hair on my head!'

It Needs No Testimonial.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

'You are so popular,' sighed the young man, sadly. 'You have so many suitors.' 'The idea!' smiled the young lady. 'Why, I can count them all on the fingers of my left hand. See. The first finger is Mr. Richton, the second finger is Mr. Baldwin, and the third finger—the third finger of my left hand—the third finger is you.' Next day he got the ring for it.

'Waiter,' protested a commercial traveller with indignation, 'I'm bothered if I can see any difference between your roast mutton and your roast lamb!' 'Oh, sir,' the waiter rejoined, 'there is a difference! The roast mutton is a shilling, and the roast lamb is one-and-sixpence!'—Bristol 'Mirror.'

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

'Have you ever tried to convince your constituents that you were another Daniel Webster?' 'No,' anwered Senator Sorghum; 'what my constituents want is appropriations; not literature.'—Washington 'Star.'

Home Department.

A Woman's Song.

(Nora Hopper.)

Do you call my face a rose,
With the time of roses near?
Find a truer name than this
For the brow and lips you kiss.
For you know that roses die
In the autumn of the year.
And beside you, love, must I
Front the frost and face the snows.

I was never rose or star,
One's too near and one's too far,
I'm no pebble and no pearl,
But a living, loving girl.
Mouth to kiss you, hand to keep
Touch with you while you're asleep.
Eyes to kindle when you're glad,
Hope to climb where you would creep,
Tongue to comfort when you're sad.

Call me wife, and comrade, dear,
Call me neither star nor rose—
Then the day I need not dread
When the snow falls on my head,
Then my soul to yours shall be
Changeless, though my beauty goes.
And the eyes I love not see
Youth and grace forsaking me
As the bees forsake a rose
When the wind of autumn blows,
Soul on soul looks in and knows
All that's best of You and Me.
—Selected.

Friendship and Cold Potatoes.

(By Caroline Benedict Burrell.)

Three young women were taking afternoon tea together, one day lately, when one of them started a subject of moment.

'What would you do,' she asked, 'if you had nothing in the house but cold potatoes and a friend should come in to luncheon?'

Women-like, they fell at once into personalities.

'If the friend happened to be yourself,' said one, nodding to the speaker, 'I would say, "I am going to have cold potatoes for lunch; stay and have some!" '

'And I,' she replied, 'would just say, "Now, that's what I call friendly; thank you, I'll stay!" '

'But if it happened to be Bertha,' said the third, naming an absent acquaintance of all, 'we would rush around, stir up mayonnaise, somehow get capers and olives and lettuce, and let her sit down to delicious potato salad.'

'That's just my point,' said the first speaker, emphatically. 'You have shown how you feel toward her by that speech. She isn't your friend at all, not one who understands you through and through, or cold potatoes would never matter between you. It is where we draw the potato-line that tells the tale. Some would despise our cold potatoes; some would think them queer, and wonder at our lack of pride in offering anything so meagre and humble. But some—plenty of them, and the nicest people of all—would appreciate the spirit in which they were offered, and would get what went with them—a good time.'

'In other words, you make metaphorical cold potatoes the test of friendship,' commented one of the trio: 'suppose you preach us a sermon on that theme.'

'I will!' responded the originator of the proposition.

'Firstly, my sisters, why are we so foolish as to try and put on frills as we do? The hat at this moment adorning my head cost $15, and five ought to have been the limit of my expenditure. I needed the other ten for some books and a porch chair and an umbrella; but I was going to a reception and I was ashamed to wear a five dollar hat, so I got this one. My hostess never glanced at it; neither did anybody else; it was lost in a wildness of hats. I came away knowing that I'd been what Mrs. Willie King would have declared "flatly and frankly" "a perfect fool"; I want that chair; I want those books; most of all—thanks to the hat—I want that umbrella; but I've got to go without. I was ashamed to offer cold potatoes to a friend, so I offered her a salad—this extravagant headpiece. Just a little independence and I'd have retained the self-respect I've lost.

'And, secondly, my sisters, if we have to offer cold potatoes or nothing, in the way of hospitality, why do we decline to give our friends what we have got? Why shut ourselves off from society because we cannot exchange sweetbreads and quail with them? We all know women who could perfectly well entertain in a simple style who will not do so because they cannot keep up with their neighbors. Their china is chipped, or there are not enough plates that match to go around, or they do not keep a maid, or the parlor carpet is shabby, so they decline to accept invitations since they cannot return them in kind, and with their husbands and children stay at home and grow sour together, because they are outsiders. Why, in the name of all that is sensible, do they not ask people in spite of all drawbacks? What difference does it make what one has to eat or how the carpet looks, if only one has a good time! And just here, as in other sermons, comes an illustration:

'Once there was a certain woman who wrote books. They were so delightful, so clever, that a famous Englishman opened a correspondence with her and presently wrote that he was coming to America, and would like to call. Now this woman had a husband and six children; they lived in the country and kept but one maid of all work; and when, without further notice, the Englishman arrived, bringing three friends with him, the maid was out and the family partaking of a supper of bread and milk and raspberries. Not at all abashed, the hostess explained the situation and set forth more supplies, and the men drew up their chairs and with exclamations of "Fancy now!" and "How droll!" they ate bread and milk and raspberries. But they enjoyed them, and found their host and hostess so entertaining that they went away feeling that they had had a beautiful time and met delightful people. You see, the cold potatoes did not matter at all.

'But, thirdly, my sister, and most important, consider the other side of the question. Think of the outsiders! There they are, those nice, friendly people, whom we hold at arm's length. Some of them are poor—not poverty-poor, perhaps, but lonely; they never see the inside of a home. What do they care for frills? What they want is neighborliness, and our foolish pride forbids it.

'And there are the poor rich, to whom our simple things and easy ways seem perfectly delightful, whom we hold at bowing distance because we cannot keep their pace, and are ashamed of our own. Why don't we ask them to come in and have good times with us? The best of them would never see that the carpet was shabby, nor care, if it was pointed out to them. They want to sit around our chafing dish, or help us beat up an omelette in the kitchen and forget those tiresome, stately dinner parties, and the deadly monotony of elaborate service. What they crave is cold potatoes—cold potatoes and sauce piquante!

'In other words, and to conclude: Friendship is one of the very best things in this old world, and we have not half enough of it. Let's try and be friendly; let's try and get down to the real things and give and take in frank, simple fashion. If we happen to have gorgeous, stately houses and expensive clothes, they are not to stand in our way; if we do not make too much of them other people will not, either. If, on the other hand, we have little houses and plain garments and do our own work, let us ignore those minor details and be friendly and hospitable just the same. It isn't what we give, but the way we give that counts. "Not grudgingly, not of necessity," nor ostentatiously, nor shoddily, but gladly, openly, without pretence of any kind.

'How we would boast to the last day of our lives if only once we had sat down to eat actual cold potatoes with Browning or Carlyle, or George Eliot, or Carmen Sylvia! Would we not have been blind to what they happened to have on, and would not those potatoes have seemed the very ambrosia of the gods? It isn't plain fare or clothes that really count, you see; it's the friendliness of friendship that makes us forget everything else.'

And with that the sermon ended and the congregation dispersed. —'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

Home Thoughts.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WIFE.

Wives in true practical wisdom have the advantage over their husbands; because, for the most part, they sit quietly at home. The husband, who busies himself in the markets, or in the courts of justice, is tossed hither and thither by the unrest of the world. The wife remains at home, as in a school of wisdom, collects her thoughts and can occupy herself with prayer and reading the Scripture. Like those persons who have withdrawn themselves into solitude, she is disturbed by no one; she can enjoy perpetual quiet. And when her husband comes home, burdened with a multiplicity of cares, she can calm his temper, restore harmony to his soul; prune off strange and distracting thoughts; and thus enable him to leave the house, purified from the evil he brought from the market, and accompanied by the good that he has learned at home. For nothing is more influential than a pious and intelligent wife to form her husband and to influence him as she will. I could tell of many a hard and inflexible nature which has been thus softened.—St. Chrysostom.

They are gladdening souls who mean exactly what they say and expect you to say exactly what you mean.— Elizabeth Sheppard.

HOW TO GROW.

A little London girl won a prize at a flower show. Her prize was grown in an old cracked teapot in the rear window of the attic in a wretched tenement house. When asked how she continued to grow so perfect a flower in such surroundings, she said she always moved it around to wherever there was a sunbeam. Perhaps that would be a pretty good recipe for anybody's growth. We're all a good deal like plants. The hymn, 'Walk in the Light,' means live in the light. Walking is the Bible phrase for living.—Selected.

Fleeting Intimacies.

(By Mrs. Amy D'Arcy Wetmore, in New York 'Observer.')

'Such good news,' said Mrs. Brown, delightedly, one morning at breakfast, as she hastily scanned a letter she held in her hand.

'Indeed,' murmured her husband, behind his paper, as he stopped a minute to sip his coffee and glance at his wife's pleased expression. 'What is it, pray, a fortune left us?'

'Oh, no! not quite so gorgeous as that, it is only from Mrs. Smith. They are not coming here after all, but have decided to go at once to Washington.'

'So you call that good news,' commented Mr. Brown, vainly endeavoring to hide a pleased face. 'I thought that you adored the Smiths. You and Mrs. Smith were together all day long for weeks when we were at Cape May. I could hardly ever say a word to you alone. She accompanied us on all of our sailing and driving parties.'

'Oh, I know,' agreed Mrs. Brown. 'She is nice enough. I like her, of course.'

'Like her?' declared Mr. Brown, with surprise, 'why, what a mild term for such an intimacy! You begged her to visit us, and you were really quite hurt with me when I was not willing at short notice to adopt Mr. Smith and the children as my most cherished friends.'

'I admit it,' acknowledged Mrs. Brown, unblushingly, 'but it is different now. You know these summer intimacies are never meant to last, and, really—well, it is a dreadful nuisance entertaining people from another city. Besides, I am not now quite so sure that the Smiths are so well placed in New York as they led me to infer, so there it is in a nutshell.'

'So there it is in a nutshell,' echoed her husband. 'In other words, it is one of those foolish hot weather friendships made upon hotel piazzas which are so desperate for a few weeks, then snuffed out like a candle in the wind.'

But Mrs. Brown was in too pleasant a frame of mind to resent his criticism, and complacently added, 'Yes, that is just it. Of course we both begged——'

'I did not,' interrupted Mr. Brown.

'I mean,' she corrected, 'Mrs. Smith and I both insisted that we should visit each other in our own homes, and write often, and so it was natural for me to invite her, and for her to accept, just as we did her invitation.'

'I beg pardon,' again interrupted Mr. Brown, 'I did not.'

'No! no!' continued his wife; 'I accepted, of course, and thought it would be fine, but indeed if we go to New York I don't know that I shall even send my card. It is such a bore to have people ask you out in a town full of lovely hotels, good shops, etc. I dare say Mrs. Smith will be equally glad for me not to bother her.'

'I am sure of it,' says Mr. Brown, emphatically. But even then his wife only smiled again, as she left the table, and exclaimed: 'I am overjoyed she is not coming, are you not?'

'Surely,' he smilingly said, and then as he went to his office he thought how silly such violent friendships are. He wondered, too, if many things had not been said by both had been better left untold. Women are unnecessarily confidential in such affairs. Then he consoled himself with the reflection that fortunately women have such short memories for these intimacies, little harm results, for the more desperate they are, the less lasting.

Now, was Mr. Brown right? This is a question only women can truthfully answer, if they will.

With the Children.

FORGIVE YOUR DAUGHTER HER PITY FOR YOU.

(By Winnifred Black.)

Has she come home from school, the girl of your heart? How does she look to you, with her new frocks and her new way of dressing her hair, and her new manner of speech, and her new little tricks with her eyes, and her funny little air of kindly patronage toward everything in the old home?

Dear girls! I never know whether I want to laugh or to cry when I see them patronizing mamma and approving of papa and allowing the ordinary, everyday members of the family who haven't been away to boarding school to live by special permission.

What a serious thing life is to them just now!

If mamma should wear white gloves when black ones were the thing the whole firmament ought to fall to keep in tune with the horror in daughter's miserable mind. And papa; how old fashioned he is, and where did he get that way of wearing his hat? The maid who sets the table in the old-fashioned dining-room means well enough, probably, but what would the GIRLS say if they should see her passing the bread in an old-fashioned bread plate instead of a new-fashioned basket?

Don't laugh at daughter. It's all very real to her, the funny little world of queer conventions she's built up around herself.

When she's a little older and a little wiser she'll know that nothing really matters except what people mean when they do things. The things themselves are not of any great account.

Don't take this, too seriously, either. Bear up under it if you suspect that she's just a little bit ashamed of you. She's your own little girl, after all, and some day when she wakes up from this queer little dream she's living in, you and she will have the time of your lives laughing over this summer that came near to making you some really serious heartaches.

Girls will be girls, you know, just as kittens will be kittens. And, after all, what a stupid, prosaic, matter-of-course old world it would be without the dear, delicious, foolish, funny, pathetic Things to love after all!—New York 'American.'

SLUMBER SONG.

(Mary H. Poynter, in 'New Zealand Verse')

Now the golden day is ending,
See the quiet night descending,
Stealing, stealing all the colors, all the roses from the west.
Safe at home each bird is keeping
Watch o'er nest and children sleeping,
Dreaming tender dreams of sunshine, sleeping warm, for sleep is best.
Sleep, then, sleep, my little daughter,
Sleep to sound of running water,
Singing, singing through the twilight, singing little things to rest.

Down beside the river flowing,
Where the broom and flax are growing
Little breezes whisper gently, as night's music softly swells;
And like bells of Elfin pealing,
Lonely through the shadows stealing,
Tinkling, tinkling through the twilight comes the sound of cattle bells.
Sleep, then, sleep, my little daughter.
Cattle bells, and wind, and water,
Weaving, weaving chains of slumber, cast about thee Dreamland's spells.

DOES IT PAY?

It costs to 'finish' a girl at a fashionable school, even if she doesn't take lessons in fencing, fancy dancing, physical culture, and other costly 'extras.' One girl of sixteen, whose mother is paying $1,000 a year for tuition, also paid last year $275 for music lessons, $10 for sheet music, $11 for concert tickets, $38 for piano practice, $20 for pew rent, and $5 for a chaperone's services. In addition to all these items mademoiselle had her own pocket money of $5 a week!

And sad to relate, a pupil of a school not a million miles removed from the one quoted above, wrote the following note:

'Dorothy White presents her compliments to Miss Jones, and I beg leave to say that she finds she has a pair of gloves which are not mine. If Miss Jones finds that you have a pair of gloves which are not hers, no doubt those are the ones.'—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Health Hints.

WHEN NOT TO EAT.

It is the greatest mistake in the world ever to eat a heavy meal when tired. Indigestion is sure to be set up, and the food never nourishes the body. After a long, fatiguing expedition, or journey, or a day's shopping, a woman should never sit down immediately to a heavy dinner or supper. Let her take a cup of beef-tea or a sandwich, and a glass of milk, and rest. In half an hour or an hour she can then eat the meal she requires with benefit.—'Morning Leader.'

Toilet Hints.

TO WASH FACE.

Just the right way to wash the face must be settled somewhat by the sort of skin one has, but it is generally conceded that the daily soap and water face bath is better given at night than in the morning. It takes off all the dust and soil of the day, which if left in the pores of the skin tend to form blackheads. If soap and water are used at bedtime there is no exposure to roughen the skin as if the bath was taken just before going out. If the water is in the least degree hard soften it with a pinch of borax, and be sure that the soap for the face is a pure, uncolored, unscented kind.

In the morning cool water will clean the face sufficiently, and give a glow to the skin. If at night the skin is found to be roughened by the day's exposure rub in a little good cold cream. The best wash cloth is a little square of Turkish towelling. Do not use a sponge for bathing purposes, as even with plentiful rinsing the middle of it is never quite clean. Only repeated scaldings and rinsings in borax or soda will keep it clean, and this treatment soon ends in usefulness.

Home Work Room.

A TRICK WORTH KNOWING.

I learned something worth while the other day by going with one of the men folks to buy a suit of clothes. When the selection had been made it was found that the trousers were too long and had to be shortened by the tailor of the establishment. He said it would take but a few minutes, so we decided to wait.

It so happened that I sat where I could see the operation, which was a revelation to me. I was surprised to see a common, old-fashioned flat-iron, instead of the usual tailor's 'goose,' put to heat. Then he cut off the needed amount, using a curved measure as a guide. One could make such a measure out of a heavy pasteboard, taking the bottom of a pair of trousers to get the shape. He then proceeded to turn up the hem over a stripe of 'tissue,' which he had on a large spool, and basting it in place. When this was done he took a felt pad, an inch thick and about 14 inches long, the width of the bottom of the garment, slipped it inside and laid it on the work table, spreading over it a coarse cloth, similar to the duck used for dresses, then passed a wet sponge across where the hem came and pressed it with the hot iron, changing the pad about until every part had been reached. Lastly, he turned the legs and pressed the hem on the other side in the same way, excepting that he did not dampen them so much or press so long.

This gave me a new idea entirely as to the way to use the tissue, and pressing in general. I never had much success in using the tissue, and I now see why, as I did not use a damp cloth or a pad to press on. The pad keeps the mark of the rough edge from showing on the outside. Occasionally we women folks have a job of this kind to do, and I see no reason why we could not make a substitute for the pad, as there is not enough of such work in an ordinary family to buy one.

An old, faded table scarf of felt wrapped smoothly around a thin board, such as can be got at any dry goods store and fastened at the edges, would answer the purpose, or one made of flannel would be almost as good. I fancy such a pad would be a great help in pressing the seams and the pockets of the men's suits, doing away with the shiny marks so often resulting from home pressing. I feel very much elated over this 'find,' in my few moments of waiting.—'New England Homestead.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE ART OF SIMPLICITY.

There is no idea more wantonly erroneous than the one that it requires a liberal expenditure of money to have a comfortable and artistic home. The essence of elegance lies in simplicity. It is not art to make a parlor the duplicate of an exhibition room in a furniture store. That simply calls for money and lack of taste. There is no tone to such a room—no air of repose, no comfort, no individuality. It speaks of what it is, an exhibition.

A room of that sort positively annoys, just as does the ill-bred woman, who cannot forget the gown she is wearing.

Furniture has a voice, as have clothes. True art in furnishing is found by allowing a house slowly to develop under the tastes of those who live in it; the adoption of an idea here, another there.

The development of taste takes time and cultivation. No house worth living in can be complete at one time. A home of comfort unfolds itself, so to speak, and unfolds slowly. True improvement comes in this way, and only in this way. Young married people cannot bear this fact in mind too strongly when furnishing their homes. Everything about a home depends upon the way its possessors start. A beginning made without due thought given to what we are buying means waste; it means buying things which before long we are to find are not what we wanted, and of which we are sure to become tired. Buying in haste means repenting at leisure.

When the income is limited, particularly, must be exercised deliberation in choice.

A young wife furnishing her first home must liberate herself from the idea that her home must be like that of some one else. She must let her home speak her own likes and dislikes. She and her husband must live in the house; therefore, let it speak their tastes, their ideas, and not the tastes or ideas of their neighbors or friends. What suits one house rarely is in place in another. Thus, the starting point means everything. Let that be made on a definite basis—a basis of self, of one's own originality, and not a dependence upon the ideas of either furniture people or neighbors. Let time be a factor in the development of the home. Do not get the mad desire to complete every room. A home furnished for the mere idea of getting it furnished always shows the earmarks of the effort—'Evening Wisconsin.'

Household Hints.

A pinch of baking soda added to the water in which peas, beans and other vegetables are boiled will keep them beautifully and quite harmlessly green.

To avoid a remote possibility of preserves becoming mouldy, a bit of salicylic acid—a tiny knife-point full to two pounds of fruit or fruit juice—should be added to the fruit when first placed over the fire; a sure and perfectly harmless preventive.

A sheet of clean white blotting paper makes an ideal filter for all cold juices and liquids. A whole sheet of the paper should be folded over to half and again folded over to quarter its size; then 'pinched' over and over like a fan into stripe-like corrugations. Unfolded and laid in colander or funnel these little ridges keep back every impurity, allowing only the clearest, cleanest juice to trickle slowly through into the saucepan underneath.

For pasting labels on glass, make a mucilage of whites of eggs beaten up and allowed to run down again; labels moistened with this and pressed by means of a cloth firmly on jar or jelly glass will not come off from damp and not until immersed for a long time in water.

For labels on tin, onion juice makes an excellent mucilage; starch paste, to which a bit of glue has been added, fastens labels firmly to cans and tins, if the spot which holds the label is first washed with a baking soda solution.

Rubber rings that have become hard and inelastic will become serviceable once more if laid in water and ammonia—one part of ammonia to two of water.

When olive oil is used at the table it should be put in dark colored bottles and removed to a cool, dark place immediately after the meal. It is injured by being kept in the light.

Do you find your gas stove a real economizer? If not, these may be some of the reasons: Lighting burners before you are ready to use them. Baking but one thing at a time. Heating water or cooking in uncovered vessels. Placing small vessels upon large burners. Using large burners when small ones would do. Not turning out the flame before removing the food. Not lowering the flames when food is already boiling.

Selected Recipes.

Canning Asparagus.—Peel some fine fresh asparagus, cut it in even lengths, and fit it neatly in wide-mouthed glass jars. Mix four quarts cold water with two ounces salt; fill the jars to overflowing with this; close and boil them in a boiler or canner twenty minutes. Remove the jars; open each one a moment; close quickly; return them to the bath and cook two and a half hours; take out the jars, set them upside down on a dry cloth; see that they are air-tight, and when cold put them in a cool, dry place. Green peas are preserved in the same way as asparagus, only boil them half an hour longer.

Strawberry Tartlets—Line small patty pans with rich, thin pie crust, and put on an edge, so they will be rather deep. Bake these, and when cold fill them with hulled berries, with a spoonful of powdered sugar on each, and a little whipped cream.

Sponge Rounds—Cut circles an inch thick from stale sponge cake, and by scooping out a little of the crumb, make them like shallow tartlets; moisten with a little extract, heap with berries, and add sugar and whipped cream.

Strawberry Snow—Soak half a box of granulated gelatine in four tablespoonfuls of water; when soft, add a pint of boiling water, a cup of sugar, and the juice of two lemons; strain and cool, and when cold fold in the beaten whites of two eggs. Put this mixture into a mold to set, and turn it out when set, decorating it with strawberries all around the edge.

Strawberry Shortcake—One pint of sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-quarter cup of butter; one cup of cold water. Mix the salt, soda and cream of tartar with the flour and sift several times. Rub in butter until fine like meal. Gradually add water, mixing and cutting with a knife, using just enough to make it light and spongy. Then scrape out the dough on a well floured board; toss it with a knife until floured. Put into flat cake and roll gently until about one-half inch thick. Divide into two parts and roll into large round cakes and bake on a pie plate. Spread with butter and with a pint of strawberries mashed and sweetened to taste. Then put on top layer crust and serve with cream.

Egg Puffs.—Five eggs, one pint milk, three tablespoons flour, one tablespoon butter, add one teaspoon salt to butter, mix eggs, butter and milk and stir the mixture into the flour gradually; melt a small piece of butter in a frying pan and turn in the above mixture; when set, turn and brown on the other side.

Rhubarb Charlotte.—Cut the rhubarb in inch pieces, and place in a dish with twice as much sugar as rhubarb, one teaspoonful of minced ginger root and lemon peel, and bake until tender. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of gelatine in a little hot water for a quart of rhubarb, add the juice of a lemon, strain into the rhubarb, and pour into a mould. When chilled and firm turn out in a dish and garnish with whipped cream.

BAKED PIKE.

Carefully prepare and fill with plain bread stuffing a three-pound pike. Score the upper side three or four times diagonally and lay strips of salt fat pork in the incisions. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Place in a baking pan with a little hot water and bake for thirty-five minutes. Serve with a brown tomato sauce.

MARBLED VEAL.

Cook gently until tender a pickled beef tongue. When done slice as thin as possible. Boil with the tongue about four pounds of lean veal, the leg is best. Chop this fine. Season the meat well with salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg. Add to the veal gradually while making and pounding it to a paste, half a pound of butter melted to a cream. Put a layer of the veal in the bottom of a mold or cup, then a slice of tongue, then another layer of veal and so on until the cups are full, having the veal on top. Pack firmly in the cups and pour some melted butter over the tops. Cover with paraffin paper and keep in a cool, dry place.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BEAVER.

A good deal of Canadian scenery and atmosphere is found in a collection of short stories and verses called 'At the Sign of the Beaver,' by Samuel Mathewson Baylis, author of 'Camp and Lamp,' (Wm. Briggs, Toronto). One boyish tale brings in a colonel who worked for the Confederate cause in Montreal in his youth, and returned as a United States official in his maturer days to baffle certain Spaniards who were also making the neutral city a base of secret communications. During his second visit a slip of paper turned up which he had lost more than thirty years before, and had sought for anxiously, as it contained a secret code. Those who had found in the meantime a paper of peculiar texture, covered with strange hieroglyphs and concealed in a small metal case, had supposed it to be an Iroquois relic of great age. Another story, called, 'A Notarial Protest,' has a French-Canadian flavor of the finer sort. An aged country notary laments the exceedingly straitened circumstances in which the prevalence of new methods has left him. His wife, nobly born yet nobly industrious, cheers him up. Enter Messrs. Snatchet and Skinner to broach a matter of business:

'Proceed, Mr.—ah—' with a glance at the card—'Snatchet. I am all attention.'

'Well, to cut it short, here's a deed. Recognize it?'

Leaning forward, and taking the paper, the notary adjusted his glasses, scanned the endorsement, glanced rapidly through the folios to the signatures, and answered: 'Assuredly. 'Tis an example of my own poor skill in such things.'

'It's French, but I think I've got the gist of it. Please give the exact drift,—never mind the frills.'

'Well, gentlemen, shorn of those unappreciated ornaments of phraseology which raise the instrument of mere commercialism into the realm of art, the bare import of this paper is plain..

. . . . . .

'And all those pages covered by so little matter! Sad waste of good paper, Mr. Notary. This Promise of Sale now—a single sheet you see. Kindly compare it with the deed.'

'M-m-m—Yes! Same property, promising vendor, Galibert, agreeing purchasers, yourselves, my esteemed new acquaintances. But what is this? Lots seven, nine and eleven. But number seven is not conveyed by the deed, gentlemen.'

'Just so! It's that little discrepancy we want adjusted.'

. . . . . .

'Really, gentlemen, this grows interesting. Pray proceed. Two—hundred—dollars, you said. 'Tis indeed a large sum. And for this you wish——|'

'Merely a marginal note of a single word in your original minute—in French, four letters, s, e, p, t; fifty dollars a letter, and the proper initialing thrown in.'

The notary gently holding off, the mining promoters raise their bribe finally to twenty thousand dollars a year. The owner of lot number seven had died without heirs and no one not immediately concerned could know if the document were altered. But the honor of a learned profession and an aristocratic descent wins the day, as the indigent old man and his wife bid the rascals depart. This is the most pleasing of the stories in the book, the most interesting in style and in delicacy of sentiment. The stories in which women play a principal part do not suggest a high estimate of the fair sex. The notary's wife, indeed, is thoroughbred, but these other women are not, and, briefly, their adventures are distasteful. A certain force characterizes Mr. Baylis's work, but it lacks the artistic finish which is supposed in some authors to atone for unconventional sentiments. In the collection of verses at the end of the book, Mr. Baylis has made several hits. 'A Song of Empire' was among the best ten of seven hundred songs in the 'Witness' competition of 1898. 'The Honor of the Company' tells an amusing Hudson's Bay story, and another ballad with a good rhythm extols the British soldiery in vigorous language, and then breaks into the story of how a desperado in the Yukon was arrested by a single policeman. It ends:—

Scarlet and Tartan and Khaki dun, Gunner and Foot and Horse,
They stand for the Flag the wide world round, and Order and Law enforce.
Tommy and Mac and Pat and Jean—
White, Yellow, or Black or Brown—
Here's to the Man in the Uniform, the stay of the Throne and Crown.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.

The 'Revue Canadienne' for June is well up to its standard of excellence and variety. Jean Deylan contrasts the condition of women of pagan times and lands with that of their sisters whose lot has been rendered more bearable by the teachings of Christianity, which have raised them from slavery to an equality with men. Frequent reference is made to the work of a clever Frenchman, Et. Lamy, ("La femme de demain,"), a noted exponent of women's rights.

The horror with which churchmen regarded Sarah Bernhardt's rendering of "La Vierge d'Avila" is well seen in the fervor with which Raoul Lavan attacks the play.

'Il est vrai que le dramaturge a essayé d'esquisser dans un vaste tableau autour de Ste. Thérèse, comme personnage principal, tout le 16e siècle, du moins tout le 16e siècle, tel qu'il fut vécu dans la patrie de Charles Quint. Mais il n'en a fait, et, étant donnée sa tournure d'esprit, il ne pouvait en faire qu'une caricature. . . . . Les mystères de la sainteté, les voeux de virginité, de pauvreté, de mortification pour se détacher mieux du sensible et aimer d'avantage l'unique Vrai Bien, ce sont des choses cachées aux Mendès et aux Sarah Bernhardt.'

M. Gaston De Montigny's 'Le Régime paroissial et la colonisation dans la Province de Québec,' is a vigorous and unveiled attack upon the attempts at colonization made by our legislators, attempts which he is not slow to characterize as childish and fertile. Colonization is unpopular less by reason of the labor necessary to till the soil, than because the life of our colonists is one of utter isolation. Fifty thousand colonists a year, he thinks, might well be brought to settle in the province, where now but a few hundred can be induced to take up our virgin land. His plea is for the abolishing of the practice of granting extensively the timber limits, which have the effect of separating colonists by vast stretches of densely wooded country, and for the extension of the parish group into remote parts, the parish being always a centre of industry and progress.

THE ENGLISH HISTORIANS.

'An Introduction to the English Historians,' by Charles A. Beard, Ph.D., Lecturer in History and Political Science at Columbia University (Macmillan, Toronto, price $1.60 net), will serve as a text book covering some of the leading topics discussed in every course of lectures dealing with English history, and will insure at least a reference to the authorities so often quoted by professors and so carefully avoided by the college student. An idea of the contents of this book of 669 pages is suggested by the main headings. Among these are 'The foundations of England,' 'Feudalism and nationalism,' 'Mediaeval institutions,' 'The Tudor age,' 'The expansion of England,' and 'The empire in the nineteenth century.' About each sub-heading are grouped quotations from leading authorities, and any divergence of opinion among these is noted. Full bibliographical notes are placed at the end of each section; and the topical index renders access to any desired subject easy.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Church and the Changing Order,' by Shailer Mathews; 'Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day,' by Joseph Alexander Leighton, Ph.D., Toronto: (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.) 'Canada, the Making of a Nation,' by Edward Harris. (Toronto: Wm. Briggs.) 'Islam and Christianity in India and the Far East,' by E. M. Wherry, M.A., D.D. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.) 'The Bohemian,' 'Outing,' 'Dress,' 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'The Sunday at Home,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The Girl's Own Paper.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

One more romance is twined about the name of Francois Villon, poet and scapegrace, by Justin Huntly, McCarthy, in 'Needles and Pins,' (Harper & Bros.) Since there is no certain knowledge of what became of Villon, there is no harm and a good deal of pleasure to be had from disposing of him in this way. Give him the Katherine of his heart, give him honors and wealth, and then despatch him along the troublesome road of marital differences and family pride, until under the burden of newly won honors and doughty deeds he wins the love of his wife again. So it is done in this chronicle of old time romance.

Love and war, and if all is not fair certainly nothing and nobody is fairer than the heroine in Helen Wallace's new story, 'The Sons of the Seigneur,' (New York: The Outing Publishing Co.) The scene is the island of Guernsey, the time is the period of the Commonwealth and Restoration in England, and of course the heroine is a Royalist. The brothers who give the title to the book both love the heroine, but in that all is said that can be, on their points of agreement or similarity. Diana, however, is not deceived, the hero in spite of his democratic proclivities, yields to her charm and King Charles's, and the book is concluded with the desirable happy ending, after a good supply of the usual adventures.

Again the Germans are induced to invade England and to find everything going their way, but it is all the fault of the present administration, according to Mr. Hew Scott, and it is all in 'The Way of War,' (London: John Long.) The Germans have so often of late been held up as a warning, and the novelists have shown them so many methods by which they could subdue England, that possibly there will be nothing novel enough left to permit of the real thing. England rests easily, it is true, but the novelists have not the only eyes in the kingdom. This latest prophecy is for the very near future.

IN RUSSIA.

The personal touch of intimacy with the people and places which he describes is what particularly characterizes Mr. Maurice Baring's account of 'A Year in Russia,' (London: Methuen & Co.) He speaks of moving among the people with an understanding that almost obliterates all thought of being in a foreign country, until suddenly you chance on something that startles with its utter strangeness, and you realize that 'This is Russia.' There is almost a Mahommedan fatalism in the peasant's religion.

If you talk to a peasant for two minutes you would notice that he has a fervent belief in a great, good, and inscrutable Providence. He never accuses man of the calamities to which flesh is heir. When the railway strike was at its height, and we were held up at a small side station, the train attendant repeated all day long that God had sent us a severe trial, which He had. Yesterday I had a talk with a man who had returned from the war: he had been a soldier and a surgeon's assistant, and had received the Cross of St. George for rescuing a wounded officer under fire. I asked him if he had been wounded. He said: 'No, my clothes were not even touched; men all around me were wounded. This was the ordinance of God. God had pity on the orphan's tears. It was all prearranged thus that I was to come home. So it was to be.' I also had tea with a stonemason yesterday who said to me, 'I and my whole family have prayed for you in your absence because these are times of trouble, and we did not know what bitter cup you might not have to drink.' Then he gave me three new-laid eggs, with which to eat his very good health.

CONCERNING THE EMPIRE.

An Imperial question of no little importance is discussed from one point of view by Colonel A. M. Murray, in 'Imperial Outposts: from a Strategical and Commercial Aspect, with Special Reference to the Japanese Alliance,' (London: John Murray.) Colonel Murray is certainly not of wavering opinion. He has travelled, and studied as he travelled, over all the ways of the all-British route, and draws his conclusions sharply. 'What we have we ought to hold' would be his motto, and he questions even the wisdom of the recent transfer of Halifax, handed over, after unstinted outlay to improve its fortifications and armament, as a gift 'in the nature of a white elephant,' to be used (quoting Lord Grey at the opening of parliament last November) by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 'as a base for its operations in connection with aids to navigation.' Colonel Murray does not claim to put forward much new matter, he rather desires to place known facts in their right relation.

In the present transfer stage of Egypt from Lord Cromer's administration the story told by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in 'The Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt: a Personal Memoir of Events,' is of peculiarly timely interest. This is intended to deal with the events of 1881-82, and professes to make plainer the reasons for England's move and prolonged military occupation of the Nile valley. The book is published by T. Fisher Unwin.

England has another duty pointed out to her by Noel Buxton in his 'Europe and the Turk' (London: John Murray). The author's desire is to stir again the rather waning interest in a problem that calls loudly for solution. There is no question as to the abuses of Turkish rule, Europe has looked on and looked away again with a shudder, and done nothing for want of a leader. Mr. Buxton calls upon England to take the part.

A discussion of Imperialistic duty from the churchman's point of view is given in 'Church and Empire,' a series of essays by various Bishops and churchmen edited by the Rev. John Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty the King, and the Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, rector of Lambeth, and the Hon. Canon of Southwark. The book is supplied with a preface by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and will be published by Longmans, Green & Co.

PRO FIDE MEA.

A peculiarly straightforward and satisfactory estimate of Frederic Harrison's recent book, 'The Creed of a Layman: Apologia Pro Fide Mea' (Macmillan), is given by the reviewer of the London 'Spectator.' The book itself is the expression in rather good form of the state of mind, largely, into which many a man has slipped, but whose value is little more than that of personal conjecture.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's apologia, says the 'Spectator,' is like Cardinal Newman's in one respect,—that its strength lies in its sincerity, and not in its arguments. From each writer's history of his religious career we can understand what sort of man the pilgrim is; but in neither case is there much temptation to follow in his steps.

. . . . . .

Mr. Harrison's rhetoric has run away with him. This indifference to facts is characteristic of the whole book; it marks both Mr. Harrison's criticism of Christianity and his defence of his own creed. . . . It is a little pathetic that Mr. Harrison, who has prophesied in the name of science all his life, should never have succeeded in grasping the fundamental principle of all science, that a theory is useless which does not take account of all the facts. His rough and ready way of settling the problem of the 'inspiration' of Scripture—which the Church herself has never been reckless enough to define—takes account of what is common to all religious books, and ignores what is peculiar to those of the Jewish people. 'The Bible,' he says, 'can hold its place either by a Divine sanction, or by glaring injustice to the other writings of mankind. The question is not whether, stripped of that sanction, it is worthless, but whether other books are not equally valuable.' That question Mr. Harrison would settle by an appeal to abstract reason. The world has settled it by an appeal to facts. Professor Max Muller's library of 'sacred books' sleeps on the topmost shelf; the Bible is still read with delight by Mr. Harrison and other beings in the van of civilization. Securus judicat orbis terrarum.

ISRAEL.

With the fascination of an absolutely unique history the story of the Jewish race has attracted many a mind to its study. They have been the proverbial oil in the water of other nations, and although homeless for centuries, have maintained the distinctiveness of their nationality far more than have the various settled races. The history of 'Israel in Europe' (Macmillan), by G. F. Abbott, carries the Hebrew race through the story of persecution and hatred for centuries that harried the lonely race wherever its people attempted to rest, up to its modern form of anti-Semitism. He sees little hope, however, of escape from this in the Zionist Movement, nor can he see the possibility of creating a quiet agricultural people out of a race whose every proclivity finds a natural outlet in the world of commerce and finance.

A too commonly neglected period of history with the Bible student is that covered by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, president of the Western Theological Seminary, in Alleghany, Pa., in his book, 'Between the Testaments' (Funk & Wagnalls Co.). The four hundred years of time indicated include matter not only of the greatest interest, but of the greatest importance for a thorough understanding of Bible history. It is to be regretted that, full as Dr. Gregg's book is, it lacks the very important finish of an index.

JULY NUMBERS.

'Putnam's Monthly' for July has an interesting frontispiece in the portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, from an etching by Anders Zorn. Of all the articles in a number fully up to the usual standard of this magazine, it would be impossible to speak. Perhaps the first of Arthur C. Benson's projected series of papers, 'At Large,' may be particularly noted, and W. L. Alden's 'Volterra and the Etruscans,' for its unique suggestion of a solution to the Etruscan mystery.

'Outing' is again all that its name suggests, with advice for making the most of a holiday, and intimations of some pleasant regions in which to spend it, as well as a good supply of short stories for the hammock or camp fire enjoyment. There are 'Little Outdoor Stories,' by James W. Steele, Dr. Alfred C. Stokes, and Norman H. Crowell. There is 'The Real Boys' Camp,' by Robert Dunn; 'Hunting the Muskrat With a Camera,' by Bonnycastle Dale, and 'Down the Maurice River,' by Lloyd Roberts, to mention only three of the relations of fact.

'Appleton's Magazine' contains the second number of Alexander Irvine's account of the life under the peonage system in lumber camp, 'My Life in Peonage.' It was his aim to lay bare the abuses of the system and he has found plenty of suitable material. 'The Finding of Raleigh's Lost Colony,' by Alexander Hume Ford, traces the relics of old English customs and names found today among a tribe of North Carolina Indians back to this probable source. 'The Higher Photography,' by Rupert Hughes, and 'Japan's Ambition to Civilize Christendom,' by Harold Bolce, are two articles each of interest in its own field.

One of the characters in F. Marion Crawford's serial story in 'The American Magazine' is Gullabi Gulbenkjan, a Turkish slave dealer of the fourteenth century. It now appears that in New York City at the present time there is a man of the same name—an Armenian importer, who feels that Mr. Crawford's serial is an insult to him. Mr. Crawford, therefore, publishes the following note in connection with the current instalment of his novel: 'I find that in using the name "Gullabi Gulbenkjan" I have quite unintentionally given offence to an Armenian gentleman to whom it belongs; I shall therefore substitute another name in its place, and even another nationality, when this story appears as a volume. I take this opportunity of expressing my regret for what can only be regarded as an unfortunate coincidence.'

CHAMOIS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

An Austrian warship visited New Zealand last year. Its officers were handsomely entertained and presented with a variety of local products and curios. In recognition of this hospitality the Emperor Francis Joseph has made a gift of eight chamois to the colony. The transportation of the animals to the other side of the globe was a risky undertaking, but it has been successfully accomplished. The passage between the tropics was the crucial stage of the voyage, but the chamois were carefully shielded from the heat and emerged without any loss save a temporary one of appetite. New Zealand has snowclad Alpine heights, where they will soon feel perfectly at home.

ALZEN, A NEW METAL.

(Chicago 'Journal.')

A new metal which has attracted considerable attention in Germany, and which gives promise of becoming of no little importance to many branches of industry, has received the name 'alzen,' the name being a compounding of the first letters of aluminum and zinc, of which it is composed. It is claimed that it equals cast iron in strength, but that it is much more elastic, and that it has a great superiority over iron in that it does not rust easily and takes a very high polish.

Those who intend taking up any of the splendid year end offers on page 11 should preserve the page at once for ready reference, as it may not appear again.

CORNS ARE LIKE KNOTS.

Year by year they grow harder, and incidentally more painful. Why suffer when you can be cured for 25 cents spent on Putnam's Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use and guaranteed to cure.

THE 'WITNESS' PATTERN SERVICE.

Please read carefully the instructions given below, in regard to orders.

GIRLS' DRESS.
NO. 5667.

The little model here illustrated is ideal for general wear, and particularly appropriate for the wash fabrics. White pique, with belt and collar of embroidery is represented, but gingham, linen, chambray, and the light weight woollens will make up equally as well. For a child of seven years 3 1-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 3, 5, 7 and 9 years.

NO. 5678—A SMART COSTUME.

A prominent feature of the season is the guimpe effect in waist or bodice, shown to advantage in this costume developed in brown broadcloth. The color is rich and effective and combines charmingly with the heavy cream colored lace which is used for the under body. The waist closes in the back and the pattern allows a choice of full length or elbow sleeves. The skirt is a desirable seven-gored model in ripple effect. Strapped bands of the material are applied to the seams, although they may be omitted if desired. Most of the season's fabrics are suited to the design, such as taffeta, voile, cashmere and broadcloth. For a woman of 36-inch bust measure two and one-eighth yards of material, 44 inches wide will be required for the waist and five and three-quarter yards for the skirt. Ladies' waist, No. 5680. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Ladies' seven gore ripple skirt, No. 5678. Sizes for 20 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The above illustration calls for two separate patterns. The price is ten cents for the waist and ten cents for the skirt.

NO. 5611.—LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT.

This circular skirt is adapted to the checked as well as the plain materials, and can be made either with or without the centre front seam. The lower edge has the fashionable amount of fulness, and the pattern provides for medium, sweep, or round length. Broadcloth, cheviot, corduroy, serge and mohair are all suitable for the making. The medium size requires 4 3-4 yards of 44-inch material. Sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

NO. 5805.—A DAINTY BLOUSE.

The blouse waist shown in the illustration is adapted alike to the costume, and as a separate waist. Sheer white nainsook was employed for the development, the pointed yoke being made of bands of Valenciennes insertion edged with a narrow frill of the same lace. The sleeves may be in elbow length or extend to the wrist, finished by deep, close-fitting cuffs. Any of the soft materials may be used with pleasing results. For 36-inch bust measure 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

NO. 5637.—GIRLS' SQUARE NECK DRESS.

The illustration portrays a most attractive little dress of pink and white lawn, trimmed with lace insertion. The waist is full in blouse fashion, and the slashed sleeve is a pretty feature of the design. The straight skirt is attached to the waist, and has a generous sweep Persian lawn, batiste, dimity, challis and China silk are all suitable. For a girl of six years, 2 1-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the pattern shown in accompanying cut as per directions given below.

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern will reach you about a week or ten days from date of order. Price 10 cents, in postal note, or stamps. For additional patterns, coupons may be readily made after the above model on separate slips of paper.

In ordering patterns from the catalogue please give the page as well as the number of the pattern.

Address, Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

WARNING NOTICE

To United States Subscribers.

Owing to the decision of the Postal Convention concluded recently at Washington, newspapers and periodicals passing between Canada and the United States and its dependencies, commencing May 8th, 1907, will require to be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each four ounces. This change will abolish the nominal quarter cent per pound rate and necessitate an immediate increase in the subscription rate to cover the cost of postage.

The postage on the 'Weekly Witness' going to the United States will, in future, be from one to two cents per copy, according to weight. To convenience the subscribers we have placed the amount at fifty cents a year or a cent a copy to end of unexpired subscription. **Each present subscriber in the United States or its dependencies will, therefore,** refer to the date on the address tag of this paper and **remit one cent** (U. S. stamps accepted) **for each issue remaining** on the subscription, counting from May, the 8th, when we began to pay the extra postage. Please give this notice your prompt attention. Even receiving this additional postage we stand to lose heavily by this new law. We trust therefore that all U.S. Subscribers will remit the postage promptly.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS.

THE EMPLOYERS LIABILITY.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Law Now In Force In England.

THE NEW COMPLICATIONS OF LIFE.

The following from the London 'Leader' shows the inconveniences and estrangements that cannot but affect the relations of servants and mistresses as fellow members of a household:

On July 1 next the new Compensation Act comes into force.

Under this act the relatives of a domestic servant killed in her master's employment will be entitled to claim a sum ranging up to a maximum of £300 and a minimum of £150. If the servant is permanently disabled, she or he will be entitled to claim compensation for life.

The liability is thus a serious one, extending from domestic servants to gardeners, coachmen, nurses, and other such employees, and it is obvious that in the insurance policies which scores of thousands of masters and mistresses are taking out the greatest care will have to be exercised to see that the protection given by the policy is ample and complete.

STANDARD RATES.

An almost universal scale of premiums has been agreed upon, the standard rates being fixed at:

2s. 6d. for indoor servants.
5s. for gardeners.
7s. 6d. for coachmen, stablemen, and grooms.
10s. for gamekeepers.
20s. for chauffeurs.

But beyond these categories there are other classes who must be taken account of. A person insuring his one or two permanent servants may imagine that he is secure against compensation claims. One day, however, materfamilias engages a charwoman to do a day's work; the woman meets with an accident; and then it is discovered that she has a claim against her employer, and that the claim is not met by the existing policy.

There are other forms of this casual labor, as it is called—jobbing gardeners, washerwomen, monthly nurses, caretakers, and so forth; and, although the wording of the act is obscure upon this point it would be as well to take advantage of the facilities offered by the companies.

COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES.

What the companies undertake to do is to insure all occasional servants (both indoor and outdoor) for an additional premium of 25 percent of the total premium for the whole of the regular employees, the minimum additional premium to be so paid being fixed at 2s. 6d.

A few other important points should be borne in mind. To begin with, in insuring the servants it is not necessary to give their names. They should be insured as parlor maids, cooks, or whatever they may be.

Again, the practice is not unknown of insisting on limiting the age of the employees to 60. 'Too old at 61,' has been the cry. This stipulation needlessly extends the liability of employers. A similar remark applies to the practice in certain quarters of demanding a warranty of health. An employer who has given such a warranty may change his servant; and if he neglect to notify that the new servant is not in good health, and that servant subsequently meets with an accident, the company would not meet any claim he or she might prefer against the employer. No warranty should, in any case, be given.

GROUNDS FOR CAUTION.

To take another point, a householder should make sure that his policy entitles him to add to the number of his servants. Generally, the policy allows him to do so, and to pay the extra premium at the end of the year. The employer retains his right to compensation throughout the year, whether an accident occurred to the old or the new servant.

This rule, however, is not universal. There is, or has been, in existence what is known as the Average Clause. Under this clause a householder who had a servant at the time he insured, and subsequently engaged an additional one, would, in the event of accident to one of the three, be paid only two-thirds of the compensation claim by the company. The remaining third would have to come out of his own pocket.

LATITUDE REQUIRED.

One further important matter must be noted. Some policies have declared that notice of an accident must be given within a certain limited time of its occurrence. But it is manifest that the employer himself may not have heard of it within that time; or he may have been informed of it, and, not thinking that it was serious at the moment, may have neglected it. Most companies now require, however, that notice of the accident should be given within a stated period after it has come to the employer's knowledge.

Another form of the stipulation is that the notice should be given within a certain period of the servant's incapacity becoming known to the householder. 'As soon as practicable,' is a third alternative. The employer must be careful to get the widest possible latitude in the matter.

Householders should take the precaution of writing for a specimen policy. No respectable company will refuse one.

Finally, the employer whose servants have met with an accident should be careful not to incur legal costs without the previous consent of the insurance company. Nor may he, except at his own expense, settle any claim or admit any liability without the written authority of the company.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

REPORTED FROM ENGLAND AND ROME.

Wallasey, England, July 2.—A slight earthquake was experienced here at noon to-day. No damage was done.

Rome, July 2.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt to-day at Tolmezzo, San Diele and Amar, near Udine, capital of the province of that name. Tolmezzo is in the Alps, 1,000 feet above the sea.

SERIOUS CHARGE

A FATHER SUES OTTAWA COLLEGE FOR AN ASSAULT UPON HIS SON.

Ottawa, July 2.—A writ was taken out at the Court House to-day on behalf of the Hon. Joseph H. Legris against the Corporation of the College of Ottawa. The plaintiff is suing to recover damages sustained by himself and son, Wilfrid Legris, resulting from and due to an assault upon the said Wilfrid Legris while in the dormitory of the defendant college. The charge is that Father Dubé, of the college, who had charge of the said dormitory, abused the boy. Wilfrid Legris is sixteen years of age, and was in attendance at the college with his brother. It is claimed that some time ago the boy had nightmare and was calling out in his sleep. Father Dubé, it is alleged, went to his bed and pummelled him so badly on this occasion that he had to be removed from the college for medical treatment, and finally taken to Montreal and placed under the care of a specialist. The Montreal physician is afraid that the boy may lose his eyesight as a result of the shock and pummelling which he is alleged to have received. Mr. R. V. Sinclair is acting for the plaintiff.

CARUSO HONORED

VICTORIAN ORDER CONFERRED UPON GREAT TENOR BY THE KING.

London, July 4.—If the 'Standard' is correctly informed, Enrico Caruso will henceforth be entitled to write the letters M.V.O. after his name, the King, according to the newspaper, having been pleased to confer the Royal Victorian Order upon the singer in recognition of his artistic work in opera. There are five classes of the order. The class bestowed upon Caruso is not stated, but it doubtless is the fifth. It is stated that the singer Gilbert has been similarly honored.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—The Bishop of Selkirk appeals, through the 'Times,' for £12,000 for Christian work in the Yukon Territory.

London, June 30.—The 'Times' publishes an article on Dominion Day, referring with gratification to the marked growth of mutual sympathy between the two races of late years. The paper also points out that the prison is the first thing which the voyager sees at Quebec, and the sooner a suitable memorial takes its place the better.

London, July 2.—Agriculturists declare that Canada's action in doubling the length of the quarantine on imported sheep is absurd and indefensible, imposing as it does needless restrictions upon those exporting pedigree animals.

London, July 2.—In the House of Lords the British North America Bill was read a second time.

London, July 3.—Sir Charles Tupper, who has been very slightly indisposed, but has now quite recovered, is visiting London to-day. He has reserved accommodation on the 'Empress of Britain,' sailing on Aug. 9.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding have returned to London.

London, July 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier had an interview with Lord Elgin to-day.

London, July 3.—At the sitting of the Alien Immigration Board a tailor declared that there was a scarcity of tailors in London owing to the large number emigrating to Canada.

London, July 4.—Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-two British emigrants sailed for Canada during May.

London, July 4.—The mail service to Australia via Vancouver is to be continued for two years.

London, July 4.—Hudson's Bay land sales for the three months ending June 30 amounted to £30,700, and the cash receipts amounted to £70,900. For the same period last year they amounted respectively to £129,100 and £83,900.

London, July 4.—In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey stated that the Canadian sealing schooner 'Carlotta G. Cox' was captured by the United States cutter 'Rush' within the limits defined by the Behring Sea award. Japanese are not parties to this award.

London, July 5.—Dr. William Osler told the students at the London School of Medicine for Women that the profession of medicine, in spite of its trials and difficulties, was a satisfactory one for women if they realized it was not all roses and ice cream.

London, July 5.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier left London to-day for Scotland to visit Lord Aberdeen, returning next Tuesday.

London, July 5.—Mr. Keir Hardie has issued a warning concerning the collieries agents' invitations to emigrate to Nova Scotia. Mr. Hardie sails for Canada to-day.

London, July 5.—Mrs. Krell entertained Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier at dinner at the Carlton Hotel last night.

London, July 6.—The Bishop of Selkirk, before sailing yesterday on the 'Victorian' for home, addressed a gathering of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at Liverpool. He said north-west Canada might be called the Judea or Samaria of our present Christian world. He pleaded for funds in order that people might have the facilities for worship and their spiritual requirements met. The Bishop of Quebec also sailed on the 'Victorian.'

London, July 6.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier have gone to Dublin to be the guests of Lord Aberdeen until Monday, and not to Scotland, as stated yesterday.

PLUCKY YOUNGSTER

WANDERED AWAY AND WAS LOST FOR THIRTY HOURS.

Halifax, N.S., July 2. — For thirty hours the three-year-old daughter of J. B. Douglas had been lost near Bedford. Hundreds of citizens, the police and the militia went in search of her. This afternoon a soldier found the child in the woods more than two miles from her father's house, seated on a stump, with a biscuit in one hand and ball in the other, apparently none the worse from the exposure, though there had been many hours of hard rain. To-night the child appears quite nervous, but says little about her experience, except remarking: 'How hard it rained last night.'

LEVEE COLLAPSES

THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES FLOODED IN CALIFORNIA—DAMAGE, A MILLION.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 3.—The Buenavista Lake levee has broken, flooding 30,000 acres of land belonging to Miller & Lux and the Tevis Land Company, and causing $1,000,000 damage. The Sunset Railway has been put out of commission and the oil fields are cut off from communication with this city.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

Hongkong, July 3.—It is reported here from Wong kong that imperial troops surprised a band of insurgents recently, capturing eighty of them. The prefect of Way hau tortured the prisoners, pouring burning resin upon their bare bodies in an attempt to extract the names of the leaders of the uprising, in which, however, he was not successful.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mikado's Government Will Not Consent to Renewal of Present Treaty.

(See also Page 5.)

Tokio, July 8.—The 'Hochi' this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the admiral is quoted as follows:

'Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of proper bases of operations. Such bases as exist are too distant for practical purposes. Even the nearest bases, namely the Pescadores, Cavite and Manila, are six hundred miles from one another. Even if the Washington government should decide on war, it is doubtful whether the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight.

American naval officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service in case of war with Japan. It is likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships.'

Washington, July 7.—That the Japanese Government will not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States if the American Government reserves the right to insert a clause in the compact excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States, is indicated by semi-official advices purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, which were received here to-day from Ototaka Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party.

DEATH OF BOYLAN

VICTIM LEFT ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT ACCUSING HUNTER OF THE DEED.

Ottawa, July 5.—At the inquest to-night into the death of Joseph Boylan, resulting from injuries received in a barroom row at Haileybury, in the Cobalt mining district, on June 12, the ante-mortem statement of the victim was read, in which he accused Gardiner Hunter, barkeeper of the Hotel Vendome there, of the deed. Boylan said he remarked that ten cents was an excessive charge for a glass of mineral water, whereupon, without provocation, Hunter set upon him and beat him into insensibility. Both jaws were fractured, and gangrene set in, infecting the lungs and causing death.

Hunter is under arrest in Haileybury, and the inquest is adjourned, pending investigation there.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS — At Vancouver, British Columbia, on Sunday, July 7, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood M. Andrews, a daughter.

BLACKWELL — At 255 Elgin avenue, Westmount, on July 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Blackwell, a daughter.

BOURNE.—At the Rectory, Listowel, Ont., on June 11, 1907, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. N. A. F. Bourne.

COHN.—At No. 959 Wellington street, Verdun, on Dominion Day, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cohn.

COOKE — At Arundel, Que., on June 26, 1907, a daughter to the wife of Mr. Herbert Cooke.

FOWLER — At Melboro, Que., on July 4, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. Wheeler Fowler.

MACKENZIE.—At Victoria, B.C., on June 30, 1907, the wife of H. B. Mackenzie, of a son.

MACKERACHER—At 'Maple Grove Farm,' Howick, Quebec, on July 1, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mackeracher.

McHARG — At Coaticook, on Sunday, June 30, 1907, Dr. and Mrs. Robert James McHarg, of a son.

McMILLAN.—At their summer residence, 'Bonnieview,' Grenville, Que., on June 28, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. MacMillan, of 440 Lansdowne ave., Westmount, a son.

MORRIS.—On Friday, June 28, 1907, at 84 St. Luke street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Campbell Morris.

MARRIED.

BARKER—DICKSON.—On July 4, 1907, at St. James the Apostle Church, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Dickson, John Davidson Barker to Christina Barrie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dickson, of Montreal.

BOYCE—YORK—On June 25, 1907, at Tisdale, Sask., by the Rev. F. J. Price, Sadie A., youngest daughter of Mr. John Boyce, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, to George I. York, of New Osgoode, Sask., formerly of the Eclipse Mfg. Co., Ottawa.

GAULEY — MURDOCH — At the home of the bride's parents, on June 26, 1907, by Pastor J. B. Brown, James Edward Gauley, son of the late James Gauley, of Grenville, Que., to Bertha Murdoch, daughter of William Murdoch, of Chatham Township, Que.

HALSEY—BROOKE.—On June 18, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents, 70 Ryde street, by the Rev. G. H. Baker, B.A., William Henry Halsey to Mary Ellen Brooke, both of Montreal.

JULY SUBSCRIBERS

Should not forget to take advantage of the following clubbing offer:

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Weekly Witness', 'World Wide and 'Messenger'	$2.90.	for only $2.20

N.B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS. Postal regulation governing single subscriptions apply also to above clubs. See page 8.

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HENDERSON— SMITH — On July 4, 1907, at Christ Church, Deer Park, Toronto, by the Rev. T. W. Paterson, Robert B. Henderson, Esq., barrister-at-law, Toronto, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Henderson, Montreal, to Audrey Irene, youngest daughter of the late Larratt W. Smith, K.C., Toronto.

HITCHON—PERRY.—At Belleville, Ont., on July 2, 1907, at the residence of her parents, 237 Bridge street west, by the Rev. C. Emerson, Mary F., youngest daughter of Geo. Perry, formerly of Montreal, to Harry I. Hitchon, of Brantford, Ont.

HOWITT — ROBINSON — At St. James' Church, Guelph, Ont., on June 29, 1907 by the Rev. H. E. Howitt, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Harris and the rector, the Rev. C. H. Buckland, Eleanor Orton, daughter of Dr. W. J. Robinson, to John Eaton, son of Chas. E. Howitt.

KARKEY — ALLEN — At Gananoque, Ont., on July 5, 1907, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Nettie, daughter of Joseph Allen, to Joseph N. Karkey, both of Benson Mines, N.Y.

McDONALD — CULVER — On July 3, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Hillcrest,' Waterford, Ont., by the Rev. F. C. Elliott, of Waterford Baptist Church, Mabel Elida Culver, B.A., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Culver, to Robert A. F. McDonald, B.A., classical master, Woodstock College.

MOONEY — CAMPBELL — At the manse, Winnipeg, Man., by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, (Ralph Connor), on the evening of June 19, 1907, Miss Margaret C. Campbell, youngest daughter of Mr. Duncan Campbell, of 'The Ridge,' West Hawkesbury, to Mr. Henry Mooney, son of the late John Mooney, formerly of Vankleek Hill, but now of Russell, Man.

PARSONS—ROMBOUGH.—At the home of Mr. L. Hult, Finch, Ont., on Wednesday, June 26, 1907, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Geo. Parsons, of New York City, formerly of Walsall, England, to Maud Eliza Rombough, of Finch, Ont.

PRIAULX—WATSON—On Wednesday, June 19, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, Los Angeles, California, by the Rev. G. W. Coultas, Percival J. Priaulx, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Priaulx, of Pasadena, Calif. (formerly of Gaspe, Canada), to Jennie F. Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Daniels.

ROOT — SMITH — On June 29, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 177 Walmer Road, Toronto, by the Rev. W. F. Wilson, D.D., Annie McLachlin, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Smith, to Mr. Lyman Root, of Toronto.

SANDHAM — AMEROSE — On June 27, 1907, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Hastings, 1238 Queen street east, Toronto, Caroline Georgina Ambrose, to William Houston Sandham, the Rev. Dr. Booth, pastor of Queen Street East Methodist Church, officiating.

SHERIN — WILSON — At Gananoque, Ont., on June 26, 1907, by the Rev. Henry Gracey, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Jessie Anna Wilson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wilson, and sister of ex-Mayor Wilson, to Cecil W. Sherin, of Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, U.S.

STEWART—LOGAN.—On Wednesday evening, June 26, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, Howick, Quebec, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., William Stewart, of Riverfield, to Lilian Margaret Logan, of Howick.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At Fairbank, Ont., on July 5, 1907, James Anderson, in his 84th year.

AUBERTIN — At Longueuil, on July 8, 1907, at the age of 38 years, 4 months, 15 days, Albert Aubertin, elder son of the late Toussant Aubertin.

BLACKSTOCK — At Naini-Tal, British India, on July 2, 1907, the Rev. John Blackstock, head of the Methodist Episcopal Church College of Shahjahanpur, India, eldest brother of G. A. Blackstock, Esq., Cottingham street, Toronto, born in Simcoe county, Barrie, on Sept. 8, 1835.

BOYCE — At Rawdon, Que., on June 16, 1907, Ellen Boyce, in the 66th year of her age.

CAREY — At 757 Mance street, Montreal Annex, on July 5, 1907, Mabel Georgina, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of William Carey, in her 21st year, after a long and painful illness.
Boston 'Herald' please copy.

COOK — At San Francisco, Cal., on June 27, 1907, after a week's illness of heart trouble, John G. Cook, aged 56 years, son of the late John Cook, of Ormstown.

CROFTON — On June 30, 1907, at her late residence, 377 Sackville street, Toronto, Elizabeth Miriam Dudderidge, widow of the late Walter Cavendish Crofton, in her 79th year.

FLAWN.—On Saturday morning, July 6, 1907, William Flawn, aged 73 years, a native of London, Eng.
London (Eng.) and Chicago papers please copy.

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DOHERTY.—At the Hotel Dieu, on July 5, 1907, Michael Joseph Doherty, manager of the Hill Electric Switch Company, youngest son of the late Hon. Marcus Doherty, and brother of the Hon. Charles J. Doherty.

GOODBODY.—At Montreal, on July 6, 1907, Phyllis Margaret, daughter of the late S. Goodbody, aged 11 months.

HAGUE — At Montreal, on July 8, 1907, Mary Jane Dawson, widow of the late John Hague, in her seventy-ninth year. Toronto papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday, June 29, 1907, Wm. Holmes, aged 72 years.

HORNER — Of tuberculosis, at her home, Ogdensburg, Que., on May 23, 1907, Catharine E. Blair, beloved wife of Ralph Horner, aged 38 years.

KEAGEY—In Southern India, on May 27, 1907, in the 38th year of his age, William Glenny Keagey, son of the late Rev. John Binkley Keagey and Jenny Glenny Keagey, formerly of Dundas, Ont., Canada.

KERBY — On July 1, 1907, at his residence, Glenwood avenue, Eglinton, Ont., Miles Racey Kerby, in his 56th year.

LITTLE — At Wingham, Ont., on June 27, 1907, Anne Jane Armstrong, relict of the late Stewart Little, formerly of Pembroke, Ont., in her 76th year.

MacCUBBIN — At 'Maple Hurst Farm,' Grande Frenière, on July 6, 1907, Hilda Christina, youngest and beloved daughter of Alex. and Nellie MacCubbin, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

'It is God who has bereaved us,
He can all our sorrows heal.'

MAITLAND — At his residence, Bay st., Owen Sound, Ont., on June 30, 1907, Jas. W. Maitland, of the firm of Maitland, Rixon & Co., and eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Maitland.

McALLISTER — At his residence, 213 Huron street, Toronto, on July 1, 1907, Samuel McAllister, late Principal of Ryerson School, in his 72nd year.

McCALL — On July 1, 1907, at his residence, 163 Spadina road, Toronto, Dugald McCall, in his 72nd year.

NESTOR—At Quebec, July 4, 1907, of congestion of the lungs, Margaret Faffney, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and widow of the late Stephen Nestor, formerly of Sillery.

WASHER.—On July 3, 1907, at 110 Charron street, Carrie Fowler, beloved wife of Walter Washer, aged 34 years.
Newfoundland papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

LEARNED.—In loving memory of our dear father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ebes Learned, who died at Learned Plain, Aug. 26, 1906, and July 6, 1905, respectively.
'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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